# CHRISTIA

Published under the direction of the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada .-- James Richardson, Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 47.

YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1832.

WHOLE NO. 151.

## Christian Guardian.

DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC' ECONOMY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

W. J. COATES, PRINTER.

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## AN ACCOUNT OF THE HISTORY, MANNERS AND CUSTOMS, OF THE INDIAN NATIONS.

BY THE REV. JOHN HECKEWELDER.

JUSTORICAL TRADITIONS OF THE INDIANS. Continued from our last.)

"The Delawares are of opinion, that this scheme of the Five Nations, however deeply laid, and meant essentially to injure them, would not, however, have operated against them, but on the contrary have greatly subserved their national interest, if the Europeans had not afterwards come into the country in such great numbers, and multiplied so rapidly as they did. For their neutral position would greatly have favoured their increase, while the numbers of the other Indian nations would have been reduced by the wars in which they were continually engaged. But unfortunntely for them, it happened that the Europeans successively invaded the country which they held, and now forms what are called the middle states, and as they advanced from the Atlantic into the interior, drove before them the Lenane and their allies, and obtained possession of their lands; while the Iroquois, who happened to be placed in the neighbourhood of Canada, between the French and English, who were frequently at war with each other, had an Enemy, it is true, in the French nation, but had strong protectors in the English, who considered them as a check upon their enemies, and being the most numerous poople, were best able to afford them protection; thus they were suffered to increase and become powerful, while the Lenape, having no friend near them, the French being then at too great a distance, were entirely at the mercy of their Euglish neighbours, who, advancing fast on their lands, gradually dispersed them, and other causes concurring, produced at last their almost entire destruction. Among those causes the treacherous conduct of the Fve Nations may be consider-

"Before that strange metamorphosis took place,

ed as the principal.

even when they were at peace with each other, cularly in that which took place at Easton, in Whenever a Mengwe appeared in their country, he was hunted down as a beast of prey, & it was lawful for every one to destroy him. But now, the woman could not, consistently with her new station. and her engagements, make use of destructice weapons, and she was bound to abstain from all violence against the human species. Her late enemies, therefore, found no difficulty in travelling, under various pretences, through her country, and those of her allies, and leaving here and there a few of their people to remain among them as long as they pleased, for the purpose, as they said, of keeping up a good understanding, and assisting them in the preservation of the general peace. But while they were amusing the Lenape with flattering language, they were concerting measures to disturb their quiet by involving them in difficulties with the neighbouring nations. shall relate one among many instances of a simi lar conduct. They once sent their men into the Cherokee country, who were instructed secretly to kill one of that nation, and to leave a war club near the person murdered, which had been purposely made after the manner and in the shape of those of the Delawares. Now leaving a war club in an Indian country, is considered by those nations as a formal challenge or declaration of war. The Cherokees, deceived by appearances, and believing that their grandfather the Lenape had go into their country and take their revenge.-Meanwhile, the Iroquois sent a messenger to the Lonape, to inform them of the approach of an enemy, who, they had learned from their hunters, was coming towards their settlement, and to advise them to send a number of their men immediately to a certain place, where they would be met by a large body of the Five Nations, who would take the lead, march in front, and fight the war of 1755, and made a formal declaration to do than to look on, and see how well their friends fought for them. The Lenape, being in that some time after the establishment of William Penn's the Jews said, wanted five things which were the of trouble." no wise prepared to meet a powerful foe, assembled in haste a few of their men, and repaired to ing women, to take the lead in attacking men. In many instances was the kind treatment of the Abort of the Ab

fore they attacked the Cherokees, that then their volutionary war, yet the Six Nations persevered rising sixty feet long! The wall inclosed about vows that he made to the Most High. protectors would have fought and defeated them, in their pretensions, and still affected to consider one-eighth of a mile square. This temple was but that as they had thought proper to act by them as women. Finding, however, that this built of white marble stone all polished. The more bread, to save life. Bread he had not. His themselves, they had received the punishment obsolete claim was no longer acknowledged, and stone were 38 feet long, 18 feet wide, and 13 1-2 inquiry was, "What shall I do to be saved?" justly due to their presumption.

Their treachery was not, however, suspected for that the Lenape and their allies were no longer the high, or first and second walls was the court despite to the Spirit of grace, and murdered his a long time; but it was at last discovered; it was women, but men. even found out that in this last engagement, a number of the Iroquois had joined in fight against ing, that from the time of the fatal treaty in which them with their enemies. The Lenape then de- they were persuaded to assimilate themselves to near the east end of the temple. There was a (for he believed in prayer, as this he was taught effort to destroy entirely that nation.

and deliberating together on what they should do. nations to fall upon the new comers, or drive them off from their shores, by which they caused useless hostilities, in which they did not appear to participate, they were insinuating themselves ino the favour of the powerful strangers, professing great friendship for them, persuading them that they were superior to the other Indian nations. that they had controul over them all, and would chastise those who should disturb their peace.

"William Penn came, with his train of pacific followers. Never will the Delawares forget their elder brother Miquon, as they affectionately and respectfully call him. From his first arrival in their country, a friendship was formed between them which was to last as long as the sun should shine, and the rivers flow with water. That friendship would undoubtedly have continued to the end of time, had their good brother always remained among them, but in his absence, mischievous people, say they, got into power, who, not content with the land which had been given to them, contrived to get all that they wanted: and when the Lenape looked round for the friends of their brother Miquon, to hear their just complaints, and redress their wrongs, they could not discover them, and had the misfortune to see their greatest enemies the Mengwe, brought on for the purpose of shutting their mouths, and compelling in about three years. Every material designed them to submit to the injustice done them.

"They cannot conceive how the English could turn from the people by whom they had been so kindly received and welcomed with open arms; from those who had permitted them to sit down upon their lands in peace, and without fear of being molested by them; who had taken delight in supplying all their wants," and who were happy in smoking the pipe of friendship with them at one and the same fire; how they could not only see them degraded and injured by a perfidious nation, but join with that nation in sinking them still lower. For to the countenance of the English, they say, is entirely owing the great proponde rance which the Iroquois at last attained; they complain that the English did support that enemy ngainst them, that they even canctioned their insolence, by telling them to make use of their authority as men, and bring these women (the Le-nape) to their senses. That they were even inof a great and powerful nation being transformed into a band of defenceless women, the Iroquois had never been permitted to visit the Lenape, Pennsylvania, in July 1742, when the Six Nations were publicly called on to compel the Delwares day's walk. But for these repeated outrages, they would not have taken part with the Fren h in the memorable war of 1755. Nor, perhaps, would they have done so, had not they been seduced into the measure by the Iroquois. At the commencement of that war, they brought the war belt with a piece of tobacco to the Delawares, and told them: "Remember that the English have unjustly deprived you of much of your land, which they took from you by force. Your cause is just therefore smoke of this tobacco, and arise; join with us our fathers the French, and take your revenge. You are women, it is true, but we will shorten your petticoats, and though you may apconduct and language you will convince your enemies that you are determined not tamely to suffer the wrongs and injuries inflicted upon you."

"Yielding to these solicitations, the Delawares and their connexions took up arms against the 63. In a little more than thirty years after its and to the Lamb forever and ever! Haste, then, English in favour of the French, and committed many hostilities, in which the Iroquois appeared was robbed of a part of its moveable furniture, to adore him on earth as he is adored in heaven, to take no part.

"Thus the Lenape, whose principal settlements were then on the frontier of Pennsylvania, took tially repaired. In the first year of Nebuchadpart with the French, and acted hostilely against committed the murder, collected a large party to the English during the whole of the war of 1755. The animosity which mutual hostilities produced between them and the white settlers concurred, no doubt, with other causes, in producing the murder of the Conestogo Indians, which took place at the close of that war, in December 1763, and is feelingly related by Loskiel, Part I. ch. 14 and 15.

"Although the Lenape acted; independently in

that some time after the establishment of without renn's government, the Indians used to supply the family of one chief glory of the other, viz: The ark and fur. When Captain B. gave us some relation of his joint Chapman, whose descendants still reside in Buck's niture, the shekingh, the holy fire, the urim and experience, he dated his conversion back to early County, with all kinds of provisions, and mentions an afthe place of rendezvous, where they were disap-pointed by not meeting any of their pretended ham and John Chapman, twin children about nine or ten pointed by not meeting any of their pretended protectors. The enemy, however, was close upported to the Lenape lought with great courage, but were overpowered by an immense superiority of numbers, and defeated with considerable loss. Now the Iroquois made their appearance, and instead of attacking or pursuing the Cherokees, loaded the Delawares with reproaches, for their tempton, to take the lead in attacking men.

superiors, they ought to have waited for them be- of their independence at the beginning of the re- This wall was built of stone, some of which were home-for death, judgment and eternity, of his that it was useless to insist upon it any longer, feet thick. The wall and roof of the temple out. He thought about praying; but judged himself to "It was thus that the Five Nations rewarded the they came forward of their own accord, about the side, were overlaid with gold. There were two be too great a sinner; he remembered his early condence that the Delwares had placed in them. time of Wayne's treaty, and formally declared walls inside of the first. The inclosure between convictions, how he had stifled them, and done

"The Delawares and Mohicans agree in saytermined to unite their forces, and by one great women, and, indeed, ever since the Europeans low wall across this inclosure, to separate the by his pious parents.) It was accordanced that first came into the country, the conduct of the court of the priests from the people. These his cook was a praying young man, although a Mengwe was treacherous and perfidious in the courts were open to the sky. The temple was poor African. He readily complied, and the Lord "But their attention was now divorted by other Mengwe was treacherous and perfidious in the scenes. The whites were again landing in extreme. That it was their constant practice to again demolished, in about seventy years after who hears the ravens when they cry, heard him. great numbers on their coast, in the east and sally out secretly and commit depredations on the it was built by Herod, while Titus the Roman The next day, by an overruling providence, at south, and this spectacle once more engaged all neighbouring nations, with intent to involve them prince beseiged the city. About 360 years after ship passed that way, from which they received the capacity of their minds. They were lost in in wars with each other. That they would also Christ, Julian, a Roman prince, attempted to re. supplies. He there promised the Lord, if he would admiration at what they saw, and were consulting commit murders on the frontier settlers, from Vircommit murders on the frontier settlers, from Vir-build it, in order to prove our Saviour's words permit him once more to return to the bosom of ginia to New England, and charge the tribes who false, "That one stone should not be left upon his friends, he would give himself up without The Five Nations, who lived out of reach of all were settled in the neighbourhood with the com- another." But in this he was defeated; for there reserve. danger, nevertheless also came; but bent on their mission of those crimes. That they would then own interest, while they were instigating the other turn negotiators, and effect a peace, always at from the ground, that many of his workmen were put far off the day of repentance—quenched the nations to fall upon the new comers, or drive them the expense of the nation whom they had injured. killed, and he desisted. In the history of this Spirit, and continued so to do, until he returned They would sell the lands of other nations to the temple, many things were typical of the Church to his friends last fall. I made it in my way to English and receive the money, pretending to a of God, -Zions's Advocate. paramount right to the whole territory, and this, say the Lenane, was their manner of conquering NATIONS!

To be continued.

## THE FIRST AND SECOND TEMPLE.

David, Though involved in war generally du ring his reign, and therefore not allowed to build a house for the Lord, made immense preparations, as he was assured that his son Solomon should perform the desire of his heart in this object. Of gold for the Temple, David collected 107,000 talents, and 1,017,000 talents of silver; equal to 48,000 tons of gold and silver! besides brass, iron, stone and timber, without measuse. This preparation was made, at least 1015 years before Christ, See 1 Chron. xxii. 14, and xxix, 4, 7.-

Solomon began his reign 1015 years before Christ and carried forward the preparations for the temple. There were 883,600 Jews and strangers employed in the work; of Jews 30,000 by rotation 10,000 a month; of Canaanites, 158, 600; of whom 70,000 were hearers of burdens, 80,000 were hewers of wood and stone, and 3,600 overseers. Solomon finished all the preparations for the temple was ready to be joined with its component before it was brought to the place. The building commenced in the second Jowish sacred month answering to our April 1011 years before Christ, and 7 1.2 years completing. 2

Chron. ii. 17 18; 1 Kings v. 13, and vi. 1, 37, 38. It was built on the top of Mount Moriah. The porch stood at the east end of the main building, and 180 feet high. It served as a steeple, and worlds as he rides through the starry heavens, for the serving priests and all clean Jews and gions, of the illuminations which surround the temproselytes. The only place of entrance into the ple of uncreated glory. Hear this triumphant twelve loaves of snewbread on cense, the weights and measures, the silver trumpets, &c. In the west end of the edifice was the oracle or most holy place. This was rising 30 feet square, and separated from the sanctuary by to give up the land taken from them by the long a fine veil, and entered by a two-leaved door of olive tree. Here stood the ark in its furniture. The high Priest alone entered the oracle, once a year, to make the general atonement. 1 Kings

i. 2. 3. and 2 Chron. 3. 4. Allusion is had to this in Heb. x. 19, 22. Most of the furniture was either made or overlaid with round the throne to acquaint themselves with the silver or gold. The walls were built with alternate tiers of timber and hewn stone. The temple was enclosed by a wall around the top of Mt. Moriah, with a large gate on every side. At each corner of the wall, inside, were built houses of convenience. The open space between the wall and temple was called the outer court. There were ninety chambers attached to the temple for pear by your dress to be women, yet by your the priests. The temple was solemnly dedicated trate before the throne, strike their golden harps to God by prayer, about cleven months after it and make the vaulted heavens resound with the was finished. On the occasion there was a feast new song of redeeming love, in which every creakept seven days, and 22,000 oxen, and 120,000 ture ascribes equal blessing, and honour and glosheep were offered in Sacrifice, 1 Kings viii. ry, and power, to him that sitteth on the throne dedication, or five years after Solomon's death, it O my soul! to join thy devotion to theirs. Haste by Shishak, king of Egypt. 1 Kings siv. 25. that thou mayest be counted worthy at his coming It was afterwards repeatedly plundered, and par. to be received into his eternal joy. nezzar's reign Babylon, he carried away a part of the sacred vessels, and about 18 years after. 588 years before Christ and 416 years after its dedication, it was by him demolished and burnt. 1 Kings vii. and Jer. iii. 12,24.

About 53 years after, the foundation was laid Cyrus, King of Persia. Ezra i. and iii. The see the works of the Lere, and his wonders in work was carried forward amidst various obstacles, the deep. For he commandeth and raiseth the and in twenty years, or eeventy-five years after stormy wind, which lifteth up the waves thereof. The following pleasing description of benevo-the first was destroyed, the second was finished. They mount up to the heavens.—They go down lence manifested towards the poor, during the

of the Gentiles and unclean Jews. The second time, &c. But he grew faint and weak, and saw inclosure was between the temple and the third that what was done, must be done quickly. His wall. In this stood the altar of burnt offering, next thought was, "Is there no one that can pray? were such earthquakes and flames of fire, issuing But when he came to the trial of it, he again

## THE ASCENTION OF CHRIST.

Extracted for the New England Christian Herold. Great was the joy in the habitation of the righwhen their master was taken up, and followed the redeemed-Christian Sen. him with their eyes and hearts, till a cloud received him out of their sight. They continued look. ing, with indescribable emotion, till two angels, who seemed to have been left behind as their guardians, comforted them with the only promise which could comfort them ;-that their adorable seen him go into heaven.

O my soul! what a scene; of glorious triumph God-the man-and thy Redeemer, lead captivity captive, and cast the trackless orbits of the cofeet! See him, attended with cherubim and scraphim, receive the homige of myrisds of suns and choir celebrate his victories with harps and trumheads, O ye gates! and be ye lift up, ye everlas. he had with the the Father before the world existthe right hand of Majesty, and inves ed with suwhich is the pledge and model of our future glov, when he shall come again to receive us to himself. See all heaven attracted by his glory, surredemption of man. See the sealed book of providence presented in the Father's right hand; but no one is able, no one is worthy to take the book and unloose the seals! See, after a silence and solemn pause, the Lion and Prince of Judah's line, boldly take the book and enter on his high functions of mediator with God and Judge of man! See all the shining crouds on the occasion, pros-SUTCLIFEE.

# CONVERSION OF A SEA CAPTAIN.

Moses Luffkin gives the following account of the conversion of a sea Captain:

A gantleman, who was a sea captain, is converted to God-" for they that go down to the sea

thummin, and the spirit of prophecy. About life. But some of his strongest resolutions were

call upon him; I found he was almost persuaded to be a Christian. I urged the necessity of a present decision; for I believed when this was done, the battle was more than half fought .- Still he was unwilling to do present duty. A few days teous, because the right hand of the Lord had after, he was visited by bretter A--, a preachdone valliantly, and brought mighty things to pass; er of this conference, a nephew of his. This but the most sublime and eucouraging transaction brothers zeal was like Jacob's; for he would not yet remained to be achieved. It was not proper let him go, until he kneeled down with him-his for the immor al Saviour, for whom all things were convictions increased until he cried to the Lord created, to fix his permanent residence in this for help, and continued so to do until he was dosinful and temporary world. Therefore on the livered from the power of sin and of Satan, and fortieth day after the resurrection, he conducted was brought into the liberty of the sons of God. 1 his disciples to Mount Olivet, not far from the gar. have received him into society, and a few days den where he sustained the dreadful conflict; and since administered the holy ordinance of baptism\_ having given them final instructions he stretch. to him; and he has gone on his way rejoicing, ed forth his hands and blessed them. Then the with his lamp trimmed and burning. As he may conquorer of sin, and death, and hell, ascended traverse oceans, may be hear from every floating triumphantly into heaven. The disciples heheld bethel the cries of the wounded, and the songs of

## SUPERSTITION. The following is from a Dublin paper, of June

These three days past, the country has been in an extraordinary state of excitement. Messen, and identical Lord should so return as they had gers are running and riding through the counties Carlow, Kilkenny, Wicklow, Westmeath, Dublic, King's and Queen's counties, Meath, Wexford, is here presented to thy view! See the Son of and Longford, leaving a small piece of turf (peat fuel) at every cabin, with the following exhortation :- "The plague has broken out; take this, mets, and all the celestial spheres far beneath his and while it burns, offer ap seven paters, three aves, and a credo, in the name of God, and the holy St. John, that the plague may be stopped!" The messenger lays each household under "an obligation," as it is called, to enkindle his piece of turf, set fire to seven other pieces, quench them, and run through the country to seven other houses wherein no turf has yet been left, and to ing was rising 90 feet long from east to west, 30 pets, songs and shours. Hear h's princely horald repeat the same exhortation, and under a penalty feet wide, and 45 feet high. It fronted south. It surprise the thrones of heaven with a voice of of falling a victim to the Cholera himself! Men, feet wide, and 45 feet high. It fronted south. It was divided into apartments, the sanctuary and be velift up, ye everlasting doors, and the king of Glory? Lift up your heads, O ye gates! and to the character and be velift up, ye everlasting doors, and the king of the sanctuary was next to the porch, and 60 feet long 30 wide, and 45 feet high. Here were the ten golden candlesticks, ten tables, with the sanctuary of an each altar of in
were the ten golden candlesticks, ten tables, with the sanctuary of the san ask. The stories of its origin are various, but ting doors, and the King of Glory shall come in." all agree that one piece of turf was blessed by a see the entrance of our Emmanual into the glory priest, and sent through the peasantry thus, where it multiplied itself and its powers of agitaed. See his immortalized humanity scated a tion sevenfold in every new hand. Nothing tike it has been heard of since the time of the clan gaprome authority both in heaven and in earth, therings. The police are on the alert, and messengers have been arrested from Kilkenny, where the blessed turf arrived at noon on Monday, in this city, where it came pouring in last night.-The authorities are suspicious of Whitefeet conspiracy and secret intelligence, but nothing has transpired yet to warrant this view of the affair. The higher classes receive the blessed turf, and laugh at the thing as a hoax on the peasantry, but he poorer householders are one and all in motion. to avert the Cholera, and the curse of disobedience attaching to neglect. No one knows where the holy fire was first kindled. There are various accounts: it is said that it was first sent from Kilmaine, from Blessington, from New Ross, and from Roscrea; that lightning consumed houses in New Ross, and that the holy turf was first kinlled at its fire, &c., but it is certain that the whole of the central counties of Ireland are thrown into a singular state of agitation. Yesterday, along the whole line of the grand canal from Dublin to Shannon Harbor, people might be seen running. The captain of one of the packet boats that arrived in this city last night, saw a turf-cutter running along the bank in the Bog of Allen, to whom he owed some money for fuel. He called to him, "Paddy, get in, and I'll pey you now." "I can't," replied Paddy, still running; "I've to serve seven houses yet with the hely turf, and I'd rather lose the proney than carn the Cholera."-The priests, into whose parishes this wild fire has for the second temple. This was by the order of in ships, that do business in great waters; these spread, confess themselves as ignorant of its origin as the peasantry are.

The following pleasing description of benevoprevalence of the Cholera, was published in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce two or three weeks ago. - Episcopal Rec.

THE POOR IN NEW YORK .- There never was a more delightful exhibition of Christian bene-355 years after its dedication, or 163 years before formed when suffering perils by sen. One cir. volence than is now witnessed in this city. The

and relieve. The Committee of the Sixth Ward, in particular, deserve all praise. Among other acts of humanity, they have penetrated the recesses of Five Points, now little else than a lazarhouse, and caused the tenements to be whitewashed and cleansed, and the sick to be provided with physicians or sent to the Hospitals, not omitting to warn the wicked of their evil ways, and point them to the Great Physician of the soul. We believe they have already been instrumental in saving many lives, as they unquestionably have in mitigating the ravages of disease among the miserable population.

#### Temperance.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE SAND. WICH ISLANDS.

From Rev. H. Bingham, Missionary to the Sand wich Islands, to the Editor of the Journal of Humanity,

Олии, Feb. 11, 1832.

Dear Sir,-Permit me through you to tender the thanks of the mission to the Executive Committee of the American Temperance Society, for the 2nd and 3d Annual Reports of the Society, and for the first volume and part of the secound, of the Journal of Humanity, and for the kind interest they feel in the efforts made at the Sandwich Islands to promote the cause of Temperance.

No part of the world perhaps, except the United States, need more than the Sandwich Islands some sacrifice to stay the desolating plague; and if the Dispenser of all good has been pleased to employ our insignificant instrumentality in accomplishing any of the adorable purposes of his mercy towards this portion of our ruined race, to Him surely belongs all the glory. Other means may serve to check the mania, but nothing short of the principles and motives of the gospel can

be relied on to complete the cure. When some of us first entered this field, the plague was raging. With its victims we could not reason. of God was unknown to the native population,—the love of character, the fear of disgrace, the danger of descending from affluence to poverty, the value of domestic peace, were motives that could not move a Sandwich Islander to abondon the beastly habit of drunkenness, nor withhold the youth, nor even the females of rank, from gratifying the vicious thirst: for ordent spirits. In this dilemma, in the carly part of 1822, we watched the movements of the enemy, but could make neither the weapons of reason nor of scripture bear upon him. I hazarded my life (perhaps unwarrantably), in a measure which convinced the nation I must have some reason which I deemed weighty, for opposing drunkenness. As one of the tempters and companions of the king brought a bottle of spirits to him, before he presented it, I took it from his hand, as if it had been the firebrand of an incendiary, reversed it, resting its open mouth upon the mat, on the ground, signifying that I preferred the earth should drink the poison rather than the king, whose salvation I was seek. ing, and that I was willing to forego his favor, if I could but restrain him from this evil. The offended monarch turned pale with anger, and his attendants, who stood ready to obey him, expected him to order me to be slain instantly. The Queen led me out of his presence to avoid the catastrophe, till he had time to colleet himself. He soon after ordered for me a supper, and I continued my attentions to him as before. Lord deliver me from the danger. And the chiefs of the nation did, and do still, look upon the measure as a most convincing proof of my desire to promote his good, and the good of the country; and the segacious Pitt of Hawaii finished, a few days after that event, his last sacrifice to Bacchus. But it is the Gospel which in its progress here has stayed the plague. The rulers who have embraced the gospel, generally oppose iutemperance.

Our churches are all, (ex-officio, I might say) temperance societies, and are prepared to take the high ground of the more enlightened churches in your couniry. All our numerous schools are nurseries of temper-The people have laws against drunkenness; but knowing the weakness of human law, and aware that voluntary abstinence on account of principle, or a desire to do right, is much better than constrained, we treat the subject in the same manner that we should if there were no human laws respecting it. Our mission though not always orthodox on this subject, is now virtually a temperance society; and independent of it. Rimorer, and take a glass of gin." And my wife though not always orthodox on this subject, is now virthe natives have one of their own, in which members of our native churches unite with this on the general principles of entire abstinence. Instances of defection (Lord laughter.) have occurred, and may agoin, but we look on their

constitution as better than a law.

The minutes of the monthly meetings of their executive committee would be a curiosity, but I shall not have room, nor is it necessary, to give more than one or two me; but when I became a sober man he never would say to us, in effect, "Brethren, pray for us, that the particulars respecting Honolulu, the scat of the Beast which contains about 8000 natives, and 180 foreigners. At their first monthly meeting, following the first Monday in May 1831, the committee reported 30 cases o Intoxication observed among the foreigners, or one to 6; and 3 among the natives, or one to 2,666! This report is not supposed to accord precisely with the actual state of facts at this place; but let the numbers above represent the proportion of drunkards in the Sandwich Islands at large, I to 6 for the foreign residents is not it is presumed too large, or 1 to 2,668 for the natives too small. It is presumed moreover that, while four fifths of the remaining foreign population use ardent spirits as a luxury, 2660-2665 of the natives do not use the article at all. No native is known to deal in that article for gain, nor does the government grant licenses to foreigners who continue to expose it to sale: or to give it away, as suits their purpose best.

Kraimoku, before his death, commenced the mann facture of sugar. The market was dull. After his death Boki rented the mill to foreigners, who employed it, (with the addition of "the dreadful worm,") for distilling spirits, but it is now closed, and the other distilleries employed by the natives may be considered us absolutely dead.

We hope a change is taking place for the better among the foreign residents. Some 20 or 30 seem disposed to attend the means of grace. One old American seaman of 60 years, for 15 or more resident at the islands, told me a few days since, "he had not drank any kind of liquors for these three years, and that in his opinion they had been the happiest days of his life." I replied, "I am glad to hear you say it, and I hope you feel ready now to give up all for Christ." "I think I do," was his enswer.

It is in my heart to put in for a temperance society nmong the foreign residents of Holonlulu; if I draw a blank I shall not lose my money nor encourage my neighbours to defraud the public with their schemes of

We have just been publishing Paul's Epistles trans. lated into the native language, and if the foreigners can be persuaded to read them with the conviction that Paul was an honest man, whether they read in the native or English Language, I shall not despair of success. For he claims to be guided by the spirit of God; and he says "Whether we'eat or drink, or, whatever wo do, do all to the glory of God,"-" Give none offence" -" I will eat no meat while the world standeth, if meat make my brother to offend,"-" Abstain from all appearance of evil." If he then has declared, and shown his reasons for it, "that drunkards shall not inherit the kingdom of God," how can those who in any way directly help to make them so, expect the approbation of the king of heaven, unless in what they do they seek his glory !

We have read polished speeches, and heard eloquent addresses, but we have not been so highly entertained

of nature in it--an eloquence which always speaks to columns .- N. E. Herald.

RIMMER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Cheerman, and ladies and gentlemen :- I have been as drunken a fellow as was ever known in Manchester or Salford. Before I knew of the temperance societies I was without employment. I could get no work; and I was like a poor lost sheep, wandering about in the streets this day twelvemenths; and had it not been for the temperance societies, I should have been like a poor vagabond in the streets yet. I was out of employment, I said, and not a master in our trade in the town would give me work. But there was master silk-dyer who had started in the country, and thought it would be a place where I was not known. wont and axed the master for a situation. He axed me what trade I was; and I said a silk dyer. He said, "Do you know any of our men?" I said "Yes," and told him the names of some of the men : but then I began to be rather frightened, for feart I should be found out. Then he went to inquire into my character, and when he had gone, I thought to mysel, my job's done, (Laughter.) He soon came back and said, "We don't want any.", I then went up to a roan who had gone with me there and said, "I meet as well be a thief as a drunkard, I have found that out." . This man said he had been at a temperance meeting in Campfield, and had heard some very good discourses from a gentleman from Eccles. I said, "What's the meaning of these temperance meetings?" and he told me that they were meetings of men who had refrained from ardent spirits. I said to him, "When is there another meeting?" and he said he could not tell me -But as we were going up Salford he saw a bill on the wall, and he read it for me, for I could not read mysel. But now I can read a bit. (Applause.): The bill said that the meeting was in Broughton road, on Tuesday neet. I went to it and liked it very well. I attended the next meeting in Gravel-lane, and liked that better; and the next meeting was in Bloom-street, and I liked that better still. The next meeting was in Canal street, Oldfield-road, on the first of August last, and there I was convinced it was a good thing, and I sign. ed the pledge, and prayed to God to keep me to it .-Cheers.) I thank God I did do so. An old master of mine was the cheerman that neet, and he said to me, "Rimmer, if thou had taken my advice three years ago, thou would now have been worth one hundred bounds;" and I have since found his words were true. Now I can draw my wages comfortably, and when I get the money I throw it in my wife's lap, because I know that she will lay it out to the bost advantage .-Applause.) For twenty-six or twenty-seven years before I joined the Temperance Society, she was plagued with a drunken husband, and she has not had one noment's comfert only since I have joined. Before 1 oined I had neither tables nor cheers, nor any pots in he house; but now I have plenty of cheers and tables, and a good fat pig in the cote. (Laugh er & applause.) I have left off drinking altogether, except a gill of beer at my meals which I send for to the Tom and Jerry shops. Those Tom and Jerry shops, Sir, are a big nuisance; men are rolling about from them on Sabbath mornings, and they are worse places, Sir, you may depend than the gin shops (Laughter.) I thank God that Temperance Societies were raised in Manchester. Yesterday twelvementh-no, Whissuntide is sooner this year. I think-but last Whissun Sunday but one was on Kersal Moor, drunk, without shoes, coat, or hat. Yesterday me and my wife went arm in arm to Christ Church, and it was a blessed day to nie. . Who will say then, there is no benefit in Temperance Socictics? I thank God I have joined, 'I have now a good coat on my back, and I have the honor to say it is paid for. (Cheers and laughter.) Every thing I have in the house is paid for, and I am never without a shilling in my pocket. (Renewed cheering.) My Misses says declares she never knew comfort in the house until I joined the Temperance Society, and she tells the neighbors she is sure she has got a new husband .-Laughter.) I pressed on her to come to the tea-parshe goes, you see, a washing for gentlemen, and she said, I shall be quite comfortable when thou'rt out, for I shall know where thou art, and that thou wilt come home sober. (Cheers.) I will say this of her, there is not a better wife in the land. (Cheers and laughter.) I have served in the army for many years, but I would no: take 10,000 pounds to part from the temperance regiment. When my wife used to travel on the bagwould never tak it, but she said it always starved her; and it does starve people, Sir, you may depend on it. (Lord laughter.) I think that the languest neet of my life that I signed the pledge in Oldfield Road. I lost one of my lads about a mouth ago; he was drowned go to bed till his father came home, he loved me so.-18 years of age; and a man whot works with me said to me one day, "What benefit has thou, Rimmer, in the Temperance Society!" I said to him, "Ax our Charley, what benefit there is." He said, "Well, "Extracts from the Journal of Mr. Shrewsbury dated to the said, "Well," I seember 31, 1831 Charly, is there any benefit in Temperance Societies !" And Charley said, "Aye, I get more bread and cheese , (Laughter.) I thinks to mysel very often what can I do to make my wife amends for all my iff-usage to her. She has had the sours, and now she shall have the sweets. If God Almighty lets me live I will make her amends for the life I have led her for twenty-seven years. I hope in a few weeks to keep her out of the washing tub-she has given notice to two or three placos. (Cheers.) She now often says, "I never passed such a year since I was tied to thee." I read now in the spelling book, and when she has done her work she gives me a lesson. . I have found it is easier, to engage a downreet drinker than a moderate one. I am raising

The company was afterwards addressed by other in-dividuals; and the proceedings closed about ten o'clock, a vote of thanks having been passed to Rimmer, for his beautiful graphic speech.

recruits. I have formed a section; and soon hope to

get a division and even a company. There's a many

folks have said that Rimmer often gets drunk now, and

that they have seen me come rolling out of Jerry's

shop; but I don't mind them, for they think they are

doing Temperance Societies harm, but what they say

is doing them good. The speaker, after a few more

remarks, retired from the platform amidst thunders of

applause.

UNITED TESTIMONY IN FAVOUR OF ENTIRE ABSTI-NENCE,

Extract of a letter from a gentleman who travelled the last winter, in Virginia; to the Secretary of the known; but the sovereign remedy for all diseases, ac-American Temperance Society. Do nothing

REV. AND DEAR SIR :-went, and among all denominations. I believe I told night; but he distened to us and so did his parents, you in a former letter that I found in Richmond, Va. a with a kind of stupid attention. Slept at the cattle Temperance Society, containing 860 members, on the place of our chief Kye, on the small river Tshabo.

Mr. Short, a former minister from the U. S. to the Court of St. Petersburg, told me that Gen. Moreau stated to him that he had always observed that those cipice," because, at their instigation, Chachabi, the ing at the same time greatly amalgamated with the soldiers who drank water only, endured the hardships the father of Tslambie, was wont to throw over that Menomence Indians, over whom, it is said, they have of war much better than those who drank ardent spi-

rits; and he never knew an exception. A Russian gentleman told Mr. Short that Prince filting against the Tambookies, or Amatembu. From necessity of Bagration raised a corps of 3000 serfs, and promised thence we passed on to the kraal of the late Chief the people. them their freedom at the end of 15 years (25 years | Tslambie. His sons, and most of the people of that | The Indian settlement, whose interests were kept being the usual term of servitude in the army,) provided they would abstain during that time entirely from was interred, as is customary when the principal ted about twenty five miles from this place, on the left the use of ardent spirit. They did so, and were the chiefs die, in the inclosure of his former kraal; and a bank of Fox river, their situation is healthy and their

ing and planking for the foundation of a mill dam, in the heart—and the honest truth disclosed, is so true to which his (black) hands were long exposed to wet, and the life, we cannot refrain from transferring it to our to the influence of the sun; and that although not a distilled spirit—and that they had enjoyed good health, and performed their work well, and without murmuring. D. J. Burr employs about 20 men in his Iron Founirv, at Richmond, without spirit.

more than one quarter the quantity of ardent spirit drank in the county of Albemarle, Va. that there was ve years ago.

Mr. Buryce, of Goodhland county, Va. says the use of ardent spirit is hardly known in his neighbourhood. Gentlemen who were formerly in the daily use of it, do sitting with him in his hut; and, as he saw them all not now taste it.

Capt. Miles King, of Norfolk, Va. informed me that time. They drank coffee.

men of color, and much of the time they were in wa land lot in the night, all these nations visited the poor ter up to their knees, but no spirit was furnished to man; but, as he had never had such a kind of dream them the whole season, and they were in uncommon before, he looked upon it as something supernatural. health during the time they were employed .- Journal As to his cunning, when I exhorted him to seek God of Humanity ..... with profits with

## Religious Intelligence.

From the London Christian Advocate. -EIGHTY NINTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS. STORE IS : (From our own correspondent.)

Liverpool, Saturday Evening. The meeting of the usual Committees, preparatory o the regular business of the Conference, commenced n Brunswick Chapel, Liverpool, on Tuesday morning, uly 17th.

The circumstances under which this conference has assembled are, in some respects, peculiarly solemn and affecting. The cholera has been prevailing several weeks in the town, and has carried off a considerable number of victims. Though its violence is somewhat abated, and the proportion of deaths has been decreasing, there is still much sickness all around. The number of ministers who have actually arrived is about 300; and, had it not been for the prevailing disease, there would probably have been nearly 400. It is cause of gratitude to Almighty God, that, while journeying from all parts of the kingdom to this town, his servants have been graciously preserved; not one accident hav-ing been heard of.; The business of the conference commenced in the elegant and commodious, chapel in Moss-street, commonly called Brunswick Chapel, at six o'clock, Wednesday morning. After filling up the vacancies in the hundred, who, according to the provisions of Mr. Wesley's Deed of Declaration, constitute the legal Conference, the preachers proceeded to elect their President and Secretary. The votes for the President being examined, besides some small numbers for Messrs. Treffry, T. Stanley, J. Stanley, Recce, and others, they were found for Rev. Dr. Clarke 56, Rev. Robert Newton 96, For the Secretary, besides some smaller numbers for Messrs. R. Wood, Watson, Lossey, and Bunting, there were for Rev. E. Grindrod 79; Mr. Newton was accordingly declared to be the President, and Mr. Grindrod the Secretary. It is the second time that Mr. Newton has been elected to the presidential chair, having presided at the Leeds Con-

In the course of the last year 20 proachers have di d. viz.

In Great Britain, the fifteen following— Henry S. Hopwood, Henry Haynes, John Rossell, sen. John Jordan, John Crosby, T. Roberts, A. M., Ebenezer Stewart, Simon Day, Thos. Bridgman, Ar-

In Ireland, three, viz.—
John Foster | Gust. Armstrong | Thomas Nesbit,
In the Foreign Stations, two have died, viz.—

John Sarjant John Shaw Several of the senior preachers, in consequence of he increasing infirmities of age, are about to with draw, after this Conference, from the itinerancy, and

become supernumeraries... Prom the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine July, 1832. MISSIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

We continue our extracts from the Wesleyan Missionary Notices. We give this week extracts from the journal of Mr. Shrewsbury, to Southern Africa.

MOUNT CORE. Mr. Shrewsbury's Journal will be read with interest by those who watch for the successful introduction of the tender mercies and saving light of the Gospel at Broughton Bridge. When I was a drunkard he among some of the most cruel and darkly deprayed used to get off to bed before I got home, for fear of portions of the heathen world. Such communications word of the Lord may run and be glorified, even as it Hear, hear, and cheers.) I have another son, about is with you." "Ye that make mention of the Lord, Extracts from the Journal of Mr. Shrewsbury dated

December 31, 1831. Monday, Jan. 24, 1831. - An exceedingly profitable class meeting in the evening. Every heart was con-strained to say, "It is good to be here.", One of the natives having expressed, her hope of finally entering into the Kingdom of heaven, I asked her what she would say before God on arriving thither. She wept much, and replied, that she really should not know what to say; but the Lord would then put words into her mouth to praise lum.

er mouth to praise him. Town.—I felt much as sisted in preaching: it has been a good Sabbath. The work of the Lord prospers much in the colony.

14. The foundation stone of the new chapel was laid. It was the anniversally of the Salem, or Methodist settlers, ienving England, under the pastoral care of the Rev. William Shaw, in the year 1820. By that occurrence our society was introduced into Albany. It is not a degenerate vine; but a fruitful scoin to the parent stem. During the elevan years that have in-tervened, God hath done much for his people. In the colony he has granted them enlargement and prosperity; and, beyond it, they have been made a blessing the heathen; their worthy pastor being the first Wesleyan Missionary who entered Caffreland. The missionary meeting was held in the evening.

March 11-19,-These days were spent in itinera. ting, Monday.-Left Moont coke about noon. We usually visit all the sick persons we meet with in our journeys. This afternoon we entered a Caffre but' to see a youth afflicted with a terribly swollen leg and The cause and nature of the disease were not cording to the Caffre notions, namely, smearing the part affected with cow dung, had been applied without I found the good cause gaining ground wherever I relief. On spiritual things his mind was dark as midprinciple of entire abstinence from the use of ardent Tuesday.—Leaving the Tshabo early, about nine we ted mostly on the left bank of the Fox river, extending spirit, and wine containing alcohol. Came to the river Xakoon, and breakfasted under the from the head of the bay up the river about five miles. their countrymen. Chachabi, was himself slain in this place, that there is evidently an exceeding great banished far from us, and then we might all sing-fibting against the Tambookies, or Amatembu. From necessity of a thorough-going revival of religion among river, were gone to a festive dance. The old chief specially in view in establishing this misssion, is locabest troops in the army. The Prince called them his few decayed sticks still rudely lay over the spot where land productive.

and spake of the pointed to the grave of their chief, resurrection, and of the day of Judgment. At night we were hospitably entertained by an old man, named even to a barbarian, and I did not wish to appear to undervalue his intended kindness. Wednesday .- Before Mr. Thomes Jefferson Randolph thinks there is not we departed our host gave us a proof both of the superstition and of the craft that are not unfrequently he thought augured something auspicious concerning him. He had seen a number of men, of various nations, kened happiness. It was easy, however, to account by prayer, &c. he said that was the very thing he was desirous of doing; but, as his memory was treacherous, he desired a present of ear-beads from the missionary, which would serve as a remembrancer of duty. preaching to the people of the river Kolora; and when midday was past we travelled over the high mountains to one still more difficult of access, called the Kwelera. the kraal that as we were both hungry & fatigued, and saw that they had plenty of corn, we had come there for victuals and lodging for that night. The people collected around us, and I preached; after which many curious questions were asked concerning the origin of It has been often inquired by the Caffres, and now the inquiry was renewed, "Why is it that the Almighty doos not kill Satan, since he was the first would not excuse his: wickedness in the day of Judgment, on account of ignorance, since he did not know what the book said, and could not read God's word. When Divine light first begins to down upon a human spirit how numerous are the inquiries that naturally resent themselvos! O that they were always accompanied with a sincere desire to know and to do the will of God! Thursday. Beginning at the upper part of the Kwelera, and following its course downward toward the coast, I preached, in all, to two hundred and eighty souls; the largest number I have yet preached to in one day, in Caffreland. These were collected in eight different congregations. A man was sick at the kraal where we slept that night. I dust as we arrived the doctor had finished his incantations, and was receiving his reward. With him I had some sharp contentions. Before we slept, one of the people came and begged us to secure the door of our but, lest the doctor should exert some baleful influence over us, as separate existance of the soul of man after the body is turned to corruption ... Friday - Rose at break of day without feeling any illustifiects of the doctor's magic, here the extremities of our three circuits meet. Being far from home, we now prepared to return, and arrived uve heard words, whereby they may be saved

23 .- In company with brother Young, visited Messrs Brownlee and Kayser, of the London society, at their station on the Buffalo River, where we also met, by appointment, Messrs. Rose and Bennie, of the Glas row society. to consult on various matters relative to the Caffre language. Those excellent men labor with much diligence in the great work of translating the Holy Scriptures.! It may be boosed, that at no very distant period, the tribes of this part of Africa will have the word of God in their own tong ie.

attentive. A woman of an abandoned and profligate character appeared to take heed to the things spoken. She is frequently in the dhapel; but until this afternoon

3.-A young woman was added to our catechumens, who seems to have been awakened to a sense of her sinfulness and guilt. She joined the society, and continucd a steady Member for six months, when she re moved to a distant part of the colony, where our minis ry is not exercised. I am not without hope, however hat she will endure to the end, and be finally saved. 12-16-Those five days were spent in preaching the word from kraal to kraal, on the Dubi and Tamara streams: in all, six hundred and ninety six individuals

ave, by this means, heard the word of salvation. Sunday, 24.—Brother, Young Preached at Moun Coke, and afterward haptized a poor Fingo woman who had been for many months among our catecha-mons. She was driven by Chaka, with more of her people, into this country; and here she has received, and not in vain; a measure of the grace of God. 4 lt has long been her practice to retire, for secret prayer, five times a day. She was called Ruth. I spent the Sabbath at Wesleyville.

25 .- On returning from Wesleyville we went about three miles out of our road to visit a sick woman on the Dubi, whom I had observed weeping under the word - when I last preached on that river. To-day, likewise, sho was much affected with Divine troths; she retires for secret prayer. It is a rare thing to see religious feeling manifested, except on a mission station.

The following letter, copied from the Christian Ad vocate and Journal, is from the Missionary, Brother Clark, whom the Methodist Missionary Society in the U.S. have sent to Green Bay, to commence a Mission in that remote quarter. . He was nineteen days on the water between Buffalo and Green Bay, by reason of the cholera and quarantine, which must have subjected him to many hardships and inconveniences. The letter confirms the accounts received from our native Missionaries of the good doing at Sault de St. Marie's.-En. Green Bay, Sept. 5, 1832.

Green Bay is a fine sheet of water on the west side of Lake Michigan, formed by a chain of islands lying in a direction about N. E. and S. W. The bay is one deg. and about 30 min., and 10 deg. west longitude from Washington. .. The white settlement here is locacraggy precipice celebrated among the Caffres by the The population is estimated at about one thousand name of Itiwa Amagira, that is, "The Doctors's Pressouls, the majority of whom are French Catholics, behigh crag all those who were accused of bewitching great influence. Such is the moral state of things in

no telling the misery which they often meet with perance Society. There is so much of the eloquence gaged during the last summer in a very hard job at fift |clay : they tarned, and sat on the ground, while we | Soon, after our arrival at the house of Anthony Ioan, (the principal chief,) the whole settlement was called together to receive us. I addressed them in a few words, and in as simple language as possible; telling member of any temperance society, he had, merely Kaie, who indulged me with half his bed, namely, a of the great love which white Christians had for them, from regard to the health of his men, kept from them mat spread upon the ground. Of course, I kept as and also stating the special object of our mission among far distant: from his greasy. Kaross as was consistent them. When I had concluded, brother Adams spoke with politeness; for a Christian ought to be courteous to them in a very feeling manner. Then several spoke in reply, expressing their great desires for a missionary, and their great joy at our coming among them.-After this all the adults arose one after another and gave us a hearty shake by the hand, in token of a corfound among the Caffres. As to the former, he stated dial reception. We then went into council on the sab-that he had had a remarkable dream in the night which ject of a school, and soon fixed the site for a school house and for a place of worship together.

The size of our house is twenty feet wide and thirty feet long, built of logs in a substantial manner; and clearly, he thought that somehow or other, this, beto, had it not been for my ill health for some ten or fifteen days past, the house would probably have been ready his company of infantry, consisting of 65 men, kept for the dream. While we were partaking of the basket for the school by this date; and I yet hope to see the guard every night from August to December last with of thick milk, which lie set before us the preceding school opened by the 20th inst. Our school will be out any ardent spirit, and no man was sick during that evening, this friendly man was 'very' inquisitive about opened with about thirty-five Indian children. As brome. They drank coffee. white people; and he listened while I enumerated ther Seth Crawford, our expected teacher, has not yet Capt. Pulcott, of Fortress Monroe, Va. says there some of the nations of Europe, as the Ama-English, arrived, I have engaged a very competent Indian fewere employed at that port the last summer, about 200 the Ama-French, Ama-Spaniard, Ama-German, &c; male to take charge of the school until he comes. The whole number of Indians in this settlement, is a little less than one hundred souls. Among them there are a few who embraced our hely religion before they came from Oncide, two years since, and of this few the most have remained firm to the present hour, praying and hoping for a missionary, and now that he has come they greatly rejoice and take courage. The residence of brother Adams with them this winter in my absence Leaving this kraal, we spent several toilsome hours in will, I trust, be of great help to them. The Indians are much pleased with him, and well they may be, for he is pious, faithful, and useful. In so far as health has permitted, I have preached in the Indian settlement Having crossed the river, we rode up to a large kreal, and in this place, alternately, once in two weeks on and alighted without ceremony; telling the master of the Sabbath, while my whole time during the week. and in this place, alternately, once in two weeks on when in health, has been occupied in preparing for the school. In this place, by prudent and persevering ef-fort, much good may be done in the name of the Lord. As to the state of the Indian mission under my care at Saganaw Bay, I am not yet prepared to report. During the few hours I remained at quarantine on board the William Penn, at the Saut de St. Marie, I learned, Almighty does not kill Satan, since he was the first by corresponding with George Henry, from River Cresinuer, and so make an example of him, and an end of dit, U. C., then at the Saut, that the work of God was sin at once? Another wished to know whether God in quite a prosperous state among the Chipeways in that region. Indeed, to me it appears, that among the Chipeways, about Lake Superior, the fields are all white, ready to the harvest.

# CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, October 3, 1832.

Table in the Cont Prayer.

Notwithstanding many excellent things have been written and said on the subject of prayer, yet, because of its vast importance, and the exceedingly great prirlieges connected therewith, we cannot too often have our attention called to it, and the duty inforced upon us-"Ye have no!, because ye ask not" declares an inspired Apostle of old, and "Hitherto, says the he had intercourse with the spirits of the dead. Much Saviour, have ye asked nothing in my name." "Ask as I lamented the ignorance of the people. I could not and receive, that your joy may be full." Of others it help, reflecting on this gliminering ray of traditionary may be said, "Ye ask and receive not, because ye ask light which still lingers among them, concerning the amiss." That this may not be the case with us we amiss."; That this may not be the case with us, we will consider some particulars essential to an acceptable prayer.

and travelled down the river till we fell in with the |. In the first place we must be careful that our heart people belonging to the tribes of Pata and Hintza, un- be right towards God; that is, that our eye be singleder the care of the brethren, Ayliff and Young; for no secret reserve of any thing we know to be offensive to God." If I regard imquity in my heart, says David, chi. M'Laughlin, Samuel Lear, Marshail Claxton, John at Mount Coke toward evening of the following day. the Lord will not hear my prayer. Many there are Storry, John Smith, 3rd. George Smith, had been also in the course of the week six hundred and eight souls that go to the throne of Grace, and express desires with the Lord will not hear my prayer. Many there are their lips which their hearts do not feel, because they suffer them to go after their covetousness, and give place to their idols, instead of bringing them forth to be slain on the altar of self denial. Of such the Searcher of hearts says "This people draw nigh unto me with their mouth, and honor me with their lips, but their hearts are far from me. In vain do they worship me."

The next particular is to know that the thing wo ask for is according to the will of God, that is something Sunday, April 3 .- The congregations were large and for which we have His promise or revealed will; this is necessary in order to have confidence in Him. "If we ask any thing according to His will, He heareth us." Bu how may we know what is His will? Rewhat He has revealed at It is clearly revealed that we should be hely, therefore every thing that tends to helfness must be in accordance with His will. The destruction of sin, and Satan's kingdom is the special purpose for which the Son of of God was manifested, and we are 'taught to pray. "Thy kingdom' come" there's fore, whatever tends to promote this kingdom, and dertroy the works of the Devil, whether in ourselves or others, is according to the will of God; and may be asked with confidence. It is His will that we should trust in him for deliverance in time of affliction and distress, and therefore He says, "Call upon me in the day of trouble, I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me." It is therefore our duty to cast all our care upon Him, and pray to be delivered from evil, spiritual and temporal-from the temptations and snares of the Devil, and the malice, rage, and design of evil men; or any calamity or occurrence, the result of which would be a real evil to us.

· With respect to these things we may approach Him with confidence. We know not indeed, as to any parand it was pleasing to ascertain, that night and morning ticular temporal affliction, whether it be best for us or not, and therefore we must entirely submit to receive as Infinite Wisdom may appoint, being satisfied with the promise, "My grace is sufficient for thee," and All things shall work together for good to them that love God;" and, blessed be God, this is enough.

The next requisite in prayer is faith-" Without faith it is impossible to please God." It is not enough that we admit God has promised, we must rely upon His promise-we must take him at His word, nothing doubting but what He has promised, He will surely perform. We must consider whether the promise relates to the present time, or to the future-whether it is his will now to perform it, or hereafter. We will find, on examination, that with respect to spiritual blessings, such as our Justification and Sanctification, we have the promise now. "Behold, now is the accepted time; hundred miles long, and in some places forty miles behold, now is the day of salvation." Let faith real-wide. The head of the bay lies in north latitude 44 ize this, and say has, God promised it now? even so, let it now be done. "I would believe thy promise Lord, Oh! help my unbelief." When ye pray, says our Lord, "believe ye have the things ye ask for, and ye shall have them." But, who exercises this faith? Who will thus believe God? Alas! is it not through want of this faith, that our attainments in the Divine life are so small? Oh! that this cursed unbelief were

> "By faith we know thee strong to save; Save us, a present Saviour thou, What'ere we hope, by faith we have, Future and past subsisting now."

We conclude by observing, in the last place, we speech of Robert Rismen, a journeyman dyer, in Gen. Whitheld, near Kingston, N. C. informed D. Gen. Whitheld, near Kingston, N. C. informed D. I. Rorr, Esc. of Rismond, Va. that he had been en- ideas, by being well smeared over with grease and red preacher of righteousness in the Mohawk language.—

| Pray without ceasing," and faint in our minds; "Pray without ceasing," on their way to the dance, beautified, according to their dians, accompanied by brother Daniel Adams, a native saith the Apostle, and again, "Continue instant in prayer."

| What would Elijah's prayer have availed, prayer." must be importunate in our prayers, and not grow wea-

ful, importunate, and, therefore, effectual prayer ! .come. '

In the last Canadian Watchman we observe the following remark in relation to our editorial article on the tention from every part of the land. organization of the Church of Christ. "In the foregoing we find much more to approve than disapprove. In allusion to what is implied under the head "lastly," we would remark, that we think every christian should liticians who persist in the cry of Gallomania, that En. nim and heartily labour to be sanctified wholly; in body, gland is not exactly proceeding step by step in the head. soul, and spirit; nevertheless no one of our times has probably made greater attainments than the Apostle when the House of Commons consents to entertain the already attained, either were already perfect, but I follow after.' &c."

It is not our wish to engage in controversy with our friend the Watchman; but we would just observe; in reply to his criticism on us, that as he admits that "every christian should aim and heartily labour to be sanctified wholly; in body, soul, and spirit,"-and we presume he admits this on scriptural authority-it remains for him to show that every christian must fail in attaining the object at which he aims, and for which he heartily labours. Until this he shown, while we admit it is our duty to seek for, and to endeavour to attain this gospel blessing, we must be allowed to indulge a hope that some do happily arrive at it, through the grace of God in Jesus Christ, without waiting for the assistance of death.

. And as to christians of "our times" we believe that, as they have the same gospel, with all its glorious privileges, that their fathers in the first ages had, so they may attain to the same spiritual blessings.

The quotation given to show that the Apostle Paul was not sanctified wholly, we humbly conceive is not to the point, inasmuch as it does not touch the question. If we understand the Apostle aright, he alludes to final | Subbath to the level of ordinary days, but that such salvation-the resurrection and glorification at which he was aiming, and towards which he was pressing; and therefore he says "Not as though I had already attained, either were already perfect." &c.

The whole passage, with its connexion, stands thus: verse 11. "If by any means I inight attain note the resurrection of the dead." verse 12, "Not as though I had already attained, either were already perfect; but instructions of her elergy. The reason is, that one exI follow ofter if that I may apprehend that for which peets to be aided by the Rectors in a county election, also I am apprehended of Christ Jesus:" and adds while another has sent two of his younger sons to Oxford in verse 15, " Let as many as be perfect be thus minded," &c.

Now we would ask the candid enquirer after truth, what has this to do with being sanctified body, soul, and spirit, any more than with the New Birth? Neither all these thy laws on our hearts, we beseach thee." Either final conquest is gained, the danger past, or glery secured; as long as we are in the body we must "fight the good fight of faith," if we would "lay hold on .cternal life."

. We would remind our friend of the numerous injunctions, promises and prayers in the sacred scripturesfor doubtless he is well read in them-relating to the sanctification for which we contend, particularly that remarkable prayer of this same Apostle, with the protrise annexed, recorded in 1 Thess. v. 23, 21 .-- What does this mean? that they might " be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ."

For our part, we cherish the thought that the Anostle Paul was a living example of the power of Divine Grace to destroy sin wholly, & to consecrate the whole man, body, soul, and spirit to the service of God, even in this life; yes, and to be preserved blameless too.

But whether he was or not, does not relate to this question, which is not whether St. Paul, or any whether christians are called to such a state of Salvation in this life, under circumstances and promises which afford a well grounded hope of its being attainable? To the law and to the testimony, and not to the example of fallible man-however exalted his name. calling, or station. We deem the remark in question worthy of notice, not because it implies incorrectness in what we have advanced merely, but because it involves a question of vast importance to the church of Christ, and one of which the Methodists have ever been tenacious. We receive no offence at the liberty the Watchman has taken, on the contrary, if we are in error let us be corrected.

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OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH .- The following remarks, on the proceedings of the House of Commons with respect to the law regarding the observance of the Lord's Day, are copied from the London Christian 'Advocate and World. We insert them because we think the subject worthy the attention of the public, and of our Legislators in particular. We have long been of opinion that something ought to be done, either to amend the laws at present existing in relation to the Sabbath, or make new ones. The law as it at present exists is become almost obsolete, by reason of age and obscurity, and its unsuitableness to the times and circumstances of our country; and it is also partial in its operations, for instance, a teamster on the highway must pay 20 shillings upon conviction, while a man pursuing his trade, or common occupation is fined but 5! It also directs that the fines exacted shall be paid into the poor funds, which is impracticable in this country, no such fund existing among us.

We should either have no laws, or such as can be ministered with effect. It weakens respect for both he law itself, and the authority from which it eminates, to suffer it to be violated with impunity; as is too frethe law in question, but also others of a similar kind.

We are aware that many object to making laws for the observance of the Sabbath, under a mistaken notion that it is an infringement on liberty of Conscience, but how the prohibition of sabbath-breaking can effect liberty of conscience, any more than the suppression of lewdness, drunkenness, profane swearing or other vices does, we have yet to learn, which is

While we contend that a man's religion, that is, his mode of faith and worship, should be as free to him as the air he breathes, we at the same time maintain, that suppressed by the authorities of the land: this the reliwhere licentiouspess is indulged without restraint .- specting our Missions.

Let us then not neglect to ask, neither in public nor the Sabbath—to prohibit those sports and labours which (October.) in private, but rather let us prize the privilege, seize are plainly forbidden in the word, of God on that day, every opportunity of improving upon it, and wait upon and which tend to the annoyance, and thereby infringe God in the way marked out in his word, and we shall upon the rights, of those who conscientiously attend to then lack for nothing necessary for life and godliness their sacred duties in the House of God. Works of -for our felicity, either in this world, or the world to necessity, picty and mercy should be allowed; against time we saw nothing, in the answer which deserved any ject at its ensuing session; it calls loudly for their at-

"A Committee had been nominated by the House of Commons on the motion of Sir Andrew Agnew, to examine into and report on the state of the law regarding the observance of the Lord's day. Will this satisfy those poly some hope for the cause of Christianity in this country be enforced—to one of those commands, pass by unimproved, We think we can count among the names of this committee those of several men who, judging by their public professions, have the fear of God before their eyes and, if these gentlemen give their constant attendance, their labours, we hope, will terminate in doing whatever may be done by legal enactments towards repressing the open profanation of the Lord's day. On the other hand, there are persons appointed on this Committee who will doubtless fight hard to render its enquiries nugitory. member, the representative of the Home Department in the Commons, gave the House clearly to understand what would be the tendency of his efforts in the Commit tee, by declaring that tee, by declaring that the Sunday was not at present of

served with due solemnity; and he implored the of the committee not to do any thing which would convert the cheerfulness of the English subbath into a day of paritanical gloom?

It is plain that the man who uttered these tentiments coeding would involve an admission that a Church Establishment was no longer necessary—a consummation this, in the opinions of men like thim, devoutly to be deprecated. Let any mostion be brought forward concerning eligion in the abstract, and such men immediately evince their strong hostility to every thing of the kind ; but bring forward a question touching the temporalities of the Church, and you shall hear much about their veneration for her doctrines; discipline, and forms; and much about the value they set upon the pious example, and orthodox to: prepare themselves for "the enjoyment"—that is the phrase—of the family livings, (And. yet) such is the importance which our Church attaches to the divine commandments and to their strict observance, that, while they are inscribed over each altar, they are also read in the one state of grace, nor the other, supposes that the Christians in general have much over-rated the intention of the Commandment respecting the sabbath, or that commandment is dreadfully, disneyed will, indeed, it was not intended to interfere with what (Mr. Land calls the cheerfulnesss of the English Sabbath," by convertng it into a day of "puritannical gloom," at least let us be assured of the fact by an exposition of the evidences upon which that fact rests; but if, on the other, hand, it was intended (to mention no higher purpose) to procure repose for man and beast, may a total cessation from labour on every seventh day, let us, in order to justify the boast that our institutions are based upon Christianity, adopt measures for securing its better observance."

. As Lord Armour remarked, there are," many inconmade smoole and uniform, it will be the more easily enforced, and the labours of the committee will not be in voin. After all, we scarcely expect that this question will be examined in a strictly religious point of view. There is one aspect, however, in which, as a civil question, it must be entertained. In the same way as the publication of unstamped newspapers published in conformity with the requirements of the law, (only to a much greater extent) is the practice among many trades. men of opening their shops on the Lord's day injurious to conscientions persons of the same class, who would raother particular person ever was so sanctified; but, ther leave them to the undisturbed, enjoyment of their surreptitious gains, than join them in defiance of the laws of God and of the land. These honest persons are surely few entitled to the protection of the legislature; and it should Parliament, that respect to authority is with them a motive superior to the desire of gain. If there were more of such men amongst us, Parliamentary labours would be

materially lightened.
We shall wait with anxiety but in patient hope, for the report of this committee. In the mean time, our Christending that the revenues of the next, must, as a conse-tian friends must not be idle: politions must be poured in from all quarters; and in the end, perhaps the House of rent year. He objected, also, that the reductions, and Commons will give birth to something which, when presented to the Lords for the seal of their approbation, may afford the Right Rev. Prelates an opportunity of showing that they hold their seats in Parliament for purposes still more intimately connected with the prosperity of true reigion than that of maintaining the temporal rights and privileges of the Church."....

The account of the Execution and Confession of Cooke the murderer, as given in another column; serves to show the baneful tendency of infidel principles on the human heart. . We here see the victim of infidelity seduced from early habits of morality and virtue, and led to the commission of one of the most shocking and the Reform Bill, as qualified by the payment of rates and barbarous crimes that can stain the human character. The advocates for infidelity may object, and say that 38; and in Warrington, 40: In consequence of that similar crimes have been perpetrated by professors of statement having been made public, a gentleman, on whose christianity." We admit that persons bearing the christian name have, in some cases, thus disgraced thems selves, but let it be well observed, that no dying criminal was ever known to attribute his depravity to the influence of christian principles; but, on the contrary, those unhappy persons have generally lamented their inattention to such principles, and expressed their conviction that had they regarded the instructions of their bible, they would have been preserved from shame, disgrace and ruin. But has such testimony ever been borne in favour of infidelity? . Who ever heard of a dying criminal regretting that he had not attended to the maxims and principles of infidelity? But how many quently the case amongst us, not only with respect to instances do we find of bitter regret by the poor souls, who, in an evil hour, had been led to listen to the soul destroying poison which such principles inject; and who positively, and directly, attribute their depravity to the influence of those principles on their minds and

This speaks volumes in favour of christianity, and deserves the candid consideration of every reflecting Court of Vienna-gives a flat contradiction to all the re- Town Clerk the particulars connected with this horrid mind, especially of such as may be inclined to infidelity.

MISSIONARY Socrety,-The anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church every practice that tends to licentiousness should be will be held, Providence permitting, in the Methodist chapel in this town, on the evening of Wednesday the gion of nature, (if there be any such) as well as reve- 24th, inst. to commence at 6 o'clock. It is expected lation, teaches: indeed, self-preservation, which is said there will be an attendance of some of the children from news, thinks that it is intended to urge England, at length, off at the time); that Mr. Pass immediately put both his to be the first law of nature, dictates it; for what go- the Mission School, for examination and exhibition of vernment or community can long continue to exist, their attainments, and interesting statements made re-

worship, but solely to the violation of the sanctity of clamation for Wednesday the 31st day of this month

From the Cobourg Reformer.

In our last we offered such observations on the addess of the Bishop and Clergy to the Governor, as thenticity or the contrary of the news of the fortress of that every strange production called for. At that Almeida having declared in favor of the young Queen of such their can be no law. ! We hope that something notice-in fact, we could not understand it; like all may be done by our Legislature in relation to this sub- our Governor's replies and communications, they are too occult for us; but on a second reading, we think we see more in it than at first meets the eye. It will be in the recollection, of our readers that at the close of the last session, a bill was brought in to re- Don Pedro out of the country. peal the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves and and to leave them as all other reserved lands, at the November. disposal of the Crown. This bill was persponed for There are further consideration natil the ensuing session. A bill of a similar nature was likewise brought into the But we place no confidence in them, although the Morn-House of Assembly of Lower Canada and likewise ing Chronicle of August 16th, announces letters received House of Assembly of Lower Canada and likewise postponed for further consideration at their next | 0 Paul possessed, when he said, 'Not as though I had subject of the better observance of the Sabbath'; and we sitting. It is to the determination of this question trust that the result will show that there is in that House that the Governor's reply must refer, when he tells for the day that have been received during the last week reverence enough for the divine commandments not to let the Bishop and Clergy that "I can assure you that the opportunity now put into its hands of enforcing ex his Majesty's government are anxious to consult the his Majesty's government are anxious to consult the obedience-and a show of obedience is all that can best interests of the Church of England in this Province and I am confident that the fit and moderate provision which they will probably recommend to be appropriated to secure its further prosperity, will be last, at Loicester, before Mr. Justice Park, an immense approved by you and the churches under your immodiate charge, and also by all denominations of early hour. When the doors were thrown open upon his christians." Lordship's arrival, a tremendous rush took place, and christians."

We look to the determination of this question, with no small apprehension and alarm; it is a measure fraught with mischief, and if carried into effect, pose of making the scale preponderate on the side of rean attempt to establish one or more churches in sistance to change in the sease of improvement. One Canada, by furnishing equivalents to one part for the loss of the reserves, and the rest provided for in some way or other, that shall render them either independent of their people or dependent on the government

We are opposed to the principle of this arrangement in toto-We object to any endowment, to any churchbut we hold it as unwise, as impolitic to dis inguish one sect by immunities not shared by every other.; If one your plea?" clergy have a legal claim, every other protestant clergy, have clearly an equal right to participate in the gencares little for the institution of which he spoke. Per [cral provision-nor shall we cease to resist and exhops, he would not copose a motion for reducing the pose the injurity of this business. from a conviction that the seeds of perpetual dissention, are about to be sown among us by the attempt."

· We confess that our hopes are but slender, as it regards the character of the present House of Assembly; their past acts angur unfavorably for this and every other important question. Those men who have sadbe blind enough and reckless enough to cutail upon us that, having read the depositions most carefully, as it is fluence will be put forth to induce them to do so, but You have now, therefore, to re eive the anful punish where our conscience is concerned.

trust—we hope to move every man of public virtue to resist this daring attempt -- to induce every minister of forth, to be careful how they follow the paths of wicked every religious persuasion, who understands the true ness, which lead but to destruction. How you spent your nature of a christian church, and who is not afraid to trust God and his church for a living, to show a hecoming superiority of mind, and not allow himself to be bought over by a government, that cares little about religion, so that its own ends can be attained. Those ministers who may regard this measure favorably, will find that his independence and that of his connexion is | you were instigated by the devil. The crime of murder at stake, and the price once received will be as fatal to is at all times, and under all circumstances, one of the Canada, as Achan's wedge of gold was to the camp of

We have much to say on this momentous affair, and we promise our readers, if possible, to resume it the of our intelligent correspondents, as well as the aid of every independent editor in both Provinces.

## Foreign News. LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The elegant packet ship North American, Captain Macy, which arrived yesterday aftermoon, brings the Lonfew hours later than those published yesterday

-A debate of some importance arose in the House o be no slight recommendation of them in the eyes of Lords, on the night of the 15th, between the Duke of Wellington and Earl Grey, involving the relations hetween Great Britain and Portugal. The discussion arose upon the Consoliated Funds Bill, and was unexpected by the Premier.—The Duke of Wellington objected to some of the proposed reductions of the public expenditure-conrent year. He objected, also, that the reductions, and after death, your body be hung in chains, pursuant to the the existing deficiency, would leave His Majesty's Govern. statute in such case recently made and provided, and may ment without the means of meeting extraordinary emer-gencies that might occur.—The drift of the Duke seemed o be, that the present civil war in Portugal would very likely involve Europe in another war, and he took occa sion to onimadvert with some severity upon the course of the Ministry upon that subject.—Earl Grey made a very satisfactory reply.

A long conversation took place in the Cominons; on the 15th, on the subject of the disfranchisement under the new Reform Bill. Lord Althop was enabled to state that the number of qualified voters in the great lowns of the North was not what they had been stated to be.

"My Gallant Friend (Colonel Evans)," said his Lord-ip, "stated, that in Minchester; there would be, under taxes, only 758 voters; in Blackburn, 78; in Ashtoe, 75; in Bolton, 84; in Bury, 42; in Salford, 40; in Rochdale, authority I have every right to rely, has written to me or the subject, and he informs me that instead of 759, no less than 4,400 have qualified in the township of Manchester alone, and that taking the whole horough, there were from 7 to 8000 electors qualified to vote. In Salford, the number who had qualified is from 11 to 1200. In Bolton, instead of 84, the number is upwards of 1,000, not above 10 out of the 1,000 being disqualified from non payment. In Blackburn, instead of 78, the number is 1,000; and in all the other boroughs, with the exception of Warring-ton, concerning which I have received no information, I understand that in no case is the number of voters quali-

Leeds and manufacturing towns of Yorkshire. Colonel Evans observed he had received letters to the same pur pose, and that his statement was not made as positive, hu

on a hypothesis. A curious circumstance was noticed by Mr. T. Duns. combe, namely, that of the whole 5,144 rate-payers in St. Georgo's, there will be one qualified, while 4,180 had paid their rates up to Lady day last. 🗼 🧦 🤭

Parliament was to be prorogued on the 16th, by the

King in person. The Austrian Observer-the official Gazette of the cent war like rumers of the Paris, Messager des Chambres allied troops towards the French boundaries. The Obpapers, of large military preparations in the interior of

King Leopold with his royal bride, had left Compeigne on his return to Brussels., M. de Flahaut has sent out for

the German Empire.

The Viscountess de Nays, arrested at Brest on suspicion f having been concerned in the robbery of the medals of the Royal Library, had arrived at Paris.

There is no later intelligence from Portugal; but the latest Paris accounts are very discouraging to the cause of Don Pedro. Nothing has transpired to decide the au-Portugal. The Chronicle says-We suspect that it is too good to be true, though not an improbable event, as the atest information from the Peninsula by way of France silent in regard to it. One important fact established that up to the 1st instant, Ferdinand had not ventured give orders for any portion of his troops to cross the ortuguese frontiers, to assist Don Miguel in driving The French Chambers were not to be convoked until

There are yel numberless rumors affeat, of a warlike endency, touching the affairs of Holland and Belgium. by the steam-boat from Holland on the preceding evening, "the contents of which are viewed as more imporor ten days."

## COOKE, THE MURDERER.

(From the London Christian Advocate and World, of August 13, The trial of Cooke having been fixed for Wednesday crowd assembled before the doors of the Court at a very every corner of the Court was immediately filled. The prisoner was conducted to the har as soon as silence was obtained. His appearance and dress were very respecta-Some of them, indeed, appear to have been added, after as the Governor would have it, must entail on the table, his foatures evinging a quiet firmness of mind, with the number was supposed to be complete, for the set pur? Province, incalculable evils. It is nothing less than out any indications of ferocity. - After the Clerk of the arraigns had read over the various accounts of the indict. ment, he asked the prisoner the usual question :- " How. y you, are you guilty, or not guilty, of this murder?"

Prisoner fin a subdued but firm voicel: Guilty. Juden: Prisoner, are you aware of the conseque hat you are doing? do you plead guilty advisedly?

a risoner; 1 do, my Lord.
The learned judge paused for a few minutes, and then said, "Prisoner, Lusk you again, do you still persist in Prisoner: I do.

The plea was then recorded.

After a short pause the prisoner was called up for judg ment. He was asked whether he had any thing to say why sentence should not be passed according to law The prisoner made no reply, when the Junes thus adyour own confession, of wilful murder. If, instead of pleading guilty, you had not yourself on your country. I should have been most glad, and I am most contain. dressed him: - George Cooke, you stand convicted, on exclusive we are anxious to state that no such views are your own confessiou, their past acts angur unfavorably for this and every I should have been most glad, and I am most certain from other important question. Those men who have sad-what I know of the Jury, you would have had a fair and dled the Province with an everlasting salary bill, may, impurtial trial; but at the same time I am bound to say an everlasting provision for English, Scotch and Rom. my duty to do in every case, I cannot entertain the sligh-ish clergy—this we say they may dare to do, and inthe day that witnesses that had act will be world to Canada; it will be a deadly thrust at our dearest rights

—a step that binds us and our posterity to a incasure

meat awarded to your dreadful crime both by the laws of God and man: "Whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." The observations which I am should be shed." The observations which I am about to make, I intend as well for such of the public We shall bring this question again and again, before may lead you to sincere repentance for your heavy sin, our readers—we shall be faithful to our title and our they may warn every other person in Court, and all other persons to whom the sad tidings of your fate shall go early days, whether they were spent in virtue and piety. I know not; I am told they were. When, therefore, the dreadful change in your heart took place, He, alone, to whom all hearts are known, can tell; but, whenever it took place, I can only account for your conduct on this occasion by supposing, as the indictment charges, that deepest dye; but that which you have committed, as I pal Church, from that time to her death she remained a collect the circumstances from the depositions, is one of steady and constant attendant to its doctrines, and by a only did you strike this unfortunate gentleman to the ground, and deprive him of life, but afterwards, in order next week, and show its evil in all its bearings, in to conceal all trace of your crime, you had recourse to the which was short and severe, was endured with exemplary which we hope to have the assistance and suggestion horrible expedient of cutting up the body of your victim. fortitude and patience, during which time she requested and destroying the pieces by fire. To atone for this dread, ther friends and attendants to prepare to meet her in ful crime, but a very short period now remains for you; Heaven. To a question put to her by her husband whebut even at the last minute of the twelfth hour, much may he effected towards your salvation by sincere penitence, and a short time before she expired, observing her friends and a firm reliance on the merits of your Saviour. Two months have elapsed since your apprehension, which periad. I trust, has been well employed; for the remaining very short space of time allowed to you in this world, you will have the assistance of the authorised ministers of redon papers of Angust 16th, (morning,) and Liverpool of ligion. Avail yourself of it, and that mercy which can the 17th. As the evening papers of the 15th were received not be granted to you here, seek to obtain at that other not be granted to you here, seek to obtain at that other by the Sovereign, the present advices are in fact but a bar at which you will shortly be arraigned. Turn your ly at the gate of heaven, and it may yet be opened unto Divine grace at the early uge of seven years, and contin-you. (Here the learned Judge barst into tears, overpow, and to walk according to the light received until she atored by his feelings. After one or two more admonitory observations, his Lordship proceeded.) The sentence which the law prescribes for your offence, and which I the consumption, which by a slow but constant proges. now adjudge, is, that you, George Cook, be taken, to the sion terminated her mortal existence. From the time of place from which you came, and thence, on Friday next, the 10th day of August, to a place of execution, and be there hanged by the neck until you are dead; and that,

> e Lord have mercy on your most guilty soul!" Several persons in Court were in terrs during the delivery of this address. The prisoner kept his eyes general. closed, and appeared to pray fervently. At the conclu sion of the address he was removed by the gaoler.

EXECUTION.

o'clock, there were it is supposed, from 30,000 to 40.000 persons present. Since his condemnation he appeared to e quite prepared for his end. He was visited by Mr. Denton, attorney for the late Mr. Paas, and enrnestly re. quested, as his doom was now sealed as to this world, to tell the truth with regard to the remains, and, if any were yet concealed, to make the only atonement be possibly he had told them all that he knew, and requested not to be interrupted in his religious devotions.

Soon after nine o'clock, the Under Sheriff and retinue arrived at the gaol. On visiting the condemned cell, Cook was found devoutly praying for strength and fortinde. He was attended by the Rev. Dr. Fancourt, and the Rev. R. Barnaby. Having intimated that he was rea. dy, the room was cleared, and he was pinioned. He then walked with a firm step to the drop, accompanied with the elergymen and officers. On coming out on the scaffold, he looked earnestly around, and waved his hand to seve ral of his former acquaintances. He appeared totally engaged in prayer, and was heard to utter the ejaculation Lord remember me when thou comest into the king dom!" The rope was then placed around his neck, and at a preconcerted signal, the drop fell. "The crond wa very orderly during the whole of the ceremony.

# CONFESSION.

For the last ten days, Cooke had laboured under very werful feelings of mind. Fully determined to brave out a trial, and read a defence, he occupied himself with writing a long detail of the circumstances, in which he attributed the unfortunate death of Mr. Pass to a quarrel he had with him, and that he unluckily in self-defence, struck him with the press pin: Saturday week, however, all thoughts of this he gave up, and declared it was false, and that he should plead guilty, and wished to state to the cent war like rumors of the Paris, Messager des Chambres affair. The following is the substance of his confession founded upon reported movements of large bodies of the He states, that he had the murder in contemplation of week previous to committing it; that on Mr. Pass coming server likewise denies peremptorily, the exports of other into his workshop, he shat the door after him, and that he then paid him a small account, but denies that he struck him while writing the receipt; that Mr. Pass soon ufter took up a book that lay on the press, and while exa-mining the binding, he walked behind him, and immedi-Compeigne for London; and the Temps, which gives this ately struck him on the back of the head [his hat being to act in concert with France against Holland. As all hands to his head, and staggered towards the door, and, the Ministers have returned from Compeigne, there will as lond as he was able, called out "Murder." that he had Court held at moon at the residence of M. de Mon. [Cooke] again struck him another severe blow on the head talivet. M. Schostiani is certainly going to the baths of and finding, it not quite sufficient, he dealt out a third

had he desisted after the fifth or sixth effort? Had he Observe, the law we would recommend should have meeting of the Provincial Legislature is fixed by pro- Minister for fureign Affairs. side, and rolled over on his back, his arms gave two or three convulsive shakes, and all was still. He then locked the door and left. On returning in the evening, he stumbled over his rictim on the floor, which shook his nerves dreadfully; but, on commencing to cut up the body, he recovered his usual firmness, and was so little dis-composed, that he could have gone on with the horridwork much longer than he did, if there had been any ne.cessily for it. He then declared, as a dying man, that he consumed every particle of the body, clothes and all, except what was found. He then also stated that pride was the cause of his crime, as he wanted to get some money to embark for America. He alluded to be connected with society formed principally of young men (Deists) who requented a public house in Leicester, in which the writings of Tom Paine, Carlile, and other infidel authors were taken in and encouraged. He emphatically added-I considered myself a moral young man, attending, as I did, some place of Christian worship three times a day, all unfortunately I got connected with the above and ther infidel associations.

The penitent state of feeling on the part of Cook has heen brought about chiefly by the impression which has been made upon his mind by Miss Owston, and Miss Payne, who had attended him in his cell, and read reliious works to him frequently. He has more than once expressed himself to the effect that-if he had a hundred ives he knew that he ought to forfeit them, and that he relied upon nothing but the blood of Jesus Christ, which cleanseth from all sin, and which was all sufficient to releem even such a wretch as him through faith and repenance:

YORK LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY. The members and friends of the York laterary and. Philosophical Society are reminded that the introductory ecture will be delivered by the Archdeacon of Yark, on Friday evening next, the 5th of October, at the Grand Jury room in the Court House, to commence precisely at seven o'clock-and Dr. Dunlop is expected to deliver the second lecture on the Friday following:

The members will recollect that each has a right by ticket signed by himself, two friends and of course, either ladies or gentlement.

An idea having gone abroad, that it was the intention of the original supporters of the Institution, to make it exclusive, and of confining its advantages to those only who were invited in the first instance to join it; have passed the following resolution, which the committee are estrous should be made public, with a view to remove that impression, and to show that it is the wish of the members to afford every respectable individual, an opporunity of becoming a member, if he should desire it.

Unanimously resolved by the Committee-" Having: learnt with regret, that an idea has obtained currency, that the principles of the Philosophical Institution are entertained; as we hoped was fully apparent by our pub-lic notice, issued before its formation, the following effect;

"The gentlemen forming the York Literary and Philosophical Society, will meet at the Gazette Office on Saturday the 23d July, at 3 o'clock, to adopt rules and regulations for its Government; at which any friends of science desirous of becoming members, are requested to at-

Resolved -- That every person who applied for admission efore the general meeting took place, are considered original members.

The committee therefore trust after this explanation, that no persons who are favorably disposed to the interests of science will be deterred trom proposing as candid-

The rules and regulations, with any information, may be obtained by applying to the Secretary at the Disc fish Coffee House -- Com.

## Obituary,

Oren, in Hallowell sometime since, Mrs. Rachel A. ronch, wife of Mr. Gilbert French, and daughter of Mr. Willson Conger, aged about 27 years. At the age of about 17, Mrs. French professed to experience a changeof heart, and shortly after united herself to the Methodist Episcoo most atrocious and diobolical I ever heard of. Not fulthful and punctual attendance on all the means of Grace whenever health would normit, she evidenced the enjoy. ment she experienced in the path of duty. Her uffliction. ther her soul would be happy, she answered "yes, yes ;" weeping, she said, "weep not for me, for I die in peace, am going to heaven." Thus, we trust, has another weary oilgrim found her way from this land of sin and unbelief to the haven of eternal repose.—Communicated.
Hallowell, Sopt. 25th, 1832.

Digo, at Maryshurg 25th August, 1832, Luciad wife,

Mr. Barnard Satith aged 23 years and 69 days. From the information received from the husband of the Mrs. Smith, it appears she was ned to walk according to the light received until she attained her sixteenth year; when she joined the Mothodist Episcopal Church. At this time she was attacked with her anion with the church she evidently increased in the knowledge and grace of God. Although from the nature of her illness she was often

deprived of the means of grace (which proved to her a source of deep regret) yet the Lord in the plenitude of his mercy continued to visit her soul with the showers of. Divine grace, so that she was enabled joyfully to exclaim. My feet shall travel all the length, of the celestial road" &c. For sometime before she closed her earthly career, her sufferings were extreme, yet she manifested perfect resignation to the Divine will. At length the trying hour approached which was to deliver her from all her sufferings: At an early hour on Friday morning the population of and such were the peculiar manifestations of the Divine the currounding districts began to poor into Locester, to presence that she could triumphantly exclaim in the lanwitness the execution of the wretched criminal. By ten grage of the Psalmist "Tho I walk through the valley" guage of the Psalmist "The I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me; and without a stroggle or a groan sweetly fell askep in the arms of Jesus. As a christian she was exemplary as a wife loving and kind as a mother tender and affectionate and as a neighbour friendly and obliging. She has loft a husband and four children to lament her loss, but while could, by informing them of the fact. Cooke replied that suffering under this distressing bereavement they need not sorrow as those without hope; and it is to be hoped that this afflictive dispensation of Divine providence may be sanctified to the spiritual welfare of the surviving friends. A large and respectable concourse of people at-tended the funeral, at which time a discourse was deliver-

> Matt. 24 chap. 44 verse. And it might be said that the force of Divine truth was peculiarly full by the generality of the audience; Hallowell, 21st Sept. 1832.

# SALE OF CROWN LANDS.

ed from these words. "Therefore be ye also ready : for

in such an hour as ye think not the Son of man cometh."

JOTICE is hereby given, that a portion of the vacant Lots in the Town of Chatham, in the West. ern District, will be exposed to sale by public Auction, at the Inn of Claude Cartier, in the Town of Chatham, Thursday, the 1st November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On the following conditions, viz:
The Purchase Money to be paid by four Instalments, with Interest, the First Instalment at the time of sale, and the Second, Third and Fourth Instalments, at the interval of a year between each, and subject to the condition of building a Stone, Brick, or Frame House, not less than 24 Feet long, and 18 Feet wide, to be completed within two years from the day of Sale.

PETER ROBINSON.

Commissioner of Crown Lands Office.

York, 34th September, 1832.

HEREAS Administration of the Goods, Chattels, and credits of RICHARD DARKERS leceased, has been granted to the subscribers, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the said Richard Darker, at the time of his death, to pay their respective debts to the undersigned Davie Lackie and LEGNARE cox; and to all persons to whom the said Richard Darker was indebted, to send in their accounts to the said David Lackie or Leonard Willcox without delay.

DAWD LACKIE,

York, Oxfober 16, 1831.

Statement of Money received on ac Canada Academy at Cobourg, up July 1832, by the Treasurer of the	count	Transaction and a second	
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	1 Suicide. Yesterday afternoon, as one of the person

Suicide. Yesterday afternoon, as one of the persons engaged in the Salt Water Bathe, at the Battery, was employed in cleansing the appartment, he found one of the 42 inch Twilled Sacking. ployed in cleansing the appartment, he found one of the 42 inch Twilled Sacking.

doors fastened within. No reply being made to his calls, Brown and black Hollands, and grey and bleached Ducks. the door was broken open, and the body of a man was dis-covered in the water, naked with the exception of his pan. 9.8 and 4.4 Fine and Medium Irish Lineus and Lawns. taloons. On examination a pistol was found in the apart. Book and Jacconet and Mull Muslins. taloons. On examination a pistol was found in the apart-ment, which had been discharged, and the ball had pene-trated the heart of the deceased. It was supposed that the body had been in that situation nearly twenty-four hours; and it is believed that the fatal act of madness or desperation was committed during the explosion of the Linen and printed cotton Shirts.

The pocketbook of the deceased was found, containing Assorted West of England Cloths and Cassimeres. \$135 in money, and papers, from which it appears that his name was George T. Walden. His gold repeater was also found, which had run down.—Con. Ad. Sep. 90.

Assorted white and colored Flannels.

A New method of washing dirty houses. The volunteer Hushings and Canadian Cloths. the Hushings and Canadian Cloths. Red and white London Serges, finding some of the inhabitants refractory in cleaning Common, fine and superfine Kidderminister Carpetings their houses, hit upon an expedient of a laughable nature After expostulation and persuasion had entirely failed, they turned out one of the city fire engines, supplied it abundantly with water, and played into the houses in question, till they were thoroughly drenched fom the garret to the cellar .- Canadian Courant.

A proposal of David Henderson, for an Aqueduct of conveyance of Water, from Waterloo to the Town of

ngatone to have a larger time and a visit				
For preparing a Fountain,	£25	<b>_0</b>	0	•
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Waterloo, 10th September, 1832.			Ξ.	-

CLERGY: RESERVES. COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS! OFFICE OF THE WORK, 1st February, 1832.

ROPOSALS for the purchase of Clergy Reserved having already been received at this office, for a greater quantity than are authorised to be sold during the ensuing year. The Commissioner is compelled by his In. structions to decline for the present receiving any more applications for the purchase of Clergy Reserves .-- And to prevent disappointment he requests it may be distinctly understood that applications received after this date car he of no benefit to the applicant as to preference or other-

PETER ROBINSON, Commissioner of Crown Lands. 1174f.

FM HE SUBSCRIBERS having obtained letters of Administration to the Estate of the late to said Estate to make immediate payment, and Creditors to the Estate will please present their accounts to James Richardson, jun'r. for adjustment.

JOSEPH DENNIS.

Adminis.

JAMES RICHARDSON, Jr. Administration WILLIAM P. PATRICK. 150.tf

NOTICE.

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

W. B. ROBINSON,

JAMES HENDERSON,

At Newmarket. WILLIAM ROE. or JOHN BLAKE, York. Newmarket, Sept. 1832.

ANTED.—A person to Teach a Common School in the Township of Whitby, to whom liberal wa ges will be given, none need apply but such as can produce satisfactory references as to moral character and abi littes. Apply to Joseph Gorham, if by letter post paid.

JOSEPH GORHAM,
THOMAS HUGGENS,
JOHN RITSON,
150 of 150.10. Whithy, Sept. 24th, 1832.

FOR SALE.

THE Premises on which the Methodist Chapel stands in King Street, for terms apply to the Subscriber 1999 and WILLIAM P. PATRICK.

York, Sept. 26th, 1332. (40) vite . . . . . .

TILLIAM SKINNER, of Whitchurch, Wheelwright, gives information that a package was forwarded to him from the Mate of the Ship Victory, about June last, by a man of the name of Nurse, which has not been received, and of which he (Skinner) can hear nothing. Should Mr. Nurse who was bound to Port Hope, or any other person have the said Package, he will please forward it to said Skinner. Or to the care of the Christian Guardian Office, York, Sept. 25th, 1832.

TRAYED, from the 2rd Concession Township of Westminister, about the last of May, a Black Roan Mare, or Black with a thin sprinkle of white bairs, and a small star in her forehead, two years old past; had when she went away a light scar from a kick above her stifle, on her left hip. Whoever will give information where said Mare can be had, or return her to John Harmon, Township of Westminister-Shall be reasonably reward. paid. Any persons desirous of becoming Agents will

india di Pagilia. Pagilia di Pagilia Gosfield, 16th Sept. 1832.

7 NO PRINTERS .- An excellent opportunity .-The subscriber being desirous, after the close of the present year, to engage in other avocations, offers for sale the establishment of the Grenville Gazette. He does not make this offer for lack of patronage, for he is convinced there is not a better or more lucrative opening, in Upper Canada, for a Printing establishment, than Prescott. His motives for relinquishing printing are best known to himself.—Any person, wishing to purchase, can know the conditions, or other necessary information, by addressing a line, post paid, to STEPHEN MILES, Pres-

cott, Upper Canada.

Editors, with whom we exchange, will much oblige by 3 10 0 inserting this one or two wacks in their respective jour-pale, STEPHEN MILES. Pro scott, September 3, 1332.

Just Received

DIRECT FROM ENGLAND.

Quantity of Dry Goods, comprising an extensive A assortment of a Corduroys, Beaverteens, Moleskins, and Sattin Tops, Patent and Plain, Black and Coloured Wove; and fancy and plain, Gilt, Vest and Coat Buttons, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO ON HANDS A few first rate, Tailors drilled eyed Needles all of which with the rest of his Stock in Trade will be sold CHEAP. at either WHOLESALE or RETAIL by the Subscriber,

at Cheapside No 181 King Street. . . S. E. TAYLOR, 

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, IN YORK, U. C. A LARGE assortment of Light and Drab Ground 7.8 and 9.8 Fancy Prints, Fancy and Spotted Nave and two Blue do.

30 a 40 inch Bleached Cottons, 26 a 72 " Grey Cottons, stout, fabrcis, stout aprons and Two Blue Checks and Glascow Stripes. Shirting stripes and fancy printed Shirtings Moleskin, Corderoys, Drills and Nankeens. Black and coloured cilk and cotton Velvets. Gros de Naples, Satcens, Persians, and silk Serges, Fancy Bandanas, Sarsenets and Barcelonas.

Mack and Greek Crapes. Bombazeens, Norwich Crapes and crape de Lyons. Summer and winter Vestings.
Black and coloured twists sowing silk.
7-8 Sarsenets, and 6-4 white and colored Jaconet linings

3 4 and 6.4 cotton Tickings.
Camblets, Morcens, Shalloons and Lastings. Bannockburn Tartans Plaid Bombazott Black and Coloured Bombazettes, and Merinces, single d

double width, Dutch Shirtings and stout Dervies. Linen and printed Table Cloths. Diapor Huckabuck and Cloutings.

Assorted West of England Cloths and Cassimeres.

and Hearth Rugs. Scine and shop Twine and Threads. Foolscap and Post Paper, playing Cards.

Superier Spanish Indigo.
Assorted crates of Glass and Crockery. Merricks & Hay's Gunpowder, F, FF, FFF, and T. P. Cannister.

Shott's Castings, say Potash Kettles and Coolers, assorted Bellied Pots and Dutch Ovens, double and single Stoves cast Boxes and Sad Irons. And in the course of a few days, will be received 10 Hlids. 12 Quarter cashs. | Madeira Wire. 10 Hhds. 2 Butts Sherry. 8 Pipes Sicilian White Wine.

10 Hhds. Port Wine. 1 " Superior do. 20 Dozen bottled Sherry.

Together with a farther assortment of London Fancy Goods, Muffs, Pellerines and Fur Cops, Lustring, Belt and Bonnet Rilbons, and Winter Hosiery. W. GUILD, Ja. & Co.

York, 4th August, 1832.

# MURRAY NEWBIGGING & CO.

TENDER the Public their acknowledgements for liberal support, and respectfully aunounce arrivals or the Regular Traders from Great Britain, and now offer at Wholesale and Retail an extensive and unequalled assortment of articles in

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

comprising every thing new and fashionable. Having imported their stock of goods expressly for this market, and of a description decidedly superior to goods which have generally reached this quarter, they flatter themselves that their articles will give great satisfaction. They would intimate that their advantages from connections in JOHN DENNIS deceased, request all persons indebted Trade and the extent of their transactions, enable them to sell their goods at lower rates than can be afforded by any similar establishment.

Opposite the market place.

**HARDWARE** WHOLESALE.

MERCHANTS OF UPPER CANADA, that he as may call to purchase. simporting a large and general Stock of HARDWARE SHELF AND HEAVY GOODS,

which will be to hand early in October, and for sale to Whilesale Purchasers on as favorable terms as they can he supplied from Montreal. JOSEPH D. RIDOUT.

. York, U. C. September 1, 1832. 149if

RESH CLOVER SEED, for sale by E. LESSLIE, & SONS. York, 28th Febr. 1832 JUST RECEIVED.

PRIME, Prime Mess and Mess Pork, and for Sale by:

WILLIAM WARE, York, 11th August, 1832.

## GENERAL CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT BY ROBERT HAWKE.

No. 71, King-street, East of the Market-square. CLOTHING of every description made to Order, in the Neatest Style, under his own immediate inspec tion, which can be warranted, to be of the best materials at unusually low prices, and is prepared to furnish his Winter Clothing so as to merit the approbation of his friends and the public generally.

York, 25th September, 1832.

N the Press, and will be Published the 1st of November, the Upper Canada

CHRISTIAN ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR 1833, by the Upper Canada Religious Tract and Book Society. N.B. The Almanac will be printed on a sheet of the

finest English Demy, comprising 36 pages, exclusive of covers, and will bear about the ordinary price. The following Gentlemen have been appointed the Society's Agents for the sale of the Almanac, to whom, or to the Depository, Mr. McLellan, Market Square, York,

all orders for the same are requested to be forwarded, post please signify their wishes to the Secretaries.

LIST OF AGENTS.

Kingston & Dundas, E. Losslie & Brockville, Joseph W. E. Lesslie & Sons. Joseph Wonham, Esq. Mr. Wm. Smart. David Brodie. Port Hope, Calborne. Lyman. W. D. Miller, London, Niagara Ancaster.

James Chep, Esq.
Depository of Tract Societ
A. Shade, Esq. M. P. Montreal. Galt. Oxford, Mr. Ingersoll.
Nelson Gorham. Newmarket. ". Ely Chadwick. Vittoria, .. St. Thomas " Bila Shaw. Perth, Guelph, Morris. · · · Sandilands

Brantforde

Simroe, ..

" Wilkes.

" Wilkes.
J. W. Powell, Esq. 1500

NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and public, that he has just returned from a seven public, that he has just returned from a seven month's absence in Britain, during which time he has visited all the principal Cities and Manufacturing Towns in England and Scotland; where he has selected an 129-tf where he has selected an Druggists. extensive assertment of every description of, and a

de All a Dr GOODS, as well some

wants of the country; 850 Packages of which have already come to hand. Town and country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine his Stock: and Merchants from a distance will also find it worth their while to visit York, when they are in the way of purchasing Goods.

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

York, 6th June, 1832.

## GOOD AND CHEAP!! STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

ALSO, GROCERIES AND CROCKERY.

THE Subscriber having just commenced business in the above line, in that Store, (lately occupied by Mr. Sandilands and formerly by Messra. Phelan & Laverty) commonly called *Cheapside*, a few doors East of Yongo Street on the South side of King Street; desires to acquaint his friends and the public generally of it, in order that they may have an opportunity of examining his prices, which he flatters himself will be found unusual.

The articles comprised in his assortment (which is very general,) he tainks on examination will be found to cor-respond with the above motto, "Good and Cheap," as it has been his particular care, to select genuine Goods from the bost Houses, at the cheapest prices, and for which he asks the smallest advance which could be taken, remem. bering the old adage, that a "small profit, and aquick re-

turn, makes a heavy purse."

Farmers generally will find it their interest to call and examine his Goods and Prices, before they make their

A reduction will be made to Housekeepers and others.

who purchase by the piece.

As the lowest price for which each article can be afforded will be asked, no second price will be made.

S. E. TAYLOR. York, 18th June, 1832. N. B. A few pieces Palmyrines, and Crape de Lyons on hand, very cheap.

> MEW GOODS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

R. ARMSTRONG respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public in general, that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, amongst which is a very extensive assortment of Super-fine, Fine, and Common Broad Clothe, Cassimeres, Flush. ings, and Forest Cioths, together with a large and general supply of other seasonable Goods. As a part of the above are of his own Importation, and were carefully selected and purchased at the Manufactories in England for Cash, they will be sold unusually low, either at whole sale or retail, for ready Money.

Please call and examine for yourselves.

York, 18th Nov. 1831.

JUST OPENED, a small supply of Children's Straw Hats and Ladies Dunstable Straw Bonnets, very low by York 3d. July, 1832. S. E. TAYLOR.

Wholesale and Retail Store:

In the House lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Russell, on the corner of Yonge and Lot Streets, YORK.

ING BARTON takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened a Store in the above place. He has a large and well selected assortment of Cloths, Flushings, Blan kets; Flannels, red, white, &cc.; Bombazettes; Bomba zeens; Lace; a variety of Winter Shawls; fine rich do., of different kinds; Shirting; Grey and Printed Calicoes; Magaris, Merinoes, Marsiellos, Quilts, Tabby Velvot, Gros de Naples; black and colored Petershams, of the best description for top Coats; a large assortment of ready made Clothes; Hats, and Caps of all kinds, from 2 to 40s. ery fine Linen Shirts, made in the best style; Guerns

Having imported a great part of the above Goods, and purchased them in the lowest market, he doubts not but be will be able to sell on terms highly satisfactory to sucl 17 No second price. Nov. 10th, 1831.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Dry Goods, &c.

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

York, Deer. 19th, 1831.

### PHŒNIX, FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. OF LONDON.

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

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co. Montreal, August, 1832.

N. B. Applications for York, and its vicinity, to be made to MURRAY, NEWBIGGING & Co.

York, August, 1832 142.tf

JOSHUA VAN ALLEN, TAILOR,

LOOKING GLASSES, PRINTS &c. &c. King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street.

LEXANDER HAMILTON, Gilder, &c. Respectfully returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favoured since his com-

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

He has constantly on hand Mahogany and Gilt frame

Locoking Glassos of various descriptions and sizes. A street on one of the best lines in said township. Apchoice assortment of Dressing Glasses, Looking Glass ply to the subscriber on the premises. plates, Glass for pictures, Clock faces, prints, &c. &c.
York, Nov. 5th, 1831

103.46.

Trafalgar, 14th June, 1832.

GENUINE STOUGHTON BITTERS prepared, and for sale by J. W. BRENT, & Co.
129.1f Druggista.

V. P. MAYERHOFFER renders his best thanks to the inhabitants of the Home District Suited to the trade of this country—which he is now for their liberal patronage of his most valuable remedy opening at his old stand in King-Street, and will dispose of by Wholesale only, at prices which will be Public that he will always he furnished with it for the found uncommonly low.

supply of Country Merchants and others. In order to
He flatters himself that from the long experience be prevent imposition and Counterfeit, each direction will has had in the business of Upper Canada, he has been for the future be signed by the Proprietor ( It may be had able to select an assortment, in every way suited to the in York at the stores of Hamilton & Hunt, and J. W in York at the stores of the Street.

Brent & Co., Druggists, King Street.

Markbam, May 13, 1832.

## £1000 Wanted.

THE above Sum is wanted for three or four years, on which the interest will be paid yearly. Very valuable fast Estate will be given in security. For description of property; and other information, refer to this effice.

April 4th, 1832.

SAMUNE ROGERS, WE house, carriage, sign & ornamental.

PAINTER, GLAZIER, &C. .... ESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of York and its vicinity that he has commenced the above business at No. 124 King street, opposite Mr. Dixon's, Saddler, and hopes from his stile of work to be able to give satisfaction to those who may honour him With their patronage.
York, August, 1832.

# UNION FURNACE:

SIGN OF THE GILT PLOUGH, : OPPOSITE MR. T. ELLIOT'S INN, YONGE STREET,

**AOBIC**O arrandada per

TILE Subscriber informs the Public, that at the earliest opening of the spring navigation, there will be cree! ed in the Union Furnace a powerful Steam Engine, and that the Furnace will be so enlarged as to be able to muke Castings of any Size up to two Tons weight. The Subcriber is constantly manufacturing

MILL IRONS AND MACHINERY CASTINGS t superior workmanship, and all such Castings in general as are made in common Conola Furnaces: also has on and a variety of Plough Patterns both Richt and LEFT HANDER; amongst which is one lately invented by him-self, of a medium shape between the common and Scotch Ploughs, and acknowledged by those who have tried it to be superior to the best Scotch Ploughs or any other description known in this or any other country.

All those wanting work done at this Foundry, either Cast or Wrought, may depend on having it done by steady Cast or Wrongut, may and experienced workmen.

AMOS NORTON, Agent.

York, February, 1832. ::

BT There will be on hand, the ensuing season; an Ex-tensive Assortment of STOVES & HOLLOW WARE, both Wholesule and Retail. CARDING MACHINES. YMAN JUDSON, of the township of Younge, Johnstown District, manufactures both

Double and Single Carding Machines of the best quality,

and will promptly forward them according to order to any part of the Province accessible by water, at the most reasonable prices and liberal terms of payment Orders to be addressed to LYMAN JUDSON.

Union Ville, P. O. October, 1831. Johnstown District. 99-12in A LL Persons having claims against the Estate quested to present the same immediately duly authenticated to William S. Morden of the Township of London,

one of the Executors, and all persons indobted to the estate

RALPH MORDEN, Executors. to make payment to the same. W. S. MORDEN, JOHN MORDEN,

London, May 14th, 1832.

TO BOOK-BINDERS. ... A GOOD Workman who can give satisfactory recommendations as to character, will find constant

employment on application to
E. LESSLIE & SONS.

York, U. C., 7th August, 1832.

\*\*DOOKS, on sale at the Guardian Office : Clarke's Commentary; Watson's Theolog Frocks, Hosiery, Mits, Woollen, Doe Skin, and Furs. tutes; (a most valuable work). Watson's Life of Wesley; Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c. sephus; Watts on the mind; Clarke's Ancient Israelites; Wesley's Sermons; Clarke's Sermons, &c. &c. &c.

# SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

THE Subscribers have for Sale the following School Books, being the manufacture of Upper Canada, viz:—Canadian Primmer, Reading Made Lary, Mavor's Spelling Book, Webster's do., New Testament, English Reader, Murray's Grammar: Also, Writing, Printing, and Wrapping PAPER.

N. B. Country Merchants and Schools furnished with Books, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Papper. GRAGS taken in payment.

EASTWOOD & SKINNER.

York Paper Mill, Nov. 16, 1832. 105.

DOOKBINDING AND STATIONARY. friends and the public, that having employed a competent erson, she will carry on the business of her late husband Bookbinding, in all its various branches; and that she wil continue the Stationary business, with a general supply of all articles in that line as usual. 

OR Sale, that valuable farm situated within three quarters of a mile of the flourishing village of Darlington Mills and in the main road, leading from York to Kingston, being composed of the north half of Lot No. nine, in the first concession of the township of Darlington, in the New castle District, containing by ad-measurement eighty acres,—fifty of which are under im-provement. The farm is well watered, and on the premisprovement. The farm is well watered, and on the premises are erected two good substantial frame buildings,—one, a dwelling house, and the other a merchants store, or shop, which has been occupied as such for several years past; there is also a good frame barn in the place, thirty-five feet wide, by forty feet long, and a good young orchard consisting of eighty bearing apple trees. The whole, or part, of the above lot, as may best suit the places, may be had by application to the subscriber. chaser, may be had by application to the subscriber,

Darlington, July 9th, 1832. 1077 140-tf.

# CAUTION.

ESPECTFULLY informs his friends tain person has offered for sale the Front half of Lot ment to that central and commodious Shop No. 128 King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street.

York, July 4, 1831.

OAUTION.

THE Subscriber having information that a certain person has offered for sale the Front half of Lot no. 28, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Sydney, Midland District,—hereby cautions all persons a gaintt our hasing said Lot of Land, as he only is the legal ney, Midland District,—hereby cautions all persons a gaintt our chasing said Lot of Land, as he only is the legal proprietor, which any one can ascertain by referring to Any person known to trespass on said Premises will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.

DANIEL OSTRUM.

August 5th, 1832. tho Register Office in Belleville. 🥏

A STORE AND ASHERY, both in good repair in that well known and flourishing Township Trafalgar, on the West Branch of the 16 Mile Creek. Any young man wishing to commence business will find it to be an advantageous place, it is 5 miles from Dundas

Trafalgar, 14th June, 1832.