# GUARBIDIAN.

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#### Christian Guardian.

DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE Science, Commerce, Agriculture, Domestic ECONOMY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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#### Torms.

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#### THE LAST COMMAND.

The last words that fall from the lips of a departing friend, are apt to be cherished in long ment when his disciples were about to see his face no more on earth, the command, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." The circumstances under which it was given, show how evidently that this was the injunction which he was most solicitous to impress deeply on the minds of his disciples. In the connection which the work enjoined has with the glory of God and the good of mankind, and in the fact that we are much more prone to neglect our duty to the inhabitants of distant parts of the world, than to those immediately around us, we see a sufficient reason for that solicitude.

My christian reader this command seemed important to Christ. May it appear equally impor- with inquiring into the observance of the Lord's tant to you and to me, while we inquire, with a Day. The witness is Dr. Farre, who, it will be spirit of obedience and love, what it means, and to seen, regards the Sabbath as physiologically ne-

whom it is addressed.

1. What is the meaning of this command? The requisition made is, that the gospel should years !- Yes. be preached to every creature. By the gospel, it is scarcely necessary to remark, is meant the glad and forty, tidings of salvation for sinners by the blood of Christ, together with their truths of revelation of the observance and non-observance of the sewhich serve to prepare the minds of men to re- venth day of rest during that time? I have. I ceive that salvation. By preaching, is meant, not have been in the habit, during a great many years, only the public declaration of divine truth, but of considering the uses of the Sabbath and of obmaking it known in any way whatever. The serving its abuse. The abuses are chiefly maniapostle Paul says, "It hath pleased God, by the fested in labor and dissipation. The use, medifoolishness of preaching to save them that believe."

Cally speaking, is that of a day of rest. In a theBut are none saved by the reading of religious ological sense it is a holy rest, providing for the that particular. I have observed many of them our virtues, and the more exquisite our enjoyprivate Christians; of fathers and mothers, and mind of man, preparing him for his future state. teachers in the Sabbath school? The same apos. As a day of rest, I view it as a day of compensatle asks. "How can they believe in him of whom tion for the inadequate restorative power of the they have not heard? And how can they hear body under-continued labor and excitement. A without a preacher? But do not thousands hear physician always has respect to the preservation the gospel, who have never seen a regular preach- of the restorative power, because if once this be er, and are not thousands led to believe by read-lost, his healing office is at end. If I show you, book; directly, or by means of others. The gos-

that is, to every human being. 2. To whom was this commond addressed? It was doubtless addressed primarily to the apos-

ry human being, as truly as upon those to whom This is said simply as a physician, and without time has fully come when education may subserve ing respects—and who will say it is not?—then it was first addressed, so far as his situation re- reference at all to the theological question; but the interests of the Church in a variety of ways, it is evident that education forms a part of the sembles theirs. The commands of the decalogue if you consider further the proper effect of real and must engage the attention of the subjects of cause of God among us, and should be promoted to him at once, just as you are. The soul that waits are of universal and unending obligation, because Christianity, namely, peace of mind, confiding the Redeemer's kingdom. they are equally applicable to all men, in all coun-trust in God, and good will to man, you will pertries, and all ages. There are the same reasons ceive in this source of renewed vigour to the for their being obeyed by the Israelites, to whom mind, and through the mind to the body, an addi- that therefore education is a uscless thing, or may children and youth feel the need of, and will have before he sends for a physician. Jesus Christ they were first uddressed. The commands, Thou tional spring of life imparted from this higher use be treated with indifference, would be to deny the it. And would not the Church show herself an came to help you in obtaining these feelings, not to shalt not steal, and Thou shalt not kill, are bind of the Sabbath as a holy rest. Were I to pursue word of God and our own conviction of the truth unnatural parent should she refuse to educate receive you after you have made yourself boly ing upon us as well as upon them, because they this part of the question, I should be touching on and fitness of things. What would have been the the children God has given her, and send them to without him. You have, I well know, great and or the same reasons why we should not steal or the duties committed to the clergy, but this I will character and condition of this nation at the prehill, as why they should not. Not so with the say, that researches in physiology, of the work commands relative to their particular ceremonies, ing of Providence in nature will establish the conscience and civil institutions, if we had not does she not virtually send them to others for em. discouraged and fail. Come to the Saviour before because the reasons for those commands have truth of revelation, and consequently show that found men of the first education to command our playment? Does she not by this conduct alienate you begin then; for I do assure you, you will need

ery precept is binding upon every individual, who ed as an arbitrary enactment but as an appoint to conduct our foreign and domestic relations? rate we shall for ever be without education among

there are the same reasons for his obeying it. resemble theirs.

then, for effort in publishing the gospel? The reayears have passed away since this command was present, and perfects the future, life. given, yet most of our fellow men are ignorant knowledge. They are in precisely the same sit- spirit drinking, and other popular excitements. uation in this respect, as were those who lived in assigned why the gospel should be made known the concluding part of Dr. Fs. examination. o those who were ignorant of it then, which is not a reason equally strong why it should be made mown to such now.

The command is binding, then, upon each of us, as truly and as strongly as it was upon Peter and sacred remembrance.-It was for this reason or Paul. If Paul had reason to say, " Woe is me, that our Divine Redeemer reserved till the inc- if I preach not the gospel," each of us who can speak a word or give a cent for the spread of the der the two officers of healing, so to speak, are provement. gospel, has equal reason to say, "Woe is me, if I the clergyman and medical man; they are the publish not the gospel in some way." The wants only two classes of persons called on to labor, on f perishing souls, and the command of him who that day for the benefit of the community. had bought him with his own blood, urged Paul to have found it essential to my own well-being to the work. The same wants, and the command abridge my labour on the Sabbath to what is necesof the same Saviour, addressed to us, who are under the same obligations to that Saviour, urge A MISSIONARY. us to it.

#### THE SABBATH MADE FOR MAN.

The Christian Observer copies the following passage from the Minutes of Evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons charged cessary for man.

"You have practised as a physician for many

"State the number of years?-Between thirty

"Have you had occasion to observe the effect by the instructions and exhortations of introduction of new and sublimer ideas into the of the body. The ordinary exertions of man run the first general law of nature by which God. (who

ing religious tracts and books, and the bible? It from the physiological view of the question, that is evident from these and other passages of Scrip- there are provisions in the laws of nature which ture, that the Saviour, when he gave the com- correspond with the divine commandment, you mand, "Preach the gospel," meant, publish it; will see from the analogy, that 'the Sabbath was make it known in any way whatever; whether in made for man, as a necessary appointment. A public or in private; by the voice or the living physician is anxious to preserve the balance of speaker, or the pages of the written or printed circulation, as necessary to the restorative power pel was to be made known to every creature; down the circulation every day of his life; and ence from the tenor of my evidence and arguis not only the giver, but also the preserver and sustainer of life,) prevents man from destroying tles. The subject of inquiry is, whether it was himself, is the afternating of day with night, that designed for them only; and if not, to whom else repose may succeed action. But although the it was addressed. That it was not addressed ex- night apparently equalizes the circulation well, from the Christian Addocate and Journal, and to make books; to analyze unwritten languages; clusively to the apostles, or to them together with vet it does not sufficiently restore its balance for other Christians of that age, is evident from the the attainment of a long life. Hence one day in accompanying promise, "Lo, I am with you;" seven by the bounty of Providence, is thrown in with the persons addressed; observe not for that as a day of compensation, to perfect by its repose age only, but "always, even unto the end of the the animal system. You may easily determine of Upper Canada Academy now erecting at Coworld." It must, therefore, have been addressed this question as a matter of fact by trying it on bourg, and all similar institutions for the promoto some in all ages, till the end of time, or till the beasts of burden. Take that fine animal, the tion of education on a liberal and efficient plan. work enjoined should be completed. Was it then horse, and work him to the full extent of his powaddressed to preachers of the gospel alone? The ers every day in the week, or give him rest one great apostle of the Gentiles asks, "How can day in seven, and you will soon perceive, by the they preach, except they be sent?" It being impossible for them to preach without being support- tions on the other six days, that this rest is neces ed by others, it is evident they are not alone re-sary to his well being. "Man, possessing a superisponsible for the performance of this work endor nature is borne along by the very vigor of his joined, and therefore that they are not the only mind, so that the injury of continued diurnal exerpersons obligated by this command. Besides, tion and excitement on his animal system is not so what reason was there-for addressing this com- immediately apparent as it is in the brute; but in mand exclusively to them? The meaning of it be- the long run he breaks down more suddealy; it to the means immediately necessary for the proing, "Make known the gospel in any way," there abridges the length of his life and that vigor of his motion of the doctrines and spirit of Christianity; were the same reasons in kind at least, for addage, which (as to mere animal power) ought to now she is as clearly required to connect with dressing it to those who could make known the be the object of his preservation. I consider there, these the means of promoting education. But gospel in any other way, as to those who were to fore that, in the bountiful provision of providence let me not be understood as insinuating that the do it by public preaching. If, then, this com- for the preservation of human life, the sabbatical highest and most refined education is an indispenmand was not designed to apply exclusively to appointment is not as it has been sometimes the. sable prerequisite in the ministers of the Gospel. Christians of that age, can we fix any limits? ologically viewed, simply a precept partaking of Such a sentiment might justly be regarded as evi- feeling and expression have in part been produ-Must we not receive it as a general command, the nature of a political institution, but that it is dence of ingratitude to God, for the last centur. binding equally upon every Christian, in every to be numbered amongst the natural duties, if the has wrought such wonders by means of an unedu-Every precent in the hible is binding upon eve. the premature destruction of it a suicidal act; days of the apostles. Notwithstanding this, the course. If education be necessary in the forego-

is in the same circumstances as were those to ment necessary to man. This is the position in Nay, more, what would have been the condition ourselves, and whenever we need the assistances whom it was first addressed, and binding, because which I would place it, as contra distinguished of the Methodists themselves, both in Europe and of a physician, a lawyer a judge a senator of feet from precept and legislation; I would point out America, if men of education had not been raised presentative, we must go to other denominations Apply this reasoning to the command we are the subbatical rest as necessary to man, and that up to commence the work, to form and govern the for them, because we have them not among outs contemplating. We are bound to obey it, us realthe great enomics of man, and that the great one. societies, and to direct the operations of the misselves. Can we longer sit down easy and contents
ly as those who heard it from the lips of the Sabbath, and consequently the onenistry? But the time to prove the utility of eduted under this view of the subject? ascending Saviour, so far as our circumstances mies of man, are all laborious exercises of the cation has gone by; and instead-of attempting body or mind, and dissipation which force the this, I will assume the fact, and proceed to show The only question that remains, is, how far do circulation on that day in which it should repose; the obligation of the Methodist Episcopal Church our circumstances resemble those of the apostles? whilst relaxation from the ordinary cares of life, to promote education both common and liberal. Do the same reasons exist now which existed the enjoyment of this repose in the bosom of one's family, with the religious studies and duties which enough is doing in the way of promoting educasons why they should publish the gospel, are all the day enjoins, not one of which if rightly exersummed up by the Saviour in one verse-"He cised, tends to abridge life; constitute the benehat believeth and is baptised shall be saved; and ficial and appropriate service of the day. The anykind, or degree, of education without the grace duty. We have been benefitted by the liberality he that believeth not shall be damied." They student of nature, in becoming the Student of of God will make man a new creature; but we were to do it because the Saviour of souls depend. Christ will find in the principles of his doctrine may safely say, that without it the human mind ed upon their doing it. The same reason exists and law, and in the practical application of them, will never obtain its proper growth and expansion, now in all its force. Though eighteen hundred the only and perfect science which prolongs the

Dr. Farre goes on to show, upon medical as well of the gospel. They are perishing for lack of as religious principles, the evils of tea-gardens,

A Sabbath necessary to physicians and clergy. the days of the apostles; and not a reason can be mon. The following questions and answers form

In your practice, have you thought it necessary to carry on the whole of your occupation on a Sunday, as on the other six days of the week ?-Certainly not.

Do you think your patients have suffered thereby ?-Certainly not.

Of course in extreme cases you do ?- I consisary. I have frequently observed the premature death of medical men from continued exertion. In warm climates and in active service, this is pain-

As a seventh day is absolutely necessary for the rest of man, and what do you say to the habits of clergymen, who must of necessity labor on the seventh day?-I have advised the clergyman, in lieu of his Sabbath, to rest one day in the week; it forms a continual prescription of mine. I have seen many destroyed by their duties on that day, and to preserve others, I have frequently suspended them for a season from the discharge of those duties.

So that the clergyman furnishes an illustration of your own principle as to the ill effects of working on the Seventh day continually?-Yes, certainly; I would say further, that quitting the grosser evils of mere animal living ought to pursue. And why should we hesitate from over-stimulation and undue exercise of body, the working of the mind in one continued train of thought is destructive of life in the that particular. I have observed many of them our virtues, and the more exquisite our enjoy. destroyed by neglecting this economy of life:

Therefore, to all men, of whatever class, who must necessarily be occupied six days in the week, you recommend them to abstain on the seventh, and in the course of life they would gain by it?-Assuredly they would, by giving their bodies the repose, and to their minds, the change of ideas suited to the day, for which it was appointed by unerring wisdom.

And in fact more mental work would be accomplished in their lives?-Certainly, by the increased vigor imparted.

A human being is so constituted that he needs a day of rest both from mental and bodily labor?-Certainly. You have drawn the inferment, which I wish to leave on the mind of the Legislative body.

## EDUCATION.

The following article on Education is extracted though written for another country, is well suited and to translate to and from the languages of the to this. We recommend it to the attention of our friends, that it may stimulate to exertion in behalf —Ευ.)

The following article was read before the "Society for the promotion of Liberal and Common Education," February 25, 1883:

THE GREAT DUTY OF THE M. E. CHURCH

In regard to the promotion of Education. The time-was, when the Methodist Episcopal Church was called to direct her attention chiefly preservation of life be admitted to be a duty, and cated ministry as has not been known since the

> To argue, that because God has wrought " special miracles" by the hands of uneducated men, copal Church to promote education. Many of our

The impression, if such impression exist, that tion, is one of the most absurd that ever entered the mind of man. It is not to be supposed that nor can the moral sense be rectified to the high est degree. According to the design of our heavenly Father, intellectual culture is as necessary to the health and growth of the mind, as wholesome food and exercise are for the perfection of our bodily powers. If it would be a sin in any person to pursue a course of living that would give him but half the stature, health, strength, and activity of a man, so it would be in him who should not religion, and will not save the soul, it stands pursue such a course as would allow but half the next to religion in the scale of blessings. It will growth and perfection of the intellectual faculties. mental powers to depend in a great measure upon teach us all the nature and extent of our privileourselves, while that perfection in both respects. is conducive to the highest moral and religious im-

Upon a close examination of the subject we shall find, after all that has been said and done, that education is very imperfect and limited .-Even in the most favoured parts of our nappy therefore, must be against God and man. country, what multitudes there are to whom the of it a crime against God and man.

T. Mennitz. be unintelligible. How many of those who have had the benefit of a common school education are incapable of even good epistolary composition, so that a family correspondence is often burthensome, especially in their more advanced years? How few are qualified for the work of instructing children and youth, or to fill with honor to them. selves and benefit to their follow citizens, the common offices in our tows and cities? Now, as a higher degree of cultivation is necessary to the greater improvement of the mind, why should it not be an object of pursuit? If two courses of conduct were pointed out with respect to our corporeal powers, the one course adapted to perfect hose powers, and the other calculated to stint their growth and render them sickly and feeble, we should not hesitate a moment as to which we with regard to the improvement of our mental faculties? Beside, the greater the degree of intellectual culture, the more we shall know of God and his works-of the nature, relations, and fit-

But it is not on a refined education that I would dwell, though this is not a small matter; but it is on that kind and degree of education which all acknowledge to be of importance, -in other words, common school education.

But then it is certain that common schools cannot flourish to any considerable extent without schools of a higher order. In that case they could not be supplied with the necessary teach ers and Looks.

It will therefore be found, that, in order to common school education, there must be a proportion of higher schools, academies and colleges .-These will also be found indispensably necessa ry to the successful cultivation of the arts and sciences, and to qualify men for the learned professions, for legislation and foreign missions. We make a distinction between the home missionary and ordinary pastor, and the foreign missionary The latter must frequently be called to conduct the operations of the press; to superintend schools; countries in which he is called to labor.

To accomplish all these objects, but one thing is wanting,-a sufficient amount of funds to endow a number of schools of the highest order.-We already have academies and colleges in the incipient stages of their operations; and here they must languish and die if pecuniary aid is not afforded them. Manual labour in connection with study ought to be, and is in some measure, an integral part in our system of education; but this cannot be carried into effect without considerable expense at the outset. Monoy is therefore dreadfully. I am almost distracted with pain. I at present the grand desideratum.

It is not my object at this time to show how the amount of money necessary may be raised, but simply to show that it is the duty of the Church to raise it. And here let it be observed,-

1. That the providence of God is clearly calling aftention to this subject.

In various parts of our widely extended field of labor, academies and colleges have simultaneously sprung up, but not till there was a general time, and I am afraid there is no hope for me. feeling and expression of the need of them. This ced, by the rapid progress of science, and by a conviction that those who do not labor in the cause of education will soon be distanced in the with zeal for his glory.

\_ 2. It is for the interest of the Methodist Epis. ceased to exist. So throughout the bible. Ev. the Divine commandment is not to be consider armies, to frame our constitutions and laws, and many from her communion and interest? At this help.

3. But this is not the worst result of apathy with respect to education. It is in this case a direct violation of moral obligation. It is the duty of every class in community to do their proportion iff extending the benefits of education through this land first, and then throughout the world. As & denomination we have, till lately, done but little in this respect. Let us now awake to a sense of our of others who have labored in the cause of education before we were born; and shall we not now extend to our children, with improvement, the benefits we have received? Does not the golden

rule require that we should do this? But suppose we had derived no blessing in this respect from the labor and liberality of others, of suppose we had received no education ourselves, would this exonerate us from the obligation of extending the benefits of education on every side to the extent of our ability? Though education be go far to civilize the savage, and teach him the God has made the perfection of our coporcal and nature and extent of the social virtues; it will ges and duties, and enable us to assert and maintain them. But religion itself incidentally derives a beauty, a charm, and a wider influence, from its connection with education; while every virtuous association is strengthened, and every enjoyment of life is heightened. The promotion of education, Even in the most favoured parts of our happy therefore, must be a high moral duty, and neglect

#### From Mr. Abbot's Young Christian. COMING TO CHRIST.

Do not some of you, my young readers, feel unwilling to come to the Saviour, because you think that you do not feel a sufficient interest in the subject. You know that you are sinners, and would like to be free from sin. You would like. such a friend as I describe the Saviour to be, but you have no sufficiently strong conviction, and you think the promises are not for you.

Or, perhaps, some of you, though you feel a deep interest in the subject, may be discouraged and disheartened by the sins you feel yourselves constantly committing, and by your repeatedly broken resolutions. You think the Saviour must be wearied out with your continual backslidings and sins, and you are ready to give up the contest, and to think that final holiness and peace are not

Now there are, throughout our land, vast multitudes who are vainly endeavoring to make their. hearts better, in order to recemmend themselves to their Saviour's care.—You must, indeed, endeavor by every effort, to make your heart better. but not as a means of recommending yourself to the Saviour. Come to him at once, just as your are, and seek his sympathy and assistance in the

Inquirers after the path of piety, are very slow to learn that the Saviour is the friend of sinners. They will not learn that he comes to help us up while we are in our trials and difficulties, not after we got out of them. How many say in their hearts, I must over come this sin, or free myself from that temptation, and then I will come to the Saviour. I must have clearer views of my own sins, or deeper penitence, or awaken true-love to God in my heart and then, but not till then, cam I expect Christ to be my friend. What? do you suppose that it is the office of Jesus Christ to stand aloof from the struggling sinner, until he has by his own unaided strength, and, without assistance or sympathy, finished the contest, and then only to come and offer his congratulations after the victory is won. Is this such a Saviour as you imagine the bible to describe?

At the door of one of the chambers in which you reside, you hear a mourning sound, as of one in distress. You enter hastily, and find a sick man, writhing in pain, and struggling alone with his sufferings. As soon as you understand the case, you say to him.

"We must send for a physician immediately, there is one at the next door, who will come in, ina moment.

"Oh, no," groans the sufferer, "I am in no state to send for a physician. My head aches ear I am dangerously ill."

"Then we must have a physician immediately." you reply, "Run and call him," you say, turning to an attendant, "ask him to come as soon as pos-

"Oh. stop! stop!" says the sick man, "wait till I get a little easier. My breath is very short, and my pulse very feeble, and besides I have been getting worse and worse every half hour for some Wait a little while, and perhaps I may feel better, and then I will send for him.

You would turn after hearing such words, and say in a gentle voice to the attendant, "He is wandering in mind. Call the physician imme-

Now Jesus Christ is a physician. He comes to heal your sins. If you wish to be healed, come for purer motives, or for a deeper sense of guilt. or for a stronger interest in the subject, before it comes to Christ, is a sick person waiting for health For the Maine Wesleyan Journal.

Will you Endeavour not to speak too long !-M. Dis. MESSRS. EDITORS,-I wish to say a few words through the Journal, on what to me appears an obvious, but common impropriety. It is one which attaches itself to most public performances, both religious and political. I refer to the immoderate length of sermons, hymns, prayers, and exhortations, speeches, addresses, &c. &c.

I am not going to set up for universal infallible censor, but beg leave to submit an humble indi-

1. The minister who ordinarily preaches an 1. The minister who ordinarily preaches an to increase gloriously among us, so that our number, hour and a quarter or hour and a half, (as some which at the opening of the camp meeting, was only with whom I am acquainted do.) I believe would eighteen, is now between ninety and one hundred, congenerally do more good with less fatigue to himself, if he were to condense his remarks into 3-4 of an hour, or 50 minutes. Perhaps some to thirty attendants; but now our prayer meetings ar may say, the complaints against long sermons crowded to overflowing either by night or day. arise from ignorance, and natural aversion to di. youth, the middle aged, and the aged are the subjects of the work; and what we view as very remarkable, a numvine things.' But is this true? Is it not the opinion of the most pious and judicious men, that s.r. mons of 50 minutes in length, are more effectual profane swearing, &c, &c, have been brought in by the and salutary than longer ones? I do not object to mighty power of God, and have been made anew in Christ a sermon an hour, and a haif, or even two hours in length on particular occasions, especially if they are instructive throughout, and attended with There was one very remarkable circumstance: a family divine unction. I love to listen to such sermons. But where the preacher treats on some commonplace subject, in a common place manner, and discovers that he has spent little time in maturing his discourse, and that he has but little interest in it himself, representing the things of eternity as if they were temporal; for him to continue speaking till his hearers are dozing, or waiting impationt. ly for his amen, he is in my view, doing his hearers no good, himself discredit, and the cause of religion, disservice. It appears to me, that it is got one hundred and ninety to unite in this coverant, and not difficult for a speaker to tell when his hearers have lost their laterest in his remarks, and if labors Professors were abundantly revived, backsliders he has been preaching any length of time, his ex-third round many were heard to inquire, What must we perience, methinks must have taught him, that do? and after being pointed to Him that did and still when that interest is gone, they are not likely doth receive sinners, they were enabled to rejoice and to he benefitted by his persisting in further demands on their attention. But I must close these observations lest I fall into the very evil I would terly meeting was held in the town of Versailles on the disaapprove. In my next, I purpose saying something on long hymns and prayers.

#### Temperance.

For the Christian Guardian.

DEAR FRIEND-I send inclosed-condensed in as small a compass as I could well do it-the state of our Temperance Society in Norwich, London D strict, as it stood at the time of its first anniversary held 1st Month last-being the result of only one year's exertion in the noble cause.

PETER LOSSING. 3 Mo. 5th 1833.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY IN NORWICH LONDON DISTRICT. A summary account extracted from the proceedings of the first anniversary meeting held in Norwich in 1 Mo. 1833, including the joint Reports for 1832, at the beginning of the preceding year previous to this re-

porte		•
Total members now standing	<b>"·</b> .	239
Dismissed on request		. 2
Expelled		9.
Greater or less violations	( ·	16
Habitual drunkards, male		45
Females /		4
Those who have been seen occasion. )		. 40
ally intoxicated		40
Female do.		. 1 ·
Quarrels ending in fighting one or ?)	. 111	41
both the parties intoxicated		41
Occasional & habitual drunkards har - /		10
pily reclaimed	· .	10
Brought into Norwich and consumed—G	al. ]	1793 -
Venders of ardent spirits	. 1	11
Shop Keepers who do not sell nor ?'-		
hand out intexicating liquors	. ,	. 0

Agreeable to the desire of the 1st anniversary meeting requesting its publication.

PETER LOSSING, Cor. Sec'y. The above statistic Report, drawn up by a respectable "Friend", we recommend as a model to others. It gives a condensed and at the same time a clear view of the state, progress and beneficial effects of the Society; and exhibits the extraordinary attention and labour of its officers in relation to the object in view.

> To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. Markham, March 14th 1823.

REV. SIR, If you deem the following worthy a place in your

useful paper, please to insert it the first opportunity. On the evening of the 24th of February, a meeting was convened according to previous public notice, in the school house Reesorville, (Eight con. of Markham) for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society, in this village. A numerous and respectable company assembled, and the meeting was addressed, by Messrs. J Messmore. D. Youmans, and D. Wright. A constitution was adopted, on the principle of total abstinence from ardent spirits, excepting for medical purposes.— The institution of Temperance-Societies has had but few advocates in this village, or neighbourhood until very lately. This remark I wish to be deeply impressed on the mind of Christian professors in this place. Certainly, we have been peculiarly favored with the means of knowing the utility, and pressing necessity of Temperance Societies, and yet, we are the last inhabitants of the province, residing in such a thickly settled sec. we shall practice here the same religious teleration that tion of it, who have agreed to acknowledge this institu-tion to be useful and benevolent. Long have we shut our eyes against the light, and why? doubtless because we have loved darkness (the friendship of those who make or vend the poison, or the gain derived from directly or indirectly assisting them in this nefareous trade) rather than light.

Some professors of religion attended the meeting, who were thought to be opposed to the Temperance cause, and when those persons favorable to the institution, were requested to give in their names, we found that our apprehensions were too well founded. Others residing in the neighbourhood, from whom one might have expected better things, by their not attending the meeting, appeared not to feel themselves at all interested in the success of the cause of temperance. Such professors merit a severe rebuke; they are, doubtless, in many instances, the cause of their children's refusing to join a temperance society, and, which is infinitely more to be deplored, accessary to their eternal ruin.

Tis no uncommon thing to hear religious people say -that they wish success to the Temperance cause, and yet when asked to join the temperance society, they reply-"that they are already temperate,-that they wish to retain their liberty,-that their joining will do no good, &c."!! would it not be proper to ask such persons, if they have not some other secret objection, which they wish to conceal?

Why some individuals among us now wish to exert themselves in the good cause of temperance, is easily accounted for. The Lord has, in his abundant mercy blessed us with a revival of religion of late, and it is really worthy of observation, that the institution and increase of Temperance Societies, do almost invariably accompany and follow revivals of religion. Our prospects of success in the temperance cause are, we think, somewhat flattering; and if those individuals who have manifested a sincere attachment to it by giving in their names as members, will exert themselves as we have reason to expect they will, our society will yet excel

JOHN WATSON, Secretary.

#### Religious Intelligence.

Neville, O., Feb. 12, 1833. Dear. Brethen :-- Having occasion to write as above, take the liberty to sond you a few lines for the Advocate touching the state of our Zion in this village.' For several years past from fourteen to eighteen members were all that the Methodist Episcopal Church could number in this place; but thanks be to God! the time to favor Zion rolled on. At a camp meeting held within a few miles of this place, in the month of August last, about one hun-dred and fifteen were added to the Church about one third of whom were from this village, and the work continued posing three classes, and the work in a good degree continues to progress. At our prayer meetings six months ago it was not common to have more than from twenty ber of the most abandoned and profanely wicked of the place, who had been in the daily practice of hard drinking of six brothers, the youngest about fifteen or sixteen vears of age, who were all, from the oldest down to the youngest, notorious for profane swearing and many other prevalent vices, are all now members our Church, and four out of the six are happy in God, and the other two appear to be earnestly seeking. E. LARKIN.

Versailles, Indiana February 8, 1833. When I came on this Circuit, (Versailles Ind.,) I endear voured to unite professors in a covenant to pray three times a day for the prosperity of Zion and for a deeper work of grace in our own hearts. The first round he second round we began to roup, the fruits of our reclaimed, and sinners pungently convicted. On the cry, Abba, Father; and although the enemies of God and their own souls, excluded, "Disorder! wild fire?" &c, yet the work is still rapidly progressing. Our first quar-26th and 27th of January, by which time I had received seventy five as probationers, a majority of whom professed religion. O that they may prove faithful till death. Since quarterly meeting I have been round a part of the circuit. and find the work progressing at almost ever JOSHUA W. LAW.

Presbyterian Church in Ireland .- The last New York Evangelist contains the following extract from a letter of young Irish elergyman to his friend in this country :---

" It is yet the day of small things in point of missiona r exertion; but I trust the dawn of a brighter day is eaming over the prestyterian church in this country am anxiously hoping to see, if spared to live a few years onger, a return to the discipline of former times i Church, a more rigid scrutiny of the candidates for church nembership, and a more efficient eldership, which are two great desiderata, in the internal economy of our We hope to make a struggle for the deliverance of our church of what I conceive to be the incubus of egium donum, [royal bounty for the support of the min istry.] with which it is at present encumbered. It is no slight underdating; but if it be the cause of God, it will

" At the regular mosting of the Synod of Ulster, in June last, there were present 118 ministers and 38 elders. The total number of Presbyteries is 15; of congregations, 212; ministers, 220; licentiates, 47. The sum of £311 expended, in consequence of the atter impossibility of procuring missionaries to go into neglected portions of the country, notwithstanding the most streamns efforts of from some destitute places in Ireland, for the gift of a Presbyterian ministry. Well do the directors exclaim of their church. "With an economy modeled after the first interesting field of labor at home; and fields "sirerdy white unto the harvest," stretching, half over the world, gelical spirit is pervading that communion, and that it Solicitor General, or his evidence cannot be taken. will ere long be owned of God as, a signal instrument good to their interesting and suffering country, and to the perishing world."

English merchant, and the young Pasha commanding the

I felt myself strongly moved, thinking I might never have another opportunity, to sound his feelings still further on the important subject of religious toleration. So said to to him. "With your highness's permission, I should be glad to be indulged with a single word more in

Certainly," he answered, and the room was soo

cleared, when I proceeded:—
"The religious toleration of which I have been a ness in Egypt, and the mercy you have now extended to a persecuted Christian here, emboldens me to submit to religion and became a Christian, his life must pay the forteit. Since then, light has come down upon the world, and men how think differently from those of former times what I would ask, is, whether now a Moslem would really be put to death for changing his religion?" The Pasha

appeared cubarrassed, and a pause ensued.
"This" said he "is a marvellous question. I cannot answer it now. I have war before me with the Turks.— We have the law; but I do not know all the law. However, when our military operations shall be terminated, exists in Egypt. .

His answer was as favourable, perhaps, as could have been expected under the circumstances.—Miss. Herald.

## CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, March 20, 1833.

No Foreign News yet.

COOD LAWS BADLY ADMINISTERED.

It was a remark made by His Excellency the precent ieutenant Governor, in a speech from the Throne, that it was "the earnest desire of His Majesty that this portion of his dominions should reap the full benefit of Church, and the Rev. Mr. O'Grady of this town; beadividuals entrusted with the administration of "good laws" in this Province are willing to carry this paternal Mr. O'Grady having been published by the latter in the sent. this portion of His Majesty's dominions are likely to reap the full benefit of good laws and free institutions," ly reading the plain unvarnished statement of the pro- Methodis's, but also an alarming instance of the dan- through the good providence of God, he will never have you that we need it. ceedings of those individuals at the late Court of Quarter Sessions held in this town, in the case of Peter of legislative power in the state, and entrusted with the leave to ask whether he has a "divine right" to revile Jones, which we gave in our last.

Agreeably to promise we now proceed to make a few comments on this extraordinary (!) proceeding.

Court. The Statute under which Mr. Jones applied for is certificate provides, that "if it shall appear to the majority of the Justices then present that he has been regularly ordained &c., according to the rites and form Bishop McDonell, for causes unknown to us, began his such liberty with heretics—Methodist beretics too. of that church, society, congregation or religious com-

grant him a certificate, &c."

are set apart by ordination, and all that the Court can parish after three years' peaceable possession, unless by and paganism to knowledge, virtue, and the worship of require, according to the obvious meaning of the statute, his own consent, without previous judicial proceedings the one living and true God-from degradation and misis proof that the applicant is so ordained as to be known, acknowledged, and received by the said church as one granted the priests in Canada by an ordinance of the sny, is it this that provokes the Bishop's mech spirit and of its ministers. The question is not, when, where, or King of France when Canada was a province of that draws down his holy indignation upon their heads? If by whom, was he ordained? but simply, Is he regularly nation. The Bishop persisted in what Mr. O'Grady not, what is it? for they have not molested him nor his ordained according to the rites and form of the Metho- pronounces Ecclesiastical usurpation, the breach be- by interfering with his work or his people; they have dist Episcopal Church? Now mark, instead of the Court confining the examination to this simple point, they require, not only proof that the ordination was which the Bishop was somewhat unceremoniously hand. slip" to his own reflections, hoping that in his couler performed by Bishop Hedding in Kingston, but also that led, which must have forcibly reminded him that he moments he may see the evil of "taking up a reproach the certificate thereof was duly signed and sealed at was not in Rome. Spain or Portugal, but in a free against his neighbour", and bitterly reviling a body of that place at or about that time; thus causing the de. country, where people dare, on some occasions at least, men who can challenge him to produce any effence cision of the Court to turn not merely on the fact of to think and speak for themselves. We understand against the laws of God or man which would justly call the ordination, but also on the genuineness of the cer- that a large impority of the Roman Catholics here ad- for his reproof, much less his waxxampled abuse. tificate !! - Who does not see the design of this ! The here to Mr. O'Grady and support his manly resistance probability is, no person in the Province could attest to of arbitary power, the signing and scaling of that document, and those gentlemen had sagacity enough to discern this! and itus, by requiring proof of what no one within reach of protection against ecclesiastical power, founding his poses, might be induced to interfere his authority, Jesus. Those tongues which had been accustomed to thus, by requiring proof of what no one within reach of protection against ecclesiastical power, founding his poses, might be induced to interfere his authority, blaspheming the sacred name, now join in ascribing the applicant could be found to prove, the application right of appeal on the ordinance of the French King a, not from a sense of justice, nor yet from a regard to the honor, thanksgiving, and praise, to King Emanuel.— itself was defeated. But although we cannot attest to bove mentioned; the provisions of which being guarantiaterests of religion, but from "what has come to the tself was defeated. But although we cannot aftest to bove montioned; the provisions of which being guarandoubt it; nor can we see why it should be called in which, according to Mr. O'Grady, a supremacy ever the electioneering transactions!" But we leave this part to question except to throw an obstacle in the way of the application.

It is evident that whether Mr. Jones had or had not a ertificate, or, whether having it, it was correct or not, his ordination could not be questioned, so long as there petition to Bishop M Donell, requesting his observations was other testimony sufficient to prove it before the thereon. The bishop complied, and in his observations Court; and if our evidence would not have been satis. animadverts severely on Mr. O'Grady's appeal to our factory, there were plenty more witnesses within reach to put it beyond all doubt.

But another point in the affidavit drawn up by the Attorney General requires particular attention, which s, that we were required to swear that "the said Elijah" Hedding had full right and due authority to ordain &c." To attest to this would require a personal knowledge of the ordination of the Bishop himself, with all the right and due authority of the Bishop was never before called in question, to our knowledge, not even doubted by us, yet we are not competent to attest to it as a fuct: and it appears to us that there was no more pro. priety in requiring proof of this, than there would be in requiring proof of the "full right and due authority" of the Lord Bishop of Quebec to ordain according to the on ordained by him should be recognized as a Minister of that Church. But why was this introduced !-The reason is obvious.

We come now to notice the manner of bringing the estimony before the court. We had always thought that when a court of justice required proof of any matter under its cognizance, it was sufficient that the witess appear in court, and testify there. But in this case the applicant is referrd by the court to the Attorney General at his office, and there, without ever seeing the witness or speaking to him, an affidavit is drawn up, embracing points which neither he nor probably any one else in the province could attest to, and when witness objects to swear to it, he is told by the Bench to any part of his parishioners be seduced by him to resist take the document back to the Attorney General's of. fice and get it altered, and should he not agree with the directors, and though argent entreaties were sent him, he might go to the Solicitor General and get it altered by him!! Thus witness is required to run about tat, we would rather you would put the parish under inthe streets of York, from one lawyer's office to another. their church. "With an economy modeled after the ersi christian churches, and admirably adapted to united and in order to give testimony to plain matter of fact before vigorous enterprise with more than half a million of peo. the Quarter Sessions!! And when he states to the ple mentions of her communion; and with a large and Bench that he is in court to testify to the fact of Mr. Jones' ordination, he is disregarded, and he must either

Should this proceeding at Head Quarters be received as a precedent by His Majesty's Justices in other and instructions to the Cathletes of Crevier you will leave Mr. After you dismiss Mr. Crevier you will leave Mr. districts, it is to be hoped the Legislature will provide Cullen in his place until I get the Parish supplied with Religious teleration in Syria.—The following is part of for the expense incurred in despatching with isses to another clergyman, conversation on this subject between Mr. Todd, and the Attorney and Solicitor Geography of the conversation of the subject between Mr. Todd, and the Attorney and Solicitor Geography of the conversation of the subject between Mr. Todd, and the Attorney and Solicitor Geography of the conversation o the Attorney and Solicitor General's offices in York to obtain forms of affidavits &c. Really this is trifling army of Egypt in Syria:—
to octain forms of amounts occ. Reany this is triuing to second your laids ble efforts to bring the confused. Our business with the Pasha being now accomplished, with the rights and feelings of His Majesty's subjects, and mismanaged affairs of that Parish into order and beyond any thing we could have anticipated, even from regularity, and to put the infant establishment of the the notorious partiality of many of those to whom the female school in a train to continue its progress towards administration of justice is committed.

We think it rather out of the usual course to require the evidence to be given in writing at all, but as the to Mr. Crevier; for it has been always a principle of court required this formality we had no objections to it, mine from which I would not wish to deviate on this ocprovided it contained no more than we could safely casion, whenever I found it necessary to resort to an swear to; and why not suffer it to be altered in court, extraordinary exercise of my spiritual authority to do your highness another question. It is of great public in. if not by ourselves or the Bench, at least by the clerk power. From the uniform kindness and condescension torost, and I hope it will be taken in good part. In past of Peace; who is the proper officer of the Court, and which we have received from his present Excellency Sir ages it has been said in Europe, that if a Mostem left his we presume as competent to alter it and even to give John Colborne I should hope that he would have the goodif not by ourselves or the Bench, at least by the clerkcounsel on the case as the learned Attorney General himself ?

.The public have now this specimen of Upper Canada justice before them, and we trust the exposure of it will serve as additional evidence to show that some reform is necessary, when the salutary provisions of a law ob. tained by the united perseverance of the people against an obstinate and interested opposition, can be made void by the caprice of a Justice of the Peace, aided by a

It is but due to the Mgaistrates of the Home District to remark, that only one beside the chairman was on the Beach at the time, and we believe during the great-till Excellency respecting Mr. Crevior's Electioneering or part of the session, and he appeared favourable to the application; yet are they not too indifferent to their trust when they suffer the highly important matters talents, and qualifications, being tolerably well versed in which come before the sessions to be managed by only the Indian language and a thorough bred royageur he

## BISHOP MCDONELL AND MR. O'GRADY.

We have hitherto refrained from noticing the contest Letween Bishop McDonell of the Roman Catholic good laws and free institutions;" but whether certain cause we were averse to appearing as "busy bodies in carnest desire" of His Majesty into effect, or whether last number of the Correspondent, relating to the removing of the Rev. Mr. Crevier from Sandwich in 1831, ["Divine Authority," to pull down one and put up angerous influence of such ecclesiastics when possessed us nor our friends under his controll; but we must beg particular confidence of the government, we doubt and abuse his fellow creatures as he has the Methodists? whether our silence would be any longer excusable; has brought forth its publication.

Roman Catholic Church, which, according to Mr. ners, especially in turning multitudes of the poor pa-The ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church O'Grady, prohibit the removal of the incumbent of a gan saveges of our forests from their ignorance, vice and sentence; also a violation of an express privilege ery in the extreme to respectability and happiness-we came wider and wider producing several broils even avoided collision with the Catholic Indians lest they within the walls of the sacred edifice itself; in some of should unnecessarily give offence. We leave his "Lord-

His Majesty's Representative in the province, for royal integrity of His Excellency; who, the Bishop suphe genuineness of the document, we have no reason to teed to the Canadians at the treaty of Quebec, and in knowledge of His Excellency respecting Mr. Crevier's arch, which was transferred by the capitulation to our most gracious Sovereign.

His Excellency transmitted a copy of Mr. O'Grady' King, to exercise that supremacy with which it is said he is still incested, and plainly intimated, that should his went the passing of any measures which may have a Excellency attempt to exercise any such supremacy, it would be resisted, if it were even at the sacrifice of life the Province legal privileges and advantages over the

Excellency, of many high crimes and misdemeaners, as well as inconsistency, in apposing the power of the Bishop while he exercised similar anthority in the recircumstances connected with it; and though the full moval of Mr. Crevier, from Sandwich. Mr. O'G. in vindication of himself, has published the following let-

> " St. Raphaels, 231 January, 1831. VERY REV. AND DEAR SIR.

ter, and promises more on the same subject.

"We have begun, and we must finish with the Rev-Mr. Crevier; letters from Messrs. Baby, and from Sis ter St. Patrick, of which I send you he ewith copies that were brought here by the last post but one. Those rites and form of the Church of England, before a per-letters prove the importons necessity, of removing Mr. Crevier from the Parish of Lassumption without further delay; and, although it be with very great reluc-tance that I could think of giving you the fatigue and rouble of executing so disagreeable a commission. I find I have no alternative but to intrude once more on your good nature, and obliging disposition, by requesting that you would take a second journey to Sandwich. and put the finishing hand to the work you have already begun in that Parish.

> "You will receive along with this, full and emple powers from me to deal with the Rev. Mr. Crevier, as circumstances may require, either to remove him to another mission; and the one that would suit him best is that of Penetanguishine, because the greater part of the hearers there would be Indians; or, withdraw his faculties; or, if necessary, suspend him at once. Should your authority, and foment the spirit of discord and as to the persons, places &c. We hope our friends will dissention in the congregation, those must be dealt with attend to this. as Rebellious and schismatic; and even if the whole, or a majority of them prove refractory, and deus avertordict and lock the door of the Church than allow the divine authority invested in us, to be thus despised and trampled upon.

"The holy days being now past, I trust you will find it practicable to take a second jaunt to Sandwich as soon perienced editor to a young man who was about comas possible after the receipt of this letter, and as you mencing a newspaper. And as a general rule we be year to the affidavit as drawn up by the Attorney or are not accustomed to speak or preach in the French language, I empower you to take Mr. Cullen along with you in order to announce from the pulpit your orders

"I have no doubt that you will find the Messrs. Baby and the well-disposed part of the congregation ready completion.

"I could wish you to wait upon his Excellency, and so with the approbation and consent of the Temporal ness of furnishing you with such recommendation as would procure you sufficient support from the civil au: power except in case of absolute necessity; at the same to Mr. Crevier that I was in possession of such a power, and should not hesitate to make use of it in case of ne

"I advise you to take the Hon. Mr. Buby with you whon you weit upon his Excellency on the business above mentioned, as he is better acquainted than you of I with the characters and matters to be overhauled in Sandthat he should be removed from Sandwich it necessary, and placed in a situation more suitable to his peculiar would be admirably qualified to muten the Yankeo Metho. dists and rescoe the poor Indians of Penetinguishine and Like Simceo from the fangs of these reptiles. "I remain with much esteem and regard,

" Very Rov. and dear Sir. " Yours affectionately "A. REGIOPOLIS."

Such is this precious production of an Episcopal pen a pretended successor of the Apostles. A few obserother men's matters." But a letter from the Bishop to vatious shall close this disgusting subject for the pro-

We will not at present stop to dispute the Bishop's

Is this the genius of his religion-the spirit of his therefore, for the information of our readers, we give Master? if it be, we say with one of old, "O my soul First, with respect to the subject of enquiry by the the letter entire with such remarks upon it as appear come thou not into their secret." Our Bible tells us called for, after a brief outline of the difference which "no reviler shall inherit the Kingdom of God," however dignified his title or sanctimonious his appearance It appears that some time during the past summer, But perhaps he may think himself justified in taking attempt to remove Mr. O'Grady from his office as " Pa. | But let us ask this " Father in God." What these Me. munity of which he professes to be a elergyman or mi- rish Priest" in this town. The latter resisted his man- thodists have done more than others to provoke his ire?

nister, they (the Justices) are authorized and required date declaring it unauthorized by the Canons of the Is it their zeal or labours or success in converting sin-

What he says about obtaining the aid of the civil power in removing Mr. Crevier, affords matter for ani-In the course of the contest Mr. O'Grady appealed to inadversion, inasmuch as it reflects on the political interests of religion, but from "what has come to the Church in Canada was exercised by the French Mon. other hands, and trust it will not escape the notice of those who are letterable to expose it.

RELICIOUS LIBERTY.

It will be perceived by reference to our paper of the 6th inst, that a committee is formed in this Town, denominated "The Committee for the protection of religions liberty?'; to be a centre of Union for all the friends of religious liberty, in their lawful endeavours to pretendency to give any one community of Christians in itself; and at the same time, accuses Mr. O'G. to His others. Such a Society appears to be especially called for at the present time because of the clandestine proceedings of some of the clergy of the Church of England in relation to the Clergy Reserves.

It is very desirable that our friends lose no time in circulating the petitions for the application of said Reserves to the promoting of education and public inprovement; so that a return may be made of them to us by the 20th of next Month. We have distributed a large number of copies to different parts of the Province from this office, and recommend that every press friendly to religious liberty do the same; so that they may have as great a circulation as possible; but it behooves every person who regards the wellare of the country to be acive-not to be contended with giving his name to the petition, but to do his utmost in obtaining others also It is a common cause, the petition speaks for itself; and we trust very few, even charchmen themselves if they understand the best'interests of their church, will refuse to sign it. 📉 🦠

As it is reported that various arts have been practiced o deceive in obtaining signatures to the pet tion circulated by the Church Clergy, it is very desirable that facts relating to such deceptions should be reported, that they may be substantiated. If deceptions have been used, it is but proper that His Majesty's Gover mment should be put in possession of the particulars

Should any more copies of the petition be wanted in my particular part, we will furnish them upon information thereof.

#### A DUNNING ARTICLE. "Dun little in your paper," was the advice of an ex-

ieve the advice to be a wise one, as few people love to te dunned, however much their creditors may be in want; but like most other general rules it admits of some exceptions. As, for instance, if a newspaper establishment were depending almost wholly (doing comparatively little advertising) on the punctuality of the subscribers to the paper to meet heavy weekly expenses for postage, paper, workmen's wages, and a long list of et ceteras, and after waiting from week to week as patiently as an editor, who is said to be an irritable kind of animal, can well be expected to do, in hope of receiving a little of the needful from his subscribers, and gets from the greater part of them only good promises, which ho learns from experience soon become rather uncurrent with his creditors, and they began to hint pretty broadly that they want something more substantial, -we say, if such a case should-happen (which by the breis no very uncommon one with editors) is an editor to be blained for informing his agents and subscribers of it? -some people who are apt to call things by their worst names, may perhaps call such a friendly intimation a dun.

Now reader, we have scribbled over the above, and if it is not well written it is not for want of feeling, would procure you sufficient support from one cities the grant of the Western District; on the event of your entire grant finding any insurmountable difficulties on the part of Mr. feel and sympathise with an editor under such circumfinding any insurmountable difficulties on the part of Mr. feel and sympathise with an editor under such circumfinding any insurmountable difficulties on the part of Mr. feel and sympathise with an editor under such circumfinding any insurmountable difficulties on the part of Mr. feel and sympathise with an editor under such circumfinding any insurmountable difficulties on the part of Mr. feel and sympathise with an editor under such circumfinding any insurmountable difficulties on the part of Mr. feel and sympathise with an editor under such circumfinding any insurmountable difficulties on the part of Mr. feel and sympathise with an editor under such circumfinding any insurmountable difficulties on the part of Mr. feel and sympathise with an editor under such circumfinding any insurmountable difficulties on the part of Mr. feel and sympathise with an editor under such circumfinding any insurmountable difficulties on the part of Mr. feel and sympathise with an editor under such circumfinding any insurmountable difficulties on the part of Mr. feel and sympathise with an editor under such circumfinding and the feel and sympathise with an editor under such circumfinding and the feel and sympathise with an editor under such circumfinding and circumfinding a which we have somewhere read is an essential ingred .should, however, he extremely sorry to resort to the civil you paid in advance for the present volume? Perhaps you are in arrears for the third, the second, or even for time I should not be very backward in giving a broad bird the first. If you are, consider how we would have got to Mr. Crevier that I was in possession of such a power, along till the present time, if all our subscribers had do o just as you have, -and we can inform you that yours' is not a solitary case. But if you have heretofore neglerted to pay, we hope you will take it in good humour. when we now ask you for a little Money. We have not time to write to you personally, nor do we choose to From what has already come to the knowledge of put you to the expense of postage; but if you are in arrears, or have not paid for the present volume in advance, consider this as addressed to you; and we are happy to have at hand an excellent example that we have just cut out of the Commercial Advertiser, the price of which paper is ten dollars a year.

"Beat this, who can !- A few days since we received the cash in full for a subscription to this paper for ticenty-one years, during the whole of which time the subscriber had been arrears. We record this instance of long-tried integrity for the benefit of other venerable friends whose names are recorded in our books."

After reading this we hope you will not be discouraged because you are in arrears. But mind ! it is the example of the horest payment and not of the long neglect which we recommend to you; and we hope you will follow it, and afford us the pleasure of recording, we mean in our cash book, your "imegrity."

We have not written this to fill up a corner of the paper on account of the famine of foreign news which still prevails, but on account of a famine of money; and as we developing not only the kind and christian disposition other, and even to interdict whole churches and lock up are daily expecting a supply of the former, so we conthe reader may judge after carefully and dispassionate. of this dignitary of the "Mother Church" towards the the doors at his sovereign will and pleasure, as we trust fidently look for a little of the latter after thus informing

For the Christian Guardian. ENIGMA. " Search the Scriptures" Take the name of the man who by ravens was fed.
The name of the harlot whom Salicon did wed;
The man who by washing was heal'd of disease.
And the the name of the Queen who did Mordecai please. The name of the mother of James and of John," The doubting Apostle we next fix upon; The name of the City where Samson was wed, And the name of the slave who from Philemon fled. A bevorage wholesome as temperance doth teach, And the name of the City where Jonah did proach. Now find the initials and the name they will give,

Of a flourishing township where I wish to live.

Dear Brother.-The following are the names of you, and these I wish you to publish in the Christian Guardian, viz: Joseph Cummings..... 0 Gilbert Bleecker Charles Biggar Esq..... Nelson Bockus..... Daniel Miller ..... 0 15

> Yours truly, CYRUS R. ALLISON.

manding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

J. T. Lane..... 1 0 0

We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Leof November last, containing His Lordship's observations at great length, upon a variety of statements made which from their vital importance, will be firmly and

The statements upon which these comments have been framed have also been laid before us by Your Excellency, but without entering into any particular consideration of their contents with which the Council had little desire to become acquainted, enough appears in the tenor of his Lordship's observations to make it manifest. that these statements have been made with a very unusual disregard of truth, and in a spirit of wanton and esty's Secretary of State, in all such parts of these means of forming a correct opinion.

statements as compose Mr. McKenzie's voluminous good man has felt it his dury to maintain and cherish. correspondence with His Majesty's Secretary of State that, in any other point of view, this expression of the ple, sentiments of His Majesty's Government upon several. We have not failed to remark, that in the observa-

on which the author of these abusive papers left this thought essential to its just independence. Province to the present hour, the people of Upper Ca. However different may have been the or

binds the great body of this people to the Person and of the Legislature should act as mutual checks upon Government of their Sovereign, and to the Constituteach other, in order to prevent the too hasty adoption under which they live. It would indeed, be folly of measures of doubtful expediency; but when this at any time, be found some individuals who desire to that persons of impatient and impetuous tempers, look disturb the existing order of things, from the same ma-thence forward with an unfavourable eye upon the bartives, and for the same purposes, which have prompted to similar attempts in all ages, and countries, and under exert unscripulously every effort to undermine or overall forms of Government. And it is not strange that throw it. For a just and steady support against such there should be among three hoodred thousand persons, lattempt, the Legislative Council had always relied, a very considerable number who from want of information, or of sufficient reflection, or from dispositions underation and prudence of the parent state; but they favourable to candid inquiry, may be too easily deceived, confess with pain that this confidence was in some deand brought to unite for a time; in measures which they gree impaired, when they found a committee of the would not, and could not, approve of, if the truth could House of Commons, a few years ago, in the course of be brought clearly under their view. But in respect to an enquivy into the affairs of the Provinces of Canada, our fellow subjects in Upper Canada speaking of them proposing to such individuals, as happened to be at collectively as a people, we so them sincerely the justice to believe that it is not necessary to conciliate their very purpose of drawing forth expressions of dissatisgood will by overlooking upon any occasion the broad-faction with the manner in which the Legislative Counly marked distinctions, between truth and intentional cils were constituted, and really pressing upon them as inisstatement, between honor and dishonor, patriousm it were, to give a sanction by their voice to the opinion

from articles that have, from time to time, appeared in such a proceeding an injury must be inflicted upon the expected, after such inflamatory handbills, the meeting promise her that if it should please God to spare me to the columns of a newspaper, and which cast unmerited character of the Council, by which its efficiency might added another to the disgraceful list of similar riots, survive her. I would attend at her foneral and preach on the council, by which its efficiency might added another to the disgraceful list of similar riots, survive her. I would attend at her foneral and preach on those persons of whom I received the amount I handed Province, upon both branches of the Legislature, upon to be desired, and of which the prospect was the more been unscrupulously thrown before His Majesty's Gov- without. ernment, in disregard of the respect due to the high anthority, to which they were addressed, and in violation, it has been painful to the Legislative Council to see, ciated with his name.

We confess that it has not been without some degree

To His Excellency Siz John Colnonie, Knight statements advanced by Mr. Mackenzie, are very much known to the Council, that nothing could have been Commander of the Most Honorable Military Or- out numbered by the signers of petitions arowing oppoder of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Pro- site opinions. The provinces of Canada are a most vince of Upper Ganada, and Major General Com. valuable portion of the British Empire, and their rapidly growing importance well justifies the anxious interest, and the minute attention with which the welfare and the wishes of their people are consulted by our paternal Government; but, for the sake of the very nugislative Council of Upper Canada, in Provincial Par- merous population which now inhabit this portion of consented to adopt either upon compulsion, or upon imment assembled, beg leeye to express our thanks to the King's Dominions, and for the sake of the millions Your Excellency for laying before us an original Dos- who, at no very distant period, will be comprehended patch written to Your Excellency by the Right Honor- within its limits, we earnestly hope that the stability of able the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 8th those Institutions upon which our social happiness deto him by Mr. William Mackenzie an inhabitant of this inflexibly maintained, and for reasons more satisfactory Having perused this despatch we comply with and conclusive, than an accidental preponderance in Your Excellency's desire in returning it to Your Excelet the nimber of praitioners on one side of the other; and loncy, taking it for granted. that the only reason for that the Government of our Mother Country will feel it laying it before the Legislative Council was the direct to be an indispensable duty to uphold them with contion contained in the despatch that it should receive stancy, against any unfounded prejudice or complaint,

however supported: The Legislative Council feel it right also, in candor, to declare to Your Excellency that they have perceived, in various parts of His Lordship's, Despatch, and not without extreme regret, that to the complaints urged with culpable indifference to the interests of the Colony, intemperate hostility to the Legislative and Executive thought material, if not satisfactory, to reply, in subauthorities in this Province. If sufficient internal evi- stance, that if indeed such imputations could be truly dence of this character did not present itself to His Ma- made, no blame can attach to His Majesty's Government in England, either because these abuses occurred documents as relate to the affairs of this Colony, we in times that are past, or because the responsibility infer, from the observations of his Lordship, that it rests wholly with the persons inculpated; and in some was abundantly displayed in the principles, motives instances a degree of color is given to the complaint and conduct, ascribed to His Majesty's ministers in by an express direction to Your Excellency not to prac-England, upon which his Lordship has necessarily the tise or to suffer any such abuse in future, or to give liberations of the House. your otmost attention to the particular subject in distion to some persons in this Province, to observe the thus been brought, for the first time, under the attention

people in this Province of sound hearts and understand- have been found somewhat less of that confidence in ings, having the truth under their view, can regard such the government of the Mother Country which every

And they cannot but think it much to be deplored, in any other manner than with the most unqualified that on some most interesting public questions, whatecontempt; a contempt which, upon every principle on ver the Government or the Legislature of this colony which character is acquired or lost, we think it must be have done, and are doing, in the zealous discharge of it. It would be difficult to conceive what motives more conducive to the public interests and honor, and their duty, seems to have been unfortunately, for the could justly, or what feelings could impel any one of to all the ends of good Government, to avow than to time, lost sight of so much, as to leave ground for the our fellow Subjects in England to such a proceeding disclaim.—So far, therefore, as the despatch of His inference, that it was necessary to quicken attention, Majesty's Secretary of State is to be considered as a even to the obvious duty of promoting the religious and the most favored on earth. They enjoy peace, liberty, his friends and the sympathics of all who were accumined reply to those statements, or has a commentary upon moral instruction of the people, by enforcing the sug-information derived from the same source, we cannot gestions of an individual who, unhappily employs the regard it as calling for the serious attention of the Le education he has received in misleading public opinion. gislative Council, but it is scarcely necessary to say and in sowing discontent among a happy and loyal peo-

of the matters discussed by his Lordship must be re-ceived by us with the greatest interest. Upon some of upon the subject of the Legislative Council, it seems these matters it may become the duty of the Legislative not to have been present at the moment to his Lord-Council to address themselves respectfully to their Gra-ship's recollection, although it must of course have clous Sovereign, because they deeply concern the per-been familiarly known to his Lordship, that that branch manent interests of this Province; but we think that of the Leg slature is not composed here, as in many we should best consult the respect due to the other chartered Governments, of the same body which con-branches of this Legislature, as well as to ourselves, stitutes the Executive Council of the Governor. It is by furbearing to enter into any discussion upon them in therefore, as we most respectfully suggest, not accurate connection with these documents.

We appeal, however, to the intimate knowledge of beraive Assembly, distinct from the Executive department, and this Colony which Your Excellency has acquired during ment, constituted by a British Act of Parliament, and a residence of four years, for a confirmation of our composed of Members from various Districts of the remark, that upon several of the questions which in Province, who hold their offices for life, whose duties this despatch are most elaborately discussed, no dissa- are exclusively Legislative, and in which all that is tisfaction, or difficulty prevails, or ever has prevailed, done is openly and publicly discussed, and proceeded in that no person living here ever heard or imagined be-fore that they were seriously talked of, or thought of as Representative branch of the Legislature. Under this recognize in the voluminous despatch which has been fore that they were seriously talked of, or thought of as Representative branch of the Legislature. Under this grievances; and that the minds of the people are so far constitution which created, and preserves them an infrom being disquicted by them, that it is probable not dependant body, the Legislative Council has, for a long a word would be heard upon them in travelling from series of years, and for many successive Parliaments, one extremity of the Province to the other, and in proceeded in a spirit of perfect harmony with the House mingling with its industrious population throughout of Assembly, with but one interruption, occasioned by every portion of it. We appeal also to Your Excellenge discussion on a point of privilege, in which each cy for a confirmation of the statement that from the day branch doubtless maintained those principles, which it

However different may have been the opinions formand have pursued their avocations as contentedly and ed in the two Houses upon the principles or details of happily with as kind and liberal a confidence in the particular measures, neither has manifested the inclinajustice of their Government, and as respectful a sub-tion to deny to the other the free exercise of their judgmission to the laws, as can have prevailed throughout ment upon all questions, and they have constantly pro-the same period in any part of the dominions of the ceeded in a spirit of cordial co-operation in the advance-Crown, not excepting the most peaceable county that ment of objects and undertakings, by the aid of which could be pointed out in either of the United Kingdoms, this Province is making the most rapid and satisfactory It cannot but be highly gratifying to the Legislative progress, and is attaining to great importance as an Council to observe how rightly His Majesty's Government estimates the sincere and ardent attachment which intention of our constitution that the several branches to expect that in so large a population there may not, check is interposed and felt, it is not unlikely to happen vernment involved in public discussions upon the comwith a natural and habitual confidence, upon the consihand a variety of questions, apparently framed for the that the Councils should be rendered elective, a change and sedition. That the Councils should be rendered elective, a change Upon the manner in which His Majesty's Govern-which we are convinced, no portion of the people of ment might choose to notice the petitions of any num- this Province had ever to that moment contemplated. ber of the Inhabitants of this Province, upon public or and which we venture to say is one of the very list also to petition that the Clergy Reserves might be appropriate grievances, expressed, as we must conclude changes, which any friend to the best interests of these they would be, in the ordinary language of serious recolonies would desire to see adopted. To lead howeinoustrance, or complaint, it would be presumptuous ver to this conclusion, a variety of questions were proin us to offer any remark, but the documents before us conduct of the Councils in rejecting handbills were posted up, calling on the opposers of ings were usually held in her house, as she could not

insults upon the Representative of His Majesty in this be more or less impaired, a consequence certainly not which are suffered through the province without any members of each House individually, and by name, and painful to this Council, from the consciousness that no effectual executive check. From the Brockville Reupon some of the most worthy and irreproachable inha- conclusion to their prejudice would have been drawn by corder we make the following extracts: bitants of the country. These, strung together with candid men, after that explanation of their proceedings little order or connection, and bearing upon the face of which alone could made them intelligible, and which

The Legislative Council feel it necessary also, at this time, after perusing the despatch of his Majesty's of the official form and decorum which constitute, in Secretary of State, to declare with what disappointgeneral, some protection against contumely and abuse; ment and regret they perceive that in an official communication which is directed to be made public, and putations which, no one can easily tolerate to find asso-the profession to which they belong, declaring the line We confess that it has not been without some degree joined upon them while they continue to be members of a arm that we have observed the great stress laid by and intimating His Lordship's preference that they His Majesty's Secretary of State, in the course of his should resign their seats. In respect to the part which discussions, upon the fact that the Petitioners, who, it the Members alluded to shall take in the measures and eems have supported by their signatures some of the deliberations, of the Legislative Council, it is well

The Council takes this occasion to remonstrate repoctfully, but earnestly, against this assumed right of afluencing the conduct, or controlling the attendance of individual members. They claim to be regarded as a perfectly independent branch of the Legislature; they feel it to be their duty to the people of this Province no less than to themselves, that they should really maintain that character, and they are painfully sensible that the honor of the Council collectively, and of each member of it individually is concerned, in their asserting to the full extent the privileges which the matters they desired, it was thought advisable at that time Constitution has vested in them. They observe with pleasure the declaration of His Lordship in one part of his despatch, that His Majesty's Government has no right to interfere in the proceedings of the Council, and they should have felt most happy if the same convicagainst the Executive Government of this Colony, and I tion which dictated that declaration had also suggestits Officers, charging them with actual misconduct, or ed that no individual Member can constitutionally be instructed upon the part which he may take in those and the happiness of its people, it seems to have been proceedings. If instead of being appointed to the thought material, if not satisfactory, to reply, in sub- Council for life, the members of that body had held their seats at the pleasure of His Majesty, it would seem out a-reasonable consequence that either that pleasure should be conclusively expressed by absolutely removing the member, or that he should be left to be fixedly governed by his own discretion in respect to the was driven from his position by a hand of Shillalagh-men. recly governed by his own discretion in respect to the requency of his attendance in his place, as well as the

extent to which he may participate in the acts and de-The Legislative Council observes that His Majesty's We cannot say that it may not possibly give satisfact cussion, which it might, from thence be supposed, has Secretary of State adverts, in the despatch to a statement, that Mr. Home had excited expectations of cercondescending and respectful manner, in which representations of so peculiar a description proceeding from an individual have been received and replied to, not- to remark, that if the many faithful subjects of His it is not unupportant in the opinion of the Council, to will standing it is evident that they were outrageously Majesty in this country, whose knowledge of the truth, observe that, if reliance could be placed on the same insulting to all the constituted authorities of this Colo- and whose sentiments led them justly to appreciate the source of authority on which most of those assertions observe that, if reliance could be placed on the same ny, and scarcely less so to the people at large, in im- acts and intentions of His Majesty's Government had rest, which have occupied so much of the attention of puting to them sentiments and feelings by which they always contented themselves with vindicating them in His Majesty's Government, Mr. Hume would, indeed never have been, and we are convinced never will be the same spirit against aspersions unsupported by evi- be responsible in no small degree, for any discontent actuated. It is not in the nature of things, however, dence, and advanced for the sole purpose of weakening which may in time be produced in this Province in rethat the Legislative Council, or that any portion of the despect which should be felt for them, there might spect to its constitution and Government. But the council sincerely trusts that it is not with truth represented that the measures beginning to be introduced into this prosperous Colony, for establishing political unious, which threaten alike the peace and liberty of the people, are possued under his recommendation. The council indeed, are bound at present to discredit

security and abundance, on a fertile soil, and in a with him. healthy climate, with an almost total exemption from burthens of any kind; and they enjoy these at a stime when distress, tumults, and the prospect of war, occasion suffering and anxiety in most countries of the world. If under these circumstances, there can be any considerable number who are really not contented with their lot as inhabitants of Upper Canada, the only cause of their unhappiness most be that they have not the disposition to be thankful.

The Legislative Council, after perusal of this despatch of His Majesty's Secretary of State, have thus frankly expressed to Your Excellency those sentiments which, if they had forborne to give them utterance must nevertheless have remained impressed upon their minds. It is their earnest hope that they may not be thought to have departed, on this occasion of unusual delicacy, from that respect to His Majesty's Government of which they are conscious that the Legislative Council has never been unmindful. They do not entertain the thought that a Minister of the Crown can ever apply himself to the affairs of this Colony, with placed before them the most anxious desire to place in their true point of view some questions to which the attention of His Majesty's Government had been called, not merely, as the Council is aware, by the representation of an individual, but by the petitions of a number of His Majesty's Subject in this Province.—For the desire thus shown the Legislative Council cannot be otherwise than thankful, and they lament the more that in a document in which an anxiety to allay prejudice, is on the whole so manifest, occasion should have

been given for the expression of deep regret at the impressions which some of its passages are calculated to produce. The council with the greatest deference to His Majesty's Government, beg further to add that, although they are far from thinking that no importance should be attached to the respectability of the source from whence information upon the public affairs of this Colony, or the Conduct of its Government is sought and derived, yet with respect to various opinions expressed it would have seemed to the Council to evince a departure from all former usage, almost equal-ly to be regretted, to have found His Majesty's Goposition and proceedings of the Legislative Assemblies

of any one of its most respectable inhabitants.
Your Excellency baving transmitted to the Legisla tive Council the despatch and documents referred to, as the only method which we feel could have been consistent with the dignity of the Government for giving to them the publicity required by his Majesty's Min-ister, we have thought it the more regular and respectful course to Address to Your Excellency our unani-mous sentiments upon them, under the expectation had a powerful effect on the mind of our sister, and she however, that Your Excellency will deem it proper to now began to seek the Lord with all her heart; she regutransmit a copy of this Address to His Majesty's Sccretary of State for the Colonies,

of this Colony, in consequence of the representations

## COUNTY OF LEEDS MEETING.

called by the Representatives of this county, for the purpose of addressing His Majesty, thanking him for the of her death. On my appointment for Toronto at the late Despatch relative to the affairs of this province, and last Conference, I called upon sister Watson and tound ing handbills were posted up, calling on the opposers of lings were usually held in her house, as she could not are the productions of an individual supplied and realing or amending bills, and these were proposed to indithe objects of the meeting to assemble about a mile from so filled with the Divine presence as to forget entirely her soned upon as matters of the place of meeting, and to proceed thither in a body sufferings. Once, after I had been speaking to her of the place of meeting, and to proceed thither in a body sufferings. Once, after I had been speaking to her of the place of meeting, and good shills labs." As might be live of Jesus, she held me by the hand and begged me to

Mr. A. N. Buell proposed Mr. Fairbairn, (a respectable

Scotchman and merchant of this Town) as Chairman to them the most palpable marks of a reckless mind, have the gentlemen conducting the enquiry were wholly the meeting. Mr. Gowan opposed it, and proposed Colbeen unscrupulously through before His Majesty's Gov- without. go to the left and those for Mr. Fairbairn to the right An outery was immediately set up by a gang collected immediately in front of the place of meeting, who were in favor of Freser that they would not go to the left, as they were determined to have the right, Rather than dispute a point of so little importance, Mr. Buell reversed that in a discussion founded upon these documents, the which has been elicited by the extraordinary repre-effice of Lieutenant Governor of this Province, and the sentations alluded to, His Lordship has thought it ne-the left and those for Fraser to the right. Notwithstanding names of some of the most respectable of the King's cessary to make express and particular reference to the fraser men kept their position in front saying he had Servants are, even hypothetically, connected with immindividual members of the Council, commencing upon the majority, and he should be the Chairman; at the same time brandishing a number of Shilalahs. Mr. Buell finding of conduct which His Majesty's Government has en-joined upon them while they continue to be members opinion as no division could be got, left the stand. Those favor of Fairbairn were then requested to draw off to the left, which being done, exhibited the diminished numbers of those who supported Mr. Frager, there being about two to one in favour of Mr. Fairbairn. He was deliberations. of the Legislative Council, it is well known to the Council, that nothing could have been less called for than the injunction which has been thus publicly announced; and it is much to be regretted that the expression of this injunction upon such an increase of the county briefly addressed the Meeting and proposed the Petition. Mr. Pennock proceeded to read it. While this was done of the county briefly addressed the Meeting and proposed the Petition. occasion, and in such a manner, should now render it ing a band of rottines left the other meeting, some with difficult for those Gentlemen to persevere in a line of clubs and some without, and making their way up to the conduct into which their own inclination a convenience chairman pulled him off the platform on which he was at had led them, but which they could not honorably have consented to adopt either upon compulsion, or upon any other suggestion than that of their own judgment.

The Council takes this occasion to remonstrate reon him, and he was again dragged from the platform: In the recontre which followed, in order to rescue him, a number of persons received contusions and the Chairman was severely out on the head." Except in self defence no offer of violence was made by any of those favourable to the objects of the meeting. Having come there to exercise quietly the privileges of freemen, they chose to respect the laws and show themselves the supporters of order and good government; and as they could not, without endangering the lives of their fellow subjects, proceed with the

> to defer any further measures. Meanwhile R. D. Fraser, Esq. took the chair of the other meeting supported by Shillalahs, and Mr. Ogle R. Gowan, the prime mover of discord in the county proceeded to address them. But what he said or hid we are not informed, other than by the effects produced in the out. rages committed on the peaceable portion of the commu-

A few persons and we are glad that they are few from whom we should have expected better things suffered the light of their countenance to shine on the disgraceful deeds of the day. But to the credit of the Magistracy of the District, with only one exception, it is to be said that they took no part in the scandalous proceedings. Archibald And, we understand, that at a later period in the day, John Deming, Esq. in making an attempt to preserve the peace was saluted with a blow of a stick over the head. I'mis is what we suppose Mr. Gowan will term loyalty and for which he will bestow the mawkish commendation of his vile pen on the brave lads who had sufficient reck. ssness to act their part so much to his satisfaction.

The proceedings of the day, will, no doubt, the dubbed, a "Glorious Tramph!" May be enjoy the full credit of it. No honorable man will desire to share in such a vic-

The people of the County of Loads being determined not to be debarred from exercising their rights, a number of them, in accordance with a very general feeling, have requested their Representatives to call another moeting which has accordingly been done; and Saturday next fixed on as a day for that purpose. [Upon the recommendation of the Magistrates, and the Board of Police of Brockville, the meeting has since been adjourned.]

## Obitnary.

For the Christian Guardian.

Died, of Erysipelas in the head, on the morning of the 18th March, Edward Lesselle, a native of Dundee, land, aged 23 years. He was a young man of excellent

I've seen the youth in beauty's pride in highest health to day, Before to morrow's evening tide, A breathess lump of day. Then what's our life ?-a vapour sure ! Away it swiftly flies; The joys of life how inscented liow widling such a prize!

Died, at Colberne, L. P. Mrs. Harriet Hutchios, a member of the M. E. Church. Her sudden removal affords another proof of the prophet's declaration, "All flesh a s grass." Her ties to earth were strong and many—a vidowed mother, an only sister, a helpless babe of a few lays old, and an affectionate busband, endeared by a union about ten months. As her dissolution approached, the Lord enabled her to give up all, and cheerfully to resign herself to the will of her God. Having given her last advice and dying charge to her friends, with the joy of a believer in her heart, she closed her eyes in death, without a cloud. Yes, Harriet set-

"As sets the morning star; which goes. Not down behind the darkened west, nor littles Obscured muone the tempests of the sky, But mells away into the light of heaven." B. W.

Rev. Sir, If you think the following obituary notice worth of insertion, its appearance in the Guardian will greatly oblige a numerous circle of friends by whose request it i

Yours affectionately,

Toronto, 18th March, 1833.

Died, on Thursday last, Mrs. Sarah Watson, the wife f Mr. Wesley Watson of the Township of Toronto.— the was born in the vicinity of Enniscorthy, in County

M. HOLTBY.

of Wexford, Ireland; her parents were members of the Church of England, and brought up their children in a very strict observance of the moral duties of religion, restraining them from profaning the Sabbath, requiring them to spend that sacred day in religious worship, read ing the word of God, and private prayer. Our sister was early the subject of good impressions, and was led to see the necessity of religion, but still remained a stranger to the renewing influences of the spirit of God. After growing up to womanhood she was married to a Mr. Copeland, who fell in defence of his King and country at the battle of Vinegar Hill, literally covered with wounds. Thus was she left a widow with 5 or 6 helpless children: was she obliged to sleep with her helpless offspring with-out any other covering than the canopy of heaven.— Sometime after this she was married to Mr. Lancaster, and emigrated to this country about 1804 or 5; by whom she had I son and 2 daughters; when she was a second time a widow. Her husband took up arms during the last

war, which unhappily took place between this end the neighbouring States, and though he escaped with his life yet the fatigue which he had experienced during the war brought on a disorder which terminated his earthly ea larly attended the house of God, hoping the Lord would meet her there, nor did her expectation perish; she joined the Society at that time under the care of Mr. Pope, and about three months after experienced a clear sense of the OUNTY OF LEEDS MEETING.

Our readers will recollect that a public meeting was married a third time to Mr. Wesley Watson, and lived in the Representatives of this county, for the purof which she continued an exemplary member to the day her confined to her room, as she had been for nearly 12 months; yet still she could rejoice in the Lord and joy in the God of her salvation. Her sufferings were severe,

the occasion. She spoke of death with the greatest composure, saying sho should like much to be interred among hope to niest us all in heaven. For about a fortnight previous to her death she was evidently sinking beneath her disorder, still her confidence was strong in the Lord of Hosts and in the power of his might; when asked by Mrs. Ross (her daughter) respecting the state of her mind, he answered:

"My God is reconcil'd, his pard'ning voice I bear i He owns me for his child, I can no longer tear."

Often did she testify, "Christ is precious." The last words she was heard to speak were, "Come Lord Jesus." And after she had ceased to speak, she still retained her senses and held up her hand in token of victory when shed if she was happy; and soon after, without a strugrle, she entered that rest that remains for the people of Sod .- A sermon was preached on the occasion from Rev. viv. 13, "And I heard a voice." &c. in the Chapel at the Indian village; where she was interred in the Indian buial ground, where her flesh rests in hope of a joyful esurrection unto eternal life.

Thrice happy spirit, thou hast escap'd away;
And left our durkness for the light of day;
The painful mortal conflict now is past,
And thou hast gain'd the victory at last.

· MARRIED. :-

At Demorestville, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. T. Demorest, Mr. saac D. Noxen to Miss Jane Demorest, third daughter of Gilliam Demorest Esquire. THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending March 20, 1833.

S. Belton, J. Reynolds, J. A. Keeler, J. Black, S. Rose, G. W. Whitehead,\* II. J. Fyfe, W. Griffis, J. Messmore, E. Adams, J. Ryerson, T. Demorest, J. Curtie, (right.)

\*See last week's Guardian.

York mechanics institute. PAR. J. DURWARD will deliver a Second Lecture on the Science of ASTRONOMY this Evening at 7 c'clock, in the Grand Jury Rooms

Wednesday, March 20th. FVO LET-and possession given the first of April next, that commodious HOUSE, near the corner of Yongo and King Streets, belonging to the Estate of the late John Dennis, at present occupied by ir. lackson, Tailor.

Enquire of the Subscriber at the Guardian Office. JAS, RICHARDSON,

York, March 20th, 1833.

INFORMATION WANTED!!

A ICHARD JOHNSON is anxious to know where his 🕮 sister Mary Purvis is,—She came to Upper Canada from the county of Derry in Ireland, 7 or 8 years ago. --Her husband Samuel Purvis Diod about 6 months after their arrival. If living, her brother would be happy to eceive a letter from her, directed to Ballowell, County f Prince Edwards.

Hallowell, March 11th, 1833: -

CLERGY RESERVES. Commissioner of Crown Lands' Office

York, 1st February, 1832. BOROPOSALS 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 Instructions to decline for the present receiving any more applications for the purchase of Clergy Reserves - And prevent disappointment he requests it may be distinctly understood that applications received after this date can he of no benefit to the applicant as to preference or other

> PETER ROBINSON, Commissioner of Crown Lands. 117.16.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE, ) York, U. C. 18th February, 1833.

HE LEGISLATURE having by several Acis passed during the last Session, authorized the Receiver General to raise by Loan, on Government Debentures, the undermentioned sums of money, on the credit of the Proble Revenues of this Province: £70,000, Provincial Currency, under an Act entitled

"An Act granting to His Majesty, a sum of mo-"ney, to be raised by Debentures, for the improve-"ment of the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence." 20,000, Provincial Currency, under an Act entitled "An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money "for the improvement of Roads and Bridges in the "several Districts of this Province."

\$24,050, Provincial Currency, under an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the erection of & Bridge "acress the River Trent, and for other purposes

"therein mentioned." 27,500 Provincial Currency, under the Act entitled "An Act for affording further aid toward the com-, pletion of the Welland Canal, and for other pur-

poses therein mentioned." £1,500, Provincial Currency, under on Act entitled "An Act granting a sum of money, to defray the "expenses of erecting a Bridge over the Grand River "et Brantford, and for other purposes therein men-

" tioned." 658,291 13 4. Provincial Currency, under an Act. entitled "An Act to afford relief to the Sufferers "who sustained loss during the late War with the "United States of America."

£84,333 6 8, Provincial Currency, under an Act To redeem the out- entitled "An Act to authorise standing Debentures "the Receiver General to bornow payable, which "row a sum of money, for the are now bearing an "purposes therein mentioned." Interest of 6 per cent. The Interest not to exceed five

pounds per centum per annum, payable half-yearly, in this Province, or four and a half per cent, in London.

ALSO,

£10,000, Provincial Currency, under an Act entitled "An Act to raise a sum of money to improve cer"tain Roads in the vicinity of York, and for other "purposes therein mentioned." 22,000, Provincial Currency, under an Act entitled

An Act to provide for the improvement of certain "In and Waters in the District of Newcastle." The Principal and Interest on the two last mentioned Acts to be paid from the Tolls, &c. arising therefrom.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders for said Loans, or any part thereof, will be received at my Office, until Thursday, the 11th day of April next. The said Tenders to express the particular Acts under which the parties may respectively wish to contract, with the lowest rate of Interest, addressed to the Reher house burnt, all her furniture destroyed, and often ceiver General of Upper Canada, and endorsed "Ten-

No Tender will be accepted for a less sum than seventy-five pounds, Currency, -

JOHN H. DUNN. H. M. Receiver General. N. B .- Editors of the several papers in York, are equested to give the above four weeks' insertion in heir respective publications.

The Editors of papers published within this Province re also requested to insert the above notice till the 11th JOHN H. DUNN.

## GARDEN SEEDS.

A N ASSORTMENT of Shaker's and English Gar-By I. W. BRENT & Co.

Druggists, King Street. 168.tf.

#### York, Jan. 29th, 1833. SOAP AND CANDLES.

Agent for Mr. P FRELAND of this place (so long pelebrated for the superiority of his manufacture in Mon-troat,) is enabled to offer the articles of SOAP and CAN-DLES of a very superior quality at reduced prices, and will in future fulfil orders to any extent at the manufacturer's Lowest prices. -

JAMES F. SMITH. York, 27th February, 1833.

From the Unner Canada Gazette. AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR PARTITION OF REAL ESTATES.

[Royal Assent given by Message.] Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and the Sheriff, as is hereinbefore provided.

consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly VI. And be it further enacted by the authority

and direct notice of such demand of Partition to lieu of their respective parts and proportion of the quirect be given, either by publication in one or more said Lands and Tenements, according to their Newspapers printed in this Province, when the just rights and proportions.

such Petition, it shall or Estates shall or may lie, or to the Sheriff of party or parties shall have and hold the Shares or fin, & Co., previous to this date, both parties hold them. either of the Districts in which the Estate or Parcels to them respectively allotted in severalty. Estates shall or may lie, in case such Estate or VIII. And be it further enacted by the authority Estates is or are in more than one District, com- aforesaid. That the Court before whom any Par- or book accounts, are requested to or the the count is represented by the support of the count of the manding him by the Oaths of three judicious and inion shall be had, shall tax the costs and expendisinterested Freeholders of the vicinity, to be see which may accrue on such proceedings, and appointed by said Court and named in said Writ, shall issue Execution therefor against such person who are not of kin to any of the said parties con- or persons, their Goods, Chattels, Lands, Tenecerned, to cause to be set off and divided to the ments and Hereditaments, interested in such Par-Demandant in said Petition, such part or proportition, as shall not have paid their proportion of tion of such Estate or Estates as the Court shall the costs and expenses so taxed: Provided always have ordered and directed; and in making such nevertheless, that it shall be in the power of the Partition, it shall be the duty of said Freeholders Court in which any such proceeding for Partition to view and examine such Estate or Estates, to set is depending, to award a new Partition by another apart the same in such Lot or Lots as will be Jury, when it shall appear necessary for the ends most advantageous and equitable, having due re- of Justice, in the same manner and for the same of the different parts of such Estate or Estates, any part thereof shall be controverted, it shall be Province, unless the same is applied for before the duty of the said Freeholders to separate the the end of the Term next after that in which the same from the uncontroverted part, and to make Partition of the Estate or Estates in such manner, that a due proportion of the controverted as well Demandant.

aforesaid, That when the facts alleged in any Land under this Act, and the same shall be deem-Petition, for Partition hereafter to be preferred in ed valid and effectual in Law, to every intent and consequence of this Act, are controverted by any purpose, as if the same had been done by such Tenants in Common, Co-parceners, or Minor after his arrival at full age. Joint Tenants, the answer or objection to the Petition shall be made in writing, in the form of a aforesaid. That if any Partner shall have a larger Plea, to which the Petitioner may reply or demur, share set off than is such Partners true and real to the end that the matter in dispute may be re. interest, or if any share set off should be more MULERAY NEWBIGGING & CO. duced to an issue in Law or fact, and receive a than equal in value to the proportion it was set off determination by the Court or a Jury, in the man for, then and in every such case, upon complaint ner other issues are determined; and in case the to the Court, which caused such Partition to be issue be determined in favor of the Petitioner, made, within three years of the making thereof, Judgment shall be entered by the Court, that by any aggrieved Partner or Partners, who at the Partition be made by disinterested Freeholders as time of making such Partition were out of the aforesaid, and the Court shall proceed to appoint Province, and not notified thereof agreeably to them accordingly: And also, that the Petitioner the provisions of this Act, the said Court shall recover against the adverse party the costs atten. cause l'artition thereof to be made anew, and in ding the Trial, and Execution may issue for said such new Partition, so much and no more shall be costs in the form prescribed by Law, as in other taken off from any, than as such shall be adjudgcases; but if on such pleading it shall be deter, ed more than the proportion of the whole it was mined that the Petitioner holds a less share or designed for, estimating such Lands or Real Esproportion in the common and undivided property late as in the state they were in when first divided, than be bas in his Petition alleged, the adverse and in case any improvements shall be made on party shall recover against the Petitioner his rea. the part that may by such new Partition be taken sonable costs; but notwithstanding, Judgment off as aforesaid, the Partner or his Assigns who may be rendered in favor of the Petitioner, to made such improvements, shall have reasonable have an assignment of such parts of the Real satisfaction made him by the Partner or Partners Estate in severalty, as he in fact held in common to whose share the same shall be added by the esand undivided.

Polition as aforesaid, and before a Writ shall have also empowered to issue Execution for such satisissued to the Sheriff, the person or persons, Joint faction, and for costs in such new Partition, the Tonants, Co-purceners, or Tenants in Common, same being first taxed and allowed by the said of whom Partition is demanded, shall appear by Court.

him or themselves, or by his or their Attorney, and shall pay their proportion of the costs which have occurred on such Partition, and shall consent to a Partition of such Estate or Estates, then Partition shall be made of such Estate or Estates, WHEREAS in many cases much inconvenience is by such person of persons as said Joint Tenants, experienced from the want of some Court compe. Co-parceners or Tenants in Common shall agree tent to order the Partition of Lands held in Joint upon, and in case they do not agree upon any Tenancy, Tenancy in Common, and Co-parcena. person or persons to make such Partition before Ty :- Re it therefore enacted by the King's Most the end of the Term, then a Writ shall issue to

of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and aforesaid, That when any Writ of Partition shall assembled by virtue of and under the authority of issue as aforesaid, if the Freeholders who are an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, directed to make such Partition shall be of opinion entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an act that the Estate or Estates cannot be divided ac-passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's cording to the demand of the Writ, without pre-Reign, entitled 'An Act for making more effect judice to, or spoiling the whole, the Freeholders tual provision for the Government of the Province shall then make and return to the Court a true of Quebec, in North America,' and to make fur- valuation and appraisement of such Estate or ther provision for the Government of the said Estates, whereupon, if the said Court shall ap-Province," and by the authority of the same, prove the said return, and if any one or more of That all Joint Tenants, Tenants in Common, and the parties shall elect to take the said Estate or Co-parceners of any Estate or Estates, in Lands, Estates at the appraised value, the same shall be Tenements or Hereditaments, within this Prov- adjudged to him or them, he or they paying or seince, may be compelled to make or suffer Parti- curing to be paid to the other parties their proportion of such Estate or Estates in manner herein tion of the appraised value, according to their after prescribed, and that when such Estate or respective rights, and the Sheriff shall, accord-Estates is or may be situated in two or more Dis- ing to the order of the Court, make and execute tricts, the proceedings under this Act shall be conveyances to the party or parties electing to heard before the Court of King's Bench, and take the same, subject nevertheless to a lien where such Estate or Estates is or may be situated thereon in favor of the others of the said parties, in one District only, the proceedings may be had antil payment be made to them of their respective before the District Court or Court of King's shares of the money as aforesaid; and in case the said parties shall not agree who shall take the II. And be it further enacted by the authority said Lands and Tenements on the terms aforesaid, aforesaid, That any person being a Joint Tenant, then the said Court shall or may, at the instance So-parcener, or Tenant in Common of any such of the Demandant in the said Partition, make an Estate or Estates, or the Executor, Administrator, order for the Sale of the said Lands and Tene. Guardian or Agent of any such person, may file ments at Public Auction by the Sheriff, who shall his or her Petition in the Court of King's Beach have holden the said Inquisition, or his successors or District Court, as the case may require, pray- in office, after due and fair notice of the time and ing that Partition of such Estate or Estates may place of such Sale, by advertisements published be made, which Petition shall set forth the nature and set up in the several Districts where the of the Title or Claim of the Demandant, the Lands lie, and also in such public Newspaper as Tract or Tracts of Land, the Tenements or He shall be most likely to give fair and full notice of

reditaments, of which Partition is demanded; and such sale to all parties concerned, and others, also, the name and place of residence of each which public notice shall be given at least twenty Joint Tenant, Co-parcener, and Tenant in Com- days before the time of Sale, in cases where the mon, with such Demandant, if they shall be Lands all lie in the same District, and at least known to such Demandant, and if on examination sixty days when the Lands lie in different Disit shall appear that the Demandant has a good and tricts; and the said Sheriff is hereby authorised, legal right and title to any part or proportion of empowered and ordered to execute Deeds to the such Estate or Estates, then the Court shall pro- purchasers of the Lands and Tenements so as ceed at the Term in which such Petition may be aforesaid sold, on receiving payment of the con-constant work, with a never fail filed, to order and direct a Partition to be had and sideration money, or taking sufficient security trated on the river Don there is made, in the manner prescribed by the provisions therefor to the satisfaction of the Court, which of this Act : Provided, it shall appear, that the money or security shall be brought into Court benotice required by this Act hath been sufficiently fore or at the time of the said Sheriff's acknowand legally given, and no sufficient reason shall ledging the Deed, in open Court, to be distribu-appear why the prayer of the Petitioner should ted and paid by order of the said Court amongst not be granted, otherwise the Court shall order the several parties entitled to receive the same, in

parties concerned reside out of this Province, or VII. And be it further enacted by the authority by personal notice to be served at least forty days aforesaid, That when any Writ of Partition shall before the ensuing Term, if the party or parties issue, or when the parties interested shall agree concerned reside within this Province: Provided on some person or persons to make Partition, it always, that when the person or persons of whom shall be the duty of the Inquest, or persons so Partition is demanded, reside out of this Province, agreed on, to make a true and accurate plan or and have an Agent or Attorney residing within map, and field book of such Lands as may be so this Province, personal notice of such demand or divided, and to describe particularly the metes Partition shall be given to such Agent or Attorney, and bounds of all Tenements so divided and aparas is required in the case of Resident Proprietors. ted, which plan or map, field book and descrip-III. And be it further enacted by the authority tion, the persons or inquest shall sign, and send Moderate Terms. aforesaid, That if at the first or succeeding Term under seal to the next Court having cognizance (in case a continuance hath been granted) after of the same, and after the division and return the filing of such Petition, it shall appear to the thereof shall be made to the Court, it shall be Court that due notice hath been given, and if no examined by the Court, and if found justly and sufficient reason shall appear why Partition should accurately made, the Clerk shall record such renot be made, the Court shall proceed to order turn, which record shall be deemed valid and ef. for, & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The such Partition, and shall issue their Writ, directed fectual in Law for the Partition of such Lands, business will be continued as usual, at Smithville, by Smith to the Sheriff of the District in which the Estate Tenements or Hereditaments, and thereupon the

gard to the improvements, situation and quality causes as new trials are now grantable by Law, King Street, a very superior and exceedingly extensive but that no new Partition shall be granted when and if the bounds or title of any tract or tracts, or all the parties interested are resident within the former verdict has been rendered.

IX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Guardians of all Minors are as the unconfroverted part may be allotted to the hereby respectively authorised and empowered on behalf of their Wards, to do and perform any IV. And be it further enacted by the authority act, matter or thing respecting the Partition of

X. And be it further enacted by the authority timation of the Freeholders employed in making V. And be it further enacted by the authority such new Partition, or the major part of them; aforesaid. That if at any time after the filing of a and the same Court who ordered Partition, are

education.

& MRS. MAITLAND, present their eknowledgements to their friends and the inhabi tants of York, for the very liberal encouragement they have received since the commencement of their Estab lishment, and hope by their future exertions to merit a continuance of their favor. They continue their School it No. 142. King-street.

TERMS FOR YOUNG LADIES.

English, Writing, Arithmetic, History, sography, Maps, and Plain Needle Work,.....£1 The above, with Ornamental Needle Work,...

French... riting and Arithmetic, History, Maps and

engraphy, &c..... French.
Junior Papils, They would also suggest, that they teach their Pupil

neat and elegant angular hand, inferior to none ever aught in York; for which they make no additional

They will teach adults on the following terms: At their own apartments for I2 lessons, ... \$2

Specimens of their popils' improvement may be seen at beir apartments.•

York, Jan, 23, 1833, WANTED.—A good Blacksmith at Grape Island. application may be made to Mr. James R. Armstrong of York, or to Mr. Billa Flint at Bellville, re-

spectable references for soher and industrious habits will bé regaired. York, 22th Jan. 1633.

FOR SALE at this Office, a few copies of the COLONIAL HARMONIST, by MARK BURNIAM, of Port Hope—being the first collection of Sacred Music ever published in Canada. York, December 12, 1832.

1170 LET for a term of 5 years. That va-Justio, situated within 5 miles of Streetsville, and on the main Road leading from thence to McNabsville being Lot No. 13 in the 6th Concession West Centre Road Toronto, containing 100 Acres of excellent Land, 75 of which are cleared and under good fence.

On the premises are a good Dwelling House, Root House, Barn and Stabling, and a Well of excellent water For further particulars apply at the premises,

N. B .- None need apply but those who can formish good security for the payment of the Rent. Toronto, 25th February, 1833.

### eaw will and land TO LET.

Milt, capable of cutting 3,000 feet in 24 hours, in constant work, with a never failing supply of water.

400 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND, well adapted for a Dairy and grass farm. The above of fers the greatest advantages to an enterprising person, situated so close as it is to the Town. The mill is a new concern, built within those four months.

- Also-a few hundred saw Logs, to be taken at valuation. Apply at the Courier office. Security will be re

York, 16th Feb. 1833 7 🗡

GENERAL CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

## BY ROBERT HAWKE.

No. 71, King-street, East of the Market-square. LOTTING 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 pub

iic generally. Country Store Keeper's supplied Wholesale, on

York, 25th September, 1832.

## motice.

O all whom it may concern. The Co Partnership heretofore existing between Smith Grif. fin, Esq. and Henry Griffin, under the firm of Smith Grif.

Griffin, Esq., and at Grimsby, (43 M. C ) by Henry Griffin, All persons who are indebted to the firm, either hy notes

or book accoupts, are required to the same immediately.

Signed at Smithville, 19th January, 1833.

SMITH GRIFFIN,

HENRY GRIFFIN

#### WHOLESALE HARDWARE BSTABLISHMENT. YORK.

MERCHANTS AND PUBLIC OF UPPER CANADA that they have during the past Summer purchased with case in the markets of Wolverhampton, Birmingham and Sheffield, and hold now on hand at their Warehouse in

HARDWARE SHELF AND HEAVY GOODS, which they will dispose of on as advantageous terms as

can be procured from any Establishment in British Ame THE IMPORTATION CONSISTS OF

Iron, Steel, Castings, Tin, Wire, Anvils, Vices, Nails, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Chains, Joiners Tools, Japanned Ware, Plated Ware, Saddlery

Files, Saws, Edge Tools, Paints and Cordage. Together with a great variety of Curlers and Basss loops, in short, the assortment comprises almost every arricle in the Ironmondery Line that the country requires and they flatter thomselves that upon examination Pur chasers will not only find their Stock Well Selected, bu

offered for sale at VERY REDUCED PRICES.
RIDOUT, DROTHERS & Co. York, October 20, 1832.

FINENDER the Public their acknowledgements for liberal support, and respectfully annuance 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 Trade and the extent of their transactious, enable them to sell their goods at lower rates than can be afforded by any similar establishment.

Opposite the market place. 137.40 York. June 1832.

## REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber bogs leave to inform the Public in Al general, and his friends who have continued to be his steady, customers for the last twelve years, (at his late store in Markot square) that he has now removed his Es tablishment to No. 116 north side of King street, in a large brick building, (the only one between the Gaol and Yonge street) where he is now receiving and opening a large and well asserted stock of Hardware, Barr Iron, and Casting Stoves, &c., all of which will be sold at very low prices, The business in future will be carried on under the firm of Poter Puterson & Sons. PUTER PATERSON.

York, Jan. 1, 1833.

IG4-16.

NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and public, that he has just returned from a seven public, that ae has just returned from a seven monta'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 extensive assortment of every description of

#### GOODS,

Suited to the trade of this country-which he is now opening at his old stand in King-S:rect, and will dis pose of by Wholesale only, at prices which will be ound uncommonly low.

He flatters himself that from the long experience he has had in the business of Upper Canada, he has been able to select an assortment, in every way suited to the wants of the country; 850 Packages of which have al ready come to hand. Town and country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine his ceries. 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 conmerate ny of the articles of which his Stock consists. suffice it to say, that on inspection be thinks it will be found as complete as that of any House in either Province.

GEORGE MONRO.

York, 6th June, 1832.

#### new coods. Wholesale and Retail Store; -AT THE CORNER OF YONGE AND LOT STREET.

UST ARRIVED, and will be sold on the lowest terms for Casu by KING BARTON, an excellent assortment of Cloths, Blankets, Flannets, Cottons, Calicoes, ready made Clothes, best South Se Seal Gloves, very best Seal Caps, and common Caps in great variety, Hats, Bonnets, and Mits of different kinds, Groceries and Glass, and a great variety of Goods too nu merous to mention.-K. Barton thankful to his friends and the public, for past favours, solicits a continuation of the same, and is satisfied his present selection, and his prices will be fully satisfactory to ; as shall call and

examine for themselves.

No Second Price.

York, 27th Nov. 1832. 159 CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

WAVILLIAM LAWSON, Merchant Tailor, &c. invites the attention of his friends and the public, (whose liberal patronage he has hitherto received) to his extensive selection of Fall Goods, which is now completed, and consists of a large assortment of West of England and Yorkshire Cloths, Cassimers, Forest Cloths, Peter Shams, Flushings, London, Manchester, Glasgow, Nottingham, and Leicester Goods; Fur Caps, imported Stuff Hats, Ladies' Cloaks, Beaver, Leghern, Velvet, Chip and Straw Bonnetts. Also, a choice stock of Gentlemen's Ready-Made Clothing, suitable for the season; made up in the best manner in his own shop. Any orders to measure, executed with dispatch and in the handsomest style of workmanship and fashion: a Fine Dress Coat finished for £2. 10s. currency, and every other article according to

quality, equally low.

W. L. Feels confident that for variety, quality, and capness, his Stock will not be surpassed by any, similar establishment in Upper Canada.

South side of King streat, No. 153. York, U. C. Nov. 6th, 1832.

#### NEW GOODS, CHEAP GOODS AND GOOD GOODS!!! AT S. E. TAYLOR'S WHOLESALE AND

RETAIL STORE, No. 181, South side of King-st. a few doors East

of Yonge street. THE Subscriber having now nearly completed his WINTER SUPPLY of STAPLE and FANCY DRY

GOODS, begs leave to call the attention of the Public 1 it, as he is convinced, for cheapness and quality it is not surpassed, if equaled, by any assortment in York; the li beral encouragement which he has already received, ena bling him, with still greater confidence, to continue the system on which he has herefofore acted, namely, " mall profit and a quick return."

S. E. TAYLOR. York, Dec. 1, 1832.

# PHŒNIX

## FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY

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.
GHLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co.

Montreal, August, 1832. N. B. Applications for York, and its vicinity, to be

- MURRAY, NEWBIGGING & Co. York, August, 1832

SANDAVER & OVEREND

## (FROM LONDON)

Painters, Glaziers, and Gilders, Ornamental De-

signers, and Glass Stainers. . . . ESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that they have commenced the above business, at No. 52 Lotefreet, west of Osgood Hall, and hope by their unremitting attention to business, the superior durability of their plain, and elegant simplicity of their decorative painting, to merit a share of their pa tronage and support.

N. B.—Transparent Blinds painted. York, Dec. 17, 1832. · 162-16.

choice assertment of Dressing Glasses, Looking Glass plates, Glass for pictures, Clock faces, prints, &c. &c. York, Nov. 3th, 1831

#### UNION-FURNACE: SIGN OF THE GILT PLOUGH,

OPPOSITE MR. T. FLLIOT'S INN, YONGE-STREET, THE CONTRACTOR

FIRE Subscriber informs the Public, that at the carliest popening of the spring navigation, there will be cree ted in the Union Furnace a powerful Steam Engine, and that the Furnace will be seenlarged as to be able to make Gastings of any Size up to two Tons weight. The Su scriber is constantly manufacturing

MILL IRONS AND MACHINERY CASTINGS of superior workmanship, and all such Castings in gene-ral as are made in common Copola Furnaces; also has on hand a variety of Plough Patterns both RIGHT and LEFT HANDED; 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 de scription known in this or any other country.

All those wanting work done at this Foundry, eithe

Cast or Wrought, may depend on having it done by steady and experienced workmen. AMOS-NORTON, Agent.

York, Fobraary, 1832.

There will be on hand, the ensuing season, an En tensive Assertment of STOVES & HOLLOW-WARE, both Wholesale and Retail. 118 tf. .

was indefined, to send in their accounts to the said

Lackie or Leonard Willox without delay.

Lackie or Leonard Willox without delay.

DAVID LACKIE,

September and December.

LEONARD WILLO

Richmond Hill, Feb. 1833.

151

## WILLIAM WARE

S now receiving in addition to his present

100 CRATES AND HHDS.,

Comprising a most select and extensive assortment of CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN WARE. York, Dec 12th, 1832.

FRESH FRUIT, CHAMPAGNE, &c THE Subscriber is now receiving 300 Boxes, Units and Quarters fresh bunch Muscatelle Raisins. 15 Jars Grapos. 40 baskets Champagne, of the colchrated "Anchor," "Jolly," and other brands. 20 Cases La. Fitte and St. Julien Claret, "Curacoa" and Muraschino in pints—a favorite foreign Cordial. Fresh Pickles and Sau ces Anchovies in kegs. Spiced Salmon in kitts, with a general and extensive stock of fine Wines and choice Gro

York, Dec. 12, 1832. WM. WARE.

ovsters, havana cigars. & 🕫 ABbls Oysters now landing in prime or-

der. 30,000 real Spanish Cigars. 1,000 gallons pure winter strained and Olive Oil; for sale by WM. WARE. York, Dec. 12, 1832. 16I~tf.

NHE SADDLE AND HARNESS Making Doubless is now carried on by the subscriber at No. North side of King street; where he has on hand a good stock of the above articles, ready made, and will make to order any thing in his line that may be called for. He will sell on as reasonable terms as any others, and solicits. share of public patronage. He has also on hand a quan-

tity of good. SOLE LEATHER.

which he offers for sale at Is. 3d. per pound. J. EASTON. York, Jan. 23d 1833...

## NOTICE.

HAVE sold to Mr. John Armstrong my Axe Factory HAVE sold to Mr. John Armstrong to the in this place, and recommend Mr. Armstrong to the public as capable of making as good Axes as myself. HARVEY SHEPARD

EGS Respectfully to intimate to Town and Country

B Merchants and the public generally that he has
commenced the above business and will have constantly on hand Warranted Broad and Narrow Axes, Hoes, Adzes nd other Edge Tools Wholesale and retail at his Factory Iospital Street: York, 15th Jan. 1833. . . .

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

CHEAP WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE FOR ALL KINDS OF

Dyestuffs, Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. E. LESSLIE & SONS, T. S .- Ten Barrels Superior Dutch Crop Madder-a

Lot of Spanish Indigo, and a few barrels of English Lamp Black in papers may be had at a small advance above cost. E. L. & SONS. York, Jan. 29th, 1833.

### DR. E. A. BIGELOW, DENTIST.

IS now at the ONTARIO HOUSE. He will attend immediately to calls in his profession. Those for whom he has performed Dental operations will have any repairs they may wish of the same, without further charge. His advice on the management of Childrens' Tecth he gives gratis. His Veretable Dentifrice will be kept for Sale by W. Bergin. He will fulfill his previous ngagements to visit York semi-annually. York, Jan. 30, 1833.

MR. S. WOOD. Surgeon Dentist AT THE ONTARIO HOUSE.

York, Dec. 1832. R. H. OATES

168-if.

MIEMIST and DRUGGIST, No. 101 King. begs leave to inform the Public, that he has just received from Montreal a fresh supply of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Scc. Also.

30 DOZ. POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. for Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, &c.

WAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA, for the cure of King's Evil or Scrofula, for sale by R. H. OATES, 161-(f. . Druggist.

ENUINE STOUGHTON BITTERS, prepared, and R. H. OATES, 161-if.

FENIE business Established by Mr. William Moore, as an Apothecasy and Druggist and lately conducted by Hamilton and Hunt, will in future be continued under the firm of Charles Bunt & Co. who have made arrangements for greatly extending the same, and they are now prepared to receive orders from Medical Gentlemen and all who require articles in their

They are now receiving a large supply of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye, Stuffs &c. Which they will sell by Wholesale or Retail on as good terms as they can be pro-Wholesale or Retail on as good terms as they can be pro-cured in Upper Canada.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the late firm of Hamil, ton and Hunt, are requested to make payment to the sub-scribers, and those to whom the late firm is indebted to

present their accounts for adjustment.

CHARLES HUNT & Co.
155.tf.

N. B. Country Merchants and Schools farnished with Books, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Papper.

RAGS taken in payment.

EASTWOOD & SKINNER.

York Paper Mill, Nov. 16, 1832. BOOKS, on sale at the Guardian Office = Clarke's Commentary; Watson's Theological Institules; (a most valuable work) Watson's Life of Wesley Life of Bramwell;—Hymn-Books of different sizes; Jo-

sephus; Watts on the mind; Clarke's Ancient Israelites Wesley's Sermons; Clarke's Sermons, &c. &c. &c.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the later 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 Executors.

W. P. RODINSON. JAMES HENDERSON, At Newmarket. WILLIAM ROE, or JOHN BLAKE, York. Newmarket, Sept. 1832. 150.tf

HEREAS Administration of the Goods Chattels, and credits of RICHARD DARKER deceased, 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 debta to the undersigned David Lackie and LEGNARD WILL cox; and to all persons to whom the said Richard Darker was indebted, to send in their accounts to the said David

LEONARD WILLCOX.

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