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## Christian Guardian:

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### From the Christian Intelligencer.

#### TRUE RELIGION.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Should you deem the following remarks worthy of a publication in your valuable paper, you are at liberty to insert them.

True religion is not a cold abstract speculation, playing round the head, exercising the intellect, but not reaching and governing the heart, and forming the habits of the life. It has its seat in the soul, and possesses a renovating power. Wherever it exists, it is visible—wherever its vital predominant influence is felt, its effects are manifested in a life of holy obedience and love. It brings every faculty of the mind, every affection of the heart, every motive, sentiment, volition, feeling, purpose, habit, into subjection and conformity to the will of God.

Religion addresses man as a rational and immortal being; capable of the love, service, and enjoyment of his Creator—as restless in his nature, dissatisfied with his present attainments; ardent in his aspirations, and indefatigable in his pursuit after some unseen, unrealized felicity—a felicity which possesses permanence and spirituality as its essential characteristics. But man, naturally, is so depraved and blind as to hope for this happiness in the transient honors and pleasures of this world, and even in subjection and service to the arch-enemy of all good; instead of looking up for it to Him who is the source of being, the centre of excellence, and the only and all sufficient portion and felicity of our souls. Religion, therefore, addresses him as ignorant and unacquainted with the way of peace, and needing a guide to the sources of happiness; as guilty and condemned for his voluntary disobedience to the divine commands and abuse of infinite love, and needing an atonement for his guilt and a righteousness for his justification, infinitely beyond his own ability to accomplish, and for which, none but the eternal Son of God was competent.

I have said that the religion of the Gospel possesses a transforming power. When through the operation of the truth and the powerful Grace of the Spirit of God, it has secured a hold on the understanding and conscience of a sinner, and a lodgment in his heart, a wonderful change is produced—a change in his views and dispositions respecting the character and government of God—the character and condition of himself—his obligations and responsibilities—the importance of truth and holiness—the grandeur and interest of Eternity. This change implies something deeper and more spiritual than a mere external reformation—or a public profession—or union with a particular sect—or contention for the formalities of religion. It consists in a thorough spiritual renovation—a resurrection from spiritual death, unto the life of God; a conversion from darkness to light, from sin to holiness—from the pursuit of selfish interests, and sensual gratifications, to the service of God, and the love of the Redeemer. Men may be induced by worldly motives, or by the power of argument, to reform their external character, and associate with some particular sect of religion: A regard to one's reputation, and the inducements of friendship may dispose them to abandon some long cherished prejudices and habits, and submit to the control of other sentiments, and other customs. But if this is all that is done—if no greater change than this be produced, the truths of the gospel have not accomplished their legitimate effects, nor the reign of grace, and the empire of religion been established in their souls. Their refuge is without security—their hopes are vain—they are yet in the gall of bitterness, and in the bond of iniquity. No sinner, until he is deeply convinced of the depravity of his heart, the sinfulness of his life, the necessity of regeneration, the value of the spirit's influences, and the importance of the sacrificial atonement of Christ, will earnestly and successfully seek for deliverance from the guilt and condemnation of sin, and an interest in the blessings of God's full and free salvation. Whenever the sinner perceives that he is polluted and lost—that he is justly exposed to the denunciations of a violated law, he will then begin to enquire with the deep and trembling anxiety of the jailer, "What must I do to be saved?" And the Christian, and especially the Christian Minister, who does, by his ministry, and his holy conversation, example, and prayers, exert, under the grace of God, an efficient instrumentality in establishing this conviction in the breast of the sinner, and directing him to the Lamb of God, is emphatically wise, in winning souls to God. He discovers a wisdom, in comparison of which, the wisdom of the men of the world, and that of worldly-minded professors, in the language of the poet,—

"Looks discountenanced, and like folly shows."

W. R.

### SOCIAL PRAYER MEETINGS.

"Many were gathered together praying." It is lamentably beyond all dispute, that meetings for social prayer are very irregularly attended, and by comparatively few worshippers. This is a practical denial of christian obligations, and a perverse rejection of our highest privileges. One

infallible criterion of the true state of congregational fervor and zeal may be found in the uniformity and enlarged numbers of those Disciples who are found in the assemblies for united supplication. All believers in the religion of Jesus admit, that it is the incumbent duty of every member of the christian churches, stately and frequently to assemble for devout and joint prayer. Like many other essentials of the Gospel, it is to be feared however, that the Lord's injunction to "pray always and never faint," and the Apostolic mandates, "pray without ceasing, and continue in prayer," are admitted to be true in theory and in abstract; but that they are either very imperfectly remembered and fulfilled, or rather by a majority of professors, that they are totally disregarded in practice.

The grand cause of this injurious system is of two-fold origin; it is partly personal and partly relative. It must be imputed primarily to the coldness and lukewarm indifference of the professed disciples of Jesus; who are contented with the very lowest possible quantity of christian principles and zeal; and who falsely judge, that if they can save themselves from the censures of the church militant, that therefore their names are written in the Lamb's book of life. This defect can be set aside only by the Ministers of our church coming boldly out, and peremptorily enforcing the claims of Jehovah, whose most affecting and dearest relation to weak and helpless and needy sinners is this: that he is the God who heareth prayer; and thus appealing unto his Members, until "the tongues of the dumb" are loosened to offer up the acceptable sacrifice of fervid petition.

Sometimes, although in truth very rarely indeed, the objections to an attendance upon social prayer meetings are founded in the repugnances of corrupt hearts filled with indecision, who cannot delight in the pure spiritual worship of God, and whose captious temper induces them to make human infirmities the grounds of objection against the most interesting and delightful species of divine worship. It cannot be denied, that sometimes persons do engage in social prayer, who do not adapt the prayer to the occasion; who do use repetitions and thereby offer long prayers; or who speak so low that they are not heard; and consequently, there is weariness or disgust. But he who sees those faults in others, instead of absencing himself from the prayer meeting, should always be present to illustrate by his own example, the good effects of avoiding whatever can give offence, and by praying suitably, concisely, and in a fervid manner, not only to overcome every listless feeling, but silently to impress the truth, that dull, lengthened and monotonous prayers are not less injurious to the devotion of others, than unacceptable to God.

Besides social prayer-meetings are sanctioned by the most sacred authority, and the most dignified and holy examples. The relation which we have to God, and his love and promises, encourage them; while they are essentially with the glory of God and Christ, and the enlargement of the Redeemer's kingdom.

But the blessed effects of social prayer constitute an irresistible argument on their behalf. The disciples "continued with one accord in prayer and supplication," and waited for the answer, until the "cloven tongues as of fire" settled upon them. "Prayer was made without ceasing of the church unto God for Peter—and many were gathered together praying," until they prayed the Roman guards asleep, and an angel from heaven to liberate the Apostle. The disciples prayed his chains off his arms, the jail doors open, and Peter himself into the prayer-meeting, to kindle the rapturous song of praise to him who "delivered him out of the hands of Herod, and from all the expectation of the Jews." The Lord himself inculcates the importance, the value and the privileges of social prayer, when he says—"Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them." We therefore call upon our brethren to arouse from their lethargy, to throng the prayer-meetings with hearts and voices devoutly tuned; for without social prayer, Preachers become cold, churches lose their vitality, grace withers, and devotion dies.

### THE EPISTLE.

From the Yearly Meeting of Friends held in London.

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends, in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere: Dear Friends—In gathering together on the present occasion, and in presenting ourselves before the Lord, we have been humbled in a sense of our manifold infirmities, and of the temptations of our restless adversary. Under these impressions we have been prepared to feel the force of the declaration, "Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it: except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain." And with reverent gratitude are we enabled to acknowledge that we have at this time been favoured with fresh tokens that the holy Head of the Church is watching over us, and guarding us against the encroachments of the enemy; and that, unworthy as we are of his notice, he would build us up together unto himself, as lively stones, compacted together. With this renewed evidence of the loving kindness of the Lord, and of his condescension towards us, we are engaged again to salute you, in the words of the Apostle, "Grace and peace be multiplied unto you, through the knowledge of God, and of Jesus our Lord."

It is our earliest desire and prayer that the sorrowful and the feeble minded may be comforted; that the aged may be sustained by the hope of the everlasting Gospel; the youth encouraged to surrender their hearts unto the Lord; and those in the meridian of life constrained by the love of Him who died for us, to devote themselves to his service. We sympathize with many of our beloved brethren and sisters on whom the Lord has been pleased to lay his chastening hand, whether they be afflicted in mind, body, or estate. And while we consider it a Christian privilege to weep with them that weep, we heartily commend them to

the tender compassion of the Saviour of men.—He was made like unto his brethren, that He might be a merciful and faithful High Priest: He was tempted in all points like as we are; and continues to be touched with a feeling of our infirmities! He is able to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them.

We believe there are more than a few among us, who, from the circumstances of the times, are struggling with difficulties. May these be encouraged still to seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, in the consideration that their heavenly Father knoweth all their need. It is those who walk in his fear and love to whom he most abundantly dispenses that grace by which they are enabled to put their trust in Him. Trust ye in the Lord for ever; for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength. We affectionately recommend our dear friends who are thus circumstanced, to exercise that moral courage which will enable them to contract their family expenditure within their income; and we warn them not to delay this important duty, under expectation of what they may consider to be an improvement in the state of trade; and which may not be realized. And may all our dear friends be careful how they enlarge their concerns, with a view of increasing their means of support; always bearing in mind, that godliness with contentment is great gain.

We have reason to believe that Friends, in every part of the country, continue to be faithfully attached to our ancient testimony against Tithes and other Ecclesiastical demands. The amount of disbursements, almost exclusively on these accounts, as now reported, is nearly £13,000. It is our firm conviction, that one of the purposes for which the Lord saw meet to raise us up as a people, was that we might become faithful witnesses against the corruptions which had found their way in his visible church—yet we would affectionately remind you, that to maintain a controversy with error does not necessarily establish us in the truth; that it is possible not to be conformed to the world in many things, and, at the same time, not to be transformed by the renewing of our minds. We, therefore, earnestly entreat our beloved friends, while steadfastly adhering to all our Christian testimonies, not to rest satisfied with anything short of that conversion of heart, that daily dependence upon God, and that entire obedience to his law, which constitute the very life of godliness.

Besides other engagements which have occupied us at the present time, we have been employed in revising the rules and advices of the Society, of which a new and enlarged edition is about to be published. In the course of these proceedings, we have had, with gratitude to acknowledge the help mercifully afforded us, in conducting and terminating many weighty deliberations. We have been much impressed with the value and importance of our Christian discipline; we believe that our forefathers in the truth were graciously favoured with divine aid in its establishment, and that it is in accordance with the simple principles of Church government developed in the New Testament. While it enjoins on us to be subject one to another in love, it neither encroaches on true Christian liberty, nor in any degree releases us from that individual dependence on the great Head of the Church, and that obedience to his commandments, without which we can have no claim to be regarded as members of the body of Christ.

We highly esteem this institution as a means of preservation to us and to our children, and most earnestly do we desire that it may ever be administered by men of clean hands, in the spirit of meekness, and in the fear of God. And we affectionately commend those who are advancing to manhood justly to appreciate the care which our discipline extends over them; to consider it a privilege to be subject to it, and, as occasions may arise, to contribute to uphold it. And whilst we fervently desire that the number of faithful laborers in word and doctrine may be increased, we wish to remind our dear friends that the discipline of the church affords a wide sphere of usefulness to all who are concerned for the prosperity of the cause of truth; and little as, in some cases, our dear brethren and sisters may see of the fruit of their labours, we would at this time press it upon them not to relax in a pious watchful care over the flock.

The reports which we have at this time received of the state of our public schools have been satisfactory to us; we believe they have been rendered a great blessing to our Society. Our sympathy and esteem are particularly due to those who are conscientiously occupied in discharging the responsible duties attached to the care of youth. With a right fulfilment of your trust, dear friends, our hopes of a succeeding generation are intimately connected. Your calling is arduous, but of eminent utility; and one in which you have abundant opportunity to serve the Lord. You have especial need to seek for the wisdom which is from above; but if, through heavenly help, you have been made instrumental in establishing correct moral habits and sound religious principles, however limited your sphere, you may hope to partake of the blessing of those who turn many to righteousness. We are religiously concerned that our young people, of every class, while they are receiving that education which will fit them for usefulness in after life, may continue to be trained up in the knowledge and love of the Holy Scriptures; and that they may, in humility and the fear of the Lord, examine for themselves the external evidences of the christian religion. May they ever be preserved in that teachable, watchful, and tender state of mind in which they will be alive to the perceptible influence of the Holy Spirit, and in which the Lord will be pleased to grant them a right understanding of the way of life and salvation.

Epistles addressed to this meeting have been received and read from our dear brethren in Ireland, and the several yearly meetings on the American Continent, with the exception of Virginia, and have proved very acceptable to us. The degraded and demoralized state of the poor

in many parts of the United Kingdom, and the great extent of crime, have at this time deeply affected us. We, therefore, entreat Friends, in their respective situations in town or country, to search out the causes of these things. We apprehend that among these causes will be found those abridgements of the comfort of the laborer, which tend to a wretched and disreputable pauperism. We earnestly desire that Friends may be exemplary in their attention to this important subject; and that they may encourage their neighbors, and unite with them in their endeavors to apply a remedy to those evils. And seeing it is sin which separates the soul from God, and that ignorance and intemperance, vice and irreligion, so much prevail among the inhabitants of the British Isles, we are desirous that our members may allow their sympathies to be awakened for these our fellow-subjects. And may their religious concerns extend to other parts of Christendom similarly circumstanced, with an earnest desire that, under the blessings of Providence, they may be made instrumental to effect a real improvement in the domestic, moral, and religious state of our fellow-men.

The deplorable condition of the Heathen, and the degraded circumstances under which they are living, have been felt at this time, as well as in former years, to be truly affecting. And although no way appears to open for our adopting any specific measure in order to communicate to them the knowledge of the truths of the Gospel, we earnestly recommend their benighted condition to the frequent remembrance and Christian sympathy of all our members.

There are various means of diffusing a knowledge of Christianity among them, which in no degree compromise our religious principles. The Holy Scriptures testify how offensive to the Divine sight are the abominations of idolatry; and we desire that all may stand open to the intimations of the Heavenly Shepherd, and follow the leadings of his spirit into such services as he may be pleased to appoint to them individually. We rejoice in the part which many of our members have taken in the general diffusion of the Holy Scriptures, and in promoting a Christian education of the poor in this and in other countries; and we desire that these very important objects may receive the continued attention and support of Friends.

We feel at this time a warm and affectionate solicitude that we all may strive through the help of the Holy Spirit, to live up to that profession of the Christian religion, and to maintain those views of its simplicity, spirituality, and purity, which our Society has uniformly thought it right to uphold. And, as living faith in the doctrines of the Gospel, and a practical observance of the precepts and examples of our Blessed Lord, regulate our affections and conduct, we shall be enabled more correctly to perceive our individual places in the Church. In the exercise of this faith and obedience, we shall become more weaned from the love of the world, and more filled with the love of God; and whether our lot be cast at home or abroad, in more civilized or less enlightened countries, we shall be made instrumental in advancing that kingdom which is righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost.

In former epistles we have often had occasion to express ourselves in language of commiseration, and even in terms of discouragement, on the long continued oppression of the slaves in the colonies of the British empire. In the course of the last two years, our fellow-countrymen, of various religious denominations, have co-operated with increased zeal in advocating the cause of the oppressed. The righteousness of the law of Christ has been pleaded in these nations as an unanswerable argument for the total extinction of slavery. Within the same period of time, a variety of concurrent events have marked the hand of an over-ruling Providence; and the cause of truth and justice has made its way to an unparalleled extent. It is with reverent thanksgiving to our Almighty Father in heaven, that we now look forward to the termination of this cruel and disgraceful system as an event not far distant. The Government of the country has, in effect, recognised the grand principle that man should hold no property in the person of his fellow-man; and the House of Commons are engaged upon legislation upon this deeply interesting question. We humbly commend these proceedings to the blessings of the Most High. May it please Him, to whom the cause of the poor and afflicted is precious, to influence our rulers to the enactment of such just and equal laws as shall place the enslaved negroes in full possession of those rights and liberties to which they are entitled equally with ourselves.

And now, in conclusion, dear friends be kindly affectionate one to another with brotherly love; in honor preferring one another. May we labor after an increase of that fellowship and sympathy in which we can bear one another's burdens; and in which, if one member of the Church suffer, the others can suffer with it. May it be the prayer of us all, that the charity which hopeth, believeth, and endureth all things, may increase and abound amongst us.—Bear one with the other in meekness and love, amidst the infirmities of flesh and spirit. Likewise, ye younger, submit yourselves unto the elder. Let all of you be subject one to another, and be clothed with humility; and may we every one so hold out to the end, that when the chief Shepherd shall appear, we may each receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away.

Signed, in and on behalf of the Meeting, by  
SAMUEL TUKE,  
Clerk to the Meeting this year.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

### SKETCHES FROM WESTERN AFRICA.

Sierra Leone.—Sketch of its history.

RELIGION.—But in the midst of all this wickedness among the Europeans, the ignorance and superstition of the surrounding natives, and the constant influx of "liberated Africans," religion holds a most gracious influence in the colony. It was

planted here with the earliest permanent history of the place, and though there has been much to oppose its progress, and mighty obstacles to be overcome, there have always been "a little few," who loved God, and "held on their way." By these prayer was offered and prayer was heard, and now there are hundreds, who have been gathered from the wilds of this waste wilderness, that can bear testimony to the truth of the Gospel and to its power over sin. In the midst of the iniquity of those who were nursed under the institutions of Christianity, but who have thrown off its restraints, as the shackles of superstition, the Christian stranger cannot be long in the place without feeling that God is here. The Sabbath is here, churches are here, the ministers of Christ are here, and, in a word, here are all the essentials of a company of true Christians. But as in the "city full," so at Sierra Leone, it is seen less under the gilded spire than in the little thatched hut or grass-roofed church.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—If we pass by the unsuccessful mission of Dr. Coke, for the Foulah country, in 1793,\* the first of any thing like foreign religious effort for this place, was made by the church Missionary Society of London. In 1804, two clergymen and a lady were sent out under its direction. From that time till now, their efforts in support of the mission have been as constant as they are Christian and benevolent.—Nearly one hundred, including clergymen, catechists, their wives, &c., have been provided and sent out at their expense, half of whom, to say the least, have here found a grave. But with these frequent inroads of their number by death, and with some other embarrassments too painful to be mentioned, the society still continues its exertions for this portion of the outcasts of Ham, with a patience and perseverance of labor worthy the cause in which it is engaged. It has now under its charge in the colony, six churches and eight congregations. Religion with them is said to be rather prosperous than otherwise, though when compared with former reports, there appears to be some diminution in number, and a little declension of zeal. It was remarked, however, by one of its friends, that there was as much real piety among them now as at any time since the commencement of the mission. Including the colonial church, which I believe is supported by the national establishment, I may set down between three and four thousand as waiting more or less on their ministry.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.—The emigration from Nova Scotia, in 1791, brought with it some Methodists. They soon formed themselves into a society, and two of three of the most intelligent among the brethren were appointed to watch over its spiritual interests. Though poor, they contrived after a while to build them a church, and continued to preach in it with considerable success until 1811, when, in answer to many pressing letters from the colonists, Dr. Coke sent to their aid Warren, Haley, Reynier, and Hurst, who had nobly volunteered themselves for the service.—Warren soon died, and for a while a cloud seemed to rest on the prospects of the mission; but his place was soon supplied by another, and since the death of Dr. Coke, the mission has been sustained by the untiring hand of the Wesleyan Missionary Society of London. Eight have perished in this glorious work, but love for souls and zeal for God can conquer death. There are still those who say of even Sierra Leone, "Here am I, send me."

The station is now supplied with two young men, who, in the spirit of their Master, have taken their lives in their hands and come forth to this land of darkness to point sinners to Christ.—Owing to affliction, one, the Rev. Mr. Macr, arrived here a few weeks since; the other, Rev. Mr. Ritchie, with almost indescribable toil and fatigue, has supplied the place of two for the last nine months. Nor has his labor been in vain.—More than one hundred have been added to the Church the last year, and the work is still progressing. Several have given evidence of conversion within the few days I have been in the colony, and others are seeking for it with great earnestness and deep contrition of spirit. I may say with great safety, that God is at work among the people, and I trust that the day is not far distant when the iniquity that now stalks abroad, at noonday will at last be ashamed and hide itself.

Among those gathered in, in the late revival, are some of the most respectable and intelligent in the colony. A line or two from my private journal will give to the reader my own impressions of the worth of one:—

"Yesterday evening I dined with Mr. and Mrs. —. A more intelligent lady than Mrs. —, I have seldom met with anywhere. She is a native of Africa, and of the family of a distinguished chief of the Soosoo kingdom. But for her complexion no one could believe for a moment she was from the wilds of this dark wilderness. She has visited England and Ireland, was educated in America, and will now entertain with as much gentility and intelligence as ladies of the first rank in general. Recently she has been born again. She is deeply pious, well educated, and promises great usefulness to the Church, and if faithful, cannot but exert the most happy influence on those around her. Her husband has followed her example, and they are both now members of our Church. They have one son at school in England, and several very interesting children at home. God bless them; may they be kept by his power through faith unto eternal life."

This mission has now seven churches; three of stone, the others of cane or basket bodies, and grass or bamboo leaf roofs. There are four hundred and nineteen members in full fellowship, sixty-tree on trial, and ten colored local preachers who very much aid in the duties of the sanctuary. The average attendance on our ministry is estimated at fourteen hundred, but I should think this estimate below what it really is.

\* Drew's Life of Dr. Coke, p. 268.

† Coke's Life, pp. 343, 344.

‡ I use the word, colored for blacks, as well as those that are yellow or mixed.



The Methodists consider a permanent itinerancy essential to the success and spread of the gospel, and therefore they have laid down rules to direct and regulate the requisite provision for the support thereof. These rules may be found in their discipline, and they embrace every particular required for food, clothing, and lodging for the minister and his family; carefully guarding against excess, by fixing the salary, and providing leaders, stewards, &c., to receive and pay all monies which may be raised on the circuit. Regular accounts are kept in books provided for the purpose; so that whatever may be the amount raised on a circuit, the preacher cannot possibly receive more than what is provided for in the discipline. This, with every part of the system of Methodism, is so ordered that it cannot but meet the approbation of every admirer of good order and economy.

But the means of raising the needed supplies, is what we propose to consider at present.

These, as practised by the several churches in Christendom, though various and complex in detail, may be reduced to three distinct classes or modes.—First, by constraint, as when the civil law provides for the support of the ministry, and compels every person to pay either in tithes or otherwise; secondly, by means of permanent vested funds raised from the interest of monies, lands, or tenements; thirdly, by voluntary subscriptions and donations given from year to year by the people among whom the minister labors.

With respect to the first, it is truly surprising that any among an enlightened people can be found its advocates at the present day. There is something so much at variance with the very first dictates of common sense and principles of justice, in compelling a man to pay for the administration of ordinances in which he has no faith; nay, which he conscientiously believes to be both offensive to Deity and hurtful to man; that we wonder at the practice ever obtaining among any people, but especially in any enlightened nation, professing Christianity.

This unhalloved and unjust mode of supporting the Gospel ministry can only be congenial to the dark ages, in the commencement of which it had its rise. Its advocates are daily diminishing, and we trust, that in a few more years it will be wholly exploded from every enlightened part of Christendom.

To permanent vested funds for the maintenance of Gospel ministers we object; as, in our opinion, this mode is not only unscriptural, but tends invariably to introduce a laxity of principle and zeal in the church, and even hypocrisy and corruption among those who administer at the altar.

Whoever carefully reads the accounts, as given by the evangelists, of the first preaching of the Gospel by our blessed Lord himself, must observe how carefully the whole is designed to teach that his ministers were to depend wholly upon the supplies they were to receive in the prosecution of their labours.

"When I sent you without purse or scrip or shoes (enquires the blessed Master) lacked ye any thing? And they said nothing." In this short enquiry and the answer to it, we are taught that while Christ's ministers—those whom he commissions and sends forth, and none other should be supported—are cast for their daily bread upon the people to whom they are sent to preach the riches of Christ, they may rest assured that under a wise and well directed Providence their every need will be supplied. And, alas! it was in an evil hour to the interests of the church of Christ, when the ministers thereof began to distrust that Providence and to resort to their worldly prudence, to a permanent provision for their support independent of the people. They then took out of the hands of the church itself one of the most efficient means of preserving the purity and usefulness of its ministry. Whenever such a system is adopted there will not be wanting an abundance of those who take upon them the sacred calling, and thrust themselves into the priest's office, for a morsel of bread; men whose eye is not single, and whose principal design in entering upon the important duties and high responsibilities of their profession, is to secure a respectable if not a lucrative office among their fellow men. The unavoidable result is, "the whole head becomes sick and the heart faint." Then have the faithful to lament and cry "How is the gold become dim! How is the fine gold changed! The precious sons of Zion, comparable to fine gold, how are they esteemed as earthen pitchers, the work of the hands of the potter!"

Under these considerations we are led to decidedly prefer a constant and entire dependence, upon God, upon the people to whom we administer in spiritual things, for a supply of what is necessary of their carnal things. We are aware that this dependence is any thing but pleasing to flesh and blood, that it often tries the faith, patience, and fidelity of Christ's most devoted ministers, and that they too often have occasion to complain of the negligence and ingratitude of many high professors, who receive all the benefit of their ministry for years without making any returns of aid in the support thereof; but notwithstanding all this, the ministers thus supported have invariably proved the most efficient and useful in their calling, and in their behalf the arm of the Lord has been peculiarly revealed. The Methodist ministers with Mr. Wesley at their head, have from the first proceeded upon this plan of mutual dependence between the preacher and the people—the pastor and the flock—for though they have thought it but just and proper to provide funds for the support of their worn out preachers, and widows and orphans of those who have died in the work, they have kept their efficient and working men dependent upon the annual supplies they receive from the people; and fatal will it be to the best interests of the connexion whenever they depart from this principal feature of original Methodism.

There is an inseparable connection between "trusting in man and making flesh our arm," and our "hearts departing from the Lord," the one invariably producing the other.

But the principles we have laid down by no means afford a plea for remissness or negligence on the part of those whose duty it is to contribute to the support of their ministers. Does not the Lord's command to His ministers to provide neither purse, nor scrip, nor shoes, nor surplus clothing, in going forth to their work, teach us that it is our duty to provide for them? Are they not cast upon the care of the church for that very purpose? Mark the adjunct—"The laborer is worthy of his hire." Can any professor then be guilty of a dereliction of his duty in withholding the needed supplies and be clear in the sight of God? Verily not. No society or individual can possibly prosper in religion, that does not support the ministers thereof. As sure as the Lord sent blessing and mildew among his ancient Israel when they withheld their offerings or brought not their tithes into his storehouse, so sure will that people who neglect to aid in the support of their ministers be cursed with

famine, if not of bread and water, yet of that which is of infinitely more importance—the word of life.

Let no one say others will provide, or the minister is otherwise provided for. Remember, it is both the duty and privilege of every one to contribute and help in this work, and the Lord requires it of every individual according to his means. How others may do is nothing to us; our duty is plain, and a woe must attend the neglect thereof.

#### UPPER CANADA ACADEMY.

Those friendly to the literary institution which the Methodist E. Church is getting up at Cobourg, will be much gratified in reading the following notice of the progress the building is making, and the fair prospect which is presented of its speedy and final completion. This building has so far progressed under high individual responsibility, and considerable embarrassment at times. We trust those who have subscribed will be encouraged to make prompt payments when called upon by the agents. Let them reflect that this great work was undertaken on the good faith of those persons who so generously gave their names to the subscription paper, and that any failure on their part in making payment, would be productive of not only a great public injury, but also of an immense personal loss, perhaps the ruin of those noble spirited men who have subjected themselves to much risk in the undertaking. We flatter ourselves however that there is no danger of failure in this case, yet it is but proper to remind our friends of the responsibility incurred.

From the Reformer.

"During the course of this week, we have taken a further survey of the Cobourg Seminary. Since our last visit, the work has progressed exceedingly; we can form a tolerably correct idea of its general outline, and of the fine effect it will produce when finished. The contractor assured us that the front building, which has now reached to the third belt, or base of the third story, would reach the square in one month; and that the roof would be on, and so far secure, before the winter sets in. As the bricks are much larger than in general use, we were desirous of ascertaining the quality and advantage of having them of this size, and we learned from the head mason that they were to be preferred, and that the quality was equal to any he had ever seen in the Province. The foundation for the pillars, at the front entrance, is complete; and we see nothing to prevent the certain completion of the whole undertaking within the time agreed upon. In looking over this vast pile of building, and contemplating the number of rooms of different sizes into which the whole will be divided, it appeared to us that a necessary and economical addition should be made to the original plan. The amount of articles for fire and light, must be very great, and to meet this necessary outlay, we suggested the propriety and safety of warming the whole edifice with heated air, and employing gas for light. The first expense of these improvements, would be covered by the expense of fuel and candles the first year; not to speak of the brilliancy of light, and protection from fire. A large tank for securing water from the roof, for domestic purposes, will be another indispensable addition."

**LATE ARRIVALS.**—On Monday evening last, H. J. Boulton, Esq. late Attorney General of this Province, now Chief Justice of Newfoundland, arrived from England, via New-York and Niagara by the Canada; and William L. McKenzie, Esq. via Quebec and Kingston by the Queenston. The arrival of the latter gentleman was greeted by a large concourse of people, who followed him from the steam-boat to his dwelling, and loudly cheered him in the street. After entering his house, he immediately came out again and addressed the crowd in a short speech.

The re-appointment of Mr. Hagerman to the Solicitor Generalship of the Province is further confirmed by the arrival of these gentlemen.

#### CLERGY RESERVE PETITION.

We have received information of the safe arrival in London of the Petition on the Clergy Reserves, lately sent from this Province; and we have every reason to hope from what we hear that it will meet with the most favourable reception from the Government. We hope it may speedily and finally set at rest the long agitated and detested subject of a Church Establishment in Canada.

The Irish Church Temporalities Bill, which, among other great changes, provides for a commutation of tithes by assessments on the land, will again try the respective strength of the House of Lords and the present ministry. The conservatives, headed by the Bench of Bishops, are decidedly opposed to the principles of the Bill, as being in their view of it a direct violation of what they consider the unalienable and sacred rights of the church. The high stand this party takes in maintaining the rights of the clergy to tithes, &c. must soon bring the question to a final issue, and not only the British nation, but all Christendom is interested in the decision. If the claims of the clergy to tithes are inviolable, it must be by virtue of a Divine right; if so, any attempt at opposition can be nothing less than an overt act of rebellion against heaven's high law, which is of universal obligation. High ground this indeed; but, in our humble opinion, scarcely tenable in this day of light and knowledge. On the other hand, if the claims of the church to the produce of one tenth of the land are but national, that is, given by the nation as a matter of policy, convenience or expediency, then it follows of course that an interference can take place at any time policy, convenience, or expediency, may in the judgment of the rulers, call for it.

In this view of the question it assumes a magnitude of fearful aspect to the peace of the country. It is but the prelude to a desperate struggle between the church with the supporters of her high claims; and the nation at large.

**DISGRACEFUL SCENE.**—On the afternoon of the 23rd instant, eight or nine men and a boy came up to the gate of the burying ground in the rear of this Town, called the "Potter's field;" two of them in a state of intoxication, bringing a corpse and two spades with them, and in an imperious tone they demanded the gate to be opened. The sexton told them they could not have it opened unless they paid the accustomed fee of five shillings, which they refused. He seeing their condition, told them to take the corpse away; they went down the concession line and then came over the fence. He went to them and told them they were trespassers. They then made use of bad language and threatened him—one seized a hoe he had in his hand, another tore his waistcoat, shirt and braces, in seizing him by the collar. They were forbidden to break the ground, but persisted, dug the grave and buried the child. The person who committed the outrage is lately from Europe.

Such is the statement of facts as related to us by Mr. Wolstencroft, the sexton, who has been appointed by the Trustees of said ground to have charge thereof, and attend daily to the interment of corpses, for the purpose of observing order and regularity in the arrangement of the graves, and also to prevent depredations on the premises. Such an officer was much needed.

ed, and must prove a great public convenience. The fee allowed him of five shillings is, as we understand, for digging the grave and personal attendance.

The persons guilty of the above indecent conduct and trespass, have exposed themselves to a prosecution at law and severe punishment. The trustees of the burial ground possess a corporate capacity, being chartered by act of the Provincial Parliament.

**How is it?**—The last number of the Christian Guardian, to us, as we supposed, in exchange for the Argus, bore the post office mark "Paris." Was it inadvertently done, or is that establishment taxed with postage on exchange papers. We have reasons for asking.—Colonial Argus.

**ANSWER.**—We do not pay postage on papers which we send to other offices in exchange; but in the hurry of getting the packages ready for the post office, time is not taken to pick them out, and all are stamped "Paid."

On Friday last, Adolphus Deney was brought to trial, charged with the murder of his wife. The trial lasted till 4 o'clock on Saturday, when, after an hour's deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of Guilty. The prisoner made a short address, when Mr. Justice Pike passed the sentence of the law in an impressive manner. The sentence was to have been carried into effect this morning, but the prisoner was respite till Friday, the 30th instant. Our contemporaries are, we believe, about to furnish a "full and particular account" of this trial, which will, we understand, occupy 12 columns. Now as we cannot divine the object of such publications, and as from our childhood we have ever had the strongest antipathy to being considered propagators of raw-head and bloody-bone stories, we do not propose filling our columns with such matter. We trust our refraining from so doing will not be attributed to indolence, as we can assure our readers we were busily engaged in collecting the useful information which we deem of far more importance than that which can only be grateful to a most morbid state of mind. Some of the New York papers have ceased to publish murders, suicides, and other items of the class "horrible;" and we trust before long to find the papers generally, in America, follow the example, unless they can furnish good and sufficient reason for a continuance of the custom.—Montreal Daily Advertiser.

The above remarks on publishing accounts of murders, suicides, &c. in detail, we consider judicious; we have for some time doubted the utility of such publications.—The public are doubtless interested in passing events of any importance, as indicative of the state of society, trade, &c. and therefore should have information; but the details of a murder, suicide, or such like crime, can afford but very insufficient data by which to judge of the state of society in general, while they tend to make vice familiar, the immediate effect of which upon our corrupt and depraved nature, is to vitiate the heart.

#### General Intelligence.

##### FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

Accounts from Algiers of the 24th ultimo, state, that some French Engineers, when engaged in the labors of the harvest, had discovered the bed of the canal constructed by the Romans, for conveying water through the province of Mitidja, which was capable of being repaired and applied to its original use, at the very small expense of about 25,000 francs. Hence was demonstrated the possibility of cultivating this province; the resources of which, for agricultural produce, are of the most extensive kind.

##### GREAT BRITAIN.

The great question absorbing all others in the British capital, was that of the probable fate of the Irish Church Temporalities Bill, in the House of Lords. The struggle was to come up on the 18th. On the 11th, on the presentation of some petitions against the Bill, a skirmishing debate took place, during which the Duke of Wellington distinctly avowed that the second reading of the Bill would be opposed. The prevailing opinion was, that Earl Grey would be out-voted; but he appears to stand firm in the confidence of the King.

The times, however, declares that the Tories have proceeded so far as to make arrangements for the new Ministry. Neither the Duke of Wellington, nor Sir Robert Peel, according to this Journal, are to come into place. The speaker, Charles Manors Sutton, is spoken of for the Premiership. Serious difficulties were apprehended, in the event of the resignation of Ministers, and the King had postponed a levee to await the event.

The Local Courts Bill, one of the Law Reforms proposed by Lord Brougham, had been rejected by the Peers—on which occasion Lord Hill, the commander-in-chief, voted against Ministers. The Cabinet, it is said, had taken the subject of this refractory vote into consideration, and decided, that on the next occasion, on which the commander-in-chief shall vote against the government, he be neutral when they require his support, either his Lordship must go out of office, or they will. This, with all the clamor for Lord Hill's merits as a man and as an officer, the Times says, is what ought to have been done long since.

The Bill for renewing the East India Company's Charter, was read a second time on the 10th of July. On the following day the House went into committee upon the Bill, and during that and the succeeding day, rapid progress was made in the details.

In the House of Commons nearly all the early sitting and a considerable part of the late, was occupied with the details in committee of the East India Company's Charter Bill; the committee proceeded as far as Mr. Hume, with only one division, on an amendment "in clause," to the effect that instead of the renewal, it should be "proposed" to be the period of the company, should part with the charter. The amendment was lost by a majority of 51. The bill is to be recommitted on Monday, and proceed *die in diem* until disposed of.

Sir John Wrottesley gave notice of a call of the house for Thursday next, in contemplation, as it is understood, of the vote of the House of Lords on the second reading of the Irish Church Bill, which is now fixed for Wednesday.

**WEST INDIES AFFAIRS.**—At an adjourned meeting of West India proprietors, at the Tavern House Tavern, the Earl of Harcourt, in the chair, resolutions were passed, declaring—"That the meeting were anxious to adopt the principles of the resolutions of Mr. Stanley; that they always been ready to offer to His Majesty's Government their local knowledge and practical experience; and that a committee consisting of the agents of the Islands, and other gentlemen, should be appointed, to examine into the details of the bill, and report hereafter upon it."

##### IMPORTANT FROM PORTUGAL.

The Liverpool Times of the 16th July contains positive accounts, and ample confirmation, of the news recently received at this port, viz. that the defeat of Don Miguel's fleet—the capture of the most important part of it—and the dispersion of the remainder, by Captain Napier, in command of Don Pedro's squadron. There is no other cheering news from Portugal. The whole of the kingdom of Algarve has declared for the young Queen, with, it is said, from six to seven thousand soldiers; and the army of the Usurper has been most signally repulsed in a desperate attack on Oporto. Those advantages, if followed up with the same energy with which they have been achieved, are likely to put a speedy close to this vexatious and destructive contest. The capture of the fleet is especially important, as it gives the constitutionalists the undisputed possession of the sea, and will enable them to attack Lisbon by forcing the mouth of the Tagus, at the same time that Villa Fria approaches it with his army from the south. If this army has really been increased to any thing like 10,000 men, by the defection of the troops sent to oppose it, the contest must by this time have been decided.

The vessel which brought this intelligence to Falmouth, met with Marshal Bormont on his passage outwards. The news must have been very satisfactory to him, for Captain Elliot, who was sent out by the English Com-

servatives to take command of the fleet, he would just arrive in time to hear of its capture. It was lucky for him that he was not on board.

##### RUSSIA.

Despatches from St. Petersburg, as also the St. Petersburg Gazette, received in London on the 14th of July, mention a plot against the life of the Emperor of Russia, on the part of some Polish exiles, who left Paris a short time ago, and bound themselves by oath to effect his assassination. It was first made public by a journal, which gave an account of the reception of a deputation which waited upon the Emperor in Finland to congratulate him on the frustration of the conspiracy. It seems that the Russian authorities did not wish the matter made public, but on this account appearing deemed it right to allude to it in the Gazette. The sensation created throughout Russia is very great, and all sorts of precautions are employed to protect the Emperor in his various visits to the frontier towns.

##### UNITED STATES.

**Disturbing Public Worship.**—William Higby, Alexander Royot, and William T. Tattersall, were yesterday brought to the Police Office, and required to find bail for their future good conduct in the sum of \$500 each, for having disturbed the congregation of the Methodist church in second street, during Divine service, on Sunday last. What the congregation were engaged in prayer, these fellows stationed themselves outside the church door, and commenced calling out as loud as their lungs would allow them, "Hot corn; hot corn;" which attracted a crowd of persons around the church, and gave considerable annoyance to the congregation. They were not at first able to find bail, and whilst waiting for it, the Magistrate committed them to prison.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The Methodist Book Concern in Crosby-st. New York, has about thirty printing presses in operation, one of which is a power press, equal to four common presses.—It employs between 300 and 400 persons.

**Perpetual motion.**—Mr. Wm. Bridgees, of Rockbridge county, Va. gives notice that he has discovered a plan to keep the entire gear of a grinding mill in constant evolution without water, steam, horse or any propelling influence.

##### BUFFALO, August 6.

**Counterfeits.**—On Friday last, a man called at the store of Messrs. Starkweather and Brown, at Niagara, U. C. and offered in exchange for Canada money, 6300 dollars in bills, purporting to be of the City Bank of New York; stating as a reason for preferring Canada money, that he was going into the interior of the province, where, he had been told, the bills of the banks in the United States would not pass. The story appeared a plausible one; but having some doubt as to the genuineness of his money, Mr. Starkweather proposed receiving it, and send it to his partner in this city, who he told him would gladly make the exchange. This was acceded to without hesitation, and accordingly the bills were transmitted, and on examination here, by Mr. Bram all to be counterfeit. The young man, who brought the bills was sent immediately back to Canada in pursuit of the fellow, and there is reason to believe he has been secured. The bills were of the denomination of \$1000, \$500, \$100, and \$50. The engraving is beautiful, and well calculated to deceive. The signature of the President and Cashier, and the filling bad.

##### DOMESTIC.

The following particulars of a distressing occurrence which happened near Ansley's Mills, Pittsburgh, came to our knowledge only a day or two ago.

On the night of the 25th July, as a fine young man named Benjamin Knapp, aged 23, the eldest son of a substantial farmer in that neighbourhood, accompanied by another young man (his cousin), in passing by a mud hole, and following his companion closely behind, who bore a loaded fowling piece on his shoulder, the branch of a dead tree caught the lock, which was upon half cock, and the gun going off lodged the contents in the hip of the unfortunate youth, taking a direction downwards. Assistance was procured, and the young man was conveyed to the house of his father, and languished until the Thursday following, when he died, leaving his relatives and friends to deplore his untimely death.—Kingston Spectator.

On Sunday morning last, between two and three o'clock, an alarming fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Molson. The fire was first perceived on the roof of the building containing the boiler of the Steam Engine used in the mill, and communicated to the mill, and the engine of the Fire Company, together with those of the Navy and Artillery, promptly attended, and with great exertion prevented the fire extending to the other buildings in the yard. About 4 o'clock the fire was got under, after destroying the building containing the Steam Engine, the engine itself, and a variety of machinery contained in the still house, together with a quantity of grain and whisky.

We have not learned how the fire originated, but we are informed that the proprietor went over the buildings at 8 o'clock on Saturday night when the fire was first extinguished and every thing correct.—H.

An inquest was held by Dr. Wylie, one of the Coronors of the Eastern District on the 2nd inst. at Williamsburgh, on view of the body of Percey Lariviere, a Canadian boatman. Verdict—Accidental death by drowning. An inquest was also held by the same, at Williamsburgh, on the 7th inst. on view of the body of a colored man, name unknown. There being no mark of violence on the body the Jury gave a verdict of found accidentally drowned.—Brooklyn Recorder, August 16.

##### MARRIED.

On July 26th, by Rev. H. Shaler, Mr. Richard Horning, junr. to Miss Polly Cronson, both of Lohborough.

On the 19th inst. by the same, Mr. Abel Hayko, to Miss Margaret McNeil, both of Lohborough.

On the 28th inst. by the same, Mr. Henry Bayko, to Miss Ursula Staler, both of Lohborough.

##### DIED.

In Marcham, Sally Youmans, wife of the Rev. David Youmans, who after a long and painful illness, left this world of sorrow and trial, and we trust is forever at rest. She died on the 20th instant, in the 64th year of her age—Com.

In Kingston, on the 15th and 16th inst., Jane and Sarah Anne, the daughters of Mr. Read, aged 12 years and 11 years. On the 16th inst., the daughter of Mr. John Smith, aged 13 years. On the 17th inst., the daughter of Mr. Wm. Duane, aged 3 years. On the 17th inst., William, the infant daughter of Mr. Samuel Moore. On the 17th inst., William, the infant son of Mr. Thomas Smith. On the 17th inst., Mr. Henderson, lately from Scotland. On the 18th inst. Miss Hill, aged 62. On the 18th inst. Mary Anne, the infant daughter of Mr. C. Jenkins. On the 20th inst. Benjamin Orcutt, son of Mr. Thomas McNeil, aged 2 years and 2 months. On the 20th inst. John, son of Mr. Joseph Corbier, aged 2 years and 3 months.

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending August 28, 1833.

T. Nash, A. Vantassel, H. Baldwin, T. Fawcett, E. Broun, H. Shaler (J. F. owes 12s 6d yet, to the present time.)

**YORK COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY.**

SO large an addition has of late been made to the number of Pupils in this Institution, that the Superintendent has been induced to engage a Master to teach French and Drawing. Mr. CHARLES DALY (the gentleman engaged) was employed upwards of ten years in France and Belgium, in perfecting himself in the Art of Drawing and instructing others in that elegant accomplishment: he was for six years the Librarian to the Athenaeum in London, during which time he became the pupil of Prout and Stanfield in Landscape Painting, &c.

T. F. C. doubts not that the above arrangement will tend to increase the celebrity of the Establishment, and especially to afford to the female department advantages which attend no other establishment in the Province, which attend no other establishment in the Province, York, August 28th, 1833. 193-1f

##### NOTICE.

**TRUSTEES OF THE YORK GENERAL BURYING GROUND.**—Youngs-street, having appointed John Wolstencroft as Sexton of said Burying Ground, request all persons having any of their late friends or relatives interred therein to call on the Sexton and have their names registered; and as there are a few who through mistake have interred some of their late friends and relatives in the roads and pathways, such persons are particularly requested to have them removed on or before the 1st of January next, or they will be levelled.—By order of the Trustees themselves of the registry.—This notice is given to the public, N. B. No person is allowed to take up more ground than 8 feet by 12. For further particulars apply to the Sexton on the ground, York, 12th August, 1833.

#### CAMP-MEETING.

THE Primitive Methodists intend holding an English Camp-Meeting near the Blue Bell Inn, Dundas street, on Sunday next, September 1st.—Service to commence at 9 o'clock A.M.

The two Missionaries who have recently arrived from England will assist on the occasion.

York, August 27, 1833.

#### CHRISTIAN ALMANAC.

THE Committee of the Upper Canada Religious Tract and Book Society intend to publish an Almanac for the ensuing year, which will be ready for sale with as little delay as possible; and they hope to receive the patronage of Merchants and others who are friendly to the objects of the Society. The Almanac will be printed on a larger sheet of paper than the one for last year; and it will contain much useful and general information. Orders to be addressed to Mr. Cathcart, at Depository in York. August 23, 1833.

**\$300 PER ANNUM, FOR FIVE YEARS, TO BE SOLD.**

THE above is well worthy the attention of Emigrants, or others, wishing to make an advantageous purchase, as it will be sold cheap for cash; or time could be given for payment of the purchase money.

For particulars, apply by Letter, directed to D. F. at the Guardian Office.

York, August 26, 1833. 193-1f

#### LAND FOR SALE.

IN the Home District.—In the Township of King, Lot No. 4, in the 4th concession, 200 acres.—In the Township of Clark, Lot No. 35, in the 5th concession, 200 acres. TERMS—\$175 for each Lot, CASH.

JONATHAN HIXON, 183f

Wilton, Gore District, Aug. 23, 1833.

#### MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY, OF UPPER CANADA.

A Meeting of the members of the Medical Profession in York, held on the 18th day of July, a Society was formed, under the title of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Upper Canada. The primary object of which will be the interchange and advancement of professional knowledge, among the members of the profession. All regular licentiates of the Province, who transmit their names to Doctor WILKINSON, who is President, or to Doctor STEVENSON, who is Secretary, on or before the first day of October next, for enrolment, will be considered as original members of the Institution. The enrolment of any member must be accompanied with his annual subscription of £1 5s.

CHRISTOPHER WIDMER, President. ISAAC STEVENSON, Secretary.

York, Aug. 14, 1833. 197-3w.

**FOR SALE.**—The following LANDS, in the District of NIAGARA, Township of Grimsby.

Part of Lots No. 8 & 9, in the 9th Concession, 180 Acres, Lot No. 8, 8th do. 100

180 acres of the above is well cleared and fenced. There are on the premises, a Grist Mill, with two runs of Saws, in good order; a Saw Mill, with two Saws, nine dwelling Houses, composing part of the Village of Smithville, all under one roof; a large Frame Barn; two Blacksmith Shops; a Merchant Shop, with various out buildings.

Any person wishing to purchase a valuable property, and a good stand for business, is requested to call and examine these premises.

**IN THE LONDON DISTRICT.**

Lot No. 13, in 14th Concession of Windham, 200 Acres, North half of 14, do. 100

Lot No. 10, in the 5th Concession of Burford, 200

Lot No. 19, 7th do. 100

Half of 18, 7th do. 100

**IN THE DISTRICT OF GORE.**

Lot No. 22, in the 3d Concession of Esquimaux, 200 Acres.

**IN THE HOME DISTRICT.**

Lot No. 14, in the 5th Concession of Scott, 200 Acres.

Lot No. 15, 11th do. 200

All which Lands are in well settled Townships, and are of good quality. For conditions apply to the owner.

SMITH GRIFFIN, 6-196

Smithville, August 9th, 1833.

#### £500 REWARD.

**WHEREAS** the Office of the Bank of Upper Canada in charge of the undersigned was robbed between the hours of 4 o'clock of the evening of the 19th of June last, and 11 o'clock of the same night, of a sum of money exceeding \$3000, a reward of £500 will be paid by the undersigned to any person or persons, who may give such information as will lead to the recovery of the property stolen, and the conviction of the Robber or Robbers;—or a reward of 1000 Founds will be given to any person or persons, who will give such information, which will lead to the conviction of the Thief or Thieves, without the recovery of all the property stolen.

J. G. BETUNE.

Cobourg, Upper Canada.

N. B. The money stolen consisted of about 100 Sovereigns, 15 Doubletons, about £100 in Commercial and Montreal Bank Notes, and the residue in notes of the Bank of Upper Canada.

J. G. B.

#### NOTICE.

ON the 21st September, 1832, the subscriber purchased from John Redner, of the Township of Esquimaux, two notes of hand against John Williams, of the same place, for one hundred Dollars each, which have been lost or stolen. This to forbid any person purchasing or receiving the same in payment. Any person returning the above notes shall be reasonably rewarded.

Smithville, 24th July, 1833. 194-13v.

**LANDS FOR SALE.—5000 ACRES,** in the various Townships of King, Vaughan, West Gwillimbury, Innisfil, Vespra, Flus, Tiny, Tay, Mara, Georgina, Reach, Bathurst, Huntingdon, North Dorchester, Simcoe, &c. &c.

Some of the above Lots have considerable improvements upon them, and are advantageously situated, either in agricultural or commercial point of view, and will be sold on very reasonable terms. Indisputable Titles can be given forthwith. Apply to JAMES BICKETT.

237 1/2 King st. York, August, 1833. 195-1f

**JUST RECEIVED,** direct from London, and for sale by the Subscriber, at his Cheap Shoe Store, 183 King street, 1800 Pairs of Children's black & colored

**BOOTS AND SHOES;**

From the New England Christian Herald.

### PITY'S TEAR.

When sorrow weighs the spirit down,  
Oppressed with grief sincere,  
Pursued by fortune's deadly frown,  
How sweet is Pity's tear.

When sickness lays the body low,  
Tortured by pain severe,  
No balm, no cordial here below,  
So sweet as Pity's tear.

When disappointment rends the heart,  
And hopes all disappear,  
When joys expected all depart,  
Then sweet is Pity's tear.

When death relentless aims a blow  
At objects near and dear,  
Lays some beloved connection low,  
Then sweet is Pity's tear.

When trusted friends unfaithful prove,  
To grieve the heart sincere,  
(That heart which ne'er can cease to love,  
How sweet is Pity's tear.

Not all the stars that through the night  
O'er heaven's blue arch appear,  
Can shine with lustre half so bright,  
As sweet is Pity's tear.

Middleton, Conn. June 5, 1833.

HANNAH.

### THE TOMB OF WHITEFIELD.

A letter from Newburyport, of the 5th instant, which we find in the Portland Daily Advertiser, contains the following:—

This morning I visited the Tomb of Whitefield. In order to obtain a sight of the venerable remains. I was obliged to ask permission of the sexton, a rough and rather eccentric old man, of apparent good intentions. Said I, 'Can I see the remains of Whitefield?' 'Yes; but it will cost you something,' giving a tremendous accent to the word 'cost,' almost sufficient to frighten a timid man. But I soon found, that a sight of the remains would be not only possible, but practicable, the old gentleman's fee being twenty five cents. The remains are deposited under a plain, but chaste and rich pulpit in the Federal-street Church, which has this inscription on a slab of white marble inserted at its base:—

"Under this pulpit are deposited the remains of  
The Rev. Geo. Whitefield  
and  
The Rev. Jonathan Parsons, the first Pastor  
of this church, who died July 19th, 1775. Also,  
of the Rev. Joseph Prince, who died 1791."

The tomb of Whitefield is an arch of about 6 feet wide, 7 deep, and 5 or 6 high. It is situated directly under the pulpit, at a depth of about 4 feet from the floor. The entrance is through a scuttle in the porch, back of the pulpit. The old gentleman first procured a candle, then opening the scuttle and the door of the arch, invited me to enter. There are no steps to the scuttle, so that it is not convenient for visitors to enter. Perhaps this is well, for obvious reasons. In the arch, the three coffins set side by side, Whitefield's in the centre. The bones of Whitefield are in good preservation, the skull in particular; this exhibits a form or face and forehead quite similar to the busts and prints we have of him. One of the bones of the arm is missing, supposed to have been taken by some visitor. For my part, however strongly I may have been tempted, I carried nothing away with me, excepting a large quantity of cobwebs and other dirt; which, by the way, extracted from the old gentleman's nose worth of brushing. Rev. Mr. Parsons' remains were in a better state of preservation than either of the others. On the inside of the lid of each coffin are inscribed the names and day of death of each. The Rev. Joseph Prince was a blind preacher; and although he became blind at the age of 12, he yet pursued his studies successively, and attained such an intimate knowledge of the scriptures, as to be able to repeat any chapter of the Bible with tolerable correctness. The contractions of the sockets of the eyes in the skull of the clergyman suggested the idea of blindness before I was informed of the fact. In the eastern corner of the church is a beautiful monument, composed of Egyptian and white marble, and bearing the following inscription:—

"This Cenotaph  
is erected with affectionate veneration  
to the memory of  
The Rev. GEORGE WHITEFIELD,  
born at Gloucester, Eng. Dec. 16, 1714;  
educated at Oxford University; ordained 1736.  
In a ministry of 34 years  
he crossed the Atlantic 13 times,  
and preached more than 13,000 sermons.

As a soldier of the cross, humble, devout, ardent, he put on the whole armour of God, preferring the honor of Christ to his own interest, repose, reputation or life. As a Christian orator, his deep piety, disinterested zeal, and vivid imagination, gave unexampled energy to his look, action and utterance; bold, fervent, pungent and popular in his eloquence, no other uninspired man ever preached to so large assemblies, or enforced the simple truths of the Gospel by motives so persuasive and awful, and with an influence so powerful on the hearts of his hearers.

He died of Asthma, Sept. 30th, 1770,  
suddenly exchanging his life of unparalleled  
labors for his eternal rest.

The monument cost \$1400, and was erected by Mr. Bartlett, a citizen of note in this place, at his own expense.

From the Episcopal Recorder.

### EXTRACT FROM TAYLOR'S LIFE OF COWPER.

"About this time the following melancholy event happened, which drew from him lines expressive of his entire abhorrence of cruelty, by whomsoever perpetrated, and whether practised upon man or the lower order of animals. John A., Esq., a young gentleman of large fortune who was passionately fond of cock-fighting, came to his death in the following awful manner: He had a favourite cock upon whom he had won many large sums. The last bet he laid upon it he lost, which so enraged him, that he had the bird tied to a spit, and roasted alive before a large fire. The screams of the suffering animal were so affecting, that some gentlemen who were present attempted to interfere, which so exasperated Mr. A.—that he seized the poker, and with the most furious vehemence declared that he would kill the first man who interfered. But in the midst of his passionate assertion, awful to relate, he fell down dead upon the spot."

"Coper was so deeply affected by the circumstance, that he composed a poetic obituary on the occasion, which was inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine, for May, 1780, from which we extract the following lines:

"This man, (if once the howling wild  
Disturbs him, man he must be styled)  
Wanted no good below:  
Gentle he was, if gentle birth  
Could make him such, and he had worth,  
If wealth can worth bestow."

After describing the incidents of the cruel transaction he concludes:  
"Tis not for us, with rash surmise,  
To point the judgment of the skies;  
But judgments plain as this,  
That, sent for man's instruction, bring  
A written label on their wing,  
That hard to read unless."

It is not indeed the province of man to judge; judgment is in the hands of an almighty and all-wise Being, from whose decisions there is no appeal. We cannot, however, avoid feeling that such characters are not fit companions for the society of just men made perfect; this wretch died in the midst of a cruel scene and had no time for repentance.

It is wonderful to see the zeal that is sometimes manifested to establish the probability of salvation in the case of those who pay the forfeit of their crimes, either by the public executioner or the sentence of an Almighty power. The case of Judas Iscariot is quoted, and his repentance alleged as a reason why he may have been saved. But Judas was a murderer of no common character; he first betrayed his Lord and Master, and then, as the last act of his life, murdered

himself. It is 'hard' for us to believe that such a man was fitted for an inheritance in the mansions of the blessed. To assume that he or any violator of laws, human or divine, is there, is beyond the province of man; in the hands of a just Judge such characters must be left.

### EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.

On Thursday, while Mr. Montgomery, a banker, in Irvine, and another gentleman were fishing in the river Garrock, they were struck with the appearance of a whirlpool in the centre of the river, which appeared as if the waters were rapidly descending into the earth. They immediately concluded that the bed of the river had given way and that the waters were descending into the colliers beneath, and hastened to the nearest pit's mouth to give an alarm. The men below soon heard the mighty rushing of the waters, and hastened to escape, which providentially they all effected, though without a moment to spare, several of them being up to their necks in water. The water continued to pour into the extensive cavities beneath, and the next day a tremendous large space broke down, into which the whole river descended, leaving its bed quite dry for the space of a mile on each side of the aperture where it had previously been full six feet deep. On the flowing of the tide the depth of the water below the chasm increased to nine feet; the desolation was awful. The water still rushed in a torrent into the earth. Three men in a boat had an almost miraculous escape from being sucked into the vortex; they had no sooner got out than the boat was drawn down with fearful rapidity.

The great body of water continued to pour down till the whole workings which extended many miles, were completely filled. A new scene of terror now presented itself—the imprisoned air, pressed by the weight of water, burst through the surface of the earth in a thousand places, which, for the extent of many acres presented the appearance of a boiling caldron—Immense quantities of sand and water were thrown up and descended like torrents of rain for many hours. By this calamity six hundred persons are thrown out of employ; and so extensive is the destruction as to preclude the hope that the works are ever to be restored to their former state.—*Edinburgh Evg. Courant.*

### SABBATH EXCURSIONS.

On Sunday last three young men, living, we understand, in or about Ann-street, went out upon the harbour in a pleasure boat, with a view to devoting the day to amusement. The wind was rather high in the outer harbour, and whether from this or some other cause not explained, the boat was upset at the distance of about two miles beyond the Light. Two of the 3 were drowned. All these men are stated to have been grossly intemperate.

On Sunday a small boat containing nine persons, started from Newburg for Cold Spring, N. Y. about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. They had nearly arrived opposite the village of New Windsor, when the boat by some means sunk, and six persons out of the nine were drowned.—*Boston Recorder.*

### YORK, UPPER CANADA. COMMERCIAL & CLASSICAL ACADEMY.

Under the Superintendence of THOS. F. CALDWELL, and conducted by George Jeffery, Samuel Caldwell, and Alexander Forsyth. These additional Masters will be afterwards engaged as circumstances may render advisable.

An elegant and well-adapted building, near the Market place, has been lately completed in a superior style for the purposes of this Institution.

The Academy has been opened but a very few weeks, and has already upwards of eighty scholars.

The following branches of useful and ornamental Education are here taught: viz.

Reading, English Grammar, Writing, Engraving, Book-keeping, Drawing, Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, Navigation, Algebra, Euclid, Geography, History, and the Latin, Greek, and French Languages.

The elements of every department of Natural Philosophy, with the Mechanical Arts.

On the last subjects Lectures will occasionally be read to the Pupils.

TERMS. £ s. d.  
Reading, Writing, and English Grammar, ..... 0 5 0  
Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Use of the Globes, &c. &c. 0 10 0  
Greek, Latin, and French, with the foregoing, 0 12 6  
Boarding and lodging, in addition to the above tuition, ..... 2 0 0

All Writing and Ciphering books, Bibles, English Readers, and Spelling books, Slates, Stationery, &c. &c. with fuel, will be included under the above charges; and there will be no additional charge, except for Geographies, Drawing implements, and Classical books.

Young Ladies are admitted, for whom a Government of unquestionable ability and respectability, is in daily attendance, to teach them every kind of needle-work, &c.; also, a separate and spacious apartment is provided for their sole accommodation.

In order that the supporters of this Institution may have the best opportunity of witnessing their children's improvement, the books of the pupils will be invariably sent home for the inspection of those parents who reside in town, on the last day of every month; and for the inspection of parents resident in the country, as often as may prove convenient; then will, moreover, be a public examination annually at midsummer.

From the qualifications and assiduity of the Masters selected for the Institution, T. F. C. feels warranted in affirming that this Academy shall be at the least inferior to none hitherto established in the Province. He is aware that the above assertion may seem bold and hazardous, but his persuasion of its truth induces him to risk it, under a well-founded conviction that time will speedily establish the justness of such expectation.

Since the above establishment must rest entirely on its own peculiar and intrinsic merit, having no extraneous assistance or government gratuity, T. F. C. begs leave to intimate, that he expects invariably to be paid for all pupils, whose parents reside in York, on the first day of every month; and for those pupils, whose parents reside in the Country, once in three months in advance.

No exertions will be spared towards giving satisfaction to the public; but, as this can only be accomplished by promptitude in payment, T. F. C. hopes that, should any parent neglect to pay on the first of the month, and in consequence be reminded of his remissness, he will not be offended, nor, should the same neglect be repeated, esteem it unjust if his child should be dismissed the Academy.

N. B. There will be no vacations for Town Pupils, except a day or two on public holidays. Applications for admission may be made at the residence of the Superintendent, No. 187 King-st., or at the establishment.  
York, August 14, 1833. 196-1f.

Commercial and Classical Academy.  
GENTLE accommodations are provided for Boarding Young Ladies from the country, who may wish to obtain an Education in this Institution.  
Terms for Boarding, &c. per Quarter, £ 25 0 0. Payable in advance.  
Tuition, Books, &c. 1 10 0 in advance.  
York, August 21, 1833. 197-1f.

### £300 WANTED.

THREE HUNDRED POUNDS wanted, on terms advantageous to the lender, for such time as may be agreed on, and for which good security will be given. Principals addressing a Note to A. B. at this Office, shall receive due attention.  
York, Aug. 13, 1833. 196-1f.

### TAKE NOTICE.

I DO hereby forbid any person chopping, clearing, or otherwise trespassing upon any part of Lot No. 10, in the Second Concession, north of Dundas-street, in the Township of Toronto. And I also caution all persons against purchasing from any other person but myself any part of said Lot, as I am the only true and lawful owner of the whole 200 acres thereof.  
JONAS CULP.  
Clinton, August 19, 1833. 197-3w.

### CROWN LANDS.

IN conformity to Instructions recently received from His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, the following arrangements for disposing of the Waste Lands of the Crown in Upper Canada, are made known for the information of Emigrants and others.

Except in the case of U. E. Loyals, and other persons entitled by the existing Regulations of the Government to Free Grants, no person can obtain any of the Waste Lands of the Crown otherwise than by Purchasing at the Public Sales, made from time to time under the direction of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

These sales will be made on the first and third Tuesday of each month, and will either be continued through the following day, or not, as circumstances may appear to the Agent to require.

They will be held at the following places:—  
At BYTOWN—for the District of Bathurst.  
At BELLEVILLE—for the Midland District.  
At PETERBOROUGH—for the District of Newcastle.  
At YORK—for the Home District.  
At HAMILTON—for the District of Gore.  
At LONDON—for the District of London.  
At CHATHAM—for the Western District.

Besides these general periodical Sales, there may be occasional Sales by Auction in other Districts, of such Town Lots, or other Lots of Land, as may remain to be disposed of; and of these Sales ample notice will be given.

The conditions of every Sale by Public Auction will be as follows:—One fourth of the Purchase Money to be paid down; And the remainder in three equal Annual Instalments, with Interest at Six per Cent on each Instalment, payable with the Instalment.

The Land will be put up at an upset price, of which notice will be given at the time of Sale, and in the previous advertisements which will be published of the Lands intended to be put up at each Sale; and in case no offer shall be made at the upset price, the Land will be reserved for future sale, in a similar manner by Auction.

A Patent for the Lands will be issued free of charge upon the payment in full of the Purchase Money and Interest.

The regular periodical Sales will be held for the first time as follows: In Peterborough, York, and Hamilton, on the third Tuesday in June next; and in Bytown, Belleville, London, and Chatham, on the first Tuesday in July next; and they will continue to be held at all those places on the first and third Tuesdays in each month, until after the first Tuesday in November next; when such other arrangements as may be made by the Government will be announced.

Information can be obtained respecting the Lands to be disposed of in the several Districts, by applying to the following Gentlemen, Agents for the Commissioner of Crown Lands:—viz.

In the Bathurst Dist.—Mr. J. McNaughton D. S. Bytown.  
Eastern Dist.—JAMES PRINGLE, Esq. Cornwall.  
Newcastle do.—ALEX. McDONNELL, Esq. Peterboro.  
London do.—R. MOORE, Esq. Delaware.

Western do.—HENRY J. COWEN, Esq. Chatham.  
The Commissioner for Crown Lands, acting also as Agent for the Sale of Clergy Reserves, requests it to be noticed, that such Clergy Reserves as have not been hitherto occupied by authority, or Leased by the Government, will be disposed of, by Public Auction only, either at the periodical Sales of Crown Lands, or at occasional Sales to be duly advertised; and that the terms of payment for Clergy Reserves will continue to be as follows:—Ten per Cent to be paid at the time of Sale, and the remainder in nine Annual Instalments, of ten per Cent each, with Interest on each Instalment, to be paid with the Instalment.

Such Clergy Reserves as have been Leased, or occupied by the authority of the Government, must be applied for by letter to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and when disposed of, will be sold by Private Sale, on the same terms of payment as those disposed of by Public Auction.

All applications from Emigrants, or respecting Emigration, not immediately connected with the Sale of Public Lands, are to be addressed to ANTHONY B. HAWES, Esquire, at York, he being specially appointed by the Government to act in that Department.

PETER ROBINSON,  
Commissioner of Crown Lands Office,  
York, 27th May, 1833. 186-22w.

### CLERGY RESERVES.

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS' OFFICE }  
York, 1st February, 1833. }

PROPOSALS for the purchase of Clergy Reserves 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 to prevent disappointment he requests it may be distinctly understood that applications received after this date can be of no benefit to the applicant as to preference or other wise.

PETER ROBINSON,  
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

### LAND AGENCY OFFICE, AT BRANTFORD.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he is about to open a Land Agency Office at Brantford, in the Gore District, in connection with his profession as a Surveyor; and from his long experience in the practice of Surveying, Conveyancing, &c. he trusts that he will be able in some measure to facilitate the property of the Section of the Country by attention to the above business.

There are many respectable Emigrants daily arriving from Europe, who prefer purchasing improved farms, and wild lands in the neighbourhood of the old settlements, to settling in the back Townships which have been recently surveyed, who would undoubtedly avail themselves of the advantage of such an office, as they they could at once learn what Farms and Wild Lands were for sale.

All persons having improved farms for sale will find it to their advantage to inform the Subscriber by Letter post paid, of the No. of the Lot, Concession, Township, District, &c. the quantity of improvement, the kind of Soil—Timber—Buildings—Springs, or Streams of Water, which may be on their respective premises, and the lowest price, as well as the terms of payment, &c. and if Wild Lands, the distance from a Settlement as well as a description of the Lot &c. to enable the Subscriber to afford correct information to the applicants.

Persons living in other Districts or in the Lower Province, who may have lands for sale in this part of the Country, will find it to their advantage to furnish the subscriber with power to sell and make Conveyances for them.

His charges will be as reasonable as that of any other professional person in the Country, and in proportion to the nature and extent of the business done, or on such terms as may be agreed upon.

All who may intrust the agency of their business to him may rely on the strictest attention being paid to it—and all money which may come into his hands for the sale of lands, will be remitted without delay.

Surveying, Drafting Plans, Conveyancing in all forms, Wills, Articles of Agreement, Bonds, Powers of Attorney &c. executed as usual with neatness and despatch.

LEWES BURWELL,  
Deputy Provincial Surveyor.  
Brantford, 29th July, 1833. 195-1f.

### MURRAY, NEWBIGGING, & Co.

TENDER the Public their acknowledgements for liberal support, and respectfully announce arrivals of 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 transactions, enable them to sell their goods at lower rates than can be afforded by any similar establishment.

Opposite the market place.  
York, June 1833. 137-1f.

FOR SALE at this Office, a few copies of the COLONIAL HARMONIST, by MARK BURNHAM, of Port Hope—being the first collection of Sacred Music ever published in Canada.  
York, December 12, 1832. 137-1f.

### CHEAP WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE,

FOR ALL KINDS OF  
Dyestuffs, Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines,  
Paints, Oils, &c.

E. LESSLIE & SONS,  
P. 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. 163-1f.

### NEW STORE.

BRYCE, BUCHANAN, & Co., have opened a general Dry Goods Store in York, at the corner of King and George Streets, exactly opposite the premises of George Moore, Esq. where they will retail the following articles, for Cash, at extremely low prices.

Grey cottons, cotton shirtings plain, striped and fancy, apron and other checks, sheetings, bed ticks, linens, prints, gingham, silks, bombazeens, bombazettes, merinos, cambrics, cambletens, vestings, drills, muleskins, silk & cotton umbrellas, and parasols, shawls, belts, braces, handkerchiefs, gloves, silk and cotton hosiery, hats, caps, &c. &c.

These goods have come forward by the late arrivals, and having been carefully bought, with ready money; at the different markets of England and Scotland, by one of the partners, will be sold at such prices for Cash, as will afford purchasers all the advantage to which immediate payment entitles them.

In opening an establishment, B. E. & C. think it proper to state, that while it will be their endeavor to supply articles of the best description on the most moderate terms, they will have one fixed price. Every purchaser will be placed on the same footing; and as the lowest price will be named, no abatement will be made.

They have also to mention, that their present stock, while they trust it will be found to embrace such Fancy and Staple Dry Goods as are suited to the season, would have been more complete, but for several valuable packages which were damaged on the way up, and which have, in consequence, been sold on behalf of the Insurers. To replace these immediately, it has been necessary to make a limited purchase in Montreal, time not admitting of their being had from Britain. They however expect additional importations from Europe in the course of a few weeks, and when these arrive, their stock, they trust, will be found even more deserving of public patronage.

\* To Country Merchants a discount will be allowed.  
York, 26th June, 1833, 33, King-street. 189-1f.

### Come and Examine!

GENERAL CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.  
71 KING-ST., East of the Market Square.

ROBERT HAWKE returns thanks to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in business, and has at present a neat assortment of ready made clothing of various sizes and descriptions, made of the best materials, under his own immediate inspection, which can be warranted prime articles. His

SUMMER CLOTHING is neatly and carefully put up, which he has no doubt will give general satisfaction, and gain himself the continuance of that support he has so liberally received to the present; and as he is determined to sell not only his Clothing but his Fancy and Dry Goods at so low a profit as he flatters himself will give general satisfaction to the purchaser.

N. B. Country storekeepers supplied wholesale on moderate terms, and all orders executed at the shortest time, in the neatest style.  
York, June 26, 1833. 189-1f.

### NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and public, that he has just returned from a seven months' 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-Street, and will dispose of by Wholesale only, at prices which will be found 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 already come to hand. Town and country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine his Stock; and Merchants from a distance will also find it worth their while to visit York, when they are in the way of purchasing Goods.

He thinks it unnecessary to attempt to enumerate any of the articles of which his Stock consists, suffice it to say, that on inspection he thinks it will be found as complete as that of any House in either Province.  
GEORGE MONRO.  
York, 6th June, 1833. 135-1f.

### JUST RECEIVED.

A LARGE supply of Paints, Oils, and Colours, including  
Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil,  
Ground and Dry White Lead,  
do do Spanish Brown,  
Spirits of Turpentine,  
Litharge, Prussian Blue,  
Blue and Green Paint,  
Venetian Red, Red Lead, &c.

Also a general assortment of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, and DYE STUFFS.

viz.—Logwood, Camwood, Madder, Fustic, Cudbear Blue Vitriol, Oil of Vitriol, Copperas, &c. &c.  
CHARLES HUNT & Co.  
Druggists.  
No. 87 King Street. 183-1f.

York, May 10, 1833.

### CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

WILLIAM 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 Shaws, Flannels, London, Manchester, Glasgow, Nottingham, and Leicester Goods; Fur Caps, imported Dutch Hats, Ladies' Cloaks, Beaver, Lohorn, 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 cheapness, his Stock will not be surpassed by any similar establishment in Upper Canada.  
South side of King-street, No. 153.  
156-1f York, U. C. Nov. 6th, 1832.

### LOOKING-GLASSES, PRINTS, &c. &c.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, GILDER, &c., respectfully returns his thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favoured since his commencement in business, and hopes by unremitting attention to business and a sincere desire please, to merit a continuance of their generous support.

A choice assortment of Dressing Glasses, Looking Glass plates, Glass for pictures, Clock faces, prints, &c. &c.  
York, Nov. 5th, 1831. 103-1f.

### LEATHER.

JUST RECEIVED from Montreal, and for sale by J. EASTON, No. 6 King-st., a quantity of Sole & Upper Leather, Harness Leather & Calf-Skins.

All of excellent quality.  
York, May 1, 1833. 181-1f.

### NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber having commenced the mercantile business at Oakville, would inform his friends and the public that he intends to keep on hand a general assortment of Dry Goods and Hardware, also a few Groceries and Medicines, mostly used in the country, which he offers low for Cash.

JUSTUS W. WILLIAMS.  
Oakville, June 1, 1833. 1f.

### NEW GOODS.

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

JUST ARRIVED, and will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash by KING BARTON, an excellent assortment of Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Cottons, Calicoes, ready made Clothes, best South Sea Seal Gloves, very best Seal Caps, and common Caps in great variety, Hats, Bonnets, and Mitts of different kinds, Groceries and Glass, and a great variety of Goods too numerous 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 such as shall call and examine for themselves.

No Second Price.  
York, 27th Nov. 1832. 159

### PHEENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

THIS Company established its Agency in Canada in the year