

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Published under the direction of the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada.—Egerton Ryerson, Editor.

VOL. III. NO. 21.

YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1832.

WHOLE NO 125.

Christian Guardian.

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

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

Office in King Street, east of Yonge Street.

W. J. COATES, PRINTER.

TERMS.

The price of the CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN is *three shillings and six pence*, a year if paid in advance; or *four shillings*, if paid in six months; or *seven shillings and six pence* if not paid before the end of the year, *exclusive of postage*. Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance.

The Postage is four shillings a year; and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first number by those who wish to be considered as paying in advance.

All travelling and local Preachers of the M. E. Church are authorized Agents to procure Subscribers and forward their names with subscription; and to all subscribers who shall procure the responsible subscribers, and add to the collection, &c. one copy will be sent gratis. No subscriber has a right to discontinue, until all arrears are paid up. Agents will be careful to attend to this.

All communications, unless from authorized Agents, must be post paid.

The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of an orphan and woman-of-colors of the Methodist E. Church in Canada; and of widows and orphans of those who have died in the work; and the general spread of the Gospel.

(From the London Christian Observer.)

A DREAM.

I thought I stood on the margin of the river of death as described by Bunyan, and saw before me, on the distant heights on the other side, the heavenly city. Martin's enchanting picture in Southey's Pilgrim's Progress presented itself to my eye in my sleep, and lovely was the prospect that extended before me.

But soon my attention was drawn to the numerous travellers who approached the stream; some crossing it willingly, nay, joyfully; others, elated forced into it with reluctant struggles, "driven away in their wickedness, and without hope in their death." Some of this last class I gazed at till they came to the gate of the city, where I saw them turn pale and tremble, as they read in letters of fire the awful sentence that excluded them from its felicities: "Without are dogs, and sorcerers, and whoremongers, and murderers, and idolaters, and whosoever loveth and maketh a lie." I shuddered as I beheld the vast multitudes thus shut out, and saw them with weeping, wailing, and gnashing of teeth, turn to the left hand, where quickly they were lost from my sight in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone. It is not my purpose to depict these wretched groups, which, alas! comprised more than those who seemed verbally to be included in the above inscription; and to consist of all, however high sounding their claims, who had not on that wondrous rock, which is the righteousness of the saints. I turned my eyes from them, that I might contemplate the blessed spectacle of those who were entering through the gates into the city; and so entranced was I with the glorious prospect, that for a time I could only think of their joys, and try to echo at a distance a few feeble notes of the song of victory which resounded from their lips.

But after a while, as I began to make more particular observations on the travellers and the country, I remarked all along, on both sides of the road, and on the banks of the river, a variety of heaps or hillocks, of which I did not at first understand the nature. At length, however, as I looked more narrowly, I saw that they were caused by the pilgrims, who, as they passed along on their journey, doffed one and another incumbrance, till at length they had less and less as they advanced, except the wedding garment, which none of them threw away; no, not even in the river, where they often made the last struggle to keep a few articles which they peculiarly valued, and had hitherto firmly retained, but which they were always glad to relinquish before they arrived on the other side. The margin of the stream, as I said, was covered with these little heaps, as the road had been before.

I observed that there were some of the larger hillocks, especially early on the journey, which none of the pilgrims passed without depositing on them some burden or superfluity. These heaps, being common to all, I shall not particularly describe; but, it will be easily understood, that the better knowledge a traveller obtained of the heavenly city, and the warmer his aspirations after it, the more ready was he to cast away whatever he learned would be inadmissible within its walls. Every known sin, imperfection, and infirmity, most gladly did he, when in his right mind, try to get rid of; but it was only gradually that he obtained knowledge and resolution for this purpose; so that it often happened that a little further on the road a pilgrim was seen to divest himself of what just before he had carefully cherished; and even on the borders of the stream itself, some travellers could not be persuaded to give up all but their wedding-garment.

I saw a joyful band of infants, and these needed to cast away nothing, but the burden of the flesh and the taint of original sin; and then, invested with the robe necessary for all, they were fit at once for the heavenly mansions. Another group of little ones followed, and these at first sight appeared innocent, and free from incumbrance, like the former; but upon closer inspection I found, that besides swelling the great heaps just mentioned, to which all alike contributed, they had acquired a few things which needed to be cast away; so that many a deposit was there by these little ones of proud looks, and selfish passions, and jipping falsehoods, and impotent revenges. The other larger heaps along the road I stop not to describe: they comprised every weight of sin that could stay the traveller, and every sin that easily beset him, but which he had laid aside as he thought of the King of the promised land, and hastened on his way to behold Him in his glory.

But what, as I said, struck me chiefly, was an accumulation of these heaps—some of them no little ones—on the very margin of the stream itself, nay, floating on its mid waves. For I observed, that it often happened, that a traveller,

after he divested himself of his more obvious incumbrances, had ignorantly or obstinately retained to the last moment some favorite article, which he fondly fancied would not be excluded as contraband on the other side of the stream. These articles were not, indeed, like those first thrown off, so heavy as inevitably to sink him in the billows; or to cause him to be rejected at the gate of the city as a thief and a robber; but they were still of a style and fabric wholly unsuitable for admission into a land of perfection. I examined several of these heaps, and was almost inclined to smile at the singularity of their contents. "What," said I to a pilgrim who happened to approach, "are yonder standings and wave-drifts that so thickly line the margin of the river?"

"They are," said he, "the failings, oddities, overstatements, and peculiarities, of good men. See how tightly some of the travellers button them up to the last—but look, there they go, one after another—not a vestige, you see, reaches the opposite shore. Mark you sedate pilgrim." "Yes," said I, "I know him well; he is a beloved friend of mine; a Quaker, I am sorry to say, but I doubt not he is baptised with the Holy Ghost, and spiritually, though not literally, with sacramental purification." "The same," replied my companion; "but, see! he intended, I have no doubt, to carry his broad brim across the stream with him; but it will not do—no, there it floats, and has drifted away to yonder heap of casks, mirrors, crucifixes, and methodist bonnets." How will yonder divine, thought I, get over with that enormous heap of sermons? He is, I well know, a sincere servant of Christ; a man anxious for the glory of God and the souls of his flock; but with what strange and novel notions does he interlard his discourses! Look! there is the whole bundle about! he has recovered here and there one, much water-soaked and torn; but scarcely a trace of others is left, except the text and the doxology. But happily, he himself is safe, and he has entered the city, and little leads he now the trifles which he has left floating on the current! David, I doubt not, carried over his harp, for it was already attuned to the melodies of heaven; and St. Paul his "books and parchments," for they were of divine inspiration; but he lost his "thorn in the flesh," as he long before had resigned his pharisaism; and whatever else was contrary to the name of Jesus of Nazareth. A zealous anti-pedobaptist, I remarked, had oddly procured a portable adult font; and an acquaintance of mine, an ultra high churchman, whose name I shall not mention, an enormous model of a steeple; but they were both glad to let them go when mid way in the river, and to lay hold of the same plank, and get over safely together. What heaps of theological controversies were there scattered all along the shore! I saw Mr. Fletcher arm in arm with Mr. Hervey, and Mr. Wesley with Mr. Toplady; but a fine confusion of mutual rubbish they all left behind them; still, what they rescued in common was of inestimable value. Fenelon had intended to get over a few consecrated wafers and hallowed relics; they were but light, he thought, of floatage, but he was glad at length to get over himself without them, and get over he did, and had a joyful seat assigned him; but his wafers and relics drifted far away down the stream. A somewhat erratic friend of mine made sure footing on that blissful shore; and happy was I to see him arrive there, though almost destitute, except of that wedding-garment, which, amidst many alarming struggles, I trusted he had never relinquished; but, alas! what a modily did he leave behind him of "orations," and "homilies," and multifarious books of quaint device and pious concoction. I observed that some writings, which I had thought would have done very well to go over entire, had lost many leaves; among which I noticed even Hooker's Polity, and Luther on the Galatians. The Bibles which floated over all perted from their Apocryphas; and the Prayer-Books from their companions to the altar, though various pages of the latter were recoverable.

Many of the heaps were nearly decayed, so that I could scarcely discern their contents; some perhaps from age, such as pilgrims' shoes and anchorites' wallets, which have not been used except in the Church of Rome, since the dark ages; but others had perished prematurely, from natural intrinsic decay, being nearly new, yet mouldy. One of the most recent heaps, was a pile of prophetic speculations, as large as Absalom's barrow; but I believe it looked larger than it was, being much tumefied though of little weight. Zealously and conscientiously did some of the pilgrims, and true pilgrims too, struggle to hold it together; but it was too unwieldy in mass, and separately much of it was lighter than the froth and straws floating on the river; so that I apprehend very little of it was lauded.

It was truly delightful to hear the good men who arrived safely over, conversing together in brotherly mood; as each had now forgotten his former peculiarities and failings, and one common topic engrossed all voices. When Watts and Doddridge began a sacred chorus, I expected to hear some friends of mine protest against joining them, as they had worked their way to heaven illegitimately, not being entitled to covenant mercies; but so it was, that all parties took up the strain, nothing reluctant, and the hosanna went round in full diapason of heavenly harmony. Bishop Hooper I observed, had not on his sacerdotal robes, which he used to protest so much against; but then Cranmer had not his; so that they made a very good picture together. In short I perceived, that as long as there existed none of the causes of disqualification which were written on the gate, or elsewhere in the heavenly records there wanted nothing; but the waters of the river to wash off incumbrances, and bring all to uniformity of thought and feeling; so that each forsook his whimsies as heartily as he had before forsaken his sins. And then, when these exuvia had been sloughed off, how free, how graceful, did the glorified spirit appear, clothed in the royal robes of investiture of his new celestial dignity!

As I was intently gazing on these things, I saw

approach the friend with whom I had spent the evening, with his three miracles buckled in a new satchel on his back. Tightly did he grasp them, and gaily did he plunge in with them strapped on his shoulders; but I observed that they soon burst the bag by their own volatility, and ascend to the clouds, lighter than air balloons. I was about to exclaim, not very good naturedly, "Be thankful, my friend, that you have escaped yourself, and that from fancies you have not been permitted to glide to worse," when it became my own turn to pass over; and large, far larger than I had ever thought of, was the load which I had to throw off; far larger I am sure, than that of my beloved friend. As I threw off the whole and plunged in, the shock awoke me.

One lesson, among others, I have learned from my dream—namely, that we ought to be content to forsake every thing, for the excellency of Christ Jesus our Lord; not merely to acknowledge the doctrines of grace, to discard known sins, and to trust in the righteousness of the Redeemer; but to look to our ways in minor matters; and to avoid those lesser incumbrances which appeared so conspicuously in my dream, and willingly to cherish nothing professing to be religion here, which we do not hope may be transported, in spirit at least, to a better world. I do not mean that we should be indifferent to any thing that we consider to be truth, or indulge in licentious laxity of opinion, or esteem all notions alike, or revel in the latitudinarian candour of a time-serving generation, far, very far from it; but still, it may soften asperities, and promote Christian affection, to distinguish between those things which we must cast one after another upon the heap, and those which we expect in common to retain.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal and Zion's Herald.

METHODIST CLAIMS.

Dear Friend—I am well aware of the high claims of the Romish Church to apostolicity, unity, catholicity, and sanctity. I am also aware of the various claims of the Protestant Episcopalians, the Congregationalists, and the Baptists; but as I have no controversy with either of the above sects, and as you wish to know only "which is the true Church," and "who are the true ministers of Christ," I shall proceed to establish the validity and justness of the claims of the Methodists in these particulars.

I. THE METHODIST MINISTERS ARE THE TRUE AND GENUINE SUCCESSORS OF THE APOSTLES. This I know, is taking high ground, but I shall go higher than "the holy fathers" to prove it. I shall go to their fathers, even to the apostles themselves, whom for distinction's sake you may call the *grand fathers*; if you please.

1. The Apostles were called of God; and saw Christ. "But when it pleased God who called me by his grace, to reveal his Son in me, that I might preach him among the heathen; immediately I conferred not with flesh and blood: neither went I up to Jerusalem to those which were apostles before me, &c. Gal. i. 15-24." "The gospel which was preached of me is not after man. For I neither received it of man, neither was I taught it, but by the revelation of Jesus Christ, verses 11, 12. From these quotations from one of the holy apostles you may see that Paul was called of God, that he did not study divinity at any college, or with any of the apostles who were before him; nor was he ordained by Peter, the head of the Church, and yet he was an apostle, and a true minister of Christ. Again: "Jesus went up into mountain and called unto him whom he would." Mark iii. 13; and after his resurrection from the dead, he said unto them, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature," Mark xvi. 15. From these last quotations you may see that the call and the commission come from Christ, and are not limited to any city or parish, but extends to every part of the known world. Now apply these observations to the Methodist ministers, and you will see the justness of their claims to apostolicity.

2. The Apostles were called of God. So was Wesley, Maxfield, Nelson, Benson, Asbury, and Abbot. Remember Christ called "whom he would." So if he calls fishermen, tentmakers, merchants, or mechanics, no one has a right to complain. "For no man taketh this honor unto himself, but he that is called of God as was Aaron," Heb. v. 4.

3. Their qualifications were divine. Christ gave them power. They did not learn of man to preach the gospel. They were taught by the revelation of Jesus Christ. So with the Methodist ministers. They do not study divinity in Theological seminaries. Christ is their teacher. He qualifies them for the work.

4. Christ commissioned them to "go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." The Methodist claim to have this right still. "The field is the world." The world is their parish, freely given to them of God.

5. The Apostles were "illiterate and unlearned men," Acts iv. 13. This charge is always brought against the Methodist ministers. But with how much justice, the writings of Wesley, Fletcher, Benson, Coke, the Editors of magazines, periodicals, and Clarke and Watson, will abundantly show. Can any one denomination that has risen into note within the last 200 years, produce three Commentators of equal celebrity and value with Clarke, Benson, and Coke? Has any one, either Episcopalian, Congregationalist, or Baptist, written a whole volume of hymns of equal worth with those of C. Wesley? But supposing the great body of Methodist ministers to be illiterate that is no proof that they are not the men of God's choice, "For God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise; and God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things that are mighty; and base things of the world and things that are despised hath God chosen," &c. 1 Cor. i. 26-29. In this also we are like the Apostles!

6. The Apostles were itinerant. So are we in this also we are apostolic.

7. The Apostles were a poor, persecuted and distressed class men.

"Even unto this present hour, we both hunger and thirst and are naked and buffeted, and labour, working with our hands: we are made as the filth of the earth, and are the offscouring of all things unto this day." 1 Cor. iv. 11-13. "We are troubled, perplexed, persecuted, cast down," &c. 2 Cor. iv. 8. If the *Prophetic spirit* had been upon the apostle when he wrote the foregoing and following description of himself, and fellow laborers; if he had intended to speak of things future instead of things present; if he had purposed to give a description of the Methodist preachers within the first century from the time of their rise, he could not have done it in language more appropriate. Mark the following words: "But in all things approving ourselves as the ministers of God, in much patience; in afflictions, necessities, distresses, stripes, imprisonments, tumults, labors, watchings, fastings; &c.—as deceivers, and yet true; as unknown, and yet well known; as dying, and behold we live; as sorrowful, yet always rejoicing; as poor, yet making many rich; as having nothing, and yet possessing all things," 2 Cor. vi. 4-10. Surely the parallel must appear striking, and if so, in these things also, we are like the apostles.

8. But the Apostles never persecuted others.

Neither have the Methodists. Dr. Lingard may say, if he pleases, that the Catholics did not persecute the Protestants; the synod of Dort may say, that the Calvinists did not persecute the Remonstrants; and the author of "A tribute to the memory of the Pilgrims" may say again, that "Calvin did not burn Servetus." Time, the faithful chronicler of events, has doubtless recorded facts, and the "day of judgment will bring to light the hidden things of darkness." For the present, we challenge the world to produce an instance of the persecution of any other people or individual by the Methodists. The apostles could say, "Being reviled, we bless; being persecuted, we suffer it; being defamed, we entreat," &c. 1 Cor. iv. 12, 13; and, to the praise of God's grace, the Methodists can say so too. These few remarks, I trust will help to confirm you in your belief of the divine origin of Methodism, and in your attachment to this holy cause.

I am yours as ever,
March 25, 1831.

PRAYER.

"Prayer makes the darkness of the cloud withdraw; Prayer climbs the ladder Jacob saw— Gives exercise to faith and love, Brings every blessing from above."

"The effectual, fervent prayer of the righteous man availeth much." Are these things so, my brother?—I believe so. I believe that the millennial day will come, nay, that it is fast approaching. We all feel, no doubt, that it would be a great honour and privilege to have something to do, as workers together with God, in hastening on this glorious period. There is one way in which we can all aid—we can all pray—we can all pray more than we do, more frequently, more fervently. Are we poor, poor as Lazarus? We are not too poor to pray. Are we ignorant? We know enough to say, "Thy kingdom come." Are we weak in body, sick, crippled? Our faith may nevertheless be strong—our prayers may be healthful and fervent. "Ye that make mention of the Lord," whether rich or poor, learned or ignorant, strong or crippled; "keep not silence, and give him no rest till he establish and till he make Jerusalem a praise in the earth."

In most causes, union is strength. It is ever so in prayer. Christ says so: "If two of you agree on earth as touching any thing that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my father which is in heaven." The experience of the Church confirms this truth. A union of prayer preceded and attended the Pentecostal revival—a union of prayer brought Peter from the dungeon—union of prayer in these latter days roused to powerful action and still keeps in play the energies of the Church.

In all revivals there is much united prayer.—The union of Christians in this respect is, however, still deficient. Deficient as to the number engaged, for how many there are whose hearts are not in the work! Deficient in warmth and power, for of those who from time to time unite how few in this respect have come up fully to the help of the Lord against the mighty? Deficient in frequency—the prayers of the saints do not mingle as often as they might. Might not Christians have a daily concert? Some of you, brethren, have undertaken this. I trust the thing is of the Lord, and that he will give you grace to persevere. If God help us, we may go on and prosper; if not we shall soon fail. If we cannot all meet, many of us can: if all who approve of the undertaking cannot assemble every morning, yet there surely will be enough from day to day disengaged from unavoidable hindrances to perpetuate the effort; and besides, if we cannot attend the social meetings, we can maintain the union in our families, or in our closets. "Try!" was the secret whisper which the heart of Robert Raikes heard at a certain time. He did try, and this was the origin of Sabbath Schools. The simple phrase is often in the mouths of men, "There is nothing like trying." With regard to a daily union, I would say to each one of my brethren, Try; and if the whole Church of Christ on earth were now in hearing, I would say to each believer, Try—in the name of the Lord try. Things more difficult have been attempted; but nothing, perhaps, more likely to arouse the saints and advance the cause of Christ.

Furthermore it is desirable that there should be as much union as possible as to some of the great leading subjects of prayer. There are some things which we should do well to remember—to remember often—to remember in concert. By having our minds from time to time directed to particular subjects, and knowing that others are dwelling on the same themes, a deeper interest will generally be excited, and our wandering hearts will be more probably fixed.—Chr. Index.

LETTER TO A YOUNG CHRISTIAN.

Mr. ————Permit me to address you as a brother in Christ, and I do it with a design for your own good. I have in the course of my life, been permitted to see many young Christians come forward, and it always gives me much pleasure and satisfaction, and not unfrequently have I seen among those, some that I thought imprudent, and who, in my judgment, wanted instruction; and as it is not suffered for a woman to teach, or to speak in public, I take the liberty to write. And what I say, I wish to apply to you. First, in regard to prayer. And let me preface this by saying, that whatever our words may be, the Lord searches the heart; but if the Lord has given us a form in the scriptures, why not copy it. He has told us "not to use vain repetitions." Many Christians are in the habit of commencing every sentence, even if it consists of not more than four or five words; with the name of the Supreme Being, and consequently a great part of the prayer is, repeating the name of God. I once fell into the same habit, and was corrected by a friend, who observed it, and asked me how many times the name of the Deity was mentioned in what is called the Lord's Prayer. I recollected but once,—and endeavored to profit by the intended reproof.

Again, it is better to address the Deity by the names and titles given us in the Scriptures. The expressions, "dear Lord," "dear Jesus," &c. I believe are not to be found in the Bible; and whenever in the Bible the name of the Deity is mentioned in prayer, it is generally preceded by the word *our*, as expressive of reverence and Godly fear. Let Christians be earnest in prayer, but not vehement, nor vociferous. Imagine how it sounds to an accidental hearer, to hear a Christian hallooing, and bellowing out prayer. He is reminded of the Prophet said, when he told them to "cry louder, for perhaps their God was asleep, or was gone a journey."—If we read the prayers recorded in the Bible, we find that they are couched in language indicating a spirit of love, humility, meekness, patience, reverence, and Godly fear.

Second, on Exhortation. Let it always be scriptural; if possible, couched in Scripture language; the more pungent, the better, if it be not presumptuous and irreverent. You are young, be careful how you handle the deep things of God: especially be careful how you speak on controverted subjects. I have heard you make assertions in public, which I should not dare to make, and which I think you would find it difficult to prove by the Scriptures; if so, highly improper.

These suggestions are made, not to wound your feelings, nor to retard your progress in the divine life, but to have a compulsion placed in your way, to guide you into the path of prudence, peace, comfort, and edification;—for all things edify not, all things do not profit; therefore covet earnestly the best gifts, wherewith one may edify another. Sept. 17.

CASTE, IN INDIA.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Rev. William Ramsey, Missionary of the American Board, to the Rev. S. C. Winchester, published in the Presbyterian. It is dated, Bombay, July 25, 1831.

It is a difficult thing for an ignorant heathen to feel the force of argument, while his heart is so supremely selfish, and while he knows that all Hindoo loss caste by becoming Christians. And tell me, brother, if some of your communicants had been called upon for the sake of Christ and his cause, to part with all their friends, and parents, wife and children, and acquaintance and money too, (for the Hindoo converts by renouncing the religion of their fathers lose all their property, and are then sued, if the father be dead, for his debts,) would they, think you, be found at the sacramental table? It is not for me to answer that question. But this being the case here, you may think of our difficulty. Suppose you should, in your visits during the year, meet with hundreds of men who are in the road to death, and who attend no place of worship, how many could you persuade to attend upon your ministry? Now suppose you found one man, who listened to you attentively, and heard all you had to say, and then replied, "yes, 'tis all good, and I will go to your church, and join your society." And suppose you should tell him, "But remember, if you come to my church, you must part with your wife and your children; your father and mother will curse you; all your old friends will despise you, and may take the liberty, (as they think they have the right), to beat you; and all the property you have acquired by your own industry and by inheritance, will be taken from you; and I can only give you small wages for the work you may do for me.—Upon these conditions, we shall receive you, and upon no other"—what would the man think? what would he think? Why, no doubt, the first thought would be, "I'm not such a fool as that. My religion is good enough for me, I have no notion of losing all these things, to be a member of your church." Tell me, brother, do you think you can find one man in Philadelphia, who is willing to renounce his sins, and join your church upon these conditions? If you should find one, I think he would ponder the subject well, before the decision would be made. Now, dear brother, you have a faint picture of what occurs here in the case of almost every convert.

DEATH OF A BELIEVER.

"Death, by the believer in Christ, should be looked for without fear, yea, desired with delight, accepted with devotion. Why? It is but the cessation of trouble, the extinction of sin, the deliverance from enemies, a rescue from Satan, the quiet rest of the body, and the enfranchisement of the soul. Though death be the wicked man's shipwreck, 'tis the believer's putting into harbour. Surely no Jew did ever more earnestly wish for the jubilee; no servant so desires the end of his years; no stranger so longs to be at home, as he who expects the promise of Christ's coming. It is the strength of his hope, the sweet object of his faith in the midst of all his sorrows. The com-

fort of his heart: the heart of all his comforts; the encouragement of his wearied spirits: the common clause—the continual period and shutting up of his prayers, 'Come Lord Jesus, come quickly.'

"Never did man find pleasure upon earth like the sweet testimony of an appeased conscience, reconciled unto God, cleansed by the blood of the Lamb, and quieted by the presence of the Holy Ghost: yea, hadst thou, who most detest upon the world, but these comforts, thou wouldst not exchange them for all that Satan once offered to the Saviour, and are now accepted by so many."

Religious Intelligence.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Mr. Editor: Dear Sir,—According to appointment a protracted meeting was held in the village of Hollowell, commencing the 24th of February, which continued sixteen days successively, and was a most gracious season.

Hallowell, 27th March, 1832.

Previous to the commencement of the meeting our circumstances and prospects were not of the most pleasing kind; amongst the wished there was evidently a determined opposition to the meeting, and in fact to every thing that was good; but this was not the most discouraging circumstance, professors of religion were not aware of its necessity, nor alive to its importance and utility, some feared, others doubted, some said it might do good, others said nay; in the midst of such a diversity of opinion it was difficult to tell what would be the result. The very first day of the meeting, however, put an end to all opinions, save one, and that was, that the time to favor Zion was now fully come. Prayer for a revival of the work of God in the hearts of his own people seemed to absorb all other subjects the first time we met, and this blessing was obtained by faith in Christ to a large extent. The weak were made strong, those who formerly doubted were inspired with new and increasing confidence, each one began to express himself in language the most strong and unequivocal, that God was about to do some great thing for us. No sooner had the Lord Jesus quickened and comforted the souls of his people, than they manifested considerable concern for the salvation of their friends and neighbors, especially members of their household; hence one would rise up and tell us he had a father unconverted, another a son, sister, daughter or brother, and desire an interest in the prayers of the Lord's people in their behalf: such was the state of our meeting on the first and second days, and on each succeeding day our meeting became more interesting and powerful. The order of the various religious exercises, after the meeting got into full operation, was as follows:—

Public prayer-meetings held in different houses in the village at 9 o'clock, A. M. These meetings were conducted similar to a class-meeting, and were attended with much profusion. Public prayer-meeting in the Chapel at 10, A. M.—preaching at 11; after which an exhortation was given, enforcing the important subjects illustrated in the sermon, accompanied with a powerful invitation for mourners to come forward to the altar. These exercises generally continued till half past 2 o'clock. Public prayer-meeting again at 4 o'clock, which continued till 7 o'clock. This was the most interesting season; a revival of his work, liberty was given for Christians to rise and tell their experience in the things of God, which they did in the best manner possible, they spoke short, pointed, and powerful, saints were quickened and sinners trembled and called aloud for mercy; mourners again flocked round the altar and were prayed for till 7 o'clock, the time for public preaching; after preaching, another exhortation, and mourners invited as before. At these seasons our congregations were large to overflowing, and it was really pleasing to see the solemn awe that rested on the people and their attention to the preaching of the word of life: these exercises continued till 10 o'clock.

In this manner our meeting was conducted day after day, in which the power of God was manifested in the most conspicuous manner to convince and to convert; so powerful was given for mourners to come to the altar, it might be said, they came in crowds and willingly offered themselves, without urging the invitation. In several instances they came forward without any invitation at all, even before the conclusion of the sermon. There were seldom less than 20, very often 35 around the altar at the same time, and it was pleasing to hear fathers praying for their children, and children praying for their parents, husbands praying for their wives, and wives for their husbands, in fact, Christians and penitents all praying with one united heart and voice at one and the same time. "Lord bless me, bless my people, revive thy work!" And did they plead in vain? It was impossible, they were all converted to Christ, they obtained redemption through his blood, and went down to their houses justified. How many there are who thus found religion we cannot tell; God and God alone can tell the exact amount. As near as we can judge there could not be less than 130, 106 of whom have joined Society, and the revival still continues. Since our meeting, a meeting which we have no doubt will be held in everlasting remembrance, there have been some conversions. 'Tis the Lord's work, it is marvellous in our eyes. When we think of our state before the meeting, and contrast it with our present prospects, we are ready to exclaim with astonishment and gratitude, "What hath God wrought!" One thing more—the heralds of the cross laboured under considerable embarrassment in preaching, each one was ready to exclaim, "Why am I thus and so?" An answer to this question may be found in the following statement, "The excellency of the power is of God and not of us." This hindered the dust, and the glory redounds to God. Many of the subjects of this revival are heads of families, and in some instances nearly whole families have been converted to God. It embraces both young and old, rich and poor. May the Lord carry on the work already commenced, till the world is filled with his glory. We concur in the opinion expressed by our brethren on other circuits, that these meetings should be held on every circuit in the Province.

Yours in the Gospel of our common Lord,

THOMAS BEVITT, DANIEL McMULLEN.

Extract of a letter from "A Wesleyan Local Preacher" to the Editor of the London Christian Advocate, dated Gateshead, January 23rd, 1832: After giving an account of the ravages of the Cholera Morbus in that town, he goes on to say— "You will be ready to say, Now the judgments of the Lord are thus abroad in the earth, surely the inhabitants will learn righteousness; I am happy to state, that this is the case. A great and mighty revival of religion is now going forward in Gateshead, and adjacent parts. Indeed, a good work has been going on since August, so that last quarter-day, the numbers of those who had been received into the Church, on trial, were 80; but the very day on which the disease broke out in Gateshead, namely, Christmas-day, while the people were met together at a love feast, conducted by the Rev. J. Mortimer, and before they knew that the disorder had broken out in the town, it seemed that God had poured down a shower both of mercy and of judgment; at that meeting, near twenty souls were brought into the glorious liberty of the children of God, and were thus prepared to endure the privations and sufferings they had to encounter. From that hour, the work of God has been progressively going on."

"One great cause of the work of God thus continuing to revive, even after the strong excitement from the cholera has subsided, is the energy and sincerity with which the different officers of the church endeavor to be co-workers together with God. The preachers enter into the work with spirit and power, willing to spend and to be spent for souls; and while thus in labors more abundant, they are rendered useful: then, again, the class and prayer leaders are united as the heart of one man, striving together to carry forward the ark of the covenant, and God has blessed them with a glorious gathering of precious souls into the fold of Christ, so that, in the course of three weeks, there have been at least 200 added to Gateshead Society, and about 100 more in adjacent places. This, we hope, is but the beginning of more glorious days, a few days before the teeming shower; for we dare not limit the Holy One of Israel, who has said, 'a nation shall be born in a day.'"

"In this remarkable revival of religion, one circumstance is worthy of notice; the people are not ashamed publicly to own their convictions, and to acknowledge their need of mercy; and on more than one occasion, when the preacher has requested those who felt deeply impressed and wished to unite with the people of God in prayer, to come forward in the sight of the congregation, they have readily done so, to the number of from twenty to forty. Thus their good resolutions have been confirmed, and their souls abundantly blessed. There is now as much difficulty in finding a sufficient number of experienced Christians to take these new converts under their care, as there was in getting coffins to bury the dead during the height of the disorder. 'This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes.'"

"It is matter for gratitude, too, that the preachers while thus engaged have been preserved from the disorder,—thus experiencing the truth of the divine promise, 'thou shalt not be afraid for the pestilence that walketh in darkness, nor for the destruction that wasteth at noon-day.'"

To the Editor of the (London) Christian Advocate.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION IN SHAFTESBURY (ENGLAND) AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD.

Sir,—I have felt peculiar pleasure whilst reading the truly interesting and delightful accounts you have given in the Christian Advocate of the 9th inst., as to the prosperity of God, among our fellow Christians in America. As I dwell upon those accounts, I could not help exclaiming—O that it were thus in England! and I and others have asked, again and again, How is it that we bear so little of the prosperity of Zion at home? Having, however, lately heard of several instances in which the Lord is graciously reviving his work, in our own country, I have concluded that if those are not more frequent, it is not because the glory is departed from us, or because the Lord is unfavourable to his Zion; but from the unaccountable backwardness to acknowledge, in any public way, what the Lord is doing among them.

And yet, why should we be thus backward? Is it well for us to keep silence? Ought we not to declare the Lord's doing among the people—and to make mention that his name be exalted? When our brethren in America are favoured with a revival of the work of God, they gratefully publish it through the medium of their religious newspapers. By this means, not only are the people of God in that country gladdened, and encouraged to increased zeal and diligence, but the glad tidings are wafted to Britain, and to the foreign Missionary stations and wherever they arrive, preachers and people feel constrained to cry out, "O Lord, revive thy work!" whilst faith and hope are exercised as to similar displays of grace and mercy.

To promote feelings so desirable, I am induced to state what the Lord is doing in the neighbourhood in which I reside. Our congregations are every where increasing, and in some places quite overflowing. A new chapel has lately been opened at Oxford Fitzpines, under very promising auspices. Another at Fostmill has been considerably enlarged, and is well filled. In most of the adjoining places some additions have been made to the churches, which we are encouraged to regard as the drops before a shower. At Gillingham, a small town, four miles from hence, the Lord is pouring out his spirit in a very extraordinary way. Sinners of the deepest dye are convinced to the error of their way, and are enquiring with all their hearts—"What must we do to be saved?" About nine weeks since, as the Rev. W. Fox, a minister in the Wesleyan connexion, was holding a love-feast there, the work first broke out. Several were so powerfully convinced of their sin and danger, that they literally cried aloud for mercy, and the result has proved they did not cry in vain. Many Christians who had long been earnestly praying for a revival, entered heartily into the work, and Jacob-like wrestled with the Lord till they prevailed. Six or seven were that evening brought into Christian liberty, and went home rejoicing in a sin pardoning God, and many others, deeply wounded, went home resolved not to rest till they had obtained the remission of their sins, through faith in the precious blood of Christ.

Some idea will be formed of this blessed work, when it is stated that one of their pious leaders informed me this morning that she has kept an account of 86 who have been made happy in God during the above period, beside children; amongst the latter of whom are many who bear their humble testimony that Jesus has power on earth to forgive sin.

In Shaftesbury, too, many have been lately admitted into church fellowship upon trial, and almost every day persons are enquiring their way to Zion, with their faces bathed in tears. This is believed to be but the beginning of good days, and our earnest prayer is, "Save now, we beseech thee, O Lord! O Lord we beseech thee, send now prosperity!" I am Sir, your Obedt. Servant, JOHN GILLINGHAM Shaftesbury Jan. 11, 1832.

Temperance.

For the Christian Guardian.

EAST FLAMBORO' TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Sir,—At a meeting held in the East Flamboro' school-house, on Tuesday evening the 13th inst., for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society, the Rev. Mr. Pickett was called to the chair. The Rev. Mr. Culp delivered a short address on the subject, and the following resolution was adopted. Resolved, That believing the excessive use of ardent spirits to be injurious to the health, and a fruitful source of sin and misery to the world, bringing destruction to the souls as well as bodies of men, we, the undersigned, resolve to form ourselves into a society for the more effectually opposing this evil, and do hereby solemnly pledge ourselves to adhere to the following constitution.

The constitution is similar to that of other Temperance Societies in the Province. The Article containing the pledge is in the following words:—

"No person belonging to this Society shall distil ardent spirits, buy or sell them, furnish them as an article of entertainment to their friends or of refreshment to their workmen, or use them themselves, except by the advice of a temperate physician in cases of sickness."

And Article 6th says—"Though vinous and malt liquors are not prohibited, yet excess in them shall exclude from membership in this Society."

After which 24 persons came forward and subscribed their names to the constitution, and the following persons were chosen officers for the ensuing year: viz.—

Rev. DAVID CULP, President. EBENEZER C. GRIFFIN, Vice-President. CHRISTOPHER CULP, Secretary. Committee.—Messrs. William T. Coe, John A. Macrae, Absolom Griffin, Levi Hawk, and Francis Healey.

It was then resolved, that this Society be auxiliary to the Nelson Temperance Society; and that the Secretary be requested to communicate the proceedings of this Society to the Editor of the Christian Guardian for insertion.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Kilnarnock, March 23rd, 1832.

DEAR SIR,—By request, I send you an account of the last anniversary of the Kidley Temperance Society; which took place, agreeably to public notice, on the first Tuesday in January, in the Stone School house, near Lake Liada. A very numerous and respectable assembly met; some of them to advocate the good cause, and others to hear what could be said in its favor. As we were disappointed of the preacher whom we expected to deliver an address on the occasion, the meeting was opened with prayer by an exhorter of the Baptist order. Shortly after, the Rev. John Beatty arrived, who was requested to preach, which he did to the satisfaction of all present, and to the advancement of temperance in this part of the country. At the close of the sermon, there were several remarks made by different individuals in favor of temperance, when an opportunity was given to join the Society—several rose up to join, some of whom stated, that they never had

such favorable views of Temperance Societies before; and others said they had always opposed them, but could do so no longer. There were 24 added to the society, which increased the number to 85.

I subscribed my name to the first Constitution of a Temperance Society got up in Upper Canada, and have attended several temperance meetings since, but never before saw so complete a victory in favor of temperance. The following are the Officers for the ensuing year: ABEL KILBORN, President. HORACE TUPPER, Vice-President. GIDEON LEEHY, Secretary. Committee.—Thomas How, Israel Knapp, Daniel Barney, Solomon Conly, and James How. Yours, &c. DANIEL BORNEY.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. Bastard, March 17th, 1832.

Sir, It would appear from the scanty accounts published of the cause of Temperance in this place, that we were a blank on the subject; but I am happy to state for the encouragement of others, that the cause is prospering beyond our most sanguine expectations. The Temperance Society in this place, I believe, was the first in the King's dominions, and if I mistake not, the second in the world. At first we suffered much ridicule and persecution;—even from those by whom we ought to have been supported, viz. professors of religion; but by perseverance the cause of temperance has triumphed over all its opposers, so that the tipping, the dissipated, and the dram drinking professors of Christianity are constrained to acknowledge that the work is of the Lord; and to lay down the weapons of rebellion lest they should be found to fight against God. A number of confirmed drunkards have been reclaimed, and we have reason to believe that many men have been prevented from sliding into the abominable practice.

As parents, we are encouraged to hope that our Children will escape the stream of iniquity, and as Christians, that we shall rid the Church of that fell monster that has so frequently disgraced the Christian name and blasted all our hopes.

The Society in this place, numbers about 100 members, and is bearing its way through all opposition. I would beg leave to suggest the propriety of a Provincial temperance Society within this Province, in which the efforts of all may be concentrated. Knowing that union is strength, I have long been convinced of the propriety of such a measure, and have anxiously waited for some one to make a motion to that effect. Although great has been our victory, there is yet much more to be done to bring about a full and perfect change. The line of distinction must be drawn—temperate people must support temperance in every department of life, and be not partakers of other men's sins. Yours, &c. SILAS SMITH.

Address of the Rev. Mr. McDOWELL, Presbyterian Minister, delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Demorestville and Sophiasburgh Temperance Society, Feb. 9, 1832.

This address has been published in the Hallowell Free Press. We lay before our readers the following useful extracts:—

(ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF INTemperance.) "Alcohol has a wonderful quality to metamorphose the whole man. Its changes for the better are transitory; for the worse, permanent. It may produce momentary artificial strength, but will soon produce real debility. It may produce a temporary heat, but it will soon produce durable chilliness. Does it elevate the spirits, it will soon depress them. Does it inspire the coward with courage? It will soon break down the heart of courage. 'Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his color in the cup, and it causeth his heart to stagger.' It also transforms the external appearance of a man. The skin becomes inflamed and ulcerated—the eyes bloodshot, watery and rolling, the cheeks swollen and crimson colored—the forehead and temple inflamed and ulcerated; the nose tinged with red; the breath nauseous; the voice guttural, and often tremulous, and muscles weak. These are indications that the powers of life are fast decaying."

"When the alcoholic fumes have evaporated, the miserable man sinks down in wide spread hopelessness. His situation bursts upon him with appalling horror. The infamy, poverty and misery which he has brought upon himself and family connections, are now arrayed before him in their most aggravated forms. Conscious that he has destroyed in himself the power of resisting his destroyer, he is torn with the most piercing anguish. His credit is lost, his reputation ruined, his property wasted, his physical powers impaired, he becomes an insupportable burden to himself. He sees nothing around him but an impenetrable gloom. The effect of his intemperance impel him either to drown his sorrow with the social glass,—indulge in crime, or to commit suicide. Solomon's advice on the subject is, therefore, excellent: 'Be not among wine bibbers, among riotous eaters of flesh; for the drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty.'"

"Go then with me to the tipping house, the nursery of vice and of crime, see the collected group of drunkards, and witness the filthiness and stench around them—listen to their filthy and obscene conversation—to their insipid jests, and disgusting laugh. Then tell me what has brought them to this—Moderate Drinking."

(EFFECTS OF MODERATE DRINKING UPON AGRICULTURE.)

"I have one word to say to you, my friend. You complain of hard times, and a scarcity of money, on account of which you are embarrassed in the management of your temporal concerns. That may be. But are there not some of your contemporaries, who commenced the same kind of business you follow, under as unpromising circumstances, and at the same time you did, and have they not now acquired a comfortable independence? Tell me, why they are rich, and you are miserably poor. You are a rum-drinker, yes. But you are a moderate drinker. You spend only sixpence a day. Consider, sixpence a day makes £9 2s. 6d. a year. And the time you lose in consequence of your moderate drinking makes, at least, another sum of nine pounds two shillings and sixpence. These added together make £18 5s. a year, and in ten years, £182 10s. You acknowledge if you now had that £182 10s. in cash, you would have no cause of complaint. Beside, every thing is out of order; your fences poor, your work badly done, and not done in the proper season, and your crops greatly destroyed. And all this the effect of moderate drinking. Now all these items collected into one sum would make a handsome fortune. This solves the question, why the moderate drinker has hard times and is scarce of money—his children squalid, and poverty depicted on the premises."

(CHARACTER AND DEEDS OF ALCOHOL.)

"I shall dismiss this subject after relating the character and deeds of alcohol. He is a hypocrite, a thief and a robber. He makes his appearance robed in the beautiful garb of friendship—he offers his aid as a physician to heal our sickness—he promises to communicate strength—to inspire vivacity, and to give ability to acquire a fortune. But he is a deceiver. He has his origin in Arabia, the land of thieves and robbers. And to steal and to rob is his chief employment. He has stolen away the fair reputation—the health—the property—the personal and domestic endearments, and the future felicity of tens of thousands. Millions have been robbed of comfort, of morals and of life. It is therefore our duty and interest to oppose him as common enemy. Look yonder; there you may see him feigning a smile in the midst of his bowels filled with wretchedness designed to fascinate and destroy you. Be upon your guard. He has already slain your neighbors, your fathers and your brothers. He is even now whetting his sabre and intends to redden it in your heart's blood."

"But take courage. Our society is a small detachment of a vast and powerful army. We have tried his valor and found him to be a coward. Unite as soldiers under our banners, and we will drive the murderous coward out of the country. We will put into your hand a weapon, which he dastardly coward dare not approach. Its name is Abstinence."

From the Supplement of the Canadian Courant. QUANTITY OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS USED IN THE CANADAS.

The returns of the imports, at the port of Quebec, and the minor Sea Ports of this Province, during the year, 1831, have been published, and give the gross amount of ardent spirits, brought into the country by sea, at the astonishing quantity of 1,567,410 gallons, to this is to be added, the quantity manufactured in the country; and, also, such as had been brought from the United States, by inland conveyance, which may be taken at a moderate estimation to be equal to the importation by sea, and will give the grand total of the spirits consumed by the people of Canada, or rather we should say, the spirits that have been consuming the people of Canada, during the past year to be 3,134,820 gallons. By the same returns, we perceive that 341,891 gallons of wines and liquors have been imported; if to this we add the Beer, Ale, and Porter, made in the country, and imported we have the quantity of intoxicating drinks amounting to upwards of three millions and a half of gallons, containing on an average 30 per cent. of pure alcohol, a poison, which in the forms it is usually exhibited, is compounded with matter, colouring matter and deleterious substances, producing the most destructive effects on human health. If we take our population at 750,000 souls, and take the usual ratio of adults to be one in five, we have 150,000; of this number about 80,000 are males, one half of whom together with all the adult females, consume less than half a million of gallons annually. We therefore have three millions of gallons, for forty thousand adult males, or seventy-five gallons per annum for each, being 13 wine glasses per day, containing four wine glasses of alcohol, for each individual. Now we would ask, can persons using four glasses of alcohol per day be considered temperate, or can their bodily health continue? This result alone will account for the astonishing fact, which has been established by the late official returns of deaths, that the ratio of deaths in the large towns in Canada, exceeds that of London, Liverpool and Glasgow, by 10 per cent.—Thus, when with one of the most salubrious climates on earth, we exceed in mortality those places which have hitherto been considered as most destructive of human life; but this will no longer be a matter of surprise, when we take into the account, the quantity of Intoxicating Liquors used by our scanty population.

Table showing the cost of intoxicating liquors. Columns include quantity (e.g., 3 and a half millions of gallons), price per gallon (e.g., 1s. per gallon), and total cost (e.g., £215,750). Other rows show loss of labor, prosecution and punishment, and various other losses, totaling £600,000.

Now ye good people of Canada, look at this. Here is a calculation, made on a scale not perhaps exceeding one half of the actual rate of prices of the country, and yet it shews that the country in one year is poorer, by nearly two millions and a half of dollars than it would have been, had no intoxicating drinks been brought in, or rather we should say, used in the Canadas, in the year 1831. Let us now see to what purposes of usefulness this great loss could have been turned. If applied to the clearing of lands, at ten dollars per acre, it would have brought into a state of production, two hundred and fifty thousand acres. If applied to the making of roads at £500 per mile, it would have opened a road of one thousand two hundred and fifty miles in length. If applied to the education of children at a dollar per month, it would have educated more than twenty thousand children. If applied to the support of ministers of religion at £400 a year, it would have brought 1500 labourers to this corner of the Lord's vineyard. If applied to the construction of a Rail Road, at 7,000, sterling per mile, it would have made a rail road from Montreal to Stanstead. Such is the loss we have sustained in one year. But some will be ready to say, we have not lost so much, for were our dollars to be drained at this rate annually, we would soon be deprived of all semblance of money. This is an error; a country is not impoverished by the export of specie, but by the reduction of its productive industry, and in this point of view, our circulation will be found to be far below the amount of real loss sustained.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, April 4, 1832.

ON THE TIMES.

We made some remarks in our last on the disordered state of society in the Province, and attributed it to a malicious spirit engendered chiefly by means of an abusive, slanderous and inflammatory press, supported by the wealth and influence of men in office; and we now make some further observations by way of supporting this position.

That this disorder is not necessarily produced by the people assembling together to discuss and resolve on questions relating to public affairs, we presume will not be disputed, as it is their acknowledged right so to do whenever they may judge occasion calls for it, and certainly they would not be allowed a privilege, the exercise of which must necessarily be attended with evil. Neither can we attribute it to any disposition in the people of Upper Canada to disorder, for we may appeal to their orderly conduct at similar meetings in the Province at other times, and to their well known character for order and decency in their public assemblies; than whom a more peaceably disposed people we presume is not to be found; and indeed we learn this from the fact, that the disorder which disgraces these meetings of late has in no instance originated with the yeomanry or mechanics of the country, but with a few poor ignorant men of turbulent dispositions, accustomed in other countries to similar scenes of riot, and who are here prepared for, and led on to the work by interested individuals who seem to be much alarmed by any attempt to correct abuses, or the expression of public sentiment in a calm dispassionate manner, and therefore use every means to prevent it, that, by taking advantage of disorder and confusion, they may represent the voice of the people very different from what it really is. But those persons could not succeed in gaining a sufficient number for their purpose, were it not for the licentiousness of the presses which they have under

their patronage; a few specimens of which we think it advisable here to exhibit to our readers, many of whom perhaps, not seeing the papers to which we allude, might not otherwise observe the force of our remarks. These extracts are fair specimens of the inflammatory, and riot stirring language of those editors, and their correspondents; which week after week makes its appearance in their papers.

A paper called the Courier, published in this town, and very generally patronised by the description of persons mentioned above, previously to the late meeting in this town, held forth the following language:—

"For their own sakes, however, we would caution the faction against any attempt at deception, or unfair play at the meeting, for if they do—in the present temper of the public mind towards the leading agitators, particularly in the Catholic body who have been grossly insinuated by them—most assuredly would not insure the leading revolutionary tools a whole skin, or a whole bone in their skins, for the space of fifteen minutes."

And the next number of the same paper contained the following:—

"As we said on Saturday, if there be any attempt at fraud, shuffling, or unfair play of any kind—that is to say, if they do not 'fight and fall fairly,' we will not be answerable for the safety of the agitator's ears."

We will here present the reader with an extract from the same paper's account of the meeting.

"About nine in the morning groups of tall, broad shouldered hulking fellows were seen arriving from Whitty, Pickering and Scarborough, some crowded in wagons and others on horseback, and Hogg's miller headed a herd of the swine of Young-Street."

The same paper giving an account of the late riotous meeting at Hamilton, Gore District, says—

"An Irishman's hand came in contact with his (Mackenzie's) head, and at the same instant an egg, which some person intended should adorn his eye-brow, came in contact with Cabot Hopkins' mouth, which, at the time was extended to an unusual width."

"A fortnight before the meeting, Ryersonian Revolutionary emissaries were out all over the country to urge the attendance of their adherents, and that they did succeed in getting together a considerable squad; consisting of a curious admixture of temperate saints and the most profigate and drunken rabble."

"They were about to be put out of the Court House by force, when they precipitately assented to the common sense Mackenzie, and those indefatigable Ryersonian Methodist Episcopalian hacks, Messrs. Caleb Hopkins, Ebenezer Griffin, W. Sheldon and their mob, re-elected the stale fare of 'resolving' the usual string of grievance resolutions and addresses."

In the Western Mercury we find the following, which that paper has endorsed for "a gentleman in York," giving an account of the late meeting here:— "Some 15 or 20 men burst in amongst the Young street Yahoos, just as they were yelling resolutions in some numerous truck of the despicable Morrison, put them all to flight and carried off the gang of wagon Orators—Mackenzie pitched himself, Wig-furmost, over the tail board of the wagon, while it careered along, and when he gathered himself up, scampered into the midst of his assested mob of cravens stamping, bawling, and applying the most foul epithets to all object tools for their cowardice."

And then in the Colours Star, a paper having the same patronage with the above, we have the following scolding language concerning the riot in this town:—"Mackenzie and his crew have been romped in their strongest hold. Here end foot the dirty varlets!" and the arch deceiver himself, it seems, with difficulty escaped the fury of the incensed multitude. "Every window in his den of infamy, was smashed to atoms; and such was the utter destitution of the little hero's personal situation, so mortal was his fright, that he actually made application to the Governor for a body of the troops to pass from the Garrison to his assistance."

Concerning the Editor of the Guardian, this paper speaks in the following strain:—"We have in the Province another arch-enemy to its peace, and a far more dangerous character, over whose deformity is thrown, with impious and horrid mockery, the sacred covering of religion—the Editor of the Christian Guardian."

Now we will not be ready to say, we have not lost so much, for were our dollars to be drained at this rate annually, we would soon be deprived of all semblance of money. This is an error; a country is not impoverished by the export of specie, but by the reduction of its productive industry, and in this point of view, our circulation will be found to be far below the amount of real loss sustained.

reels with political frenzy; he is drunk with the excitement of a secular ambition; the notorious Editor of the Colonial Advocate is his beloved ally—linked together no doubt by sympathy of principle, motive and conduct—their respective heralds fly through the land, like the fabled fiends of old, with scourge and torch—scattering in their path, commotion and strife, misery and ruin."

In another number of the same paper we have such handsome epithets bestowed on the Editor of the Guardian as these:—"Malicious consistent clergyman and Editor," "villany," "arch hypocrisy," "hypocrite," "a more barefaced impudent scoundrel was never uttered, even by the pious gentleman himself."

When public editors so far forget what is due to good order and decorum as to be repeatedly abusing their fellow subjects and neighbours, by denouncing them as traitors, rebels, seditious demagogues, hypocrites, and a variety of other disgraceful epithets, even to the exhausting of the vocabulary of our language, merely because those persons think proper to judge and act, in some measures of a political and religious nature, in opposition to their opinions and interest; we say, when such editors so far forget themselves, they ought to be discontinued, by all who are friendly to peace and good order.

We are not led to these observations merely because the Editor of this paper has received a very liberal portion of this abuse, for it is but a matter of small moment to him what abuse his opponents may think proper to give him, while he is conscious his "judgment is with the Lord and his work with his God."—Neither do we think them necessary to guide the public mind in deciding on the political questions now in agitation, for we think that neither the public here, nor the Government in England, if they condescend to look at the proceedings of the opposers of reform in this Country, will want any further evidence to enable them to decide correctly with respect to these matters; but we are led to them because of the effects of such licentiousness upon the morals and peace of our country, which is a very serious grievance, and calls loudly for reform. We see in it all that is detestable, all that is fearful in its consequences to domestic quiet; to neighbourly intercourse, to commercial transactions, to social enjoyments, to public improvements, to the security of either person or property, to the stability of Government, and above all, to the virtues of the heart and brightness of life, and consequently to the salvation of the soul. It fosters and nurtures the baser passions of our nature—as hatred, anger, malice, revenge; and produces crimes at which nature sickens and revolts: witness the audacious attempt of late to murder Mr. Mackenzie at Hamilton, by persons to whom, probably, he never gave a personal affront, nor did in any manner an injury. But this party spirit, stimulated by such means as above mentioned, is capable of still greater atrocities. What must be the moral disposition, at the time, of that person who, according to the certificate of a respectable inhabitant of this town, was heard, at the late public meeting here, to exclaim, with a bitter curse, in reference to Dr. Morrison, that he should "like to be at the taking out of his heart"! This man passes for a gentleman in the circle of his acquaintance, and we would hope, that now, in his cooler moments, he shudders in reflecting on his own expression; an expression of which probably he would have been incapable, but under the influence of that pestilence which we are deprecating. It appears from the certificate, that he was personally unknown to the Doctor, and that nothing had passed between them to

produce irritation, and therefore the spirit he manifested towards him must have been raised by what he had heard from the Doctor's enemies, and the slanderous representations of him in the papers to which we allude.

And is it to be wondered that men of strong passions and credulous minds, should be roused to feelings of indignation, and acts of violence towards those who, by those writers, are exhibited to public view in appearances of more disgusting deformity than were those of the poor heretics, so called of old, who were led forth to execution decorated with every hideous and frightful object which imagination could invent?

We hope the friends of good government, and order will continue patient, and firm to their purpose, in bringing respectfully to the foot of the Throne, the true state of public affairs, and suffer not His Majesty's Government to be deceived by misrepresentation and artifice. We say this, because we believe the future prosperity & happiness of our country depend upon it.

For the Christian Guardian.

St. Catharines, March 21, 1832.

To the Rev. James Richardson,

My dear Sir,—I arrived in this district on Friday last, and attended the Quarterly Meeting at Lundy's Lane last Saturday and Sunday. On account of a severe cold I took after I left York, I was unfit for taking a part in the exercises of the meeting with much satisfaction or profit.

It was on this (Niagara) circuit that I commenced my labours as an itinerant preacher, seven years ago this spring. The change in the moral aspect of this district since that time is remarkable and most gratifying. For example, there was then one class in the neighbourhood of Lundy's Lane, consisting of about fifty members; now there are nine classes in the same neighbourhood of country, each embracing from 20 to 40 members, and the old class contains upwards of 60 members.

It was on this (Niagara) circuit that I commenced my labours as an itinerant preacher, seven years ago this spring. The change in the moral aspect of this district since that time is remarkable and most gratifying.

The only way to retain any blessing from God to the soul is, to profess and live it. "With the heart a man believeth unto righteousness," with the mouth confession is made unto salvation. "The branch that abideth in the True Vine is pruned that it may bring forth more fruit. EVERY branch that beareth not fruit is taken away and cast into the fire. Reader, art thou a private member of the church, think what God requires of thee, and what thou owest to him. Whether we live, we should live unto the Lord, or whether we die, we should die unto the Lord.

Monday Morning.—Our Quarterly Meeting in this village yesterday and the day before was profitable. Believers were strengthened. Six professed to experience the forgiveness of sins—a number are under awakenings.

In a late number of the London Sun we find the following item, headed, "Clerical interference," which we think speaks pretty well for secular interference on the part of the ministers of the Church of England.

There are considerable changes among the Governors of the West India Islands. His Excellency Governor Maxwell, of St. Kitts is succeeded by General Nicholas, His Excellency Charles Felix Smith has been displaced at Trinidad.

A general fast was ordered by the King of England for the 21st March, on account of the Cholera Morbus.

The enquiry naturally suggests itself, "through what instrumentality, and by what means, has this great work been wrought?"

1. Temperance Societies are considered important and powerful instruments in promoting this great work of moral and religious reformation. I have been informed of probably more than a dozen examples of drunkards becoming members of the Temperance Society, afterwards attending the ministry of the word, and being brought into the glorious liberty of the Gospel; and it has been stated, that the revivals of religion in almost every neighborhood, where they have taken place, have been preceded by the organization of a Temperance Society. I heard a most devoted friend of the Gospel and the Temperance cause declare his full conviction, that Temperance Societies are essential to the spread of pure Christianity. I cannot accede to this proposition in its unqualified extent; but it is certain that Temperance Societies in this District have uniformly been harbingers of revivals and the extraordinary effusions of the Holy Spirit.

2. Protracted or four day Meetings have been special instruments peculiarly owned of God in the promotion of this gracious work. Nearly one dozen protracted meetings have been held in this district within a twelve month. Some of these meetings have continued from 12 to 18 days. Their peculiar excellence appears to consist in their being remarkably adapted to draw the attention of the public to the subject of religion, and by repeated, diversified & faithful developments of the practical truths of the Gospel, to awaken believers to a deep sense of their duty and privilege, and thoughtless persons to a sense of their sinfulness and danger.

Faith is brought into lively exercise, and in proportion to its strength is the interposition of divine power. Every fresh manifestation of supernatural influence tends to increase the faith of believers, to animate them to holy fervour in importunate supplication at a Throne of Grace, to affectionate and active exertion in persuading the unconverted to seek the pearl of great price. It is no unusual thing for 10, 15 and in some cases 30 to be brought into the liberty of sins forgiven at a single meeting. "All things," says the Inspired Word, "are possible to him that believeth." Our Lord says "whosoever ye shall call in my name, believe that ye shall receive, and ye shall have them." A simple implicit belief of these infallible declarations is all that is required on our part to the accomplishment of the wonderful works which we see and hear. Why may we not labour, and pray and believe for the conversion and salvation of hundreds in a congregation as well as of individuals?

3. The manner in which these meetings have been conducted, I conceive, has greatly contributed to the extension of the work. Disorder, has been uniformly discontinued, and the extravagancies of ignorance and unconverted passion have been immediately corrected. Not a particle of enthusiasm appears to have entered into this work, nor to have received the least encouragement from those engaged in conducting the meetings. Penitents have been invited forward to the altar and deliberately talked to, carefully instructed, and then fervently prayed for. The consequence is, that there has not been so much unintelligible noise as I have witnessed on some occasions, but more deep feeling, more holy heart-melting importunity, more ardent (not fiery) and persevering zeal, more settled and prevailing faith, more rational and sound conversions of sinners, and more consistency and permanent building up of believers in their most holy faith. It is a great mistake to identify noise with a revival of the work of God, to confound the kindling of a wild imagination (though connected with sincerity, yet frequently disconnected with consistency of life), with the overflowing effusions of heart-felt and humble piety. An empty waggon makes a much greater noise than one laden with the richest treasures.

4. The faithful preaching of the doctrines of the forgiveness of sins and scriptural holiness of heart and life, appear to be the special and distinguishing means of raising up such a multitude of witnesses to the truth as it is in Jesus. The pious Brantwell says, "preaching a present salvation and praying for present blessings are the best and only means of saving souls." I have never witnessed such a general praying and wrestling, both among preachers and people, for full redemption in the blood of Jesus, as in all the prayer-meetings and social worship that I have attended in these parts. Holiness of heart by the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, is a prominent topic of conversation among the brethren, and I have met with quite a number who, in life and conversation, testify that the "blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin." These glorious doctrines, their Apostolic purity and power, are the life blood of Methodism—they are the alpha & omega of our success—they are the Samson lock of our strength—they are the shield of our Sanctification.

5. A general co-operation with the preachers on the part of the members of the Church, is an interesting feature in these revivals, and an essential instrument in their commencement & extension. The subject has been brought before a Throne of Grace in the closest, the family, classmeeting and prayermeeting; it has been talked of by the way and the fire-side, and the members of the church seem to feel as if each of them had an important labour to perform in the vineyard of the Lord, and that to hide their talent, however small, in a napkin, will expose them to the outer darkness of weeping and gnashing of teeth. The Church of God is no place for idle spectators—woe is pronounced against those who are at ease in Zion. Dr. Watts spoke a general truth when he said

"Satan finds some mischief still, For idle hands to do."

The only way to retain any blessing from God to the soul is, to profess and live it. "With the heart a man believeth unto righteousness," with the mouth confession is made unto salvation. "The branch that abideth in the True Vine is pruned that it may bring forth more fruit. EVERY branch that beareth not fruit is taken away and cast into the fire. Reader, art thou a private member of the church, think what God requires of thee, and what thou owest to him. Whether we live, we should live unto the Lord, or whether we die, we should die unto the Lord.

Monday Morning.—Our Quarterly Meeting in this village yesterday and the day before was profitable. Believers were strengthened. Six professed to experience the forgiveness of sins—a number are under awakenings.

In a late number of the London Sun we find the following item, headed, "Clerical interference," which we think speaks pretty well for secular interference on the part of the ministers of the Church of England.

There are considerable changes among the Governors of the West India Islands. His Excellency Governor Maxwell, of St. Kitts is succeeded by General Nicholas, His Excellency Charles Felix Smith has been displaced at Trinidad.

A general fast was ordered by the King of England for the 21st March, on account of the Cholera Morbus.

The enquiry naturally suggests itself, "through what instrumentality, and by what means, has this great work been wrought?"

1. Temperance Societies are considered important and powerful instruments in promoting this great work of moral and religious reformation. I have been informed of probably more than a dozen examples of drunkards becoming members of the Temperance Society, afterwards attending the ministry of the word, and being brought into the glorious liberty of the Gospel; and it has been stated, that the revivals of religion in almost every neighborhood, where they have taken place, have been preceded by the organization of a Temperance Society. I heard a most devoted friend of the Gospel and the Temperance cause declare his full conviction, that Temperance Societies are essential to the spread of pure Christianity. I cannot accede to this proposition in its unqualified extent; but it is certain that Temperance Societies in this District have uniformly been harbingers of revivals and the extraordinary effusions of the Holy Spirit.

2. Protracted or four day Meetings have been special instruments peculiarly owned of God in the promotion of this gracious work. Nearly one dozen protracted meetings have been held in this district within a twelve month. Some of these meetings have continued from 12 to 18 days. Their peculiar excellence appears to consist in their being remarkably adapted to draw the attention of the public to the subject of religion, and by repeated, diversified & faithful developments of the practical truths of the Gospel, to awaken believers to a deep sense of their duty and privilege, and thoughtless persons to a sense of their sinfulness and danger.

The suspicion is very general throughout the city, that the alarm has been spread through interested motives. In the north of England the number of cases since our last publication has been according to the official reports, 405; the deaths 127—making a total in that part of the kingdom since its commencement of 4452 cases, and 1331 deaths, viz:

Table with 3 columns: Location, Cases, Deaths. Includes Newcastle (835 cases, 294 deaths), North Shields, Hutton, Haddington, Preston, North Berwick, Musselburgh, Hawick, Edinburgh, Glasgow and suburbs.

Total from places where the disease has ceased and from which no returns have been this day received, 2,006 546

Grand Total, 4,442 1,331

Council Office, Whitehall, Feb. 15, 1832.—The Lords of the Council have just received an intimation that the Bishop of London has directed the Clergy of his Diocese in no cases to permit the bodies of persons dying of the Cholera to be carried into the Church for interment.

On the 13th February, the day after the Cholera appeared in London, the attention of the House of Commons was called to the subject. Mr. Thompson, in reply to Mr. Croker, stated that cases of decided Cholera had certainly occurred, and that as the best way of preventing unnecessary alarm, the Government had adopted every possible method to spread correct information on the subject, through the medium of the public journals, &c. &c.

On the same day, a motion by Mr. Courtney, on the production of certain papers with respect to the conduct of Great Britain towards Portugal, was called up. Mr. Courtney charged the government with being partial and unjust towards Portugal; that it had connived at the invasion of that country, and predicting that the consequence would be a general war.

IRELAND. Some discussion had taken place in the House of Commons, respecting the exaction of tithes in Ireland. The Ministers—Mr. Stanley in their behalf—avowed that measures were under consideration for charging the system of supporting the Protestant Clergy in Ireland.

THE SITUATION OF IRELAND is truly deplorable. It will be seen from the following extract that fresh disturbances have broken out.

DUBLIN, Feb. 15.—The Dublin Gazette of last night contains a proclamation under the Peace Preservation Act, declaring fifty-one town lands in the county of Kildare, and the Queen's county to be in a state of disturbance, and requiring an extraordinary establishment of police. I have no doubt that the adoption of similar measures will be rendered necessary in several parts of Ireland; but this is a matter of ordinary occurrence, and certainly does not warrant the city article in the Globe of Monday, which states that there is a rebellion in Ireland, and that 10,000 men have been ordered hither for the purpose of suppressing it.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Alarming state of the Poor in Cork.—On Thursday last the Board of Health, in Cork, laid before the citizens the melancholy results of its hasty census. The proportion of absolute paupers is most frightful on the eye of an expected calamity like the cholera. A few examples will suffice:—St. Paul's Parish.—Total population, 5,039. In this number there are of actual paupers 2,924; quite destitute 524; not in distress 1,620. In this parish only 200 houses pay rates. "St. Nicholas contains 17,000 inhabitants; 12,000 of these are in absolute distress. Many persons are in a state of nudity, without covering of any kind, stretched on the damp ground without blankets, without straw, without covering of any kind."

St. Mary Shannon.—In Boyse-Street dwell 567 inhabitants; 402 of these are in a state of destitution. One of the visitors, Mr. Varian, declared, "no language could enable the wealthy to conceive, without personal observation, the present misery of the poor; and no man can return from visiting their abodes, after having seen their suffering, without feeling a sickness and heaviness of heart."—London Chr. Adv. Jan. 30.

Religious newspaper in Ireland.—Proposals have been issued for the establishment of a religious newspaper at Belfast, in Ireland.

HOLLAND. London, Feb. 15th.—Private Letters from Holland state that such is the activity with which the armaments are carried on, that all vessels not wanted as merchantmen, are equipped as men-of-war.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.—The New Orleans Bee of the 12th, acknowledges the receipt of Vera Cruz papers to the 25th February, inclusive, which is three weeks later than the intelligence brought here by the last advices. The following are the only items of importance; and it will be recollected that they are from St. Anna's own paper, the Concor.

No decisive meeting had yet taken place between the forces of Santa Anna and the troops of the Government; the movements were limited to a few skirmishes. General Santa Anna having been informed that a convoy of money, stores and ammunition, was marching to the enemy's camp, made a rally on the 23rd, with a body of force, 600 strong, and two select companies of infantry. Directing his march towards Santa Fe, he attacked and subdued the convoy. The troops which escorted the stores, passed over to the General's side.

Alvarado, a small seaport below Vera Cruz, has declared in favor of Santa Anna's plan.

JAMAICA. It appears that the report of Earl Belmore being recalled from the Government of Jamaica, is not confirmed. By the packet brig Lawrence, Fowler, arrived last evening from Kingston, Jamaica, we have advised from that place to the 4th instant. Tranquility had been restored, but not until many lives were lost. A gentleman who came passenger, estimates the number of slaves killed at 4000. The report that two Wesleyan Missionaries had been shot by order of a "drum-head court martial," we think must be incorrect, as the papers do not allude to the circumstance.

The Baptist Mission had suffered severely by the conduct of the rioters. The Kingston (Jamaica) Chronicle of the 25th of February contains a notice, signed by six missionaries of this denomination. These gentlemen say— "Having exercised our patience under the lawless rage of those who are alike inimical to the laws of God and

Man, has demolished ten or eleven of our Chapels, and thus destroyed full £16,000 worth of property, belonging to the Baptist Mission in this Island, we deem it high time, on the part of ourselves and our brethren, with whom we are not able at present to confer, to offer the following remarks, with a view to vindicate our characters and repress such disgraceful depredations."

Our Missionaries here, and the Society at Home, have been reviled and calumniated by every species of abuse that ingenuity could invent, or malice promulgate. Every epithet has been employed that could blacken the character or misrepresent the motives both of the Society and their Agents. We have been charged with preaching doctrines of a seditious and dangerous character, and of propagating among the slave population, principles and sentiments tending to disolodience and insubordination. This charge, we flatly deny and call on our accusers for proof. The doctrines we maintain, we are prepared at any proper time, modestly but fearlessly to defend. Not thinking it necessary at present to trouble the public with an extended statement of our belief, nor considering a newspaper the most proper medium for a Confession of Faith, it may suffice to remark, that our religious doctrines, however misrepresented by our enemies, differ nothing from those contained in the authorized composition of the established Church; nor, as they regard the present question, from those of any other body of true Christians.

The Colonial Assembly met on the 23rd ulto. Mr. Beaumont a member of the Legislature had rendered himself very obnoxious for "supporting the English ministers." On the 29th in the course of debate, Mr. B. remarked that the insurrection had been caused by the influence of slaves in places of trust, and "in some measure from the hardships under which the slaves labored"—that "the Sectarians were in no way connected with it." This speech was interrupted by hisses and cries, and the Speaker was for a time unable to restore order.

ICERIS. We copy from the Examiner, an account of a meeting in Lunark. We have been informed that the meeting was rather thinly attended, notwithstanding it was held in a CHURCH! What will Sir John say to this, after the lecture given to the Methodists, because a political meeting was once held in one of their Chapels? Will he forward a political address got up in such a place.—Brookly Recorder.

Flood in the West.—The Frankfort, Ken. Commentator states that some gentlemen who had arrived there from New Orleans, counted 58 houses, which they supposed floating down the Ohio, besides which they supposed they must have passed many in the night which they did not see. At Madison, Indiana, the water rose 89 feet, and the Styx, which had since arrived at Frankfort, passed through the front street in Madison, passing the door of the hotel. Lawrenceburgh was wholly inundated. Several dead bodies had been found in floating houses. A living child was found floating in a cradle, was taken up, and is doing well at Cincinnati.

The immediate deaths by the late flood at Cincinnati are believed to be two, Messrs. John Harding and Wm. Ausbrook, worthy men, who were endeavouring to keep the water out of a cellar of Mr. Wm. Tilt, when the back wall gave way and filled the cellar with water.

England is conspicuous for palaces and poor houses—she has more palaces and poor houses than any other country in the world. The repairs of Windsor castle cost about five millions of dollars, and those of Buckingham house about three millions of dollars more—and these extensive repairs were both going on at the same time for the use of the late king.

Newspapers.—According to a statement prepared for William's Annual Register, there are 258 newspapers, of one kind and another, in the State of New-York. 64 of which are in the city. Of these last, 13 are daily, 12 semi-weekly, 33 weekly, 3 semi-monthly, and three monthly. Aggregate issues in the city, 5,623,899 sheets per annum; in other parts of the State 5,400,000; Total, 16,023,900. Amount of subscriptions for the whole number, about \$700,000 per annum.—Ch. Watchman.

A FOUR DAY MEETING will be held by the Episcopal Methodists in this Town, to commence on Friday evening the 20th instant at 7 P. M.—We invite our friends on the adjoining circuits, particularly the preachers, to attend, if possible.

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending April 4. A. Jones, J. A. Keeler, G. Whitehead, C. R. Allison, T. Bevit & D. McMullen, J. Knowlton, T. Demoreat, J. Elliott, W. Griffin.

MARRIED. At Hamilton, on Tuesday the 29th, by the Rev. Mr. Marsh, Mr. George Washington Alderman, to Miss Adeline Maria Sharps. By the Rev. William Mann, on the 7th ult. Mr. Hiram Hubbard to Miss Rebecca McCarty, both of Elizabethtown.—On the 12th ult. Samuel Stock, Jr. to Miss Tarquin Smith, both of August.—On the 15th, John Booth, Esq. to Miss Rebecca Howland, both of Elizabethtown.

DIED. On Friday night last, in Ardena, Miss Mary Whitney, widow of the late David Whitney, aged about 45. At Prospect, on Thursday morning last, Roena, infant daughter of Mr. Gully Kenyon, aged about 4 months. At Stonestead, L. C. on Sunday the 4th inst. after a protracted and painful illness, which she bore with entire submission to the divine will, Miss Fisker, wife of the Rev. John Hisek, Wesleyan Missionary, aged 74 years on the day of her death.

£2,500 Wanted. THE above Sum is wanted for six or eight years, on which the interest will be paid yearly. Very valuable fast Estate will be given in security. For description of property, and other information, refer to this office. April 4th, 1832. 1254f

FORWARDING. THE Subscribers have rented from the Hon. Charles Jones his large and convenient YELLOW STORE at this place, where they will be prepared, at the opening of the Navigation, to RECEIVE and FORWARD PRODUCE to Montreal, on the most favorable terms.

They have also taken convenient STORES at Montreal, where they will be in readiness to RECEIVE and TRANSPORT MERCHANDIZE of every description, without delay, to any part of Upper Canada. Their Boats will be new, and navigated by sober and experienced men. Respectfully soliciting a share of public patronage, they pledge their best exertions to merit it. W. L. WHITING & Co. Brockville, March 20, 1832. 125.5w

TO DELINQUENTS. IT is verily to be dunned, and it is painful to be obliged to dun, but necessity compels it. Many individuals have been indebted to the subscriber since 1823, and several for the first volume of the Canadian Watchman. The sums, from each, are comparatively small, but in the aggregate, if they could be realized, would prove an essential benefit; and for the want of them, he suffers severely, both in credit and property; and every individual owing him a sixpence, by withholding it is contributing to his embarrassment, and perhaps to his failure in business. Several are not only indebted for their subscriptions; but for cash actually advanced for the postage on their papers. As this doing as they would be done by.—In fact, the want of punctuality on the part of those indebted to him, is one of the greatest "grievances" of which he has to complain. He, therefore, most earnestly entreats all who are in arrears, previous to the first of January, 1832 to make immediate payment, either in himself or his agents. STEPHEN MILES. Prescott, March 22, 1832.

FARM TO RENT.—Lot number 3 in the 5th Concession of Scarborough containing 50 Acres will be rented to a good tenant for five years, and possession given in about one month from this date. The farm is about 20 acres of improved land, a good House and barn, and an excellent well of water on the farm. Apply to the Subscriber on Yonge Street, DANIEL FARAGHAR, Yonge Street, March 14th, 1832. 1224w

CLERGY RESERVES. Commissioners of Crown Lands' Office } York, 1st February, 1832. } PROPOSALS for the purchase of Clergy Reserves having already been received at this office, for a greater quantity than are authorized 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 otherwise.

PETER ROBINSON, Commissioner of Crown Lands. 117.4f. Receiver General's Office, } York, 14th March, 1832. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the undersigned Acts, passed at the last Session of Provincial Parliament, Sealed Tenders for the following Loans, on the Credit of Government Debentures, will be received at this Office until Tuesday the 11th April next, viz: For £3,000,000 under that entitled "An Act to authorize a Loan to the President Directors, and Company, of the Cobourg Harbour," and— For £2,000,000 under that entitled "An Act to authorize a Loan to the President Directors, and Company, of the Port Hope Harbour and Wharf Company."

The tender must specify the lowest rate of interest at which the party may be desirous to obtain such Debenture, and must be endorsed "Tender for Loan." No Tender will be received for a less sum than Seventy-five pounds. JOHN H. DUNN His Majesty's Receiver General. 123.4w. Office of the Cobourg Harbour } Company, 1st March, 1832. }

THE Directors of the Cobourg Harbour Company are desirous of entering into contracts for the formation of a substantial breakwater in front of the harbour. Engineers and other persons who are willing to contract for a work of this nature are invited to examine the Harbour and offer an estimate of their terms. Application must be made on or before the first day of May next, at this office. By order of the Directors, (Signed) GEORGE M. BOSWELL, Secretary. 123.2w.

To Parents and Guardians. W. WARD, RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of York that he will open a PREPARATORY COLLEGIATE SCHOOL on MONDAY next, 2nd of APRIL; having taken the School House in which Mr. Thomson now teaches, who retires on mercantile pursuits. The parents of children who have patronized Mr. Thomson, will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity, as a relaxation in study, will shortly eradicate from the youthful minds the impressions and acquisitions partly attained. N. B.—The School will be conducted on the same principle as heretofore, and terms the same. Mrs. W. will instruct young Ladies in needle work. The School is next door to Magregor's Turning Shop, and rear of Scantling's a Saloon. York, March 27th, 1832. 124—3w.

STEAM BOAT HOTEL. IN consequence of the decease of the late proprietor, Mr. Uick Howard, this extensive and commodious establishment will be let, and immediate possession given. The establishment is so well fitted that it needs no comment. Apply to the subscribers. N. B. All persons having demands against the above estate are requested to furnish their accounts duly authenticated. And those indebted to it by note of hand or book account, are requested to make immediate payment of the same to the subscribers, who alone are authorized by law to receive the same. FRANCIS COLLINS, { Executors CHARLES BAKER, } York, March 17, 1832. 123

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late A. L. Thomas Stogell, are hereby requested to make immediate payment of the same to Joseph Easton (one door west of James E. Small's Office, King-street) one of the executors; and all persons having claims against the Estate are requested to present their accounts, duly authenticated, to the same. Wm. P. PATRICK, { Executors JOSEPH EASTON, } RHODA STOYELL, { Executrix. } York, March 22nd 1832. 123.4w.

J. W. BRENT & Co. Druggists and Apothecaries, NO 3 COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, KING STREET YORK. HAVE on hand an extensive assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c. &c. which they offer for sale, wholesale and Retail on reasonable terms. DYE STUFFS, Logwood, Cam. Brazil, and Nicaragua Wood, Madder Fustic; Press, Papers, and Tassar Hooks. J. W. BRENT, & Co. 119.4f King-Street.

SHAKERS' GARDEN SEEDS. RECEIVED direct from New Lebanon, warranted of the growth of 1831 to be had either by wholesale, or retail of E. LESSLIE & SONS, Agents for the Society. York, 23th Feb. 1832. 123

STORM'S CELEBRATED MACCOBOY SNUFF, for sale by J. W. BRENT, & Co. 119.4f King-Street.

FRESH CLOVER SEED, for sale by E. LESSLIE & SONS, York, 23th Feb. 1832. 123

COALS & COLOURS, for sale by J. W. BRENT & Co. 119.4f King-Street.

JAMES M. STRANGE is now opening an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, HABERDASHERY, &c. and an assortment of children's Beaver Hats & Bonnets, which he will sell at unusually low prices. York, King-Street, 7th Decr. 1831. 103

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE on Lot-street, West of the Swan Inn. A two story BRICK HOUSE, 40 feet front by 28 deep, with two Cellar Kitchens, a Gate-way, and Well of water. The above subscribed house will be finished, in the best style, by the first of May, for any gentlemen who may purchase it. For particulars apply to the subscriber on this premises. JOHN MILLS. York March 23, 1832. 1244f

JOHN MILLS begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of York and its vicinity for past favors, and informs them that he has removed to King-street, near the corner of Yonge-street, where he keeps constantly on hand, wholesale and retail, a general assortment of his own manufacture, and makes to order on the shortest notice. He also keeps on hand a variety of FUR CAPS. N. B. The highest price given for all kind of Furs. York, Nov. 4th, 1831. 1024f

From the Imperial Magazine, for January 1832. LINES ON THE CHOLERA MORBUS.

"When thy judgments are in the earth, the inhabitants of the world will shrink in terror."—Isa. xlv. 19. Vengeful is the Lord's right arm, Jealous is the God of heaven, Filling kingdoms with alarm, When to judgment he is driven, What being can His wrath withstand? What power can resist His might? The Isles are atoms in His hand, The Earth's a dew-drop in His sight. Europe now has felt the scourge, Long to Asia confined, Spreading like a rapid surge, Driven by the tempest wind, Walks the pestilence at night, Wastes the ruin at noon-day, Swiftly flies the poisonous blight, Scattering death and wild dismay. Russia of her children falls, Deep in agony and woe; Slaughter'd Hungary bewails Myriad's of her sons laid low; Poland by the mightier wasted, Writhe beneath the sickening foe; Austria the cup has tasted, Germany and Holland too. O ye nations, take the warning, Deep in ignorance entomb'd, Let these lesser judgments scorning, Ye be totally consumed. The prophet of the East must fall, And Babylon her sorceries cease, Ere gospel light is seen by all, Ere Jesus' scepter's sway'd in peace. Britons, see th' avenging sword, Waving o'er your guilty land, Waiting but Jehovah's word, To fulfil His high command; Let a solemn fast be made, Let a mighty cry be heard, And, as Nineveh was sav'd, So may England be preserv'd. May some pleading Abraham, For the land be found to sue, Asking that the great I Am Would spare it for the righteous few. Hasten then, Christians, to His throne, Pour your supplications there, God will your entreaties own, God still lives, to answer prayer. Margate, Nov. 10, 1831. J. P. C.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ON THE INTESTATE ESTATE BILL.

"The lapse of nearly two centuries had seemed only to confirm the view taken of this leading principle in the English Law of descent by the great and good Sir Matthew Hale, who expresses himself thus eloquently in his History of the Common Law of England, (speaking of the time when lands were partible)— "This equal division of inheritances among all the children was found to be very inconvenient, for, first, it weakened the strength of the kingdom, for by frequent parceling and subdividing of inheritances, in process of time they became so divided and crumbled that there were few persons of able estates left to undergo public charges and offices. "Second—It did by degrees bring the inhabitants to a low kind of country living, and families were broken, and the younger sons, which had they not had these little parcels of land to apply themselves to, would have taken themselves to trade, or to civil or military or ecclesiastical employments; neglecting those opportunities, wholly applied themselves to these small divisions of lands, whereby they neglected the opportunity of greater advantage of enriching themselves and the kingdom. "It would be tedious to advert to the many convincing arguments which have been advanced in very modern times, and by public writers in England, (whose views of political questions were in other respects widely different) tending to prove the evils of an equal partibility of real estate; and illustrating their position by reference to other countries, and by comparison of the past and present state of some parts of Europe, in which a different system in this respect has obtained at different times. The Quarterly and Edinburgh Reviews, the leading literary and political Journals of the day, are not at variance on this interesting question; on the contrary, both are equally strenuous in enforcing the superior advantages of the Law of England in this very particular; both candidly appreciate and equally exult in their enjoyment of the very system of descent which this Bill now before us would wholly destroy. It is affirmed that in those parts of Scotland in which Freeholds are split into the smallest parcels, the state of Agriculture is inferior to that which prevails in other parts; and reasons are given why such effects must follow, that appear to us incontrovertible. Most intelligent travellers who have recently visited Normandy, and other parts of France, and travellers whose political tenets were strongly of the least bigotted cast, have painted in various colours the disadvantages daily becoming more striking of their modern adoption of the law of partibility. If the evils of this minute subdivision of real property have not been seriously or generally felt in the Republic near us, they have yet been perceived, and their effects described as visible in some of the oldest States; and it has been remarked that the effects of such minute subdivisions of Land upon Agriculture, and upon the general condition of society, is in a great measure averted at present by the peculiar condition of that immense country, which still presents a boundless space for emigration. "Your Committee are aware that in the County of Kent, in England, the Gavel kind tenure still subsists, which directs the descent of real property to the male heirs in equal proportions, and that in some other Counties in England, though to an extent exceedingly limited, the Law of Primogeniture is excluded by ancient customs applying to particular estates. But, although in Kent the law of Gavel kind is, properly speaking, the general rule, it is by no means general in its application. The proprietors of the principal estates have carefully guarded against the distribution of them, by settlements and devises; and with respect to a great proportion of the lands they have been at some time or other disguised by Acts of Parliament, passed upon the petition of the proprietors. Still the existence of such a custom in any part of England is felt as an inconvenience, that should be remedied, and although it applies so very partially, that it can have little or no effect upon the general state of things, yet the abolition of it is thought to be an object worthy of the attention of the Nation. Accordingly the Commissioners above referred to have, with that view directed their enquiries very minutely to this Gavel kind tenure, and the information they have elicited displays the inconvenience of such a partition of Real Estate. "One witness states that he has known it to be necessary to procure the concurrence of forty heirs in order to make a title, and another states that he has known Estates so divided in consequence of the Gavel kind tenure, that it came in one instance to the half of a seventy second, and the title was amazingly complicated; and that he had another instance in his professional practice when there were twenty-nine parties interested in property worth about three hundred pounds. "It is obvious, that whatever inconveniences of this description have arisen from the Gavel kind tenure, in Kent, must, upon the ordinary principles of calculation, be generally doubled in this Province under such a law as that now referred to; for Gavel kind directs a partition amongst the male heirs only, while this Bill would make lands distributable among all the children, or collateral kindred, both male and female, thereby, it must be presumed, generally doubling the number of shares into which the freehold would be divided. This difference, together with the application of the Statute 5th Geo. 2nd, Chap. 7, to this Province, must inevitably make the adoption of the proposed system of tenure here produce more numerous and perplexing inconveniences, than can follow from the Gavel kind tenure in Kent. And while in England they are at this day, after centuries of experience, studying to relieve themselves wholly from the evil of partibility of estates, by abolishing ancient usages which have prevailed only partially, and which from their antiquity are probably preferred by the people who have grown up under them, it would seem strange that we should proceed by one fixed and irrevocable Act to impose upon our

peers in their fullest extent, and indeed in greater degree, all those difficulties and disadvantages from which our fellow subjects in the Mother Country are endeavouring to escape.

"The injurious effects of such a measure in a public point of view would be found, from the manner in which this Province has been settled, to apply to an embarrassing extent within a very short period.

"In Kent, where Gavel kind prevails the most, the freehold of the soil is not, as in this Province, vested in almost every Farmer who cultivates the ground. In England and Scotland the lands are generally held in large estates by noblemen, or other great proprietors, who are careful to prevent by settlements and entails their being split into small parcels; and if this care were not used, and several such proprietors were to die in succession without making a Will, it would take generations before the property would be reduced by subdivision to such small portions as to produce the mischief that would arise here almost instantly. In Upper Canada the greater bulk of the lands are held in separate freeholds of two hundred acres, or one hundred acres. Since the year 1816, great numbers have received gratuitous grants of fifty acres each. Now it is to be considered that besides the undoubted fact that the proprietors of single farms of two hundred acres, or less, form by far the greater proportion of our agricultural population; it is also certain, for other reasons, that of those who die intestate, and to whose estates this Bill would apply, infinitely the greater number will be persons having a single freehold property of one or two hundred acres.

"The proprietor of many and large estates is generally found sufficiently provident to dispose of them by Will, which in this Province every person may do as he pleases. He is more impressed with the importance of leaving a Will, because he has more to dispose of, and he is generally more conversant in business. The proprietors of single lots, on the contrary, are seldom so attentive and provident, they are more frequently without the education that might enable them to make their Will, & when they do attempt it, their Wills are frequently invalid, from their unacquaintance with those forms and solemnities which the law has deemed prudent to prescribe. In addition to this, they are from their parents more exposed to casualties leading to sudden death, and they frequently die under circumstances and in situations that render it impossible for them to procure the assistance and advice they require. From these causes it happens that the number of cases in which Wills are made by the people of this Province is exceedingly small in proportion; so much so, that in the District of Bathurst, containing many thousand inhabitants, we have heard that it was some years before the Surrogate Judge had a single Will brought to him, and we have no doubt that we are much within the truth when we suppose, that five proprietors of single lots die intestate for one that makes a valid Will. It is therefore to be borne in mind that it is with respect to those persons who compose the great mass of our population that the provisions of this Bill would take effect, the proprietors of large estates being less numerous and less likely to die intestate. Then it is to be considered how such a system would operate when applied to the medium case of the proprietor of one hundred acres, of whom there are many thousands, and of which description of settlers indeed some whole Townships are almost exclusively composed.

"We will suppose, first, a case more unfavourable than the average, but still by no means an extreme case, or one not likely to occur. The owner of one hundred acres dies without a Will, leaving seven children, some of them minors, and the two youngest under six years of age, having had also another Son or Daughter who married, and died, leaving four Children. By this Act the one hundred acres which, while undivided, supported the whole family in comfort, would be split into eight shares of twelve acres and a half each, and one of these shares into four lesser portions of three acres and one-eighth each. Then the Widow's claim to dower, when there was a Widow, would in fact leave but two-thirds to be divided instead of the whole; and how this lot is to be cut up so as to give to each a proper share of the few acres of wood, at one end of it, and access to his portion, and making due allowances for inequality of soil and other natural differences, and giving to each a sufficiency of rail timber, must be determined by the three Freeholders according to one of the clauses of this Bill; and before this division has been made perhaps one of the children dies, and his portion, (if the Mother be not living) is to be equally divided among his brothers and sisters; his twelve and a half acres into six equal parts. If the estate owes debts of thirty pounds or forty pounds, no one child has a sufficient interest in the land to justify his paying them, or to enable him to pay them; and in its subdivided state, with half the proprietors minors, nothing could be raised upon the credit of the property, execution goes against such of the heirs as are of age, the creditor being delayed in his remedy against the others; the one or two shares of those who are the eldest, and best able to support the younger children are taken wholly from them; they must console themselves with the reflection that, if they can manage to live till all their brothers and sisters come of age they can immediately prosecute them in actions at Law, under the provision in the last clause of this Bill, and drive them in their turn from the paternal property, on which all might have grown up in independence and comfort, if the estate had been suffered to remain undivided. It may be said that some of the children must say of the others, but when all may wish to avoid selling, and none are able to buy, although efforts of this kind may be made, and may greatly disturb the harmony of families, by introducing quarrels and litigation, it will seldom be found an effectual remedy. When the Father, who owned the lot, had perhaps not yet paid for it, and died poor, whence are his children to have at once the power of purchasing?—the eldest might be able to buy but the youngest being infirm could not sell—the eldest again might be willing to sell, but the others wholly incapable of buying. No stranger could become the purchaser of the whole estate for the benefit of all, because, so long as any child is under age no title can be made; and when the shares go to collateral kindred, it may be necessary in a country settled as this has been, to hunt about the world for them; besides it is found in other countries to be the natural effects of such a system that there is no disposition to sell, but all cling to the wretched fraction of a freehold so long as it will afford them a bare subsistence, and become an inferior race of Farmers, and ultimately a degraded and dependant population.

"An adequate capital is not employed in Agriculture, and cannot be under such circumstances, for no person has individually a sufficient interest at stake, and hence it is that it is felt and assumed in England that to make real estates partible would tend to the depression of Agriculture. "But the inconvenience of this minute subdivision happens it is to be remembered in the first generation, and on the first occasion of Intestacy. What would be the case of the one hundred acre lot, when the greater part of the proprietors of the twelve and a half acres shall in their turn die intestate, leaving their portions to be divided again into six or eight shares, some burdened with dower, and others with tenancy, by the courtesy?—And what kind of Agricultural population should we have after one of the fifty acre grants has passed through two such descents? It would soon be nearly as impossible to collect the scattered fragments of interest in the estate, and to make a perfect title to it, as it would to gather chaff that had been scattered to the winds.

"There are not wanting instances in this Province which tend to illustrate this certain inconvenience, for though it cannot occur in cases of Intestacy under our Law as it now exists, yet from injudicious disposition of property by Will, it has now and then happened that the interest of an estate has been so subdivided, that either from the difficulty of finding some of the heirs, or from their disagreement among themselves, a property which in the hands of one or two proprietors would have been useful to the community, has lain for years unproductive to the State, and doing good to no one; that cannot in our opinion be a desirable measure, which must multiply these cases of inconvenience. We are aware it may be said that all these dreaded evils may be avoided by the simple process of making a Will; but in the first place the making a Will in regard to real estate is not a simple process, and in the next place if it were ever so simple, it is nevertheless certain to be neglected in thousands of instances; all experience shows this; and indeed were it otherwise, then this Bill now in question would become a matter of no importance, because it may with the same reason be said that all who dislike the principles of primogeniture can easily prevent its application by making a Will, and giving to each child five or ten acres of land if he preferred such a distribution.

"The truth obviously is, that neither the Law of England, nor any law that can be passed there or here, can make exactly such a disposition of the real estate of an In-

testate, as he would himself have made, if he had used the privilege which the law gives him of making a Will.

"The number of Acres he possessed, the ages, number, and moral character of his Children, the manner in which some of them had been already advanced by him—and numberless other circumstances which the Law cannot anticipate, or provide for, would lead every testator to depart, more or less from any general rule that, the ingenuity of man could lay down. It is impossible that a Law can be framed that would suit the inclinations of every proprietor, or meet the circumstances of every family; all that can be done is to approximate, and to lay down such a rule as being most consistent with the welfare of the State, and the general good of Society, will be likely to suit in the greatest number of cases, leaving it incumbent upon parents and others, when they may wish to make their case an exception to the general rule, to take the ordinary means for that purpose.

"Whether the distribution which this Bill would occasion in cases of Intestacy is such as the proprietor of a single Lot of Land would think it judicious to make, may be seen by referring to the Surrogate Offices in the several Districts, where so much doubt whether many Wills are to be found dividing a lot of one hundred, or even two hundred Acres, in equal proportions among six or eight children. On the contrary, it will, we are convinced, be discovered by such a search, that the more ordinary course is to leave the homestead in possession of one member of the family, charging him with payments to be made to his brothers and sisters. By such a disposition of the property the evils we have stated are avoided, and the several members of the family are more conveniently provided for.

"However plausible may appear the general reasoning in favour of an equal division of Real Property, and however easy it may be to gain from the greater number of owners a hasty assent to a measure of this description, for want of reflecting sufficiently upon its consequences, we are persuaded it will be found that when the proprietor of a single farm comes to act, and to exercise his judgment in his own particular case, he rarely, if ever, divides his one hundred Acres into eight or ten parts.

PROSPECTUS of a Weekly Newspaper, to be printed at Cobourg, and called THE REFORMER.

EDITED BY JAMES RADCLIFFE. Established for the diffusion of Political Intelligence, and advancing Agriculture, Commerce, Domestic Manufactures, Religion, and Science in general. The advantages of a public free Press, properly conducted, and employed in the defence of popular rights, have been so long acknowledged, and are so well understood, that any additional testimony is scarcely requisite. It is the boasted palladium of our liberties and rights; the protector of good Government, and the guardian and friend of every free institution. Intimately blended with the existence, and necessary to the prosperity of every free state, as it serves to define and defend the mutual obligations by which the social compact is held together. When a free press is patronized, the Arts flourish, and Science pours forth all her treasures around us. Ignorance, superstition, and tyranny, shrink and retire before it. In the enjoyment of this blessing, the people can neither be misguided or misgoverned long. The disclosure of abuse and wrong is but the first step to their redress. A reference to the history of every free government in both Hemispheres, will sufficiently confirm the truth of these facts.

"The name given to this paper will shew its leading design. It will advocate reform in the Constitution, and in the various branches of Colonial Administration. Our opinions will respond to those of His Majesty; our tenets will be the test of our loyalty; and the measures of His Administration, will be those we shall espouse and defend. By this course, it will appear whether the advocates of reform are to be ranked among the loyal or the disaffected.

"A Government, which secures to the people its full share of influence in the administration of affairs; which maintains an effectual check and control over its Executive; and which is exercised for the good of the people; that Government is a good one; and such the Government of Upper Canada ought to be; and to render it such, will be the prime object of our humble endeavors.

"The want of such a paper as the REFORMER has long been felt and loudly called for in the District of New-Castle. In this paper, both public men and public measures will find a vigilant observer; and every civil and ecclesiastical claim will be scrutinized with fidelity. This course is always salutary; but pre-eminently so at the present crisis, when every effort is used, and every engine set at work, which interest or artifice can employ, to aggrandize a selected few at the expense of the many.

"Taught by the examples of History, and following the counsels of the wisest Legislators and Patriots of ancient and modern times—The Reformer will strenuously resist every attempt to distinguish, by immunities and privileges, one religious sect, or more than one, as dangerous, mischievous, and impolitic. Christianity, in our opinion, requires neither secular influence nor secular aid; resting on the basis of eternal truth, it claims the right to promulgate its doctrines, and as its no higher commendation than the useful and exemplary lives of its professors. Equal right and equal protection, is all a State should grant; and less than this it may not withhold, without paramount treason against the Laws of God and the indefeasible rights of man.

"The columns of the Reformer will furnish the earliest and amplest Foreign Intelligence. This department will not be the least interesting to an emigrant people, whose early recollections and associations are dear to them the Country of their birth and the beloved home of their fathers. Every event connected with the mighty struggle for reform, against the encroachments of an overgrown aristocracy in the mother country; and all the evils of its unwieldy and expensive Religious Establishment, will be fully and faithfully communicated.

"A dutiful attachment to the person of His Majesty; a veneration for the Constitution, and submission to the Laws of Great Britain will be warmly pressed upon our readers; and the superior advantages resulting to this Province from a permanent connexion with the Parent State will be advocated and form one leading design in this publication.

"In Upper Canada, and in this District especially, the prospects of general improvement are opening around us, and present a scene so cheering, that every attempt to carry it forward, in its career of successful industry and enterprise, will be among the most delightful parts of our editorial exertions. The field is vast, and its resources unlimited. A genial atmosphere, a grateful soil, abundant springs, navigable waters, improving commerce, and a growing population, distinguished alike for industry and love of independence; all warrant the delightful anticipation of a widely extending and a prosperous country.

"All articles calculated to advance our Agricultural, Commercial, and Manufacturing interests, will be carefully and regularly published. To promote domestic comfort, based on domestic economy, and the practice of religion in the discharge of every relative duty, will form not the least valuable part of our endeavors.

"The REFORMER will abstain from all interference with the peculiar tenets by which the several religious bodies in this Province are distinguished. The utmost deference will be paid to the right of private judgment, as inalienable in every man, inherent in his nature, and uncontrollable by any earthly authority whatever. This right will neither be questioned or disturbed, and as unanimity cannot be obtained, the spirit and the practice of universal charity will be inculcated.

"We are not undesirable to the difficulties and responsibilities of our undertaking. Fully aware of the widely differing opinions float on questions of general policy, and the various claims which are advanced on the one

hand, and resisted on the other; it will be our fixed determination to steer wide of all irritating and offensive personalities: it will be, not to provoke, but to conciliate; not to augment the number of our enemies, but to enlarge the circle of our friends and the friends of good Government, that our labors will be devoted. Vulgar and abusive epithets are not the weapons we shall wield: they cannot serve, but rather injure the cause we defend; nor are we ambitious of entering the lists with those antagonists, whose strength lies not in argument but in invective. But if we should be rudely assailed—should our intentions be misrepresented, our opponents may find that we shall neither tamely nor quietly submit to be thus attacked; but with the firmness and the temper which a righteous cause never fails to inspire, we shall throw back their reproaches and leave the decision to the justice and good sense of an impartial and discerning public.

CONDITIONS. The Reformer will be printed on a large sheet, with entirely new type. The price will be 12s. 6d. in advance, or in one month from its issue; 15s. at six months, or 17s. 6d. in twelve months. It is expected that the first number will appear about one month from this date. COBOURG, March 21st, 1832.

ALMANACK FOR 1832. THE CHRISTIAN REMEMBRANCER—a handsome pocket volume of 135 pages, elegantly printed—price 10d. each or 9s. per dozen. E. LESSLIE & SONS, 122 G York, March 13th, 1832.

FOR SALE. A VALUABLE FARM, of about 150 acres, watered by a beautiful creek, an excellent well, together with commodious Framed Buildings and a large Orchard of large sized trees, among which is a large assortment of the best grafted-fruit. The said Farm lies in West Flamboro', on the mountain, north of Dundas village, and in plain sight of the higher grounds of Ancaster, &c.; being the property of the late John Morden. For further information apply to Mr. John Keagy of West Flamboro'. RALPH MORDEN, } W. S. MORDEN, } Executors. JOHN MORDEN, } 123 Gw. London, March 16th, 1832.

NOTICE is hereby given, that persons having claims against the Estate of the late Wm. MOORE, are requested to furnish the same as soon as possible, and those persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle the amount with Mr. Cha's. Stobey, who is authorized to receive the same. Accounts remaining unpaid after the First of June next, will be handed over to a lawyer for collection. Also, persons handling in the amount of their accounts to Mr. Charles Hunt, of the firm of Hamilton and Hunt, will be thankfully received and acknowledged by ELIZA MOORE, Administratrix. York, March 5th, 1832. 121 G

CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED. The friends and customers of the late Wm. MOORE, Apothecary &c., and the Public in general are respectfully informed that the business will be carried on under the name of HAMILTON & HUNT. In soliciting a continuance of the patronage of the Medical Gentlemen and the public (which was so liberally extended to the late Wm. Moore since his commencing business here in 1829) the subscribers pledge themselves to endeavour to merit the same by persevering in the same course by which it was obtained; by keeping none but genuine Articles, and by prompt attention to any commands with which they may be favoured. Their medicines are exclusively of English importation (tho' the well known House of J. Beckett & Co. Montreal). The Apothecary and compounding department will be conducted by Mr. Hamilton Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, whose experience in the business for 14 years will, he trusts, entitle him to the confidence of those who may require Prescriptions or family receipts carefully prepared. W. P. HAMILTON, CHARLES HUNT, 119 G York, 14th Feb'y, 1832.

WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT IN YORK. THE Subscribers beg to intimate to the merchants and dealers of Upper Canada that they have made arrangements to open a wholesale dry goods establishment at York on the 1st May next in connection with and under the same firm as their house in Montreal. They expect by the earliest spring arrivals, a complete assortment of Cotton, Linen, Woolen and Silk Goods British and Foreign, which they will sell at Montreal prices. WM GUILD, Jr. & Co. 123 G. Montreal, 16th Feb. 1832.

Wholesale and Retail Store; In the House lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Russell, on the corner of Yonge and Lot Streets, YORK. KING BARTON takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened a Store in the above place. He has a large and well selected assortment of Cloths, Floussings, Blankets and Flannels, red, white, &c.; Bombazines; Bombazines; Lace; a variety of Winter Shawls; fine rich doos of different kinds; Shirting; Grey and Printed Calicoes; Muscans, Merinos, Marsellos, Quills, Baby Velvet, Gros de Naples; black and colored Peterburgs, of the best description for top Coats; a large assortment of ready made Clothes; Hats, and Caps of all kinds, from 2 to 40s. Very fine Linen Shirts, made in the best style; Guernsey Frocks, Hosiery, Mitts, Woolen, Dog Skin, and Fur-Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c. Having imported a great part of the above Goods, and purchased them in the lowest market, he doubts not but he will be able to sell on terms highly satisfactory to such as may call to purchase. No second price. Nov. 10th, 1831. 161 G

READY MADE CLOTHING, Dry Goods, &c. WILLIAM LAWSON returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencement in business; and informs them, that he has now on hand an extensive assortment of Ready made Clothing, all made up in his own Shop, and in the best style of workmanship; Also, Cloths, Vestings, Fustians, Bombazines; Norwich Grapes, Merinos, Bombazines, Flannels, Blankets, Carpets, Calicoes, Cottons, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Muslins, Lace, Ribbons; Gentlemen's Hats, a superior article direct from England; Ladies' Beaver, Lohorn, Straw, and Velvet Bonnets; small Wares, and a variety of other articles—all which he will sell at extremely low prices, at his Brick Store, South side King-Street, nearly opposite the Gaol. York, Decr. 19th, 1831. 110 G

NEW GOODS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. J. R. ARMSTRONG respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public in general, that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, among which is a very extensive assortment of Superfine, Fine, and Common Broad Cloth, Cassimeres, Fustians, and Forest Cloths, together with a large and general supply of other reasonable Goods. As a part of the above are of his own Importation, and were carefully selected and purchased at the Manufactories in England for Cash, they will be sold unusually low, either at wholesale or retail, for ready money. Please call and examine for yourselves. York, 18th Nov. 1831. 106 G

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c. THE Subscribers have for Sale the following School Books, being the manufacture of Upper Canada, viz.—Canadian Primer, Reading Made Easy, Mavor's Spelling Book, Webster's do., New Testament, English Reader, Murray's Grammar; Also, Writing, Printing, and Wrapping PAPER. N. B. Country Merchants and Schools furnished with Books, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Paper. RAGS taken in payment. EASTWOOD & SKINNER, York Paper Mill, Nov. 16, 1832. 105.

Notary Public, Auctioneer, and Land Agency Office.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has removed his office to the village of Darlington Mills, in the Township of Darlington, where conveying and writings of all descriptions are done as usual, with neatness, correctness, and despatch, and he wishes to impress on the public mind that so serious a thing as conveying, should be entrusted to none but those who are legally appointed for that purpose; he will pay the greatest attention to the interest and commands of his employers in the Auction line, and attend to sales in any part of the Newcastle District, or the townships of Whitley and Pickering, in the Home District; for the accommodation of the public, he will have two public sales of Land at his office on the first Monday of July and January in each year. Deeds for land sold through this Agency, forwarded with the payment to Grantors for their signatures, without the trouble and great expense of personal attendance. Arrears of Assessment may be paid through the medium of this office; correct information given respecting the soil, timber and water, nearest distance from travelled road and mill, present value and remarks on the probable rise in value. Lots intended for disposal, with a description of the same, forwarded to the subscriber's care will meet with due attention. His commission and other charges will be such as his employers will consider moderate. Letters post paid and marked with red ink "Land Affairs," enclosing T. Gd. for incidental expenses, will be immediately attended to. J. SCOTT, 118 1/2 Darlington, Feb. 6th, 1832.

LOOKING GLASSES, PRINTS &c. &c. King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Gilder, &c. Respectfully returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favoured since his commencement in business, and hopes by unremitting attention to business and a sincere desire to please, to merit a continuance of their generous support. He has constantly on hand Mahogany and Gilt frame Looking Glasses of various descriptions and sizes. A choice assortment of Dressing Glasses, Looking Glass plates, Glass for pictures, Clock faces, prints, &c. &c. York, Nov. 5th, 1831. 103 G

NEW SADDLERY AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY. ALEXANDER DIXON, SADDLER, &c. most respectfully informs the County of York, and Upper Canada, that from the liberal encouragement he has experienced, it has induced him to commence business in the above line in one of his new houses, situated on the South side of King-Street, a few doors East of Yonge-Street. He hopes, by strict attention, and a well assorted Shop of the most fashionable Saddlery Goods imported (by himself) from Great Britain direct, to merit a share of public patronage. He has just received an extensive assortment of English Leather, Saddle trees, Bits and Bradoons, Saddle bags, Horse blankets, driving whips, Carriage and Gig harness, mountings of the latest patterns, &c. &c. &c. Every description of cart and wagon harness will be particularly attended to, from which, it is presumed, that every possible satisfaction will be given in this department of the business. York, Dec 20th, 1831. 110 G

UNION FURNACE; SIGN OF THE GILT PLOUGH. OPPOSITE MR. T. ELLIOT'S INN, KING-STREET, YORK. THE Subscriber informs the Public, that at the earliest opening of the spring navigation, there will be erected in the Union Furnace a powerful Steam Engine, and that the Furnace will be so enlarged as to be able to make Castings of any size up to two Tons weight. The Subscriber is constantly manufacturing MILL IRONS AND MACHINERY CASTINGS of superior workmanship, and all such Castings in general as are made in common Copola Furnaces; also has on hand a variety of Plough Patterns both iron and brass; amongst which is one lately invented by himself, of a medium shape between the common and Scotch Ploughs, and acknowledged by those who have tried it to be superior to the best Scotch Ploughs or any other description known in this or any other country. All those wanting work done at this Foundry, either Cast or Wrought, may depend on having it done by steady and experienced workmen. AMOS NORTON, Agent. York, February, 1832.

There will be on hand, the ensuing season, an Extensive Assortment of STOVES & DOLLO-WARE, both Wholesale and Retail. A. N. SHEPARD Keeps on hand a constant supply of WARRANTED CAST STEEL AXES, Inferior to none in America, which he will dispose of by WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. H. Shepard will make liberal deductions from his low Retail prices to WHOLESALE PURCHASERS; and he respectfully invites Country Merchants and others to favour him in their patronage, who will find it advantageous to themselves and to the Farmers generally to obtain a supply of his superior Axes. York, November 20th, 1830. 1 G

CARDING MACHINES. LYMAN JUDSON, of the township of Young, Johnstown District, manufactures both Double and Single Carding Machines of the best quality, and will promptly forward them according to order to any part of the Province accessible by water, at the most reasonable prices and liberal terms of payment. Orders to be addressed to LYMAN JUDSON, Union Village, P. O. October, 1831. Johnstown District, 99.12m.

NOTICE TO JOURNEMEN SADDLERS. WANTED immediately, two Journeymen Saddlers or Harness Makers—those acquainted with both branches will have the preference; and none need apply, except those of steady habits. C. W. PAGE, to exchange for ready money upon reasonable terms, if applied for immediately. C. W. P. York, U. C. Jan. 28th, 1832. 116 G

SHAKERS' GARDEN SEEDS, for sale by J. W. BRENT, & Co. 119 G King-Street.

BOOKBINDING AND STATIONERY. Mrs. M'PHAIL begs leave to announce to her friends and the public, that having employed a competent person, she will carry on the business of her late husband, Bookbinding, in all its various branches; and that she will continue the Stationery business, with a general supply of all articles in that line as usual. York, July 27 1831. 90 G

BOOKBINDING.—E. LESSLIE & Sons beg to inform their friends and the public in general, that they are prepared to execute orders for Bookbinding of every description, and on the most reasonable terms. York, 8th July, 1831. 86.52 G

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c. THE Subscribers have for Sale the following School Books, being the manufacture of Upper Canada, viz.—Canadian Primer, Reading Made Easy, Mavor's Spelling Book, Webster's do., New Testament, English Reader, Murray's Grammar; Also, Writing, Printing, and Wrapping PAPER. N. B. Country Merchants and Schools furnished with Books, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Paper. RAGS taken in payment. EASTWOOD & SKINNER, York Paper Mill, Nov. 16, 1832. 105.