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## Christian Guardian.

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AN ACCOUNT OF THE RISTORY, MANNERS AND CUSTOMS, OF THE INDIAN NATIONS.

> BY THE REV. JOHN HECKEWELDER. (Continued from our last.)

.INTERCOURSE WITH EACH OTHER.

It is a striking fact, that the Indians, in their tribution, as being unequal, or otherwise objecif it was a present given to them.

They certainly (I am here speaking of the mon) show a reverence for each other, which is visible on all occasions; they often meet for the purpose of conversation, and their sociability appears to he a recreation to them, a renewal of good fellowship. Their general principle, that good and bad cannot mingle or dwell together in one heart, and therefore must not come i to contact, seems to be their guide on all occasions. So, likewise, when travelling, whether they are few, or many they are cheerful, and resigned to the accidents which may befal them; never impatient, quarrel some, or charging any one, or one another, with being in fault, or the occasion of what had hap pened; even though one should lose his all by the neglect or carelessness of the other, yet they will not fly into a passion, but patiently bear with one feels sorry enough already, and therefore it a bad design, ought on the contrary to receive the savour of his knowledge in every place."

To illustrate this subject, I shall relate a few you "to run in vain, neither labour in vain." of the cases of this description which have come within my knowledge. One morning early, an is not loaded, you will have to take a few balls are sanctified by faith that is in Christ." You however, by some accident went off, and lodged heard the rejoicings of justified believers; many always considered to have been, and was treated table proofs of the authenticity of your high com- ler filling up the vacancies occasioned thereby as such." ~

A hunter went out to kill a bear, some of those animals having been seen in the neighbourhood. much as they are manifestly declared to be the last year of four hundred and twenty-nine. Thus In an obscure part of a wood, he saw at a distance something black moving, which he took for with ink, but with the Spirit of the Living God; little Zion," in troublous times." a bear, the whole of the animal not being visible not in tables of stone, but in fleshly tables of the horse. Having discovered the mistake, he infor- of your venerable founder, "The best of all is, place the one he had shot. What! replied the and labour of love, and the patience of hope!" bedewed with the tears of their spiritual children, Indian whose horse had been killed, do you think For although with the most splendid talents, and their memories will be long cherished in our most I would accept a horse from you, though you had laborious exertions, "without Christ we can do affectionate recollections. Brother Armstrong one to give, after you have satisfied me that you nothing;" yet notwithstanding the scoffs of the was the oldest preacher in the Irish connection, will, and be the agents of promoting his designs; ship who allows his estate to increase for the killed mine by accident? No, indeed! for the infidel, the pride of the self-rightcous, the apathy having travelled 46 years. He possessed a hand-that in all parts of this government he acts not on-sake of his children, on the plea that it is his dutsame misfortune might also happen to me.

turkey, mistook a black hog in the bushes for one persecutions of the wicked and the worldly, "we ference, to be applied in support of a single men which he has not given them the means of them, taking into consideration the whole influtpay for the hog; which the other, however, not And if there be any thing more requisite to compare them from becompany for the hog; which the other, however, not And if there be any thing more requisite to company the speaketh. Among these trusts are commonly recognized ing intelligent, industrious, useful members of some of our supernumerary brethren the time, talents, industry and property of every ciety, and humble, practical Christians? Let meat in, gave min a leg of the damage, because which surround us, we have it in the never to be young men are received on trial, and appointed to according to the proportion of his endowments and what true affection requires of him. But rather, turkey as he expected soon to do when he shot "Lo! I am with you always, even to the end of the hog, as for his honesty in informing of what the world." he had done, was entitled to a share of what he had, killed. ...

the must must have a design, and the arrangements of so. we delight to cher the commandment "Do good necessed by others going by land to the same hope. And although we labour in a intercourse and public labors, the wisdom of their must have a design, and the arrangements of so. we delight to chery the commandment "Do good

noe, which they freely did, but unfortunately the good hand of our God upon us, we have alswimming to the shore. The question being put cance, who had taken charge of the property of the others, and by this neglect lost the whole, were not liable to pay for the loss? it was decided

n the negative, on the following grounds: 1. That the cance men had taken the articles would oblige their fellow men, and did not expect any recompense for that service.

2. That although they might have avoided the danger and the loss, by unloading the canoe at land below it, (which was but a short distance,) as was customary, when the river was not in a proper state to run through, yet that, had those who travelled by land been in the place of those in the cance, they might, like them, have attempted to have run through, as is sometimes done with success, and been equally unfortunate.

3. That the canoe men having had all their own roperty on board, which was all lost at the same ime, and was equally valuable to them, it was clear that they had expected to run safely through, and could not have intentionally or designedly brought on themselves and others the misfortune which had happened, and therefore the circumstance must be ascribed entirely to accident.

Such is the disposition of the Indians with re gard to those who inadvertently meet with a disaster, whereby others are injured. They are uncivilized state, should so behave towards each ready to overlook a fault, and more disposed in and a very present help in trouble; therefore will other as though they were a civilized people! I such cases to commiserate, than to punish; but we not fear, though the earth be removed, and the have in numerous instances witnessed their meet. with those who wilfully and intentionally commit mountains carried into the sea." ing together, their doing business and conversing aggressions and injure others, they think and act with each other for hours, their labouring toge-quite differently; a malicious person is generally endeavoured to keep ourselves from political inter-ther, and their hunting and fishing in bodies or despised, and if he intrudes himself into good meddling; believing that while we "fear God, your conference. parties; I have seen them divide their game, ve. company, they will, without saving a word, steal and honour the king," our appropriate and special nison, bear's meat, fish, &c. among themselves, off one by one, and leave him alone to suffer the duty is to preach righteousness, and call sunners when they sometimes had many shares to make, mortification which it is intended he should feel to repentance, "to know nothing among men, and cannot recollect a single instance of their For murderers and thieves they have no compas. [save Jesus Christ, and him crucified;" and, knowfalling into a dispute or finding fault with the dis- sion, and punish them according to the nature of ling our chief interest is with Heaven, "we give tionable. On the contrary, on such occasions they are considered as a nuisance, and a disgrace word." they even receive what is allotted to them with to the nation, and so much so were persons of thanks: they say "anischi," I am thankful! as this description considered and despised in former peatedly been told, between the years 1770 and portion of our peasantry, induced a partial famine. 1780, by Indians of that nation; one of whom, when a boy, resided on the spot where Philadel. God to visit us with the "noisome pestilence," phia now stands, when the first house was build. who was still older, lived with his parents on the spot where afterwards was built. Perth Amboy in New Jersey: both were respectable men, highly esteemed by all who knew them.

#### THE ARNUAL ADDRESS OF THE IRISH CON-Ference to the British Conference.

the loss, thinking within themselves that such a speakable gratitude we acknowledge, your cordial was our Lord's admonitory counsel more pathetireply to our address as presented by our represent cally enforced than it has been by this fatal mawould be unreasonable to add to his pain. They tanves to you at the last conference; the perusal judge with calmness on all occasions, and decide of which has been instructive to our minds, and with precision, or endeavour so to do, between an comforting to our hearts. We do, indeed, rejoice accident and a wilful act; -the first (they say) with you in the peace and prosperity of your so-The great Head of the Church has not suffered

. Your ministers and missionaries have been sucowner readily consented, and said: "as my gun ness of sins, and inheritance among them which out of your pouch?" In taking the gun down, it, have witnessed the tears of repenting sinners, and the contents in the owner's head, who was still of the heathen also have been "turned from idols lying on the bed, and now expired. The gun, it to serve the living and true God, and to wait for and the lock left in such a condition that by a jus from the wrath to come." These facts, tegein the house: O! the accident! for such it was triumphant deaths of your people, furnish indubi-An aged Indian who had gone out to shoot a ent, the backslidings of the unfaithful, and the tion of it, in perpetuity, at the disposal of the con- preme benevolence, and requires nothing from question with his conscience what is his duty to of those birds, and shot him; finding out by en. can do all things" necessary to the fulfillment of preacher, or two, should it be found sufficient, in performing, and the performance of which is not ence which his property is to exert. Is he moquiry to whom the hog belonged, he informed the our ministry, and the security of our personal his native land. Thus has he manifested in death, connected with their own personal benefit, as rally et liberty to bequeath them such an amount owner of the mistake he had made, offering to salvation, "through Christ that strengtheneth us." as well as in life, his love for our ministry, and well as his glory. only would not accept on, and many trought and the multifarious opposition and difficulty has re-entered the work; and three promising individual; the use of which is required from each him look at his duty in this light, and then decide account of his disappointment, in not feasting on forgotten promise of our beloved Lord and Master, circuits.

you in this grace, and in your continued recogni. venerated president, the Rev. George Marsden, higher gift of intellect, while another struggles all much be required.

articles, as kettles, axes, hoes, &c. into their call and "find there are many adversaries," yet, by Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

truth. When this is the case, they diffuse, under the Rev. John Beecham, who has with great faithon board, with the pleasing hope that they thereby the blessing of Heaven, a salutary and saving fulness and ability fulfilled the duties of his missi: influence throughout all their relations and inter- on, both in public and private, and with satisfaction hastening upon us; the voice echoes daily in our sustain a numerical loss, they become the instru- should we omit to express our entire approbation ate: "Remember thy stewardship—the day of ments of repairing the breach; as we have not of the diligent attention and faithful services of our account is at hand." It becomes us then to conthe head of the fall, and carrying the cargo by unfrequently seen the peaceful and happy death much esteemed and well beloved brother, the Rev. of a Christian believer sanctified to the awaken. Elijah Hoole, the agent of your mission schools in ing and conversion of one or more, and sometimes this country. And we earnestly request his reto a whole family. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."

The last has been with us a year of more than ordinary events: political excitement has extended to an unusual degree, and caused a greatly increased agitation among our hitherto sufficiently unsettled population. The most appalling outrages and assassinations have been perpetrated, not, as ful, and claim our grateful acknowledgements. heretofore, beneath the shades of night, but with parbarous and terrifying affrontery in the open day. When the doleful tidings have reached our ears, in the sympathetic and anxious feelings of our hearts, we have been led to ask, When or where shall these things end? But as yet, to this enquiry we have had no answer.

Nevertheless, & God is our refuge and strength,

In the midst of these perplexing scenes we have their crimes, if not publicly, still privately, for ourselves to prayer, and to the ministry of the

The intemperate use of ardent spirits, and the prevalence of idleness and crime; together with times among the Delawares, before the white the penal operation of the law, both by transporpeople came, that it was a rare thing to hear of tation and death, have deeply impoverished many any such being among them. This I have re families and individuals, and, through a large pro-

In addition thereunto, it hath pleased almighty several of our larger towns and cities, and in ing there, and assisted in furnishing the workmen some of our villages; the "pale horse and his with fish, and caught rubbits for them; the other, [rider" are going through our streets, and treading nto the dust hundreds, yea, thousands of our felow citizens. And although the profligate and the poor have chiefly been their victims, yet, in several instances, the disease has reached the middle and upper ranks of society, and many resectable famalies have to deplore the iproads it has made upon them; and in fact so rapid are its Very dear Fathers and Brethren: With un. movements, that all seem insecure; and none can feigned pleasure we have received, and with un. tell who next shall be summoned away. Never lady. "Be yo also ready; for the Son of Man cometh in an hour when ye think not."

We notice with sorrow that the warning held out by the desolating scourge is not duly attended they are all liable to commit, and therefore it cieties, both at home and abroad; and units in to: many of "the wicked commute to do wicked. ought not to be noticed, or punished; - the second thanksgiving to God, "who always causeth you to ly." There are, however, some who seem awed being a wilful or premeditated act, committed with triumph in Christ, and maketh manifest by you into reflection; and we indulge the hope that their serious impressions will, by the blessing of God, settle into pious principle, and the renovating, sanctifying effect thereof be seen after many days. With gratitude to God we have to acknowledge cessfully employed as instruments in his gracious his goodness in the preservation of the persons Indian came into the house of another who was hand, "to open the eyes of the blind, and turn and families of our preachers, and those also of yet abed, asking for the loan of his gun for a them from darkness to light, and from the power our societies in general. Exceedingly few of our morning hunt, his own being out of repair; the of Satan to God; that they might receive forgive-people have been visited by the disease; while all appear to take the warning, and to pray, and place their confidence in Him in whose hands are "the issues from death."

In the course of the year we have lost by emigration no less than six hundred and eighty of our members; and with them, perhaps, twice or three appeared, was loaded, though unknown to him, his Son from heaven, even Jesus, who delivered times that number of our congregations and friends Nevertheless, such has been the blessing of the touch it went off. A cry was heard from all sides ther with the consistent lives, and the tranquil or Lord upon the labor of his servants, both in the regular circuits and on the mission stations, that afmission to preach the everlasting Gospel; and are and those also resulting from other causes, we are "your epistle known and read of all men, inas-enabled to show an increase above the return of epistic of Christ ministered by you, written not hath the Lord been building up the walls of our

viv., brothers John Foster and Thomas Nesbit

Two Indians with a large canoe, going down tion of us as fellow helpers with you in the same and his beloved companion, the Rev. Theophilus his life with adversity, or is a stranger to the pleas. If these things be true, how are we living? Do the Muskingum river to a certain distance, were work, as members of the same body, and partakers Lessey, we find it difficult to speak. The private sures of the cultivated mind. This state of things we delight to follow the Lord's example? Do

place, who requested them to take their heavy less favoured and fruitful part of the vineyard, counsels, and the deep concern they have manifes. | ciety must convence every rational person that i ted in all our affairs, have greatly served our best is the will of Providence that the human rate interests, and increasingly endeared them to our should regard each other with benevolence; and were shipwrecked at the rocks of White Eye's so found an open door, and even in the past year hearts. We sincerely regret the illness of our be taught their brotherhood by the wants and wool falls (as the place is called,) where the whole have been permitted to see and rejoice in the con- highly estcemed brother and former president, the of the one class, and the ability of the other to cargo was lost, and the men saved themselves by version of many sinners unto Cod; while we Rev. Dr. Townley, by which he has been preven- relieve and remove them. have good reason to believe that not a few of our ted from visiting us this year; and fervently pray and fully discussed, whether those men with the old established members have experienced a for his recovery and the prolongation of a life so growth in grace, and in the knowledge of our valuable to the Church of God. Yet we should Divine source of all our blessings, and to attribute be greatly wanting in our duty did we not with to our own industry and skill the possession of the We have no greater joy than to behold our spi- gratitude acknowledge our obligations to, and de advantages which distinguish us from others! How ritual children living in peace, and walking in the clare our respect and affection for his substitute, course in life; and in death, although we thereby and profit to our preactions and people. Nor ears from the new grave of some departed associappointment to that office the ensuing year.

The labors of the venerable and essenned brethren appointed by your last conference, the Rev. Messrs. Richard Reece and Thomas Martin, to but the trustees of the property we enjoy? Have visit the south, and the Rev. Messrs. Alexander Bell and Stephen Kay, to visit the north, for missionary purposes, were highly acceptable and use-I'he developements of each succeeding anniversary more fully exhibit the benefits derived to our connection by the visits of those fathers and breth. ren of your appointment with which we have been favored from year to year. The gradual increase of our missionary income illustrates the value of your missionary deputations. And in our annual conferences we feel the importance and advantage of our union and intercourse with the British conference and British Methodism.

We have appointed our beloved brethren, the Rev. Messrs. William Stewart, Thomas W. Doo.

And now, dear fathers, and brethren, you will ejoice to hear that a more than ordinary influence of the Holy Spirit has attended the public ministry of the "word of life," which, at this interesting and solemn season has been delivered among us, to deeply attentive and overflowing congregations. And in the different sittings of our conference also, we have experienced a blessed sense of the divine presence, especially during a careful and delibe. rate inquiry into the spiritual state of our societies, among them. The supreme Lord, with whom is the residue of the spirit, has, we trust, enlarged our views, expanded our affections, re-animated our zeal and renewed our commission; and now we once again go forth into the field of labor and con. flict, trusting in his name, and relying on his strength, hopeful of the enlargement of Messiah's kingdom; "for he must reign till he hath put all enemies under his feet;" and resolved, with increased diligence, to pursue this glorious end, and "not counting our lives dear unto ourselves, so that we may finish our course with joy, and fulfil the ministry we have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the gospel of the grace of God."
Signed on behalf, and by order of the conference,

JOHN F. MATHEWS,

Dublin, July 11, 1832. Sub. Sec'y.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal, We stepped into the house of a friend a few evenings since, and found the following excellent tract lying on the table. Our friend was absent, and we could only learn that the tract had come from Philadelphia ; but as we knew our friend was always anxious to circulate freely whatever would do good, we put'it in our pocket, from whence we take it to give it to the readers of our Advocate. We know not who wrote it, but it is well written; very much to the purpose; and is a lucid commentary on the celebrated saying of Mr. John Wesley :- "If you would be saved, get all you can honestly, save all you can, and give away all you can."

Dear reader, while you peruse this tract, think f how much you could spare to the cause of public and private benevolence. Are you wealthy think how our seminaries of learning languish for want of aid! Think of our benevolent societies Think of the 'New Year's gift to our Publishing Fund!" Think of the preachers and their families and let them be comfortable! Think of the whole duty you owe to God, and your fellow man, and forget not to glarify him in your body, spirit, and substance. We beseech you to read the whole of this tract with prayer, and in the sight of God.

THOUGHTS ON THE USE OF PROPERTY.

eternal destiny. It is as generally admitted too, Supreme Ruler of the universe he has a perfect the wind?" right to require his intelligent creatures to do his . Or does the man faithfully execute his steward. of the lukewarm, the reproach of the inconsist some property, and has placed a considerable por ly with infinite wisdom and propriety, but with su- tp to provide for them? He must first settle the

the opportunity he has of employing them to good let him view it in the light of the Gospel and of The business of our conference has been con- purposes. It is in the ordering of his providence eternity, and see what Goo demands of him, and ducted in a spirit of remarkable unity and love, that there should be a difference in human condi- let him inquire the meaning of this declaration-We rejoice in having been made partakers with and concluded with unusual expedition. Of our tions; that one man should possess wealth or the "Unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall

Yet how prone are we to overlook these plant indications of our duty! how liable to forget the common is it, therefore, for men to live as if they were under no obligation to à ligher power! But in the mean time the day of impartial judgment is template our duty, and the manner in which we are discharging it.

It is a serious fact, that we must soon render an account of the manner in which we have employ: ed the trusts committed to us. Have we been acting, for instance, under a full sense that we are we, as it increased, been looking round and inquiring, What is the Lord's will that I should do with this? How shall I do the greatest amount of good with the money which in freavenly Futher has given me-certainly as a steward for others, for it is beyond my necessities? Or have we believed in our hearts that our property is the fair reward of our own labor, that no other being has any claim upon it, that it should serve to graftfy all our desires, and that what is left after they are satisfied should be put, out to increase until we die and leave the mass to others, when we can no longer take pleasure in it ourselves!

Surely he has read the New Testament to little purpose who comes to this latter conclusion. Our Lord likened the kingdom of heaven-that is the Divine reign in the hearts of men-to a man who delivered property to his servants, "to every one according to his ability," with the command, "Oc-CUTY TILL I COME;" and the servant who care. fully kept the property without using or wasting it; but still without employing it to good purposes was ordered to be cast out, because he was unprofitable. How similar is the character of this servant to that of the man who hoards up the weelth, be the amount great or small, five talents or one, which Providence has bestowed on him, and is called on to appear before his Creator as his Judge, and has and the best means of promoting the work of God to confess. that he has hid it in the carth! So tho great point of decision, at the trial of the final day; as represented by our Lord, the Judge himself, will be that the righteous-will be found to have led the hungry, given water to the thirsty, receiv. ed the stranger, clothed the naked, and visited the sick and the prisoner, while the sentence of condemnation will be based on the fact that the unrighteous had omitted these duties. It is not asserted that they refused to perform these offices of benevolence when their services were imploraed, but it is implied that they did it not voluntari. ly, whether solicited or not, as a plain and positive duty required of every man to whom God has given the ability.

If we were truly the disciples of the compassionate Saviour, we should delight in works of benevolence as one of the most happy of our earthly privileges. What a blessed imitation of the example of our Lord it is to follow his foot steps in devoting our lives to the good of others i How unceasing and unwearied were his efforts for the temporal and eternal good of mankind, and now certain must that man be of being in the path of duty, and enjoying the approbation of Heaven, who finds his greatest pleasure in administering to the wants of the destitute, and relieving the disc tresses of the afflicted!

Like every other Christian duty its performance is not only attended with the purest e-notions, and is a thousand times rewarded in the approbation of conscience and in the happiness. which is its result, but it is also entirely reasonable and just. What can be more equitable than that an individual whose wants are supplied by Providence, who has more than his necessities require, should be expected to distribute the excess to those who have no means of securing the same competency? What is more contrary to reason' than that instead of making this use of his superabundance, a man should allow it to accumulate without doing any good being certain that death' will soon separate him from it? He knows that when that occurs, he will have lost forever, the opportunity of enjoying the happiness that attends' benevolence. He may even bequeath it to good purposes; but what thanks are due to him who gives what he can no longer retain? Will that It is an opinion held universally by those who devotion of it be accounted as an act of his stew. receive the scriptures as a Divine revelution, that ardship, if he might have dispensed it in his life' Since our last conference three of our beloved this life is a season of probation, and that accord time without injustice to his family? How much to him; he fired, and found he had shot a black heart." Well may you reiterate the dying words brethren have been removed to their endless rest, ing to the conduct of each individual, will be his wiser, as well as more Christian, would it have been if he had distributed his surplus wealth med the owner of what had happened, expressing God is with us." What a powerful stimulus and from the regular work, and brother Gustavus that according to the wise arrangements of Provi- when he could control its application, and enjoy at the same time his regret that he was not pos- encouragement are hereby afforded to incessant Armstrong from the supernumerary list. These dence, all men are entrusted with certain means the conscientiousness that he was not living under sessed of a single horse, with which he could re- activity and perseverence in the "work of faith; have all died in faith; hav which they are responsible to him; that as the go; and what profit hath he that hath labored for

unto all as ye have opportunity?" Are we ready o hear the summons, "Give an account of thy Does the economy of our habits of living, and if necessary, our self-denials, prove that our hearts are interested in discharging this duty? Do we contribute all we might, or is it a trifling proportion-the mere fragments of our substance, that we are bestowing? . Let us look upon the world of suffering around us, let us contemplate the numbers who are growing up in igsupply with a Bible, and direct by our counsels; the young beginners in crime whom we might befriend and reclaim to virtue; the widows and orphane, the helpless and diseased, the aged and forsaken, the friendless and disconsolate to whom we might become benefactors and restore to commeans of doing good; how many enjoyments we have that a large proportion of our fellow beings are strangers to; how many superfluities we have of others. Let us view the facilities we have for prudent distribution of our charities—the institutions established for benevolent purposes, in whose judicious management we have entire confidence; the willingness of the ignorant to be taught; the new means devising every day for making knowledge more plain, attractive, and accessible; the willingness which is manifested on the part of the classes who need relief to make proper exertions for themselves, and to yield to the moral influence of kindness and honest advice. Let us remember, too, that our own interests, those of our children, our community, and our country, are all promoted by meliorating the condition of those who are destitute of the advan-tages of others. More than all, let the Christian be animated by the thought that as a public bone factor he is doing the will of his heavenly Father; that he is reclaiming his fellow men from crime and misory, and thus taking the surest means of

In the view of all these considerations and motives, let us take a stand in this matter worthy of country in respect to religion. The people of Paris our lot, and of our opportunities. Let us rejoice to take advantage of the privilege afforded us of sone; there materialism has opened schools and conbecoming blessings to the world and the agents of trolled the courts of justice; there especially a defeca benevolent Providence. Let us make a thank- tive system of education-I mean teaching the people offering to the Father of our mercies, that we shall not be ashamed and confused to meet at the hour of death, or the day of judgment!

### Temperance.

DISCOVERY AND USE OF ALCOHOL.

The following curious account of the use first made of alcoholic liquors, is translated from Le Semeur, (The Sower,) of February 1, French paper, for the Journal of Humanity :-

Who, at the time when an Arabian chemist, devoted to the search after a universal solvent by means of which he could transmute metals, discovered alcohol, could have determined the results of that discovery upon the morality and prosperity of mankind 1. It did not really issue from the domain of chemistry, till toward the end of the thirteenth century, when they began in Italy and Spain to sell the spirits of wine, tinctured with certain herbs, as a powerful remedy in various diseases. Later still, the Genoese extracted a spirituous liquor from grain. Passing it off as a powerful , they sold it in small vials, at a high price, under the name of aqua vitæ; or eau de vie. Till the end of the sixteenth century, it was considered but as a medicine, and was sold only by the apothecaries.-About that time the thought was suggested of furnishing it to the miners who labored in the mines of Hungary, as a preservative against the effect of cold and damp. The custom almost at the troduced into Ireland. Among the ordinances of Henry VIII. is one which prohibits more than one manufacturer of spirituous liquors to establish himself in the towns. In the 'reign of Mai which describes a liquor of which it is injurious to drink and daily to use, prohibits entirely any distilling. We find, however, some years after, the English soldiers, who supported the cause of Holland in the Low Countries, drinking it as a cordial. This is the commencement of the period from which is dated its manufacture on a large scale, both in England and on the continent. In England, however, the use of beer prevailed with the people till the reign of William and Mary, when the government having encouraged distillation, by various measures, the consumption of spirits became excessive. Smollet says, that the retailers of brandy invited passengers, by signs placed before their shops to drink for the trifle of a penny-adding "that fo two pence they could make themselves drunk, and that they would furnish with straw those who were in that state, to lay upon till they should recover." The go vernment was alarmed at such results: it endeavored to renew the restrictions upon distilling, but it succeeded poorly, and it was not till 1761, that the consump tion of beer, which had diminished in proportion as the use of brandy had increased, arose again to the state in which it was previously. Beer again became the favorite of English operatives, but the restrictions on the sale of brandy having been abolished in 1827, the use of that liquor threatened again to become prevalent The consumption increased in two years to twelve millions of gallons, and it is now forty millions of gallons.

# Religious Intelligence.

The following letter did not come to hand before Friday last .- ED.

Yonge street, Dec. 6th, 1832. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Rev. Sir,-Beliving that most of the numerous rea ders of the Guardian are well wishers to the cause of parodied in a revolting tranner; a figure of liberty oc-God, and of course would be pleased to hear of Zion's presperity, I send you a short account of the success dicated by of the Gospel on Yonge street circuit, during the first betray me. quarter of this conference year.

I arrived on the circuit the week following the rising of Conference, and commenced my second year's labor August 28. Brother Corson soon followed. The work which commenced in several places during your Presidentcy among us last year, I found on our return still prospering; we have been thrice round the circuit, and have had the pleasure of witnessing in most of the ap- been reserved for the Parisians of the nineteenth cenpointments (80 in number) a very flattering prospect tury. France has set the example of profanations of a general revival throughout the circuit. We have passing all the bounds of impiety hitherto known! Is received since our return one hundred and fifty proba- it surprising that such a people should plunge into evetions beside a number by letter. Although the Cholera and other diseases have taken away a number of our fellow mortals from this circuit, we have to record but one death in our church this quarter. The temperance cause is rising in reputation and usefulness. Most of our members who were in the habit of using some of Presbyterian meeting house on Richmond Hill, Nov.

was stidnided with much good.

indefiled religion may prevail throughout the world, is he prayer of your affectionate brother in Christ.

DAVID WRIGHT.

Por the Christian Guardian. FIFTH REPORT OF THE CRAMAIIE AND HAL DIMAND SABBATH SCHOOL.

On the return of our anniversary it is useful, for our nstruction and encouragement, both to review the past and seriously consider what are our prospects and duty norance, whom we might supply with the means for the future. We feel that we have much reason to of education; the immortal souls whom we might be thankful when we look back upon the past year and with, and the privileges we enjoy. Our School has been continued without interruption, and the children are making progress in the knowledge of the Scriptures; though there is too great a propensity to learn long lessons without sufficiently considering their meaning -It is our often repeated wish and prayer that our schofort, peace, and usefulness. Let us look at our ars may not only be well acquainted with the Holy Word, but also feel its efficacy in their hearts to destroy the power of sin, and to impart a cheering hope which forsakes not the soul even in death; and that they may show its excellencies to all around them by in our mode of living and domestic arrangements; being dutiful, patient, mild, and diligent. We are comhow easily we might give away a tenth, a fourth, mencing another period of time, let us endeavour to perhaps three fourths of our income for the good commence anew that the present year may with us much surpass those that are past. A deep sense of responsibility should rest upon all our minds as teachers and as States men should have stoopped so low, as to resort to shrine of the world, if not to something worse, by connect scholars. Upon our improvement of the present time profits arising from a species of trade so subversive of the ting ourselves with one who is of the world, or an "unber time profits arising from a species of trade so subversive of the ting ourselves with one who is of the world, or an "unber time profits arising from a species of trade so subversive of the may depend our happiness or misery through the count. less ages of eternity. Can we be too serious-too much or too earnestly engaged ! We know not that we shall assemble here to see another anniversary, but this we know that life or death is equally welcome to those who trust in the Lord Jesus. May we all be of that number. then will our school be happily distinguished for the good behaviour and rapid improvement of our beloved and anxiously remembered scholars. The girls have recited 11,514 verses, the boys 6389

making a total of 17,903 during the past year. STEPHEN SIMMONS

From a Correspondent of the New-York Observer.

INFIDELITY OF PARIS.

The city of Paris exerts upon all France the most extensive influence. This capital is the centre of imoulse to the whole country; the focus from which inand misory, and thus taking the surest means of fluences, good or bad, salutary or huriful, are diffused advised course pursued in multiplying Rumholes, and leading them to that course of uprightness and pitrough the cities and villages of thirty-two millions of Grosshops, without limits or bounds for the sake of pelf, ery which will promote his glory on earth, and through his mercy bring them to everlasting happiness.

It has been well said, that Paris is at once they would blush white pretending to any kind of zeal to the head and the heart of France. That a capital promote the public welfare. There is scarcely a nock or should exert such an influence over a large country, is a corner where there is not to be seen one of these noisy of the said and the mercial country. always a misfortune; and it is particularly so for the haunts of vice and idleness, prostraing the morals of the tant work, for though fire may be extinguished by water country in respect to religion. The people of Paris people faster than religion and Law can promote them, yet, it will go out of itself, if fuel be not added theretoare almost universally irreligious. Impiety has there distilled for sixty years her most active and subtle poito read without putting into their hands good books— bee produced the most deplorable fruits. Ask men who are best informed, what is the religion of the Parisians? What is their faith, their hope? The reply is, \*" The people of Paris' have no religion. They have no faith except on the subject of political liberty, and no hope but in the things of this world." There are, no doubt, exceptions, but they are rare, mere specks in the vast ocean of infidelity and materialism. What a prospect for France, when you consider that every political, intellectual and moral movement of our country originates in Paris t

> It will seem incredible to your readers, what prejudices exist in the capital against every thing that has any relation to religion. While the cholera morbus was making the most frightful ravages, a religious man of distinguished learning wrote an article containing ome allusions to Providence: two or three observa tions timidly expressed upon the interposition of God in the affairs of the world. This article was sent to one of the most moderate and most widely circulated journals of the capital, with a request that it might be published. The committee of publication examined the article, but refused to insert it, and when asked the reason by the author, they replied-Your article is good, well written, happily conceived; it contains just sentiments; but we cannot publish it, because our subscribers will call us bigots, enthusiasts, and jesuits! To such a state of things, Messrs. Editors, have we arrived in the capital of France. An editor of a journal dares not print the name of God, nor speak of Providence in his pages, lest his readers should charge manufacturers, wholesale venders, tasters, tipplers, inc. him with bigotry and jesuitism! Could you have ima. hit does not not only the past, we have a payer offspring. Admitting the object of our Lo. gined in America that infidelity had made such progress? And observe, it was not done by an obscure good Public Houses, yet upon gress? And observe, it was not done by an obscure fair demonstration we are compalled to declare, that the corrections we are compalled to declare, that the corrections before your readers on this subject; for as it is ournal, or scurrilous paper intended for the tavera and dram-shop, but by a journal that circulates among the most enlightened classes of community, and which is justly regarded as one of the most respectable in France. such a journal is afraid of offending its subscribers, by saying that God interposes in the affairs of the world! This unhappy word, jesuit, does immense evil; it is dreaded like the plague, and many dare not avow their religious sentiments for fear of being called *jesuits*.—
> The jesuits have done more injury to religion than Voland all the infidel philosophers together. They trafficked in religion, they made it a trade, an instru-ment of ovarice and ambition, and now the same selish aims are imputed to every man who avows religious sentiments, and the journals of Paris, which are read by one or two millions of Frenchmen, cannot speak of od, or allude to any doctrine of religion, except in terms of mockery and reproach.

Another fact will illustrate with equal clearness the rreligious spirit of France. There are in Paris many print shops and stalls, where pictures and engravings f every kind are exposed for sale. The proprietors of these shops of course exhibit such prints only as will please the public taste. And what do you suppose s the character of these engravings? In many of them christianity-is treated with marked contempt. One print represents a political personage toiling up a hill, pearing an enormous cross; intended as a parody of one of the most memorable acts of Jesus Christ!" another print are seen agents of the government, with a net in their hands, to whom are applied the weighty and solemn words, which transformed the humble lish ermen of the lake of Genesareth into apostles of the gospel, "I will make you fishers of men;" an odious comparison between the first messengers of the christian faith, and vile spies living in the filthiest and most infamous places in Paris. In a third print the sublime picture of the holy supper, by Leonard de Vinci, is cupies the centre of the picture, and the subject is indicated by the inscription-"Verily, one of you shall betray me." And these abominable productions of im-piety are publicly exposed to the eyes of all Paris!— And the owners of the shops are not afraid to exhibit in open day these impious prints t Is there another country bearing the name of christ-

ian, in which any one would dare thus to cast contempt upon the gospel history, and to make the Saviour him-self the object of caricature! No; this infamy has ry excess of vice, that they should commit frightful crimes, and cause the streets of Paris to flow with

blood? Are not these the proper fruits of irreligion? One more fact will show to what extent religion has been eradicated from the hearts of the French people, connexions in the married life; and I frequently think, members who were in the habit of using some of A large body of influential men, consisting of peers of that the evil might be much remedied, were there more fire waters" have concluded to give them up rather France, deputies, and men of learning, are associated said upon it, both from the pulpit and the press. Should than lose their name and standing in the church. Our in the publication of a popular journal, entitled,—Quarterly Meeting for this circuit was held in the "Journal of Useful Knowledge." This work, which appears once a month, and costs but four france a year, 10 11, and was attended with the presence of the Capt. has been circulated extensively throughout France, and of our salvation. Much good was done, some found now reckons seventy thousand subscribers. The enpeace, others were quickened, and seven or eight joined terprise certainly deserves the approbation of all en-Bodiety. Brothers Long and Gatchel's visit among us lightened men. It is a powerful means of diffusing but because there is "some occasion of stumbling in us."

That the cause of God may prosper, and pure and very ignorant in some provinces of this country. Evy subject is introduced into this journal, except reli-tion! God is excluded. The doctrine of the immortality of the soul is not once mentioned. It contains nothing respecting eternity; nothing except that which relates to the mere temporal welfare of man!

I wish I could relate to you facts less painful, but I nust declare the truth. Should I have any thing more onsoling to communicate, I shall do it with eagerness, and I hope this will be the case when I come to speak of French protestantism. Thus far I have pointed you than the temple of God has to do with idols; yea, the particularly to the religious state of Paris, and of the large towns. Nothing can be imagined more deplora-ble. After having employed the strongest expressions, we still fall short of the truth!

#### Communications.

For the Christian Guardian. RUM LICENSES.

Mr. Editor, I observe your columns always toom with very descrived animadversions, on both the vender, and consumer of ardent spirits; and while you very properly regre pears to me that neither you, nor your temperance socie lics perceive, that the real root of the whole mischief lies not so much in either the vender or consumer, as it does in the power by which a man is authorised to sell. That if we can venture to sacrifice it on such occasions to the inest prospects of a country; and that Governments, infactorily account for this strange abberation from sound policy, but upon the principle that public men being food of drink themselves, very generally authorised those over whom they were placed, to drink also. And Mr. Editor, I submit it to your own good sense, which of the thre merits the greatest approbrium; the poor unthinking con-sumer, the remorseless vender, or the authority by which man may sell, and drink. This sir, is not a difficult quesa man may sell, and drink. This sir, is not a uniform queen the late of the self to his? Not any. If this was the opinion of Solomor might have controlled and prevented the whole mischief when he married Pharoah's daughter, he did not succeed on deplore, but instead of doing so, authorised it directly by Legislative enactment, we are compelled to declare, that any law authorising the sale of ardent spirits as a drink, is both a curse and a disgrace to any Christian state. If the local authorities of our own country knew, or would take the pains to inform themselves, of but half the evils they entail upon their fellow subjects, by the illand counteracting, by rendering the inhabitants lazy, and licentious: the best intentions of the Government to advance the interests of the Province. I know it is said the design of the law was not to give currency to drink, but to curtail by temperate restriction. This might have been he intention, and if it was it proves how miserably our Magistrates have understood their duty. But sir, I fear the ultimate object of such laws is not so chaste as this, but that it is rather a sordid resort of State policy, to spe-

poor inconsiderate men, to a premature grave. It was a most salutary measure, which was recommended by Governor Maitland, when he suggested to the Legislature the expediency of encroasing the amount of Distillery License, with the view as he expressed it, of preserving the health and morals of His Majesty's subjects. This benign measure was defeated by the mere love of under the pretext that whiskey made dear would istress the country more than whiskey made cheap.

fers of the District: the effects of which, is in a hundred

instances to one, to stop the march of improvement, by

encouraging the march of Rum; and sending thousands

The real Duty of every Christian state, is to take the raffic entirely out of the hands of the people, and confine other poisons, it might be chained down to its proper the whole pack of Retailers resort to other resourses for a public weal. But sir I despair of beholding so happy a the daughter of the King of Geshur, by whom he had Abstate of things, while our public men are fond of solom, the disgrace and curse of his family: and surely ed himself to your Correspondent:—"The Magistrates of our Districts, are just fond enough of drink themselves, as not to restrain the inclinations of the people." So long as our public functions. the people." So long as our public functionaries indulge, so long out of pure kindred feeling, there must be induled so long out of pure kindred feeling, there must be induled say, that as a Mothodist, I see so many of our members will be seen to the people, and consequently licences will be retained and for soil an gence given to the people, and consequently licences will who have evidently learned nothing yet of the above les-be offered for sale! and of course there will be retailers, son; and perhaps no society suffers more on the account present practice of multiplying them indiscriminately, most decidedly defeats such an object; for it is most note. rious, that very few applicants fail of obtaining licence, however unsuitable the splace, incommodious the apartments, or niggardly an applicant may appear. Sir, I fear not to assert, that a licence to sell ardent spirits is not necessary to a good house, and am fully prepared to prove, that the practice of turning public houses into grog shops is to convert many otherwise useful establishments into brothels, alike disgraceful to the state, and a curse and a ourge to the settlements in which they are located. public houses were encouraged on the temperance plan, men of entirely different characters from the generality of our rapacious retailers, who have the means of affording comfort to a traveller, would open for public accommoda tion. But so long as a licence to sell rum is considered the primary requisite of a good house, so long then will b a mendicant band of tenanted retailers, whose rupacity for a two-penny traffic, urges them without feeling and without remorse to ruin the health and morals of their neigh bours, to violate the principles of order in contempt of the Laws, and to annihilate and cancel the best concerted measures for the improvement of a country. Turn your eyes for a moment upon one great public highway, and upon the principal bye routs connected with it, and while you will perceive here and there a spacious building appropriated to the public, you will find something in shape of a rum hole at an average distance of two or three miles as if the energies of every settlement depended upon the virtues of rum. W hile our Magistrates flatter themselves that they have resorted to every expedient to prevent the demoralizing tendency of an abuse of the privileges grant. ed, they are perhaps, not fully aware of the total disregard to their regulations, which exists in many which are called good houses; when even upon the sacred Sabbath the grating hinges of the bar-room door winds regularly round espattered pivots, and the sturdy sons of liquor, the Bacchanals of the place, are seen to urge on their tot-tering way to the stimulating counter, in contempt of authority, and in open hostility, to even decency itself; and the double dealing landlord can fairly say he sels not on the Subbath," having authorised an unprincipled bar clerk to do it for him. Oh! the ills, the mischiefs, the ruin entailed upon many fami. lies, by the easy access with which a dissolute husband has to rum, while female delicacy pines away under the obscure lashes of a tongue thus stimulated by infamous drink, and the poor children's bread is lavished upon the decorating of a vulture, thus proying on their

A SUBSCRIBER.

For the Christian Guardia The evils which attend and succeed the Matrimonial Con nexion of professing Christians with the world, or non professors, calmly considered.

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Editor, This is certainly one of the greatest evils done under the sun; it is an evil which occurs daily; yes, the christian community daily suffers much from such unballowed you therefore think the following worthy of public notice, you will please to give it a place in your excellent paper. Marriage is certainly spoken of in scripture as being honorable in all," yet with this qualification, that it must e "in the Lord;" therefore, what the scripture does not not because the word of God is defective on this point,

marrying with the seven accursed nations of Canain, together with Ammonites, Moshites, and Egyptians : how ever, it does not appear that this prohibition was of a political, but of a religious and moral nature, since it is evi lent that they might still marry with them upon conditions that those whom they married had previously become proselytes to the Jews religion. But let us come down to the gospel dispensation, and here we are particularly exherted "unequally yoked together with unbelievers, but to "come out from among them," &c .- for what has he that believeth to do with an infidel, any more scripture positively declares, that the christian is the tem-ple of God, and "if any man defile that temple, him will God destroy." But alas! in spiritual things men venture their souls on such trifling evidence, which, if it were to govern them in temporal affairs, would lead their fellow creatures to conclude that they were either madmen or idiota. Such conduct, in this respect, in professing chrisians, is distressing to the strong, and proves a stumbling block to the weak, and " turns that which is lame out o the way." To pious relations it occasions the most pain ful anxieties, and it also tends to discourage, and counter parent occasion to say like Rebecca, "I am weary of my life because of the daughters of Heth; if Jacob take a wife of the ills arising from tippling and drunkenness, to individuals, to families, and to the community at large; it up. ters of the land, what good will my life do me," &c. But this is not the only evil which attends such unhallowed connexions; it is moreover calculated to excite suspicion with regard to sincerity in the religion which we profess stead of supporting an art so pernicious to mankind, its principles and privileges; and that if we ask its advice and carefully attended to. The first thought that proshould have encouraged it, by authorising its sale, is not we can still follow our own opinions; and that while we sents itself to a truly reflecting mind on the entrance sufficiently to be deplored. I confess, I could never satis- profess to please it, we are not afraid of offending it. &c. But perhaps the person may say, that he married here the same argument and objection will answer for both sexes he woman hoping that he would prove the means of he conversion; yet there can be no good reason for this hope The pious man, at this moment has not, i would seem, the least fear of his ungodly wife succeeding in converting him over to her side, and what better reason as he for supposing that he will succeed in bringing her but the reverse was the result. But should he say that h expected to do this good by divine assistance, I that he has no more reason to expect divine assistance is order to get money that he may do "good" with it by d sing of God in an evil course: this would at once be "do-busy scenes of active life, with the living beneath the ing evil that good may come;" rather let the Christian universally appear. Surely we need all the assistance we can get in our passage to heaven, instead of engaging any one constantly to retard our progress, either by o or diversion; -even not to help is to hinder in this imporbe extinguished by water But again, some will endeavour to justify themselves by saying, "If at were to be so I cannot kelp it," &c. Let us ly; and first we will say, that such prognostions are rare-iy, if over referred to, unless when they fall in with our etermination to proceed, or at least with our propensity et, we may say farther, that when a man " receives not he love of the truth," God may " give him up to strong delusion to believe a lie;" and should the way be opened or such an one to proceed in his determinate course, yet that gives him no more plea of justification than Jonah had, when he found a ship just ready so sail for Tarshish. But to conclude this part, I will only say, that if such mar riages be contracted with the design of either doing good or of being useful, as has already been remarked, the halance more frequently preponderates the other way, as man who undertakes to help his slothful neighbour out o a ditch, must be very careful least he fall in himself.

The evils attendant on such matrimonial connexion have not only been personal but national and universal was destroyed. Some of Lot's daughters married in Sod lom, and perished in the overthrow of that city. But Ishmael and Esau married irreligiously, and were both turned to be persecutors. The first blasphemer stoned by God's command, is marked as an offspring of one of those marriages; -his mother had espoused an Egyptian. The first captivity of the Israelites after their selllement in the land of Canaan, is ascribed to this very cause. David married the case of Solomon is a warning to all ages. His son Re haboam who lost the ten tribes, sprung from one of those forbidden marriages, for his mother was an Ammonitess. The marriage of Ahab is awfully discribed. "Now these the professed object of your very useful Paper to guard Christianity, (and in doing which it has hitherto been very successful) I think it would be well employed in part, in guarding it in the way, and in reference to the subject a

I am, your's, &c.,
A. Correspondent.

(For the Guardian.)

AN ACROSTIC. Cease not to guard the trust to thee consign'd Herald of truth, sent forth to bless mankind Regardless of the slanderer's venom'd spleen Indifferent stand, although assailed by mean Suspicious wretches, purchased to employ Time-serving policy, and thus decoy Into the paws of a designing few A nation's wealth and liberty. Be true Nor e'er betray thy trust; but boldly stand Girt with the truth, and show thyself a man Undaunted midst the strife of clam'rous tongues A little while, and thou shalt find thy wrongs Redress'd-Thy nation sav'd from thrall. Deserted demagogues shall one day fall Into the pit themselves have dug : whilst thou, And all who love the truth, to God shall bow, Nor aught disturb; and to thy rightful King allegiance yow.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. Dear Sir.

The following article I have taken from the Halyon, a monthly work published some years since in New York; and send it to you that it may find a place n the Guardian, as I think it will undoubtedly be gratifying to your numerous christian readers to see a description of the personal appearance of their blessed Redeemer. It is what we have a right to expect—the most perfect form that human nature, could appear in. Indeed it could not be otherwise-He being conceived by the Holy Ghost and born of a Virgin, and destined world-in whom the fulness of the Godhead dwelt bodily.

Yours, &c. LEWIS BURWELL.

Brantford, 24th Dec., 1832.

[It being the custom of the Roman Governors to adertise to the Senate and people of such material things s happened in their respective Provinces; In the days of Tiberius Caesar the Emperor, Publius Sentulus to the Senate concerning Christ.]

"CONSCRIPT FATHERS: . virtue, named Jesus Christ, who is yet living among as; and of the Gentiles is accepted for a Prophet of truth; but his own disciples call him the Son or Gon. He raiseth the dead, and cureth all manner of diseases. A man of stature somewhat tall and comely; with a thus, by diffusing useful knowledge, obtain the enactvery reverend countenance, such as the beholders may both love and fear; his bair of the colour of a filberd condemn it is careful to regulate; and if ever we err it is full ripe, plain to the ears, whence downward it is more orient of colour; somewhat curling and waved

zarites; his forehead plain and delicate; his face with nose and mouth exactly formed; his beard thick, the colour of his hair, not of any great length, but forked; his look innocent; his eyes grey, clear and quick. In reproving terrible, in admonishing courteous, in speak. ng very modest and wise. In proportion of body well shaped. None have seen him laugh, but many have seen him weep. A man for his singular beauty surpassing the children of men."

### CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, January 2, 1833.

REVIEW OF THE PAST AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE FUTURE.

"So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom."—Psalm xc. 12. Another period in the measurement of the short portion of time allotted us mortals here below has arrived, and we are entering upon another series of pleasures and pains, joys and sorrows, prosperity and adversity, hopes and fears, with which our life is continually chequered in this uncertain and varying state of things, It becomes us then to calmly review the past, and thence gather wisdom for the future. Wisdom gained by experience, is more valuable as it is the more dearly obtained and should therefore be the more highly prized

of a New Year, is the continuance of life. And are we yet alive

To see each other's face ?" immediately suggests itself in view of the numerous deaths that are hourly taking place among men, and especially of those among our acquaintances during the year that has just passed into eternity. How many of our own circle of friends and acquaintance who celebrated the return of the season with us a year ago, bidding fair for a continuance here of years to come, have left us to return not? "Till the heavens be no more, they shall not awake, nor be raised out of their sleep.". But a few days since they participated in the sun; but now, silent in the grave, "the place that once knew them shall know them no more." In reflecting opon their characters and actions we clearly discern their errors and omissions, and readily animadvert upon them; but, do we improve? do we shape our course so as to avoid the rocks and quicksands upon which we have reason to fear they nearly, if not entirely, made shipwreck of their souls? Are we warned by their death-bed regrets and parting admonitions, and aroused by their sudden and unexpected exits! Or, may be several whom we knew, and with whom we took sweet counsel and walked to the house of God in company, have left us bearing testimony to the excellence of the religion they professed, and triumphing in that Saviour whose cause they had espoused, whose doctrine they had adorned, and in whose service they have expired; Have we marked these living, dying epistles? their consistent life and happy death? and have we been taught thereby to live the life of the righteous that our and may be like theirs? Such are some of the instruc ions to be received from the solemnities of the grave;

"Whose loctures teach in silence, Louder than divines can preach.

The review of the past year presents to us in partiular much cause of thankfulness for our escape from he "Pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction which wasteth at noon day." The present scourge of the earth has visited our shores, and passed through our land in the length and breadth thereof; but tho' in some places and for a little season His hand hath pressed us sore, yet in the general, and compared with other Countries, we can say "He hath remembered us in IIis mercy," and removed His indignation from returned unto the Lord with humiliation, gratitude and

We should call to mind the occurences of the past n relation to ourselves. What has transpired in the short period of the last twelve months to show us the mutability of all earthly things, our blasted hopes, our reversed fortunes, our altered circumstances, our new relations, and our physical and mental changes, should all pass in review before us; leaving as they go the indelable impression that "THIS IS NOT OUR REST."

This season serves also to remind us of our " Stewadship"-" Occupy till I come" is the charge of our Lord and Master. , Let us then reflect. What has been the improvement of our various talents—our time and property, our intellectual and moral faculties, our religious means and privileges? Have we so used all these as those that must give an account? " Behold! the Judge is at the door." "Give an account of thy steward. ship" will soon be heard, probably before another revolution of the earth in her orbit. O! that we may be wise and diligent for the future.

"No room for mirth or trifling here For worldly hope, or worldly fear, Since life so soon is gone.

If now the Judge is at the door, And all mankind must stand before The inexorable throne."

In casting our eye over the state of Zion in this counry the year past we see much to encourage, and quite enough to humble us. The Spirit has been largely oured out, and the showers of Divine Grace have fertilized most of our fields of labour, so that there has een a goodly harvest of souls gathered in ;-as many, if not more, than in any other part of God's vineyard in proportion to the means employed. Yet, had the ministers of God's Word and the people called by his name, all been faithful, what would not have been done for them, as well as for those around them. - Let us, under for so important a mission as the Redemption of a lost a deep sense of these things, go forward and strive. to "abound in the work of the Lord for as much as we know that our labour will not be in vain in the Lord."

EDUCATION.

The intimate connection which exists between the ultivation of the public mind and the prosperity of a state, is so obvious that it cannot escape the notice of at that time being President, wrote the following epistle even the most superficial observer of causes and effects among the affairs of men; hence it has ever been the effort of those who desire the benefit of their fellows to "There appeared in these our days a man of great promote a liberal and effective system of education; such as would cultivate the arts and sciences, cherish liberal institutions, promote civil and religious freedom, discountenance bigotry and disperse superstition; and ment of wise and equitable laws and the impartial administration of a vigilent and good government.

It is equally clear, that true religion and science muabout his shoulders. In the midst of his head is a seam tually assist each other, indeed, their dependence is light and knowledge among the people, who are still The original prohibition was against the seed of Abraham or partition of his hair, after the manner of the Na-south, that the former cannot be cultivated to any great

aid of the latter. This appears, not only from the relation and fitness of things, but also from the history of jugation and service, that superstition usurped the place of reason, and held her gloomy dominion over the minds of men; when a crafty and corrupt priesthood assumed the prerogatives of Diety, and established their dogmas, stupid, unreasonable and unscriptural as they were, as the will of heaven and the dictates of eternal truth and wisdom; when kings and nobles lorded it at pleasure over their vassals, when the unalienable rights of man and just relations of society were neither known nor respected, when the Bull of an ungodly Bishop, as the pretended successor of St. Peter struck terror into the hearts of the most powerful monarchs, and overturned the foundations of allegiance and government! Could such a state of things have existed if schools had been established, and education promoted among the people? Impossible; and those designing men well knew it; therefore the little learning that was cultivat- afterwards, he was found dead. ed, was confined to the cell of the Monk, or the privileged orders of the Priests.

With these facts before us, is it not the interest of all who wish well to their country, to encourage and support those institutions which have for their object the diffusion of useful learning, on a plan both liberal and extensive, promising security to the principles and morals of all under their care, at the same time that the understanding is cultivated?

It must be acknowledged, that the schools hitherto in operation among us have been lamentably defficient in many respects, so much so, that, notwithstanding the immense sums which have been expended in aid of our common and district schools, the intelligence of our people will bear no comparison with our neighbours on the other side of the water; this defliciency, in our opinion, is owing in a great measure to the policy of those to whom the direction of education in the Province has invariably been entrusted, which appears to be, not so much to make scholars as to give a bias to the mind in favor of their own peculiar systems, both religious and political; so that that independency of mind which, proprinciples, and dares to act for itself in the investigation of science and its application to the affairs of common life, and by which long established and venerable theories and practices are exploded unless supported by the dictates of reason and sound philosophy, is discouraged; and a blind submission to the claims of old and venerated systems, usages and establishments, is inculcated and patronized.

To remedy these evils as far as possible and afford a means of justruction on a plan so economical as to render it accessable to men of moderate means, and so extensive and complete that the more affluent need not complain of any defliciency, with a government so liberal that none will feel embarrased because of their religious tenets, the Methodists are erecting the Academy at Cobourg: of which notice from time to time has been given in the paper. This building is now far advanced, and if the friends of liberal, free and useful institutions will but continue their wanted aid, it will soon be completed on a plan extensive enough to afford accomodation for a boarding school of the first class both for male and female; no pains will be spared to procure the most competent teachers, and the best approved systems of instruction; embracing all that is taught in the first rate Academies both in Europe and America.

Much might be said in favour of schools, as well as other institutions, originating in individual enterprize and depending upon popular support. It must be obvious to all that the prosperity of such a school depends upon its popularity, and this upon its usefulness. Let it decline in utility and it will be immediately deserted. Every means must therefore be employed to give it a Every means must therefore be employed to give it a liberty to omit or expunge any part, we must decline respectable and useful character, and these must be conpublishing, however reluctantly, unless the writer will tinued so long as it depends upon popular support submit it to correction. alone. But such is all the support the Methodists look for; they have no Government patronage, no drafts on the public funds, no resources in the wealth or variety of friends to support them; upon the public alone they depend, under God, for aid in this enterprize for the ing addresses delivered. public good; and they wish no other, nor this any longer than they continue to be useful.

We are well aware that this effort to promote the best interests of our country will, like every other that proceeds from the Methodists, be opposed by their nu. merous, cunning and interested enemies-their motives will be impugned, their designs misrepresented, and their characters assailed; but all this cannot prevent their success while they can appeal to their works and exhibit the benefit of their labours among the people. So far bath the Good Lord helped them, and they doubt not but He will continue to help while they pursue their course faithful to themselves and the trust reposed in

Let the friends then of liberal institutions know that on the intelligence of the community, especially of our independent yeomen, merchants and mechanics, the freedom and prosperity of our country depend, we want men from these occupations with cultivated understand\_ · ings, fixed principles, and firm purposes, to fill our Legislative Halls and take the lead in all our popular assemblies for the transaction of business, as well as competent teachers to supply our various schools without being dependent upon foreigners as is now the case. And we flatter ourselves that, under these considera. tions, an interested public will not be backward in aftions, an interested public will not be backward in af States shall, by the employment of Naval or Military fording the needed aid to carry into effect the under- force, attempt to coerce the State of South Carolina into taking of the Conference, so auspiciously begun at submission to the acts of Congress so as aforesaid decla-Cobourg.

House of Assembly .- The past week being "holy days," several of the Members left town to enjoy the season of merry making with their friends or families, leaving the House very thin, with the mutual understanding, as we were told, that no subject of great importance would be taken up till their return; consequently little business of general interest has been to resort to the employment of such force against the transacted. On Wednesday the bill to abolish imprise State, the Governor shall fortwith issue his Proclamasonment for debt was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house who made progress as far as the eighth or ninth clause: we regret that our to time, such portions thereof as may be required to meet Reporter was not present at the time, but hope to report the arguments pro and con on the principle of the bill at its third reading.

While noticing this subject we cannot refrain from expressing our earnest hope that a measure so dear to the interests of humanity, and so closely linked with the present happiness and future worldly prospects of many a rising family will meet with complete success; considering, as we do, imprisonment for debt, where the unfortunate debtor is willing to make payment as far as his property will go, as alike inhuman and absurd; and when there is a clause in the bill to provide for punishing fraudulent debtors, there can be no reasonable objection against it.

extent, or sustained for any length of time without the | The House went into committee on the Township offi- ammunitions; such ordinance as he may deem advisable; cers Bill, and adopted the preamble, but, owing to Mr. Perry's absence, rose and reported progress. The bill Perry's absence, rose and reported progress. man in every age and clime. It was during the dark- to one act the numerous laws relative to town meetings. is a very long one, and is intended to repeal and reduce ness of the middle ages, when men's minds were almost township officers and their duty; and contains also what es uncultivated as the irrational animals created for sub. | the friends of the bill consider several valuable improvements on the present law. The Court of Requests bill has passed the Council with various amendments, the most important of which is, altering the jurisdiction of the Court from £25 to £10. The bill will no doubt tacked his wife by inflicting several blows on her head, pass the House of Assembly as amended and become a

> Monday was spent on Mr. Pinhey's contested elecion, which will likely be a tedious business. / Yesterday, being New years day, the House did not sit.

About nine weeks ago another victim of intemperance came to an untimely end in Newmarket. He and his fore he had cut deep enough to wound the large blood companion had been drinking freely through the day, and, to finish their carousal, they went to Mr. Lauton's store, obtained a quart of Whiskey and drank it before leaving the store, the effects of which brought him to the floor from the counter, and it is supposed he hurt humself in the fall. He was carried out of the shop into an adjoining warehouse, where in about three hours

Thus, week after week, it becomes our painful duty o record some distressing instance of the baneful efects of the use of ardent spirits. How long will such state of things continue without arousing all who have any influence in the community to vigorous exertion to remedy the evil. A question or two are naturalsuggested in view of such a catastrophe as the above. ly suggested in view of such a catastrophe as the above. Is the unhappy victim alone to blame? Are not the manufacturer and the vender involved in the guilt? Is not this man's destruction effected through their agency, and can the authorities of the land be clear who suffer if not encourage, the pernicious traffic, under the sanction of law ? Let all answer these questions to their mean time let every friend to his country and his species be the more zealous in uniting his efforts to suppress the deadly evil and rid the country of such

FIRE AGAIN .- We are sorry to learn that a very destructive fire has happened in Kingston, which broke out about 3 o'clock on Thursday the 20th ult. in a house in Quarry-street nearly opposite Mr. D. Prentiss' Store, and ranging right and left, consumed the whole range of buildings on that street from the corner of Brock and Quarry streets to Collar's corner on Store street, ducing freedom of thought, leads its possessor to first extending its destruction to several buildings on both principles, and dares to act for itself in the investiga. Brock and Store streets, besides others in the interior of the block, among which was the printing office of the U. C. Herald, the press and property of which however, we are much pleased to bear, was mostly rescued from the devouring element. Much commendation is bestowed in the Kingston papers upon the civil authorities, as well as the officers and men of the pavy and army, who promptly attended on the occasion, and by their vigorous exertions, mainly contributed in rescuing the Town from one of the most destructive conflagra. tions with which it was ever visited. By this afflictive dispensation, a large number of men, women and children were deprived of a home at this inclement season of the year.

> Killed on Christmas Day, by the fall of a tree, while chopping timber in West Gwilliamsbury, Mr. William Hosley lately from England, who moved to his land bout a month since. By this afflictive despensation a wife and three children are deprived of their best earthly friend.

----PENMANSHIP .- We beg leave to direct the attention of our readers to Mr. Corry's advertisement in our paper. We have seen specimens of the improvement some of his pupils in this town have made in six lessons, and are free to recommend him to the patronage of all who desire to improve in the useful art of writing. His system unites elegance with symmetry, and cannot fail of being extensively beneficial.

No Foreign news worth publishing since our last.

To Correspondents .- The writer of the Communication on Education is informed that his expose would receive a ready insertion were it not for some passages which we consider objectionable, and as we are not at

TO PETER McDOUGAL, Esq.

Sin :- In behalf of the Members of the York Fire Company No. 1 I beg to tender their sincere thanks and acknowledge the receipt of £5 Canada Cy. accompanied by the following communication. Wm. Musson

York, Jan. 1st, 1833.

York, January 1st, 1833.

On as a New Yea Capt. F. C. No. 1.

Sin.-Please accept the enclosed £5 as a New Year Gift to the Fire Company under your command, as a token of my sentiment as regards the usefulness and spirited conduct of said Company when hitherto called into operation, and which I consider has tended much in preventing any extensive conflagration in the Town of York, though few of the surrounding towns have escaped a similar calamity of late.

Your ob't servant PETER McDougalt.

To Mr. Wm. Musson, Capt, of the York Fire Company.

South Carolina Lightstature.-Mr. Preston from the Committee of Federal Relations, reported a bill to carry into effect in part the Ordinance of Nullification, which was read the first time, ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Thursday, 6th inst.

The Bill to provide for the security and protection of

the People of the State of South Carolina, reported by the Committee, enacts:

Sec. 1. That in case the Government of the United ernor is hereby authorized and empowered to order to reflectual, he is hereby authorized and empowered to order to render such assistance offectual, he is hereby authorized and empowered to order to render such assistance offectual, he is hereby authorized and empowered to order to render such assistance of the control the whole inititary force of the State, or so much thereof as he may from time to time deem necessary and proper. Sec. 2. In case of any overt act of recrtion, or an intention on the part of the Government of the United S. to commit such an act, manifested by an unusual assemblage of naval or military forces in or near the State, or the adoption of any measures indicating a determination

tion calling on volunteers; and he is hereby authorized to accept the service of such as may at any time offer; and to call into service of this Commonwealth, from time the emergency. Sec. 3. The Governor shall also forthwith cause the

militia of this State, who shall not have volunteered their services to be divided by lot into four classes, to be numhered one, two, three, and four, and to organize each class; and should the public exigency require it, that he call them into service by classes, beginning with class one

can tnem into service by classes, beginning with class one and ending with class four.

[Sec. 4 to 11, go into details of classifying the troops—regulating their enlistments, &c.]

Sec. 12. The Governor is hereby authorized and em-

powered to purchase for the use of the State, as he may indge necessary, from time to time, ten thousand stand of small arms, and the necessary accourrements; the requisite quantity of cannon ball, powder, lead, and other

to the state as may be worth the expense

Murder and attempt at Suicide. - We stop the press to announce the most shocking marder ever witnessed in our village. This evening, a man by the name of O'. Riley, an Irishman by birth, middle aged, and of internperate habits, partially under the influence of returned home between the hours of 8 and 9. P. M. atand then cut her throat from ear to ear with a razor. The incision sevred the wind pipe entirely, and left the external and internal jugular veins; death followed before any assistance could be obtained. On discovering several persons who had just arrived, he made an effort o make way with himself by drawing the razor across is own throat; but the razor was arrested from him bevessels. He, however, had sevred the wind pipe with several small vessels which occasioned some loss of blood. The wound was dressed and there is quite a prospect of his recovery. Five small children have been bereft of an indulgent mother, the oldest about 8 years, and the youngest 9 months .- Oswego Palladium,

The unhappy man, who murdered his wife on the 21st ult, and at the same time cut his own throat, died this evening. Although he has on several occasions been questioned as to the motives for his barbarous conduct towards his wife, he could assign no cause, but intemperance. He said that on the day of murder he had drank all of two quarts of whiskey, and maintained to the last that he knew nothing of the murder until he became sober.—He did not blame his wife for any thing .- Oswego Free Press.

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending January 2.

D. Wright, S. Rose, R. Jones, E. Ryerson, F. Metcalf G. Henry, I. Wilkinson.

\* We received the money.

TAKE NOTICE:

A Ta Meeting called by some of the Inhabitants of the Town and County of York. It was Resolved that a public meeting be held at Mr. John Montgomey's Inn on Yonge Street, on Monday the 21st Jan. at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of discussing and adopting important subjects to the Interests of this Proince, and in relation to the operations of the Central Political Union of Upper Canada—all favorable to the ights, and privileges of British subjects, and the welfare of this fine and growing Country are earnestly in-

CHARLES THOMPSON,

T. D. MORRISON, Secretary. York, 31st Dec. 1832.

YORK MECHANICS' INSTITUTE . PUBLIC Lecture will be delivered by Mr. FENTON,

A. "on the Nature and Perfection of Cutting Instru-ments, and the Chemical Analysis of Steel," on Friday Evening, the 4th inst., at 7 o'clock, in the Grand Jury N.B .- Members desirous of joining the Drawing or Mu. Classes, are requested to enter their names at the close

of the Lecture. OTICE-That any person, or persons found trespassing, cutting, or destroying the timber on West half of Lot No. 2., 2nd Concession, and East half of Lot No. 3, 3rd. Concession of York, will be prosecuted according to Law.

JACOB McKAY. Jan'y 2d 1832.

REMOVAL.

VIIE. Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public in general, and his friends who have continued to be his customers for the last twelve years, (at his late steady customers for the has now removed his Establishment to No. 116 north side of King-street, in a large brick building, (the only one between the Gaol and Yonge street) where he is now receiving and opening a large and well assorted stock of Hardware. Barr Iron, and Casting Stoves, &c., all of which will be sold at very low prices.— The business in future will be carried on under the firm of

Peter Paterson & Sons. PETER PATERSON.

York, Jan. 1, 1833. I64-1f.

RUPTURE REMOVED AND CURED IN BOTH SEXES.

ILLIAM HEWITT wishes to inform his friends and those who are afflicted with Ruptures, that he w and those who are afficted with kuptures, that he intends removing in a few weeks to the Second Concession in Charlotteville, near the Walsingham Town line. sion in Charlotteville, near the Walsingham Town line. Long Point Bay. All those who may require his services The Anniversary of the York Methodist Sabbath | will please to attend at his present residence, before the School Society will be held at the Episcopal Methodist first day of February next, as he will wait at home to pre-Chapel to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock; when the Report will be read, and it is expected several interest.

Will please to attend at his present residuous, before the produced, and the residual several several interest. Trusses on hand. Certificates will be produced, and the produced and the produced at the produced and the produced and the produced at the prod ferences given to a great number of persons who have been

cured under his care.

P. S.—A good Cow, 6 year's old, for Sale, which will calve about the first of next month. Also, a Patent Bed. stead, suitable for an office or store, which may be seen by applying to Mr. W. Atkinson, Saddler, King.st. River Credit, Dundas st., Toronto, Jany. 1st, 1833.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

TRAYED from the Subscriber, about three weeks since, a small Iron Grey MARE, with a black head and long tail, three years old. Whoever will return said Mare to Mr. John Chapman, Whoever will return said Mare to Air. Some Dundas street, shall receive the above reward.

GEO. SMITH.

160-4.-p 2.

OR SALE at this Office, a few copies of the COLONIAL HARMONIST, by MARK BURNHAM, of Port Hope—being the first collection of Sacred Music ever published in Canada.

York, December 12, 1832.

GENERAL CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

BY ROBERT HAWKE No. 71, King-street, East of the Market-square. LOTHING of every description made to Order, in the Neatest Style, under his own immediate inspection, which can be warranted, to be of the best materials, at unusually low prices, and is prepared to furnish his

WINTER CLOTHING. o as to merit the approbation of his friends and the pub

A FEW DAYS LONGER.

Market Square, will execute orders in their peculiar neat style,

PROFILE LIKENESS by a machine of unerring principles, for Half a Dollar

Frames moderate; likenesses copied. To neglect this opportunity of possessing a lasting emembrance of friends and relatives may be a source

> IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED.

VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE, PARTICULARIZED FOR EVERY COMPLAINT HE above Invaluable Medicines may now be had on application to the Subscriber, (who is appointed Sole Agent for York) at S. E. Taylor's, 181 King street.

The high and unrivalled celebrity which these Medicines have obtained in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, preclude the necessity of any eulogy upon them

York, Dec. 21, 1882.

here.

H. TAYLOR.

NEW GOODS, CHEAP GOODS, AND GOOD GOODS!!!

AT S. E. TAYLOR'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE,

No. 181, South side of King-st. a few doors East of Yonge street.

THE Subscriber having now nearly completed his INTER SUPPLY of STAPLE, and FANCY DRY SOODS, begs leave to call the attention of the Public to t, as he is convinced, for cheapness and quality it is not surpassed, if equaled, by any assortment in York; the li-beral encouragement which he has already received, enabling him, with still greater confidence, to continue the system on which he has heretofore acted, namely, " a small profit and a quick return."

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

WHOLESALE HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT. YORK.

HE Subscribers beg leave to inform the MERCHANTS AND PUBLIC OF UPPER CANADA that they have during the 'past Summer purchased with case in the markets of Wolverhampton, Birmingham and heffield, and hold now on hand at their Warehouse in King Street, a very superior and exceedingly extensive

HARDWARE SHELF AND HEAVY GOODS, which they will dispose of on as advantageous terms as an be procured from any Establishment in British Ame

THE IMPORTATION CONSISTS OF

Iron, Steel, Castings, Tin, Wire, Anvils, Vices, Nails, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Chains, Joiners Fools, Japanned Ware, Plated Ware, Saddlery, Filos, Saws, Edge Tools, Paints and Cordage. Together with a great variety of Curlery and Brass Goods, in short, the assortment comprises almost every article in the Ironmonderv Line that the country requires, and they flatter themselves that upon examination Parchasers will not only find their Stock Well, Selected, but offered for sale at Vany Reduced Paices.

RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co. York, October 20, 1832.

MURRAY NEWBIGGING & CO.

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

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, comprising every thing new and fashionable. Having im ported their stock of goods expressly for this market of a description decidedly superior to goods which have generally reached this quarter, they flatter themselve that their articles will give great satisfaction. They would intimate that their advantages from connections in Trade and the extent of their transactions, enable then to sell their goods at lower rates than can be afforded by any similar establishment.

Opposite the market place, York, June 1832.

R. H. OATES,

CHEMIST and DRUGGIST, No. 101 King-Street, opposite the English Church, respectfully bogs leave to inform the Public, that he has just received from Montreal a fresh supply of Medicines, Paints, Oils,

30 DOZ. POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. for Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, &c. This invaluable Medicine has the extraordinary property of immediately relieving coughs, colds, hoarseness, diffi-culty of Breathing, and huskiness in the throat. It opeby dissolving the congealed phlegm, sonsequently

causing a free expectoration se who are troubled with that unpleasant tickling in the throat, which deprives them of rest night after night by the incessant cough which it provokes, will, by taking one dose, find immediate relief; and one bottler in mos cases, will effect a cure.

In asthma, chronic coughs, difficulty of breathing, &c. no pen can discribe the wonders that have been performed by this invaluable Medicine: many who for years have been quable to lay down on their beds, without a danger of being choked by an accumulation of phiegm (which in variably causes a dreadful caugh;) others, who with difficulty could breath at all in a recumbent posture, have, by taking one dose of this excellent Balsam, been enabled to lay down comfortably in their beds. But the testimonials of those who have experienced its wonderful effects, will

Dec. 12, 1832.

161-4f.

ENUINE STOUGHTON BITTERS, prepared, and for Sale by R. H. OATES, 161-1f. Druggist.

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

\$20. REWARD.

TOLEN from the stable of the Subscriber, on the night of the 24th of Nov. last, a Bay Stud Horse five rears old, about 16 hands high, a natural trotter, with one his hind heafs white, and upon close examination, one of his fore feet may be found to be grey, and a small scar rived from such discussions—The views of practical men, on his nose. Any person returning said Horse, or giving not the wild theories of ignorant and designing schemes, information where he may be found, shall receive the a gre what will be found in the list of our contents. bove reward, and any person that will return said Horse, and prosecute the thief to conviction, shall receive £7 10.

WM. HELIKERJ

U. C., Clark, Dec. 17, 1832.

Perth.

Cornwall,

Brockville,

Kingston, Bath, Hallowell,

Bellville,

Colborne,

Ancaster.

Hamilton,

Grismby, Queenston,

Vittoria,

Gulph,

Goderich.

Napanee.

Port Hope, Sandwich,

Thornhill,

Narrows, Lak

Innisfil,

Brantford,

York.

Prescatt.

NOTICE.

FIGURE CANADIAN MAGAZINE will be issued to the world during the first week of January 1833; and the Agents are, each, hereby requested, to transmit a list of the Subscribers names, so that no disappointment may occur by the non delivery of this Embryo Work.

York, 11th, Dec. 1832.

AGENTS FOR THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE. The Post Master. Halifax, N. S. St. Juhn's, N. B. The Post Master. Quebec, Montreal, John Bignell, Esq. P. M. The Post Master. Three Riverse

The Post Master, M. Connell, Esq. P. M. Wm. Morris, Esq. Guy C. Wood, Esq. P. M. Alpheus Jones, Esq. Henry Jones, Esq. Henry Smith, Esq. John Dean, Esq. P. M. David Smith, Esq. James H. Samson, Esq. James G. Bethure, Esq. P. M. Cobourg, Peterbrough, Mr. Tupper, J. A. Kieler, Esq. P. M. The Publisher, J. Steven, Esq. Colin Ferrie, Esq. H. Nollis, Esq. P. M. A. Hamilton Esq. G. Goodhue Esq. John Harris, E:q. Wm. Richardson, Esq. P. M. M. Burwell, Esq. Port Burwell, T. Husband, Esq. John Crocks, Esq. P. M. Niagara, St. Catherine's, H. Mettleburgh, Esq. Charles Prior, Esq. Charles Berezy, Esq. P. M. Amherethurgh, A. Shade, Esq. A. McPherson, Esq. P. M. Penetanguishine. Mr. Hamilton, P.M. David Grant, Esq. P. M.

Wm. Hands, Esq. P. M. Messrs. Thorne & Parsons,

W. Sibbald, Esq. of James Darling, Esq.

J. Bouchier, P. M.

Wm. Phelps

Toronto, 20th December, 1832. WRITING,

A. LEWIS.

mutual consent.

N a new, improved and unparalleled system, taught in six hours!! at Mr. Johnston's Inn. News

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public, that

Howland, was disclved on the 10th day of Nov. last, by

the Partnership that has existed between Lewis and

gate Street, nearly opposite the Scotch Church.
Mr. Corry, F. W. M. and professor of Penmanship, begs to inform the nobility and gentry of York and its environs, that he purposes giving instructions in WRI-TING in his unerring system, and highly approved plantounded upon mathematical principles, which consequently never fails to reform the most vulgar and imperfect and imperfec vriting to a style of regularity, freedom, neatness and ase, in the course of

SIX EASY LESSONS

of our nous each!!- Mr. Corry, finishing writing mass ter, instructs Ladies in an elegant, easy and expeditious node, particularly feminine; and to the Merchant or Storekeeper a strong, bold and masculine hand, fit for business. Mr. C's. systems are likewise peculiarly adapted for the private gentleman or the army, and acquired with so little sacrifice of time as Six Hours 1t

TERMS. In order to remove doubts which some may entertain,

man, and if not improved beyond their expectation, no emand whatever shall be made Specimens of his pupils writing before commencing and their improvement after receiving lessons, likewise several certificates from many towns in England, Ireland and the Isle of Man, where he has practised with unrialled success, can be seen by applying to him at Mr.

Mr. C. will give a lesson on trial to any Lady or Gentle-

Mr. Corry hopes that the Ladies of York will apprecite this opportunity of acquiring under such rare advantages this truly elegant accomplishment, the want of which invariably implies a very imperfect education, and certainly detracts a lustre from every other attainment.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen (from the age of eight to

fifty) who intend to favor Mr. C. will please make early application.

Pen making taught in three lessons, for \$2, but to pile ils gratis. Persons who cannot write, tought a legible

and in twelve lessons, for \$8. —
Hours of attendance in his apartments, 10 to 11 A. M. nd 8 to 9 P. M. The remainder of the day devoted to private families.

N. B. Mr. Corry will wait upon ladies and families if equested to exhibit specimens of his writing. York, Dec. 15, 1832.

N the month of January, 1833, will be published the first number of a Journal to be called THE CANADIAN LITERARY MAGA-ZINE.

LITERATURE-Under this head will be included reviews of some of the most recent publications in the British North American Provinces, Great Britain and the United States, especially reviews of those publications relative to his quarter of the Globe.

Science-In this department we shall endeavour to repord the proceedings of the various Scientific Societies already established in this and the adjoining provinces, and to furnish our readers with accounts of the most re-cent discoveries in Natural History—The Arts can scarce-ly yet be said to have taken root in Upper Canada, but we shall foster them to the utmost of our humble power. . HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY-The Magazine will abound in

ing generations have played their part—and it will also contain Biographical Sketches of the most eminent persons, who have been, and are at this present time, con-nected with British North America, and with Upper Canada in particular—Governors, living and dead—Ecclesis, astics, Protestant and Catholics—Lawers, and public chacters of all descriptions, will be brought before our readers in due succession.

EMIGRATION-The increased, and annually increasing de of emigration pouring wealth and intelligence into the province, suggests the propriety of devoting some space in our Magazine, for the purpose of furnishing recently arrived settlers with useful information. In this department we shall not trust to our own imperfect knowledge, but shall avail ourselves of the assistance of some of the oldest established, and most intelligent inhabitants of Upper Canada, an assistance, which we are happy to say, has been most kindly promised to us.

EDUCATION-This is a subject of the most vital import tance, and it will be a grateful, but not very easy portion of our labors to treat of all its branches, and to direct public attention towards the way in which the resources, pla ced at the disposal of the Provincial Legislature for the purposes of education, may, is our opinion, be best applied. ACRICULTURE-Although nature has done so much for Upper Canada, man, as yet, has done but little—But the influx of British settlers will effect a revolution in this as well as in many other instances—Chemistry and Philoso-phy will soon be practically applied towards the ame liora-

quently and largely discussed by men of practical know-ledge, and scientific attainments. ROADS, RAIL ROADS, AND INTERNAL NAVIGATION -- These topics present a vast field of enquiry, interesting alike to all classes of the community—no one will dispute the propricty of discussing these matters, or the utility to be de-

tion of the soil, and the further development of our pro-vincial resources. These subjects therefore, will be fre-

THE UNITED SERVICES-Among the population of Upper Canada, are numbered as some of its most respecta-ble members, many officers of the two cervices. To meet the taste of this portion of the community, our pa-ges will occasionally be devoted to professional eketches ges with occasionally be devoted to professional exercises after the manner of the United Service Journal., A Memoir of General Brock is in preparation, and the Editor will feel obliged by the communication of any anecdotes respecting that hero. Lists of Promotions, Appointments and Deaths in both services will also be given.

The U. E.: Lovalists, will we trust be amongst our subscribers and contributors, their sufferings and adventures form many stories of romantic interest—which will occupy a considerable portion of our columns.

To the above contents will be added---.

Reports of Literary Meetings, Biographical Sketches of Literary Characters—a brief ecount of the life and writings of Sir W. Scott, and of the life and writings of the late eminent Roman Catholic Lawyer, Charles Butler, compiled from letters written to the Editor, are among the foremost in preparation. News of the Literary World.

Lists of New Publications. As to the spirit that may govern this publication the Editor begs to state, that the debateable regions of politics and religious controversy, will be studiously shunned -But to every subject that can advance the interests of the Province the Gazette will be open, to the Emigrant is will supply information, to provincial authors it holds out the prospect of their works being made more generally known and to the lovers of literature it offers a ry, where they may preserve those fleeting records of the Province, which unless treasured up at the moment, be-come irretrievably lost—Upper Canada with its numerous newspapers, with a College, a Philosophical Society and Mochanics' Institute in existence, and a University in contemplation, ought surely to support a Literary Jour-nal if properly and ably conducted.

That horse and Artists, whose works are of old or re-cent date, are invited to send them, without delay, to the Editor, and they will be reviewed at the earliest opportu-nity. Anecdotes of biographical and local interest are earnestly requested.

Communications and Books, may for the present, be addressed to the Editor of the Canadian Literary Magazine at the Courier Office, free of expense. The Magazine will be published monthly, an Advertising sheet will be appended to each number, and advertisements connec-with the topics to which this Journal is devoted will be gladly received. The annual price is not yet determined. but it will not exceed 8 dollars per annum, and may prebably be less. Subscribers' names will be received at the Courier Office, and at other places which will be named

in the pert Courier. York, Dec. 8th, 1892.

160,

## Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

ject of the establishment of a Court the draft of a Bill for that purpose. To the Honourable the Commons House of As-

The Committee appointed to consider the necessity of establishing a Court of Chancery within this Province—RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

sembly.

That whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the best mode of organizing a Court of Equity in this Province, it cannot be denied that the institution of such a Tribunal, possessing extensive powers, is imperiously called for, and cannot be delayed, without subjecting His Majes. ty's subjects to the continuance of an evil amounting to a denial of Justice, in prosecuting and main taining some of their most important rights.

To illustrate the correctness of this opinion, the Committee desire to draw the attention of the House to a few of the evils which are most palpable and of constant occurrence; and for remedy of which there exists no Court having competent

1st. There are no means by which Trustees can be compelled to fulfil the obligation conferred on, or assumed by them. They cannot be made to account; and if they act ever so dishonestly no restraint can be imposed on them; neither can they be in any respect interfered with. These remarks apply in a great degree to Executors, who are but Trustees of the estate committed to their management by the Testator.

2nd. There is a great defect in the means of repealing Letters Patent from the Crown, which may have issued erroneously and improvidently Instances have occurred of the loss by the right ful owner of valuable estates, from the want of a court, possessing jurisdiction in cases of this sort, to which he might have appealed.

3rd There are at present no means of redeem. ing mortgaged estates, after forfeiture and judgment in ejectment, and the possession changed under a writ of possession—thus a person who, from inability or any accidental cause, has omit. ted to pay a triffing sum secured, by mortgage on property of great value, at the day it became due, is without the means of reclaiming this property, although he may offer to pay the money due by him, and fully indemnify the mortgagee.

4th. A Party cannot be compelled to perform his agreement, according to the literal and true meaning of its condition. As an example-A agrees to lease to B. 100 acres of land for 99 years, at a nominal rent, provided B within a year crects thereon several valuable houses-B performs his agreement at a very great expense, and then applies to A for his lease-A not only refuses to execute the lease, but by ejectment or other means obtains possession of the houses built, and if he thinks proper may sell and convey them. The only remedy B would have in such a case in this county, is an action against A for not fulfilling his agreement; and if A should leave the Province or convey his property, It might sustain an entire loss of the money expended by him. A Court of Equity would interpose its authority in a case of this sort, and decree the specific performance of the agreement on the part of A.

5th. The estates of infants and idiots may be squandered or destroyed by improvident relatives, guardians or strangers, who happen to be in possession: and a lunatic may not only dissipate his own property, but atterly rain the reversionary interest (if there be any) in the estate he occupies without being subject to the controll of any exist-

6th. The settlement of disputes between co-

cannot be obtained at all.

7th. To restrain proceedings in a Court of law, which are prosecuted against equity and good conscience, a power highly necessary to the ends of country, must be admitted to be essentially defecjustice, which is often exercised in England by tive and incomplete. the Chancellor with salutary effect.

8th. To compel the discovery of concealed evidence or documents, or such as may be wrong fully withheld. Cases often occur, where a party is unable to prosecute or establish a most import ant right from the circumstance of a deed or agreement being in the hands of an adverse or indifferent party, to the possession of which he is equitably entitled, but which is fraudulently or without just or lawful reasons kept from him.

against awards corruptly made; is very confined, be constituted and established, and there is herebe made within a limited time; previous to the of original and superior jurisdiction, to be cal-

The foregoing are selected from many cases Committee however are by no means disposed to administering the Government of the Province. recommend the introduction of a Court possessing the extensive powers exercised by the Court of Chancery in England : on the contrary, they think it a more prudent course to limit the jurisdiction ed by the Court of Chancery in England, in resof the proposed tribunal, in the first instance, to it to the Legislature to add to those powers, from relating to trusts-In all matters relating to exetime to time, as experience shall show to be safe and necessary.

It has been a subject of deliberation with the Committee, whether it would not be better-to invest the Court of King's Bench with Equity Powers, rather than establish a separate court ; - in the them, by any Law of this Province. To compel the oninion of the majority, however, the latter alter native is much to be preferred.

It is very possible that the Court of King's Bench for some time to come, could dispose of all matters that might be brought before it, in its double capacity, of a Court of Law and a Court of Equity; but it is more than probable, that in a very few years this blending of duties would be found

first instance, on such a foundation as will render To supply the loss of, or accidental omissions in PHENIX, change unnecessary. The independence and agreements. permanency of the Judicial Establishments of a country, should be among the first objects of its REPORT of a Select Committee of constitution and government, and it is especially the House of Assembly, on the sub-necessary to keep this principle in view in Upper Canada, where, it may be said, we are laying the foundations of all our social institutions. It is beof Chancery in this Province, with lieved, that Judges whose minds are exclusively devoted to the consideration of one branch of jet risprudence, will be the most prompt and efficient rules are not so likely to confuse and retard their decisions; consequently, their judgments will in general be more unembarrassed and satisfactory.

The Court of Exchequer in England is clothed ses; yet it is seldom resorted to in that character, altho' its Judges have been, and are now men of great eminence in their profession.

In addition to the foregoing objections, to conferring Equity Powers on the Court of King's Bench, it is proper to remark, in this place, that a Court of Chancery is supposed to be always sitting; and cases often arise which require the immediate interference of the Chancellor.-This could not always be obtained if he were liable to take the Assizes with the other Judges throughout the Province.

The advantage of having a Judge in the Court f Appeals, unconnected with the court from whose udgment the appeal lies, will also be obtained, by

dding the Chancellor to the Court of Appeals. The extent of jurisdiction, that in the opinion o the Committee, should be conferred on the proposed court, is defined in the draft of a Bill which accompanies this Report; and when it is recollected, that in the several important particulars detailed therein, the people of this Province are almost, if not entirely without remedy; it is believed that no sufficient argument can be adduced against supplying so great a defect in the means of obtain-

The House will perceive that the Committee de not define the practice of the Court in the Bill reported; it would be almost impossible to do so. and it would therefere not be safe to attempt it.— The object of a Court of Chancery is to dispense duty without embarrassment, it should not be fet tered with precise forms and technicalities in its proceedings :- It is therefore recommended, that of the Court of King's Bench, to prescribe from time to time, such course of practice as may be ful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or perthought most efficient and least expensive-which from the information to be obtained from the reports of Commissioners and Committees appointed lor. in England to investigate the practice of the different courts within that kingdom.

The Officers belonging to the Court of Chancery in England are very numerous, and add very greatly to the expense and delays of proceeding therein. It is proposed, that five Officers only shall be appointed in this Province, viz.:-One Register, Two Masters, One Accountant General, and a Sergeant at Arms. The duties of those will be prescribed in some measure by the Court; but as far as practicable, they will be made to correspond with the duties performed by the same Officers in England.

With reference to the expense of carrying this important measure into effect, the Committee can to them by the Chancellor of Upper Canada. only offer their opinion as to the amount necessary to be appropriated from the funds of the Province.

The apprehension which the Committee believe to have been generally entertained, that a Court of Chancery would be attended with a heavy exbeen long since established: the Committee however, feel themselves warranted in saying, that the salary of the Chancellor is the only sum that cannot be dispensed with.—What the amount of this salary may be, of course depends on the Legislapartners. It is known by most persons, that one salary may be, of course depends on the Legisla partner cannot, in general, sue his co-partner. true : but assuming it to be equal to that paid the true : but assuming it to be equal to that paid the true : but assuming it to be equal to that paid the concerning any proceedings in the said Court of established in Upper Canada. South side of King street, with a general supply concerning any proceedings in the said Court of established in King street, with a general supply continue the Scattering and person, she will carry on the business of her late husband cause, matter or thing, depending or in any wise chespness, his Stock will not be surpassed by any similar concerning any proceedings in the said Court of established in King street, with a general supply continue the Scattering any proceedings in the said Court of south side of King street, with a general supply continue the Scattering and person, she will carry on the business of her late husband cause, matter or thing, depending or in any wise chespness, his Stock will not be surpassed by any similar concerning any proceedings in the said Court of established in the said Court of surpassed by any similar concerning any proceedings in the said Court of surpassed by any similar concerning any proceedings in the said Court of surpassed by any similar concerning any proceedings in the said Court of surpassed by any similar concerning any proceedings in the said Court of surpassed by any similar concerning any proceedings in the said Court of surpassed by any similar concerning any proceedings in the said Court of surpassed by any similar concerning any proceedings in the said Court of surpassed by any similar concerning any proceedings in the said Court of surpassed by any similar concerning any proceedings in the said Court of surpassed by any similar concerning any proceedings in the said Court of surpassed by any similar concerning any proceedings in the said court of surpassed by any similar concerning any pr Thus, if one possess himself of all the effects of Chief Justice of the Province, it cannot be said Chancery. the firm, or conduct himself ever so improperly, that the state of our finances does not warrant the there is great difficulty in obtaining redress, in appropriation; their condition would justify a much any case; and in nine instances out of ten, it larger expenditure to provide for an Institution essential to the "peace, welfare and good government of this Province," without which, the administration of justice and the constitution of the

All which is respectfully submitted,

CHR. A. HAGERMAN. Chairman.

House of Assembly, December 1832.

Committee Room,

DRAFT OF A BILL FOR THE ESTABLISH MENT OF A COURT, OF CHANCERY.

For the more general admistration of justice, 9th. The power of Courts of law to relieve throughout this Province, Be it, &c., That there and they can afford no remedy unless application by constituted, and established a Court of Equity expiration of which, the evidence establishing the led and known by the name and style of the grossost fraud in the arbitrators, may not have Court of Chancery for the Province of Upper been discovered, and the party injured must there. Canada, wherein shall preside a Judge to be fore, for want of a Court of Equity, submit to appointed by His Majesty under the Great Seal the injury done him. Cases also occur, in which of the Province, and to be called and known as isted between Thomas Sandaver and John Young it is desirable to compel the specific performance the Chancellor of Upper Canada, and who is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons it is destrable to compel the specific performance the Chancellor of Upper Canada, and who having claim against the late Firm, are requested to send of an award, as has been instanced with respect shall hold his office during good behaviour, in their accounts, in order that they may be discharged.

THOS. SANDAVER, Government in the said Province-or in such that might be adduced to prove the necessity of a other place as shall be appointed by Proclamation change in our system of jurisprudence. - The of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person

2. And be it &c. That the said Court shall have jurisdiction and possess the like power and anthority as by the laws of England are possess. pect of the matters bereinafter enumerated, that cases of obvious and paramount necessity; leaving is to say, -In all cases of fraud, -In all matters relating to trusts—In all matters relating to exe. superior durability of their plain, and elegant simplicity cutors and Administrators—In all matters relating of their decorative painting, to merit a share of their pato mortgages-In all matters relating to infants, idiots, and lunatics and their estates, except where special provision hath been or may hereafter be made with respect to them or either of specific performance of agreements and awards, To compel the discovery of concealed papers or evidence, or such as may be wrongfully withheld from the party claiming the benefit of the same-To prevent multiplicity of suits and to stay proceedings in a Court of Law prosecuted against applications for the purchase of Clergy Reserves, equity and good conscience. To decree the issue to prevent disappointment he requests it may be dis equity and good conscience. To decree the issue to prevent disappointment he requests it may be distinctly of Letters Patent from the Crown to rightful understood that applications received after this date can inconvenient, and the performance of them un claimants. To institute proceedings for the resatisfactory, inot impracticable: it is better there- peal of Letters Patent erroneously or improvidentfore, on introducing a new court, to place it in the ly issued. To stay Waste. To decree Alimony.

3. And be it &c. That the Chancellor of the said Court of Chancery hereby constituted and established, the Chief Justice and Puisne Judges of the Court of King's Bench in the Province, or any two of them (the said Chancellor being always one) shall have full power and authority from time to time to settle and declare the form of protess and to define the practice and proceedings to be observed in the said Court of Chancery, in proin the performance of their duties—conflicting secuting or defending suits therein—to regulate the amount of fees and disbursements to be taxed to parties, their Counsel and Solicitors, and to the officers of the said court and to make all such other rules and regulations respecting the practice with the powers of a Court of Equity in many ca- of the said court as in their opinion shall be necessary to facilitate the despatch of business and occasion the least expense.

. 4. Provided always, And be it &c. That all wit nesses in any matter pending before the said Court extensive assortment of every description of of Chancery or before any or either of the Masters thereof, shall deliver in their testimony, viva voce, and be subject to examination by Counsel in the presence of the Chancellor, or of the said Masters: unless it be otherwise specially ordered by the sald Chancellor or by consent of Parties the suit or controversy to which the testimony of such witness or witnesses relates.

5. And be it &c. That the rules of decision is the Court of Chancery hereby constituted and Established, shall be the same as govern the Court of Chancery in England, and it shall possess full worth their while to visit York, when they are in the power and authority to enforce and compel obedience to its orders, judgments and decrees, to the same extent as is possessed by the Court of Chancery in England, in respect of all matters within its jurisdiction except when otherwise provided by the Laws of this Province.

6. And be it &c. That all monies that shall or may from time to time become subject to the control and distribution of the said Court of Chancery, shall be paid into the Bank of Upper Canada, to be vested in the public funds of the Province, in the name of the Accountant General of the said Court, and all interest arising from such sums so deposited or vested shall be added to the Cottons, Calicoes, ready made Clothes, best South Sc Equity; and to enable it to perform this important principal sum and be distributed therewith to the persons entitled to receive the same.

7. And be it dec. That in the event of the temt shall be left to the Chancellor and the Judges or if from any cause he shall be unable to perform the the duties of his office, it shall and may be lawson Administering the Government from time to duty there will be the less difficulty in performing, time, during pleasure, to appoint another fit and proper person to execute the duties of Chancel-

> 8. And be it &c. That no decision of any mas ter of the said Court of Chancery shall have mencement in business, and begs loave to inform them effect until the same shell have been submitted to that he is now receiving and opening at his new brick and confirmed by the Chanceller store, corner of King and Yonge Streets, an extensive and confirmed by the Chancellor.

9. And be it &c. That it shall and may be law. ful for the Governor, Licutenant Governor, or person administering the government of this Province from time to time, under the great seal of the Province, to appoint during pleasure, One Register, Two Masters, One Accountant, and a Sergeant at Arms to the said Court of Chancery, who, when appointed, shall, in addition to the duties usually performed by the like officers in England, be liable to perform such other duties as shall be assigned

traordinary, to take and receive all and overy such executed with dispatch and in the handsomest style

11. And be it &c. That in all cases when a reonveyance of mortgaged property in the possession of the Mortgagee shall be ordered to be made the Chancellor to consider whether any and what allowance should be made to the Mortgagee for he has opened a Hat Establishment in King Street, No. improvements, by him made on the mortgaged 125, directly opposite the Court House, where he will keep remises while in possession thereof; and to deerce the payment thereof, before any reconvey. ance or delivery of possession of the mortgaged

premises shall be ordered to be executed or made. 12. And be it &c. That all Barristers and Atornies admitted to practise in the Courts of Common Law in this Province, shall be permitted and have full power and authority to practise in the have full power and authority to practise in the . \* \* Country Dealers can be furnished with Hats and Court of Chancery in this Province as Counsol of Caps at a very low rate, and on the most advantageous

13. And be it &c. That the Chancellor of Up. per Canada, shall be and he is hereby declared Ping Futs... York, October 15th, 1832. to be a member of the Court of Appeals in this Province.

# ADVERTISEMENT.

100 JOHN YOUNGSON.

York, Dec. 17, 1832.

SANDAVER & OVEREND, (FROM LONDON) Painters, Glaziers, and Gilders, Ornamental De-

162-tf.

signers, and Glass Stainers. ED ESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of York 120 and its vicinity, that they have commenced the above business, at No. 52 Lot. street, west of Osgood Hall, and hope by their unremitting attention to business, the

tronage and support.
N. B.—Transparent Blinds painted. . York, Dec, 17, 1832. 162-tf.

### CLERGY RESERVES. · COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS' OFFICE

York, 1st February, 1832. ROPOSALS for the purchase of Clergy Reserves Ploughs, and acknowledged by those who have having already been received at this office, for a bespecier to the best Scotch Ploughs or an greater quantity then are authorised to be sold during the scription known in this or any other country. greater quantity then are authorised to be some uning vine ensuing year. The Commissioner is compelled by his In.

All these wanting work done at this round, year, and experienced workmen.

AMOS NORTON, Agent. be of no benefit to the applicant as to preference or other.

> PETER ROBINSON. Commissioner of Crown Lands. 117-ff.

FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

OF LONDON. IIIS Company established its Agency in Canada in the year 1804, and continues to Insure all kinds of Property, against Loss or Damage by Pite, upon the most reasonable terms.
GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co.

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

MURRAY, NEWBIGGING & Co. York, August, 1832

#### NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and public, that he has just returned from a seven monto's absence in Britain, during which time he has visited all the principal Cities and Manufacturing Towns in England and Scotland; where he has selected an

#### GOODS,

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

He flatters himself that from the long experience he has had in the business of Upper Canada, he has been able to select an assortment, in every way suited to the wants of the country; 850 Packages of which have al ready come to hand. Town and country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine his Stock; and Merchants from a distance will also find it way of purchasing Goods.

He thinks it unnecessary to attempt to enumerate any of the articles of which his Stock consists, suffice who have made arrangements for greatly extending the it to say, that on inspection he thinks it will be found same, and they are now prepared to receive orders from as complete as that of any House in either Province. Medical Gentlemen and all who require articles in their as complete as that of any House in either Province.

GEORGE MONRO.

York, 6th June, 1832.

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

135-tf

UST ARRIVED, and will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash by KING PARTON an excellent assortment of Cloths, Blankets, Flannels Seal Gloves, very best Seal Caps, and common Caps in great variety, Hats, Bonnets, and Mits of different kinds Groceries and Glass, and a great variety of Goods too nu. for their liberal patronage of his most valuable remedy merous to mention.—K. Barton thankful to his friends and the "WONDER SALVE," he begs leave to state to the porary absence or illness of the said Chancellor the public, for past favours, solicits a continuation of Public that he will always be farnished with it for the or if from any cause he shall be unable to perform the same, and is satisfied his present selection, and his supply of Country Merchants and others. In order to prices will be fully satisfactory to such as shall call and examine for themselves. D No Second Price.

York, 27th Nov. 1832.

NOTICE.

AMES M. STRANGE takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their kind favour since his com

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS Suitable for the Season.

A complete assortment of WINES, TEAS, GRO ERIES, WINDOW GLASS, &c.,-The whole of which he flatters himself will be found upon inspection equal to

my offered in the Province. York, Oct. 10th, 1832. CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

WY ILLIAM LAWSON, Merchant Tailor, &c invites the attention of his friends and the pu lie to them by the Chancellor of Upper Canada.

10. And be it &c. That the Chancellor of the said court, for the time being, shall and may by one or more commission or commissions under the sent of the said court, from time to time, as need shall require, empower what, and as many persons. of Chancery would be attended with a heavy ex-pense to the Province, is probably one cause, and as he shall think fit and necessary in all the seve-Ready Made Clothing, suitable for the season, is made principle. the principal one, why such an institution has not ral districts within this Province, to be Masters ex- the best manner in his own slop. Any orders to measure,

South side of King street, No. 153. 156-ff York, U. C. Nov. Cth, 1832.

# NEW HAT STORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

to inform the inhabitants of York and vicinity, that constantly on hand a general and select assortment of Gentlemen's Beaver and Roram Hats;

Children's Plain and Fancy

Ladies' Drab and Black Beaver Bonnetts, of the latest London Fashion.

Also, A choice assortment of Gentlemen's Cans and Gloves, Ladies' Musis and Tippetts, &c.

CASH paid for all kinds of Hatting and Ship-

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

LEXANDER HAMILTON, Gilder, &c. Respectfully returns thanks to the Ladies and Gontlemen of York, and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favoured since his com-mencement in business, and hopes by unremitting atter tion to business and a sincere desire please, to merit a continuance of their generous support.

He has constantly on hand Mahogany and Gilt frame Loooking Glasses of various descriptions and sizes. A choice assertment of Dressing Glasses, Looking Glass plates, Glass for pictures, Clock faces, prints, &c. &c. York, Nov. 5th, 1831

UNION FURNACE: SIGN OF THE GILT PLOUGH,

OPPOSITE MR. T. ELLIOT'S INN, YONGE-STREET, TOBE:

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that at the earliest opening of the spring navigation, there will be erec ted 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 gene ral as are made in common Copola Furnaces; also has on hand a variety of Plough Fatterns both mour and nerr nanded; amongst which is one lately invented by him-

WILLIAM WARE.

S now receiving in addition to his present

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

FRESH FRUIT, CHAMPAGNE, &c

HE Subscriber is now receiving 300 Boxes, Halfs and Quarters fresh bunch Muscatelle Raisins. 5 Jars Grapes. 40 baskete Champagne, of the celebrated "Anchor," "Jolly,", and other brands. 20 Cases La. Fitte and St. Julien Claret, "Curacoa" and Muraschino in pints-a favorite foreign Cordial. Fresh Pickles and Sauces Anchovies in kegs. Spiced Salmon in kitts, with a general and extensive stock of fine Wines and choice Gro-

York, Dec. 12, 1832.

WM. WARE.

OYSTERS, HAVANA CIGARS. &c. Bbls. Oysters now landing in prime or. 30,000 real Spanish Cigars. 1,000 gallons. pure winter strained and Olive Oil; for sale by WM. WARE.

York, Dec. 12, 1832.

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

York, Dec. 1830.

HE business Established by Mr. William Moore, as an Apothecary and Druggist, and lately conducted by Hamilton and Hunt, will in future be continued under the firm of Charles Hunt & Co.

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

cured in Upper Canada.

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

present their accounts for adjustment CHARLES HUNT & Co. York, 26th October, 1832.

V. P. MAYERHOFFER renders his best thanks to the inhabitants of the Home District prevent imposition and Counterfeit, each direction will for the future be signed by the Proprietor. It may be had in York at the stores of Hamilton & Ifunt, and J. W

Bront & Co., Druggists, King Street. Markham, May 13, 1832.

CENUINE STOUGHTON BITTERS prepared, and for sale by J. W. BRENT, & Co. Druggiste.

SWAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA, for the cure of King's Evil or Scrofula, for sale by J. W. BRFNT, & Co.

Clarke's Commentary; Watson's Theological Insti-tutes; (a most valuable work) Watson's Life of Wesley; Life of Bramwell ;--Hymn Books of different sizes ; Josephus; Warts on the mind; Clarke's Ancient Israelites; Wesley's Sermons; Clarke's Sermons, &c. &c. &c.

# SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

HE Subscribers have for Sale the following School Books, being the manufacture of Upper Ca. ada, viz:-Canadian Primmer, Reading Made Mayor's Spelling Book, Webster's do., New Testament, English Reader, Murray's Gremmar: Also, Writing, Printing, and Wrapping PAPER.

Printing, and Wrapping RAFEA.

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

PRAGS taken in payment.

EASTWOOD & SKINNER,

York Paper Mill, Nov. 16, 1832.

Mas. M'PHAIL begs leave to announce to her friends and the public, that having employed a competent ofall articles in that line as usual. York, July 27 1831. 90tf.

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

DAVID LACKIE. LEONARD WILLCOX. York, October 1st, 1831.

HE SUBSCRIBERS having obtained letters of Administration to the Estate of the late JOHN DENNIS deceased, request all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and Creditors to the Estate will please present their accounts to James Richardson, jun'r. for adjustment.

JOSEPH DENNIS.

JAMES RICHARDSON, Jr. Adminis-WILLIAM P. PATRICK, Sept. 1829 York, 21st Sept., 1832. 150-tf

NOTICE.

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

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

# NOTICE:

TET-THE FARMERS STORE HOUSE for one or more years as may be agreed on.—Possession given on the 3rd of January 1833. Apply at Elliott's Inn. Youge-Street, York—where a general meeting will he held on the above day WM. W. CUSTEAD,

ABRAHAM JOHNSTON, Special Committee. November 20th, 1833.

OR Sale, that valuable farm situated within three quarters of a mile of the flourishing village of Darlington Mills and in the main read, leading from York to Kingston, being composed of the north half of nangay variety of Arough Seatern and more and here in Annagas and permit concession of the township of self, of a medium shape between the common and Scotch Ploughs, and acknowledged by those who have tried it to be superior to the best Scotch Ploughs or any other depresent. The farm is well watered, and on the premiss are erected two good substantial frame buildings,—one, All these wanting work done at this Foundry, either a dwelling house, and the other a merchants store, or sast or Wrought, may depend on having it done by steady shop, which has been occupied as such for several years and experienced worknown.

AMOS NORTON, Agent.

York, February, 1832.

York, February, 1832.

There will be on hand, the ensuing season, an Extensive Assortment of STOVES & HOLLOW-WARE, both Wholesale and Retail.

A. N.

Darlington, July 9th, 1632.

140.35.