## 


YORK, WEDNESOAX, JANUARY 21833.

 (Continued from our last.)
If intercounse wirt estiting fact, that the Indians, in their
uncivitized state, should so behave towards each ft is a striking fict, that the Indians, in their
uncivitized state, should so behave towards eac
other as hought they were a civilized feople!
have in numerous instances withessed their mcet ing together, thicir doing business unid conversin
with each other for hours, their labouring toge
ther, and their bunting and fishing in bodies, o ther, and their bunting and fishing in bodies, on
parties; I have seep them divide thicir gamo, ve
nison, bear's meat, fish, \&c. amoog themselves and cannot recollect a single instance of their
falling into a dispote or finding fault with due dis
tribution, as being unequal, or otherwise objec ributiob, as boiog uequal, of otherwisis. oficec.








 hey are ill liatile to coonnit, ald, thereforeseit







 alway

| nals haring been seen in the neighbourlood |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |


 ned hite overeop of what had aipipenededexpresesing

 Same miscorune might also happen to me.
 ownee of the mistaike he had made, fifering to

 turkey. a. he eexpeteded oon to do duhen he heo




 die blessing of Hieaven, a s, salutary and saving
influence hroughout niltheir relations and inter-
 ing and conversion of one or biore, atrd sometimes
io a whicle fainity. "Irecious in the sight of tie
Lord is the death of his siants."
The last heas hecin with us a year of more than


## had assassiaations have been perpetrated, not, a heretofure, beneath the shades of night, lut with birbarous and terrifyigg atironiery in the open day.

 When the deleful tidings have reachied our ears,in the sympatsetic and anxious feelings of our in the sympatsetic and anxious feelings of our
hearts, we have been led to ask, When or where
shath these things end? Rut ns yet, to this eonqui-
ry we have had no answer.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { We have had no answer. } \\
& \text { Nevertheless, } \text { God is out refuge and strength, }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Nevertheless, } \& \text { God is out refue and strangth, } \\
& \text { nd a very rresent help in trouble; therefore wil } \\
& \text { we not fear, thought tio earth be removed, and the }
\end{aligned}
$$



is mut convine every rationat ivetson that i hould regard each other with benevolence tatid
be taught their brotherlood by the wasts and toes.
the one class, ond the abily lieve and remiove them. Yet low prons are we to overioot these plaid
ndications of our duy! h how.liable to forget the
Divine source of all our blessingia
 common is it, therefore, for ment to live as if thè were under no obligation to a hgher powcr!- But
hthe meàn time the day of impartial judgment is

 are discharging it:
It is a serious fact, that we must soon ren der ant Ccount of the mannerin which we have employ's
ed the trusts commitled to us. Hive we beon ut the trusiees of tife property we enjoy ? 11 ave ye, as it increased, been lookying round tand iñ
giring, What is the Lord's will the I guiring, What is the Lord's will that I should do
with this? How sboll I do the greatest amount of
rood with tho money which in good with the money which ing le aventy Tathet
has givan me-certainly as a soward for others; ved in our hearts that our property is the fair re:-
ward of our owi labon, that no.ether being las
ay claim upon it, that it should serve to grait.
 Songer take pleasure in it oursolves! rpose who comes to this latter conclusion. Our Dixine reign in the hearts of meaven-to a manat who
 fuliy kept the property without using or wasting it, but stit without cmploying it to good parposes was
ordered to be cast out; because he was unproftable: How similar is the character of this servant to
that of the man who hoards up the wealth; be this
 o appear before his Creator as his Judge, and has
o contess. that he hag' hid it in the cartb! So tho reat poiut of decision, at the trial of thie fival day,
is reptosented by our Lord, tho Judgo himsedf, will be that the -righte Lou-will be found to hate od the stranger, clothed the nakcd, and visited.
hie sich and the prisoner, while the sentence of unrighteotis had we basect on the fact, that the serted that thicy refused to perfform these offices.
of benevolence when their services were iaplory , but it is implicd that they did it not voluntari. ve duyy refurired of or nery, natan to plain nnd posi-
God hos siver the ability.
If we were' t
If we were truly he disciplos of the compasi
sonate Saviour, we should delight in works of
benevolence as one of the niost happy of our
earthly privileges. What a blossed inviation of
the example of our Lord it is to foliow his foot.
steps in derating our lives to the good of others ? steps in deroting our lives to the good of others
How unceasing and unwearied wero his cforis for
the temporal and eternal good of nankind, and now certain must that man be of of bing in the te path
of duty, and emjoying the approbation of IIcaven. who finds his greatest fleasure in administering to
the wants of the destitutc; and relieving the dis: tresses of the afficted
Like every
Like every other Chistian duty it perfor:
mance is not only attended with the purest emomance is not only attetlded with the parest emo-
tons, and is a thousand times rewarded in the
approbation of conscience and in the happiness. which is ts reerilt, but tit is aiso entirely reasonai
ble and just. What can bo more equitable than ble and just. What can bo more equitable than
that an indiviuual whose wants are supplied by
Providence, wito has more than his necessitics cuire, should be oxpected to distribute the excese
to thoso who hiave no means of sccuring the same competency ? What is more conitrary to reason
than hhat instead of making this use of his super-
ubuidtance, a man should allow it to accelimulate
 will soon scperate him from it? He knows that
when that occurs, he will have lost forever, the opportunity of enjoying the happincess that attonds
bevevolenca. He may even bequeath it to gooil purpoges; but whit thanks are due to himi who
gives what he can no longer retain? Will that devotion of it be accounted as an act of his stew-
ardship, fife might havo dispensed it in his life tine without injustico to his famidy How much
wiscer, wa weil an more Chistian, would it have
been if tie had distributed his surplus wealth when he colld control its application ond cinioy the conscientiousiess that he was rot tiving un.
profitably-" In all ponts ns he came so shat he
go, and what protit latili he that hatit labored for Or does the man aithfully exccute his seward:
ship who allows lis estate to increase for tho ship who allows his estate to increase for the
sake of his children, on the plea that it is his dut tp to provide for them ? He must first settle the them, taking into consideration the whole influ
ence which his pfoperty is to exert ence which his property is to exert: Is he mo-
rally nt liberty to bequeath them such an amount as may even probably prevent them from becom
ing intelligent, industrious, useful members of sci ciety, and humble, practical Christians? Elet what look at his duty in this light, and then decide let him view it in the light of the Gospel and of
eternity, and see what Gon demands of himn, and let tim, inquire the meanitigo of thisis decliaration -1
"Unto whomsoever much is given, of him shalt If these things be truc, how are we Iiving? Do
we delight to follow the Lord's example Do
we delight to otdy the comidandratis \& Do mood


|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| aid of the latter: This appears, lation and fitness of things, but a |  |  |  |  |
| Mma in every gea and dimee . | (tame iothe |  |  | ,or, 1 |
| eouncelituted astiti | thefit |  |  |  |
| Jof of resoson, and bibelid hee |  |  |  |  |
| mind of mep; when eqaray and comptp priestood be | Hece | lack |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | day, |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | wholesale maidware |  |
| the hear |  |  |  |  |
| tumed he foundations ofale ginexe ald |  |  |  |  |
| been eftababished, and eid |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | dinin |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | treat |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Mececing caled bit |  |  |
|  |  |  | , october 29, 1832. |  |
|  |  | 12. | $8 \& \mathbf{c o} .$ |  |
|  |  |  | THENDER the Pullic their aoknowledgements |  |
|  | and |  |  |  |
|  |  | (e) |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Noter |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 315 Dec. 1832 ? |  |  |
| therrie | cted | For | Lhat |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | sic | oates, |  |
|  |  | Tove |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | and |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Ee |  |  |
|  |  | meath nid his ficio |  |  |
|  | - | Tret |  |  |
| meat oo |  |  |  |  |
| frat ret |  |  | cond | E, |
|  | not til of tosing extersively benefecial. |  |  |  |
|  | No Fore |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | oned |  |
|  |  | AND CURED IN BOTI SEXES. | comy |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {coinced }}^{\text {tineed }}$ |  |  | do more to recoomend and ensure it the su public, than any thing tue Proprietor can say |  |
|  | The: Aminveray of the York Meltodist Staboth |  |  |  |
|  | Sciol |  |  |  |
|  |  | Trusses on hand: Certificates will be produced, and res- ferences given to a great number of persons who have been |  |  |
| public |  | - | $\therefore$ of Kiga Evil or Scrotal tor ena by |  |
| best |  |  |  |  |
|  | Pan |  |  |  |
|  |  | FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | nhis nose. Any person returning eat Horse, or giving information where lie may le found, shall receive the a- |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | - | Dec. 17, 1832 |  |
| Let the friens then of fieeril instity |  | V10 | NoT |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | , | Docethber te, 1832. |  |  |
|  |  | W |  |  |
| $1{ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | by | " winter clotiling | Stionm |  |
| der |  |  |  |  |
| 5. - |  |  |  |  |
|  | Somen | A FEW DAYS LONGER. |  |  |
|  |  |  | Patariough, Ar, Tipper |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | PROFILE ELILENESS |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Pe |  |  |  |
|  |  | IMPORTANT TO THE |  |  |
|  |  | AFFLICTED. <br> orive |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Son |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |


|  |  | CIRISTIAN GUARDIAN. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { ind } \\ \substack{\mathrm{n}} \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  | , |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| The Conmittee appointed to consider the neces. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| exist asit it in best mode of of orginizing a court of equily in this rovinco, it cannot |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | o |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| To inlustrite the correctness of this opinion, the |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| their management by the Testator. mad. Thero is a great defect in the means of repealing Jotters Patent from the Crown, whieh |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| tourt possessimi jurisdiction in eas |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {a }}$ |
| from inability or any accidental entise, has omit ted to pay a trifing sum secured, by mortgage on |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| his agreemont, azcoiding to the lieral and trac matros to tease to E .10 ion acrese of thand for 9 ? |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| yeare, at a nomial rent, provided $B$ within a yearerects therean-soveral valuable houses- $\mathbf{B}$ per- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {ax }}^{\text {ande }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| the ngrecment on the part of A. iumaididered or or destroy ccd by imporident relatives |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| guardians or strangers, who happen to be in poss- session; and a lunatic may not only dissipate lis |  |  |  |  |
| interest (ift hiere be any) in the ostale lie ococupies, ing authority. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| The firne, or condust himself ever so improperly,there is great dificulty in obtainigg redross,in |  |  | Sissit. | Hoar, Juyter |
|  |  |  |  | Ss. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Int, |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Pork, Oatober 1 Sti, 1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Mos. |  | York, peo. 13, 1632 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | - |
| Chancety in Eagland : on the contrary, they think |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| of the proposed tribunal, in the first iistance, to <br>  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| time to time, as experiencestall shew. to be safe and necessary. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| satisfactory, idnot impracticable : it is better there- fore; on induring new cotirt, to place it in the |  |  |  |  |

