

# CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

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**TERMS**—The *CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN* is published weekly, on Saturdays, at *twelve shillings and six pence* a year if paid in advance or *fifteen shillings*, if paid in six months, or *seventeen shillings and six pence* if not paid before the end of the year *exclusive of postage*. Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance.

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All biographies must be accompanied with the authors' names.

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\*. The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of superannuated or worn out Preachers of the M. E. Church in Canada, and of widows and orphans of those who have died in the work, and to the general spreading of the Gospel.

## BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND JOB WORK,

Executed at this Office with neatness and despatch and on the most reasonable terms

## CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1830

**RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS OF LOWER CANADA.**  
We have just been politely favored, by a gentleman in Montreal, with the last Annual Reports of the "*Sunday Union, Montreal Auxiliary Bible, and Religious Tract Societies*." Altho' these interesting documents have been before the public some time, we have never seen them before, nor do we recollect of having observed any notices of them, and we believe but little is known generally in this Province of what is doing by our fellow subjects and brethren in Lower Canada, in promoting the moral and religious interests of the population, through the instrumentality of personal exertion or benevolent associations. We will, therefore, notice these reports in order.

"*Sunday School Union Society, of Canada*."—This Society has been in operation about eight years—and many of the Sunday Schools in Upper Canada, until recently, have been supplied with books from its depository. Its influence appears to be increasingly powerful and extensive in improving the knowledge and morals of the rising generation.—The Committee, in the Report, express their determination "to make one powerful, continued, and persevering effort in the cause" of Sabbath Schools. After noticing the suitability and importance of Sunday Schools to the local condition of the inhabi-

tants of that Province—and the circumstances which prevented them from getting their usual supply of books from the Depository in London, in consequence of which they had not disposed of more than *one fourth* as many books during the past year, as they would have sold, had their Depository been furnished with the requisite assortment—the committee proceed thus—"Although this discouraging aspect appears, upon a strict examination of the affairs of your Society, your Committee have much pleasure in stating, that the interest in Sabbath Schools, has much increased throughout the Country during the past year. Sunday Schools have multiplied, and although there is a deficiency in the reports, enough have been received to justify your Committee in their favourable remarks.

The two Schools at Quebec continue to give evidence of usefulness.

The St. John's Chapel Sunday School has increased in its numbers the past year. It now contains one hundred and seventeen scholars, shewing an increase of twenty eight children.

The Quebec Wesleyan Sunday School has likewise received an addition to its numbers of six children, making the present number in attendance ninety children.

Fourteen Schools have been reported in the township of Stanstead. Several others are in existence there, but no reports have been received from them. In no part of this country probably, is there a greater attention paid to the religious instruction of the children. The greater portion of the Schools heard from, are stated to be in a flourishing condition, and accounts of some of those not reported are favourable. Although the number of children receiving instructions in these Schools is not stated, your Committee would infer that it must exceed three hundred.

A Sunday School was established in Sutton in the month of May last, containing twenty scholars, under the instruction of three Teachers. It is called the N. W. District School. The School last year reported in this place has not been heard from.

There are two Schools in the Township of Hatley, one of which has been in existence a number of years with varied success. For the two years past it has been improving. The report of the School observes that "there was four children the last year who manifested their love to the Saviour by openly professing his name and uniting with his people."—This School contains thirty six children.

The other School was commenced in this place in the month of June last, numbering twenty eight children, under the care of six Teachers.

A School was organized in East Shipton in May last, which consists of one hundred and eleven children, under the direction of a Superintendent, Secretary, and thirteen Teachers. A lively interest is taken in this School by the inhabitants generally.

The School at Granby has received an accession to its numbers of thirteen during the past year.—It now contains forty one children. Much evidence of usefulness is said to be exhibited.

A School is reported in the ninth School District of Alburgh, Vt, situated probably on the boundary line. It contains forty one children, and is stated to be prosperous.

The School established in the Parish of St. George is in a flourishing state—number of children not reported.

Another School was opened in this Parish in the month of April last, composed of children from the fourth and fifth concessions. It has a Superintendent, Treasurer, Committee, and four Teachers.—It is denominated the St. George Union Sunday

School, and numbers twenty five children. Fifteen of these are enabled to read in the Bible, and have committed to memory upwards of 8,000 verses of Scripture.

The School instituted in the parish of St. Thomas is prospering—number of children not given.

A School was organized on the west Shore of Caldwell's Manor, in the month of January last, consisting of thirty two children.

The School at Henryville contains sixty three children, exhibiting an increase the past year of twenty nine Scholars and three Teachers—a pleasing improvement is manifested in it.

The La Cole Sunday School is progressing in usefulness and numbers. It now enumerates ninety seven children, shewing an increase of seventeen, the past year.

A new School was opened in La Cole in July last consisting of twenty five children, and promises much usefulness.

The School at Beaver Meadow has diminished in its numbers the past year, seven. It now contains fifty two children. Sickness is stated to be the cause of the decrease. It is under the management of a Superintendent, Secretary and twelve Teachers.

A School in Sherrington is reported to have been organized in the month of September last. It contains forty children, and is under the care of a Superintendent and seven Teachers. 21179 verses of Scripture have been committed to memory by thirty three of the children, since the commencement of the School. One child alone committed to memory within the same period, 2854 verses. Your Committee have received no report from the School reported in this place the last year.

The School established at Covey Hill, numbers twenty children—one more than the last year.

The three Schools at Russeltown are prospering, having increased four during the past year. They now number one hundred children. These three Schools, with that at Covey Hill, are proving of essential advantage to the inhabitants in the newly settled country in which they are established. The report states, that "many who disapproved of the School last year and called it foolishness, and would have prevented others attending if they could, now attend and appear actively engaged."

A School was revived in St. Constant in the month of October last, called the St. Rene Sunday School, numbering forty two children. A visible change is stated to have taken place in the youths since the revival of the School. A small Library of 60 volumes is attached to it. The School which has been some years in existence at Laprarie continues to exhibit evidence of its usefulness. Its prospects are stated to be more favourable than formerly. It numbers twenty five children, nearly thirty dollars have been collected to enlarge its Library.

The number of children receiving instruction in Sabbath Schools in Montreal, has diminished during the past year.

The Wesleyan Society have four Schools under their charge, all in a prosperous condition—much good is stated to be derived from them, and the Teachers are particularly zealous in their work.—The present number receiving instruction in these Schools is 405, exhibiting an increase of twenty scholars and seven instructors. The American Presbyterian Sunday School Union Society has but two schools now under its charge—the one at the Tannery having been discontinued on account of an infectious disorder, which prevails there. The present number receiving instruction in these two schools, is two hundred and fifty, exhibiting a decrease of one hundred and thirty five the past year. In the school in the city, a number of children are stated to have experienced the influence of the Holy Spirit, and shew evidence of a real change of

heart The Bible Class is continued and found highly useful to the Teachers

The St Andrews Church School continues its usefulness and retains its number of children

The School at St Andrews, numbers forty five children less than the last year This deficiency is stated to be attributable to the opening of two more Schools in its vicinity Instead therefore, of the number of Sunday School scholars diminishing, they have much increased in that Seignory There are more stated to be enjoying the benefits of Sabbath Schools this year in that place, than in any former year A lively interest is said to be manifested, both among Teachers and children

A School was established in Argenteuil in the month of April last, consisting of fifty children A considerable increase has since been made to it An adult class has been formed in the same school At an examination which took place about eight weeks after its commencement, 5448 verses of Scripture were recited by the children The inhabitants appear zealously engaged in promoting the advancement of the School

A School was formed at Chatham in April last, under the management and instruction of nineteen individuals The average number in attendance is about seventy Much credit is stated to be due to the children for their rapid advancement, upright deportment, and punctual attendance at School

Two Schools are in a flourishing operation at Hull, containing fifty children

These are all the Schools that have rendered in Reports in the Lower Province Of these it will be observed fourteen have been formed since the last Report was printed, and they are affording instruction to five hundred children

The report concludes with the following valuable hints to Teachers of Sunday Schools

"Let all your instructions have some reference to religious improvement—Labour to cultivate the understanding, more than to load the memory—Weekly scriptural subjects, asking questions, and encouraging the children also to ask them, requiring an account of the sermons and addresses heard, and the books read, are much calculated to improve the understanding—Constantly and privately enforce the necessity of prayer—Make every service interesting to youthful minds—Be short in your prayers and addresses, where weariness begins, devotion ends—Visit the parents and children at home, induce them to love and respect you as their best friends—Gain a knowledge of the conduct and chosen companions of your pupils when they are under your care Speak as occasion admits to each child individually, many opportunities occur for general exhortation, but these are not so apt to be applied by the hearers to themselves See that all your behaviour is such as you would wish your pupils to imitate Labour, teach, pray, as those who must give an account before the judgment seat of Christ Yours is an important work—upon you as instruments, the prosperity of the school entirely depends"

*Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society*—No new Branch Societies have been formed in connexion with this auxiliary during the last year—but the Society's means for circulating the Scriptures have been enlarged by the appointment of two additional Agents, one at Williamsburgh, U C, and one at Salmon River The Report adverts to a number of Auxiliary and Branch Societies which have been renewed or formed in U C, by the zealous labours of the Rev Mr West, who travelled through this Province some one or two years since as Agent for the British and Foreign Bible Society

The Report is drawn up with much care—contains both facts and observations that are highly interesting—and the committee manifest a very deep interest in the prosperity of the Bible Cause. The following extracts will be read with pleasure and profit—and we could fain wish that the example of

the Stanstead and Bainston Branch Society would be imitated by the inhabitants of every Township in this Province, as far as their local circumstances will permit, until every individual shall possess those Scriptures which are given by Inspiration of God, and are profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be thoroughly furnished unto all good works

"By a reference to the Depository's Report it will be seen that 3 908 copies of Bibles and Testaments and portions of the Gospel have been put into circulation since your last annual meeting—making more than double the number issued during the preceding year, thus augmenting the number of Bibles or portions of it issued since the commencement of the Society to 14,811 copies

The Treasurer's Report exhibits the receipts to be £216 16s 4d about ten pounds less than the last year's receipts Thus although the sales have materially increased the collections have much diminished Not a subscriber indeed has been called upon the two past years for his subscription It is hoped that this circumstance will bespeak the charitable feelings of the public in favour of the collectors, who will commence upon their duty without delay

The third Report of the Stanstead and Bainston Branch Society read at their annual meeting in January last contains much encouraging intelligence In the month of April 1828, that Society passed a resolution to supply every destitute family in the Township of Stanstead with a Bible before the first Monday in May, 1829 The object of this resolution has been fully accomplished and within the prescribed time The Report closes by stating that 551 souls are now in the possession of the sacred Scriptures, who a few months ago were wholly destitute, and had been for many years—Barnston has been fixed upon as the field for their continued labours and we shall wait with lively interest for the intelligence that every destitute family in that Township has been supplied with a Bible

It would give much satisfaction to your Committee to learn that this encouraging example which has been so spiritedly set has not failed in its influence upon other sections of the country where the Bible cause has gained a foothold

The following observations are peculiarly forcible and interesting—the reference to the Parent Society and to the remark of the Bishop of Chester is a very happy one—and the comprehensive view of the vast operations of that noble institution, together with the concluding appeal, cannot fail to affect and interest every Christian reader in behalf of so great, so good, and so glorious a cause

But with all the exertions of the *Montreal Auxiliary Society* in connexion with its Branches and Agents not fifteen thousand copies of the Scriptures have been issued from your Depository since the first organization of this Institution Allowing the population of the Provinces to be 700 000 more than 230 000 or about one third may be considered as Protestants and out of this number your committee fear they do not mistake, when they state, that probably more than one third are destitute of the Sacred Volume, thus exhibiting the alarming number of 76 000 and more without the Word of Eternal Life Sabbath Schools are rising in almost every section of the country where the English language is spoken, and multiplying the demand for Bibles to an almost insupportable extent, and the cry is heard from almost every quarter—send us Bibles Now where is this extensive supply of Bibles to be obtained but in a greater part through the medium of your Society—This one fact should be sufficient to rally around the Bible Society every friend to the Bible cause—and every professed Christian who acknowledges that the inspired volume alone is the safe guide to the realms of a blissful immortality And shall we neglect those who differ from us in the profession of religious sentiment? It may be fairly stated that not one in an hundred are in the possession of the Bible—nearly half a million in perfect ignorance of the Word of Eternal Life, and more than two thirds incapable of reading even if the sacred volume was placed in their hands

The Report of the Parent Society for the year past possesses more than its usual interest Its friends, its funds and its distributions have all increased Its income amounted to £26 2s 3d showing an excess of £7,315 over the receipts of the preceding year While the total number of copies of the Holy Scriptures distributed during the year was above 365 000 being 29 000 more than had been issued any former year—Among the excellent speeches delivered at the annual meeting we have that of the venerable Bishop of Chester, in which he states that the Society had not only grown the obloquy of its enemies but had lived down the suspicion of its friends—And he closes his speech in the following admirable manner: "There can be no doubt," he said "that this Society would not have spread its boughs so widely nor flourished so well, if the seed had not been sown in prayer and nourished in humility From all that we have heard in the Report, let us learn to dare much, hope much, attempt much, and expect much, and when much is done let the glory be given to Him, who is the giver of all mercies"

And how encouraging is it to look around from the high eminence, which the British and Foreign Bible Society has attained to see how many parts of the civilized world are engaged in the same great work of spreading the inspired volume France Netherlands Switzerland Germany, Denmark, Prussia, Sweden, Russia, and the United States of America, all have their Bible Societies, and with some exceptions, all are increasingly prosperous In Poland the Scriptures are circulated, and in Iceland not a family it is said is destitute of the word of life The way is opening for their increasing circulation in Spain, Portugal and Italy, and the Islands of the Mediterranean are receiving them—more than 50 000 copies have been distributed from Constantinople since 1821 And on the Asiatic shores of the Mediterranean 12 000 have been circulated In India the distribution of the Bible is extending and in various parts of Africa, and on the Island of Madagascar it has found its way Not a colony of Great Britain but that is a recipient, in a greater or less degree of the bounty of the British and Foreign Bible Society

Nearly 1,000 000 copies of the Scriptures are supposed to have been put into circulation by the different Bible Associations the past year It is but a commencement, however that this gigantic Institution has made to disseminate the Word of God Hundreds of millions are yet destitute of this invaluable treasury, and until this mighty mass of human beings are in full possession of it the Bible Society will move onward its march begun and although obstacles may arise as they already have arisen they will, with the blessing of God prove too feeble to withstand the impetus it has already acquired and when the loud universal, and triumphant Hallelujah is heard through the earth of Glory to God in the highest then will have become completed the great work which this noble Institution arose to accomplish—That this period may speedily arrive, is the fervent prayer of your Committee

*Montreal Religious Tract Society, Auxiliary to the Religious Tract Society of London*—The fifth annual Report of this Society contains several examples of the usefulness of Tracts, extracted from the last report of the American Tract Society—also in the Appendix a valuable extract from the thirtieth Report of the Parent Society in London We think that the value and utility of tracts like that of christianity, can by no means be duly estimated by individual examples of their almost miraculous effects Such examples stand as so many distinguished witnesses of their efficacy—but it is still more encouraging to remember that whilst one instance of their usefulness is recorded perhaps a thousand exist unobserved and for one case in which a Tract is the sole means of converting a sinner from the error of his ways, there are very many cases in which the Tract first arrested the attention, first excited the enquiry first turned the mind into a train of careful investigation which, probably through the instrumentality of other means has at length resulted in the everlasting salvation of the immortal object of Christian attention and kindness Put whatever may be the means of nourishment to this germ of eternal life—the tract was the honored instrument of hiding the first leaven, of sowing the first seed which might never have otherwise been deposited in the heart, and consequently, never would have been a leavened lump or a fruitful tree in the vineyard of the Lord We have only room for the following extract from the report

"Since the last annual meeting there have been issued from your Depository 16 822 English Tracts and Broadsheets 760 French Tracts and 1 330 Children's Books—making a total of 18 892 leaving on hand 8 270 viz English Tracts and Broadsheets 1 285, French Tracts 6 810, and Children's Books and Cottage Hymns 145 They have also to state that subscriptions and donations to the amount of £33 6s 2d have been received

While, however your Committee rejoice at what has been done since the establishment of this Society, and particularly during the past year, yet have they to regret that more has not been accomplished, as there have been various calls which they were unable to answer this has arisen from the Tracts which were solicited from England not having arrived and in consequence of which the exertions of your Committee have been unhappily limited They have, however to record their gratitude to the committee of the Society for promoting Education and Industry in Canada for having recently placed at their disposal a large number of Tracts and small Books suitable for Sabbath Schools and Village Libraries"

By the above extracts from the last reports of the Religious Associations of Lower Canada, it will be perceived that the friends of knowledge and religion in that Province are far from being asleep or inactive in ameliorating the moral and religious condition of the youthful and destitute part of their fellow subjects And altho many parts of the Province may now present a melancholy aspect as it respects religious and literary knowledge, such pious, persevering, and increasing exertions, under the blessing of God must bring the anxiously anticipated day near, when the fetters of ignorance and superstition will be completely

broken, when every British subject will possess and be able to read the word of God for himself—worship the Most High in spirit and in truth, and call God Father by the Holy Ghost given unto him. In all these labours of faith and love, we heartily wish our christian brethren in Lower Canada, God's speed—and we humbly hope that our own Providence will not be a whit behind in any good word or work.

*Fifth annual Report of the Canada Conference Missionary Society*—This Report, like former Reports, is interesting and encouraging to the friends of the Indians. It contains many affecting proofs of the power of the Gospel upon the hearts and habits of the Indians—it shows the rapid advancement of which they are susceptible, and which they are making, in literary, religious, and domestic improvement—the translations effected in the Indian language—the numbers of converts at the different stations and of the children taught, and the teachers employed in the several schools—and the native labourers raised up among them to aid in instructing their less cultivated brethren, and in carrying to heathen tribes the everlasting Gospel of peace—together with the receipts and expenditures of the Society during the past year. We have room and time for only a few observations.

Among the most important Indian Missionary Stations are the Credit, Majodusk, Rice Lake and Grape Island. Of the three last mentioned, a full account has lately appeared in our pages. Of the former, we, a few weeks since, took some notice in giving an account of a Missionary Meeting held in this Town. We would, by the way, avail ourselves of this opportunity of saying that in our account of that meeting, we in one respect overrated the improvement of the Indian children, whilst, in another, we underrated their opportunities. We gave our readers to understand that all the geographical knowledge possessed by the Indian children had been acquired in one week. This we supposed was strictly correct, as did the Missionary and Mr Peter Jones whom we consulted on the subject. But we have since learned from Mr John Jones, late teacher of the School, that in this we were mistaken; that while the children were under his instruction he had taught them to commit to memory "a brief introduction to the Arts and Sciences," including explanations of some of the Phenomena of Nature and outlines of Geography also such outlines of Geography as are contained in Mavor's Spelling Book. Mr Jones has likewise informed us, that knowing the superstitious ideas among the Indians, he had taken particular pains to inform the children of the diurnal and annual revolutions of the earth, its shape and dimension, together with the motions of the heavenly bodies and causes of the eclipse.

This tribute of praise should have been added to the account of Mr J Jones, who from the first establishment of a school among the Credit Indians, has continued his unwearied and successful exertions, as teacher of the school, until a few months since, when his declining health, the advice of physicians, and a call to another field of labour, induced him to retire from it—and all the acquirements made by the Credit children, until a short time ago, have been made under the instruction of Mr Jones—except the instruction communicated to the female children during the last one or two years.

We would also observe, at the same time, that the examination of the children, at the Missionary meeting, was almost entirely confined to what they had learned from the map, (on the Pestalozian plan,) of which they knew nothing one week before—also instead of a whole week being employed in instructing them on the map, only one hour in each day had been devoted to the acquisition of all that they exhibited in the Infant School system—attending daily to their other studies as usual.

In this school several native labourers have been nourished and raised up, who have already been instrumental in doing much good, in labouring among their unconverted brethren. We are without any recent information from the Mission Schools at the

Grand River—we have the promise, from the Rev Mr Griffin, (the missionary) of an account of them shortly.

All the Mission stations appear to be in a flourishing condition. We were happy to receive the following notice of *Muncy Mission*, in a letter from the Rev Wm Case, dated Muncy Town, April 6th 1830—Here at Muncy, both among the Chippeways and Muncys, a great desire for instruction prevails. The late conversion of a Chippeway Chief who speaks the Muncy language, is a favourable providence for the conversion of the Muncys. Eleven of the Muncys, and 55 of the Chippeways are christians—in all 66.

Proposals have been issued by order of the Government, for the erection of the following buildings for the relief and comfort of the Indians at Muncy town on the River Thames, a framed School House, filled in with brick, 50 feet by 30, and 16 log houses, 30 feet by 16 feet each, and a similar establishment, consisting of a school house, and the same number of log houses on the South West shore of Lake Huron, about 25 miles from the mouth of the River St Clair.

The following was received by Post at this office yesterday—and it was written and sent for publication voluntarily, without the Rev J Ryerson's knowledge. It abundantly confirms what Mr R has said, respecting this unpleasant business.—We have only one word to say on the subject. We have been asked by several persons "how came Mr Jackson to be paid so much more than was due him? does not this shew neglect or unfaithfulness in the agents of the Missionary Society?" Our readers will perceive by referring to Mr J Ryerson's letter in our 10th number, and in the supplement of the last, that the sums of money paid Mr Jackson were paid by different persons, who, not knowing what each other had paid, and placing too much confidence in Mr J's word, incautiously over paid him. Besides a part of the money received by Mr J was the avails of several donations and public collections, the amount of which was not ascertained until after Mr J avowed himself no longer a member of the M E Church. The only blame, therefore, that we can perceive justly attributable to the agents of the Missionary Society, is an undue reliance in Mr J's integrity, in allowing him to make collections and in paying some of his demands upon the authority of his own word. We hope that nothing more will be necessary to be said on this subject.—We desire us much as in us lieth, to live peaceably with all men.

To the Editors of the Christian Guardian

We have noticed an article in the Gore Balance, signed "James Jackson" charging the Rev John Ryerson with avoiding a settlement with him for his services as teacher at Muncy town. To substantiate his statement Mr Jackson has used a certificate signed "E Harris, C Stafford and Israel Thayer", being unwilling that our names should be used to deceive the public, we desire to offer through the medium of your paper, the following explanation.

About a year ago Mr Jackson called upon us, saying that Mr Ryerson owed him for his services and refused to come to a settlement with him, and requested that we would write Mr R on the subject. Believing Mr Jackson's statements to be correct we as officers of the Muncy Mission Relief Society directed our Secretary to write Mr R. After some time Mr Jackson again called on us, saying Mr R had been notified but still declined a settlement, and requested us to sign a certificate to that effect. After some hesitation we incautiously gave him our signatures, not doubting but Mr Jackson had told us the truth. We however soon learned that our Secretary had not sent the letter to Mr Ryerson. In the mean time we wrote Mr Jackson to call on Mr R for settlement, and named three places, one of which was in Mr Jackson's neighbourhood, but Mr J refused to do so, saying that he meant to take other measures with Mr R. We now perceived that Mr J had no serious wish for the settlement and we stated to him this opinion and demanded of him the return of the certificate, to which our names were attached. His reply was he had not the certificate with him. We then charged him not to make use of our names but to erase them from the paper. We are now under the painful necessity of stating in this public manner that Mr J obtained our signatures to that paper by deceit and fraud and for his own selfish purposes has published the statements of that paper as ours which he knew to be false.

ELIJAH HARRIS  
CALLB STAFFORD,

Muncy Town, Apr 15th 1830

*Medical Tariff in Montreal*—The following is from the Halifax Acadian Recorder. We hope the statements are incorrect. If they are not, the medical profession of Montreal cannot be enrolled very high on the lists of charity or moral justice, what ever may be its skill. Such an unheard of combination, we should think, would produce indignation and disgust in the public mind, and prepare the way for an extensive patronage to some skilful Physician, who should think proper to embrace such an opportunity, and be guided by the dictates of justice and the voice of humanity in administering bodily relief to the afflictions of his fellow creatures.

"In Montreal there have been ominous meetings of the Medical profession. It has at length agreed on a tariff regulating the cost of services according to the classes of the community. The profession has arranged the community which it is to doctor with great sang froid into departments 1, 2 and 3, and by its tariff attaches costs to each department. The thought is as bad as a bolus, and although we know such must be the case, it is appalling to see disorders and diseases made publicly a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence. It is at least in bad taste—the Doctor and Minister should slide in disinterestedly, to appearance, as ministering angels, and neither should make sordid motives apparent amid the charities of a sick or dying hour. The Montreal Doctors have published a list of prices per hour which we subjoin.

The average charges are for visits, from 5s to 2s 6d, do 10 P M to the ordinary time of rising in the morning, 30s to 20s, being detained during a whole night, 60s to 30s, for every hour of detention at night, 15s to 5s, Certificates, 10s to 5s, Consultations, 20s, Advice at home, 10s to 3s."

*Detained Paper belonging to this Office*—We understand that His Majesty's Attorney General is of opinion that our proceedings in respect to entering the 60 Reams of paper have been fair and honorable—that there is no cause of action—that the paper should be restored. We will publish a short statement of this affair, together with the paper we have in our possession respecting it, in our next number—and it will be seen that while we are weekly complimented with the chaste and elaborate lucubrations of a certain description of Counters, we shall also be amply protected by an honorable acquittal, when our conduct is tested by an impartial application of the Law of the Land.

*New Brunswick*—The Legislature of New Brunswick was prorogued on the 13th instant after a session of three days. Parliament was convened for the purpose of passing a Revenue Law for that Province, which was lost at the close of the previous session on account of an unfortunate misunderstanding between the two branches of the Legislature. During the whole session from the 12th of January to the 13th of March, 40 new acts have been added to the Statute of the Province. A general tranquility appears to prevail among the people of that Province—and harmony seems to subsist between the Administration and the different Branches of the Legislature.

☞ The Steam Boat Canada plys daily between this and Niagara—leaving York at 7 o'clock in the morning and returning in the afternoon.

**ERRATA**—In the supplement to last week's paper, first column, 36 lines from the bottom, for "£50 0 0," read £15 0 0—In the same column, 4 lines from the bottom, for "Harris," read House. In the Postscript, for "2 Boxes," read 3 Boxes.

*To Correspondents* Several communications received and under consideration "Arthur" will appear in our next—and we shall be pleased to hear from him as often as he has leisure.

Letters have been received at the Guardian Office from the following persons during the week ending April 9

James Richardson, Jun W Case, J Ryerson, J

Huston, A S Green, D McMullen \*

\* Your request will be complied with as soon as possible.

## POETRY.

## THE LAWYER'S PRAYER

Order'd to tread the thorny ground,  
Where few, I fear, are faithful found,  
Mine be the conscience void of blame  
The upright heart, the spotless name  
The tribute of the widow's pray'r  
The righted orphan's grateful tear,  
To virtue and her friends, a friend,  
Stal may my voice the weak defend'  
Ne'er may my prostituted tongue  
Protect the oppressor in his wrong  
Nor wrest the spirit of the laws,  
To sanctify a villain's cause  
Let others, with unsparing hand,  
Scatter their poison through the land,  
Inflame dissension kindle strife  
And strew with ills the path of life  
On such her gifts let fortune show'r,  
Add wealth to wealth and pow'r to pow'r  
On me may favoring heaven bestow,  
That peace which good men only know  
The joy of joys, by few possess'd,  
Th' eternal sunshin of the breast  
Pow'r, fame, and riches, I resign  
The praise of honesty be mine,  
That friends may weep the worthy sigh,  
And poor men bless me, when I die

ARMINIAN MAGAZINE

## DEATH AND THE BELIEVER

## BELIEVER

Welcome, hoary king of terror!  
Welcome to thy dying friend!  
Free my soul from doubt and error  
Bid thy pilgrim's journey end

## DEATH

' Son of sin unholy liver!  
Tremble, and behold this dart,  
From red wrata's tremendous quiver  
Ready to transpierce thy heart'

## BELIEVER

"Awful king, I cannot fear if  
See my pardon, hear my plea'  
I'm a Christian spectre—hear it!  
Child of him, who crushes thee'

## DEATH

' Canst thou brave the wreck of vigour,  
Clammy sweat, and rattling breath?  
Burning fever, chilling rigour,  
All the regiment of death?"

## BELIEVER

"Yes, for 'my Redeemer liveth'  
I o, I now his presence feel!  
Sweet the token Jesus giveth,  
I am his—behold the seal!"

Through the gloom the cross appeared  
Jesus passing, sweetly smil'd,  
More and more the vista cleared,  
Death was now an angel mild

Swift the "golden bowl was broken"  
And he saw the angel band,  
But the Christian left a token,  
Smil'd, and pray'd, and wav'd his hand

## EXTEMPORE LINES

*On reading the Bible,—written on board H M Ship Thames,  
August 1810—By W B*

Mysterious Book! Thou harbinger of joy,  
Sure solace of affliction's bitter draughts  
Thy pages all our cancer'd cares destroy  
And blunt the points of death's unerring shafts

Mysterious Book! by inspiration giv'n,  
To man unworthy such divine bequest,  
Thy pages, offspring of the hand of heav'n,  
Point out the way to be for ever blest

Why should I doubt? or why this erring soul  
Seek comfort or redress from other source?  
Great God! among thy saints my name enroll,  
And to my present faith add tenfold force

## MINISTERS' DEPARTMENT

## THE ITINERANT PREACHER

—True religion sprung from God above  
Is, like her fountain, full of clarity,  
Embracing all things with a tender love,  
Full of good will and meek expectancy,  
Full of true justice and sure verity  
In heart and voice, free, large, ever infinite,  
Not wedged in strait particularity,  
But grasping all in her vast active spright,  
Bright lamp of God! That men would joy in thy pure  
Dr H Moon

About a year ago, I was travelling near one hundred and ten miles from home. I preached at the town of M— on Monday morning after communion in that place having an appointment to preach in the evening about ten miles distant. I was informed by the minister of the place that I should be accompanied by a woman who lived on my way, who had lately joined the church, and who had mentioned me as the instrument of her first awakening. On our way, she related the circumstances with much feeling. I had been at her father's house about twenty three years before, when she was a little girl, and had conversed with her about the concerns of her soul. On the following day, I visited the school where she was talked and prised with the children. She said she had been much affected at those times and that the impressions had never entirely left her mind, till she obtained a hope of an interest in Christ. I dined at her house, and she went with me to the meeting. My spirit was refreshed with her conversation. After sermon I told the people that if they would detain them, I would speak a short time to the children present. They soon collected round me. I informed them of the danger of living in sin, the necessity of a change of nature &c, enjoined obedience to their parents, a careful observance of the Sabbath, and a punctual attendance on the ordinances of religion, particularly prayer.

A number of them were much affected, and also some of the people present, especially the woman mentioned above was bathed in tears. I asked these little children if they wished religious people to pray for them? They answered in the affirmative. I told them some of us might die soon—perhaps we should pray before we parted and asked them if they wished for that? To which they again replied, that they did. These little lambs were committed to God in prayer and we parted likely to meet no more in this world.

This to me is become a favourite method of dealing with children. I have practised much in this way for some years past, especially when preaching in places destitute of the stated public ordinances of religion, and I seldom, or never, made the attempt without seeing some apparent good effects, not only in the children, but the parents and others present. I am well persuaded there should be more attention paid to this class of our hearers than has been generally bestowed upon them. They are not likely to be much profited by our common discourses delivered to adult persons, but a few plain truths, spoken professedly to themselves collected together will be attended to and probably long remembered, and who knows but the Hearer of prayer when his people are collected together, and with one heart unite in prayer for these lambs of the flock, may confer on them the ble signs of his grace.

But I intended to relate some other occurrences, which took place on my tour. The next morning I set out on my journey and, about the middle of the day, called at a house to inquire the road. A man came to the door who knew me, though an entire stranger to me. He said I must go with him—he lived half a mile from the place, that he would feed my horse, and his wife would get me my dinner and be rejoiced to see me. I complied with his kind invitation. When I entered the house the woman appeared much moved. I asked her what she knew of me? She said, I had called at her father's house above twenty three years ago when she was a little girl and had conversed with her, that my observations had made an impression on her mind, which she never lost, that she had sometimes seen me since, and often wished to converse with me, but had not had an opportunity. I inquired what was now the state of her mind in regard to religion? She replied, that, for some years past she had enjoyed a comfortable hope of an interest in Christ, had become a member of his church about six years ago, and still thought that my conversation with her, when a child, was of special benefit to her soul. I well recollected calling at her father's house and talking with her, though I had never heard of her from that time. I was the better prepared to hear the account she gave me, after what had passed the day before—but was still more surprised at what occurred the day following.

When travelling, about the same hour of the day, I met with a woman on the road. After passing me she inquired my name. When I informed her, she appeared affected. I asked how she knew me in that strange country? She replied, that I had preached one night at her father's house, about twenty three years ago, when she was a little girl, and that I had much conversation with her and another little girl at that time. When she told her father's name, I recollected the time well, and the woman informed me that the other little girl, who appeared a very interesting child, continued much concerned in her mind from that time, joined the church very young, and that she had entered into her eternal rest. The woman whom I met also told me that she herself had undergone a great change in her mind from

that time, that she had obtained a hope of an interest in the Saviour and joined the church about eight years ago. She turned her horse, and went back with me to her house, a distance of about two miles observing that she could perform her errand on another day.

Those who have travelled in a strange land may form some idea of my feelings after meeting with these interesting females, hearing the accounts of what God had done for their souls and receiving the favours they conferred upon me. I could not help thinking of Paul, when he met with his Christian brethren—*He thanked God, and took courage*. What a glorious place must heaven be, when all the redeemed shall meet together and each shall tell the interesting story of the way the Lord had brought them thither and the means and instruments he had used for their conversion, sanctification &c.

When I conversed with those three little girls, they were more than an hundred miles from each other. Finding them, unexpectedly in another country, and hearing their statements suggested to my mind some reflections which I trust, have been useful to me and perhaps may be to others. How many opportunities of being useful to youth and children have passed since that time that I have wholly neglected! And many of those children and youth I shall never see again, till I meet them at the bar of God. This cutting reflection often recurred to my mind. Knowing that these seasons or opportunities of usefulness cannot be recalled, I have resolved, and by the grace of God, in some measure lived up to the resolution that, when I am hospitably received into a house, and treated as a minister of Christ I will not leave that family without dropping a word of instruction, advice, and exhortation, especially to the children. Thus I consider as a matter of great importance and it is with deep regret I reflect on my former neglect of this duty, and I cannot but fear that some of my brethren are living in the same neglect. The office of a Gospel minister gives a man who wishes to do good great advantage, and, if he be faithful he may spread a savour of religion wherever he goes.

Perhaps this little narrative may fall into the hands of some who have lately entered into the work of the Gospel ministry. Permit one who has passed his youthful days, affectionately to call your attention to the situation of children. Remember what the prophet foretold of the Messiah that he would "gather the lambs in his arms and carry them in his bosom." In the days of his flesh he took little children into his arms, blessed them and now in heaven, he exercises the same compassionate regard for children. His command to his ministers is, "Feed my lambs." You have given yourselves up to the service of God in his church. In what way, therefore can you better glorify your heavenly Father than in following the example and obeying the command of the blessed Jesus? And we are to remember if we neglect our duty and do not use these exhortations to piety among young people and children to which our office binds us we not only do no good, but we do much harm.

A minister may appear well in the pulpit, he may preach well, but if in his intercourse among his people or when he may travel he manifest no special concern for the salvation of children and youth, he degrades his office. He discourages and sinks the spirits of the pious and those destitute of grace become more hardened and careless. This is an awfully solemn case and although I be found speaking against myself, I must say, that the minister who gives himself up to the world, converses only on the different opinions on politics, and the concerns of this life, generally is a dead weight on the church of God, and, instead of promoting the cause of piety he proves a great hindrance to the progress of religion as far as his influence extends.

But not only ministers should be engaged in instructing and exhorting the rising generation but parents and Christians in general can do much in this way if they embrace the opportunities which God, in his providence, affords, and without their concurrence, ministers can do comparatively, but little. May God awaken all his ministers and people to a suitable concern for the rising generation and may the Lord have mercy on the children and youth of our day, that they may be raised up a generation to praise him!—*Pastor's Sketch Book*

*Pulpit Anecdote*—A popular preacher, after a pulpit exhibition of his wit to a country congregation, had particularly attracted the attention of a boy who was present. On going home to his mother, he exclaimed—"Well, mother, I shall never forget that preacher he is the best of all I ever heard of." "Why so, my boy?" "Oh mother, because he was so very funny!" This anecdote, though short, may be a useful hint to ministers who are in the habit of indulging their natural levity in the pulpit.—R B

## FEMALE BIOGRAPHY

For the Christian Guardian  
Died at Niagara, on Monday the 7th March, 1830  
—of Consumption, Mrs Martha Brand, wife of Mr John Brand

In the commencement of her illness last autumn, her distress of mind seemed even more than her bodily suffering, she was well acquainted with the necessity of religion, but had neglected to make use of this knowledge till she became so ill that she could scarcely hope for a restoration to health, to use her own words, she said "that she knew there

was a way, and if she did not find that way she must perish.—When she attempted to pray it seemed to her as if she could not utter a petition from the heart, and all was wretched without and within. "Oh," she said, "if God would grant me pardon and peace I would be resigned to die." The parable of the Prodigal son brought the first comfort to her mind—it cheered her, that his father 'saw him afar off' and the hope sprung up in her mind, that she was thus regarded by her Heavenly Father. The Scripture promises became sweet to her, and she said that in her sufferings, portions of hymns would come into her mind—and she could sing with gladness in her heart.—She could now pray without the hardness of feeling she had complained of, and said that it was good for her to be afflicted—she said "my Saviour has done all things well." As her misery of body increased, her consolations became stronger—her continued prayer was for patience to submit without murmuring to the will of the Lord, and thro' her fever and pain were very great, that promise seemed realised to her, "as thy days, so shall thy strength be." The bondage of the fear of death, appeared in her to be destroyed, through faith in her crucified Redeemer. Some time before her death she received the sacrament of the Lords supper—she thought it a duty and a privilege "I wish, she said, to get as near my Saviour as I can." Towards the last her sufferings became exceedingly great, and she said, that doubts and fears would arise, but that her mind was mercifully supported by the promises of the Gospel. She called the symptoms of approaching death a good sign, and prayed, with submission to the will of God, that he would soon take her. The evening preceding her death, the sun shone very brightly and she desired to have the curtain put up that she might look out, "I hope, she said, soon to see a brighter sun,"—she told a person attending her, that she was going to Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, her time with her was no more, she said "glory to God, my sufferings appear almost as nothing to me now.—She retained her senses to the last, and we trust, now rests in peace till the resurrection of the just.—Communicated by Mrs Pencil and Misses S and C Shaw, Niagara

DIED at Niagara, on the 23rd of March of consumption, Miss Maria Cassidy, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Cassidy, aged 21 years and four months.

Her mind had been for a length of time impressed with the necessity of religion, and her health for several years very poor. Increasing indisposition last autumn, brought her to seek with all her heart for reconciliation with God, and those who seek with the whole heart, shall find. She was "filled with joy and peace in believing." About two months after this period, she was confined to her bed, and her strength was extremely reduced, but her mind, stayed upon her Redeemer, was kept in perfect peace. Many we doubt not, in this place, have esteemed it a great privilege to visit this believer in Jesus, and have felt comfort with the hope, that the same mercy and grace would support them in the time of trial, through faith in him "who is able to save to the uttermost." All doubts and fears were destroyed. She said that upon examination, she could not feel any fear of death—she always seemed to be pleased to hear the ministers and friends who visited her; pray with her, and requested often to have hymns sung, in which she would join—her favourite one was,

"And let this feeble body fail,  
And let it faint and die,  
My soul shall quit this mournful vale,  
And soar to worlds on high"

During her sufferings and extreme weakness, she said "what should I do if it was not for religion now?" and her constant answer to her enquiring friends was, that she had no trouble of mind, that she was happy, that Christ had taken away the sting of death—and she even feared being too impatient to depart, her countenance constantly bespoke the tranquility of her mind—it was sweet and calm.

It pleased God to spare her some months in this state, and many a word of comfort and advice she spoke to her sorrowing relations, and we would willingly hope that a view of her patient sufferings, and peaceful death, will leave an impression upon the minds of the many young friends who visited her, which may be useful to them. May they remember that it is only the humble believer in a crucified Saviour, who can have peace and assurance when life ends.

She was much interested about a female of this place who died of consumption. This female like herself had sought pardon, & found peace. Speaking of her death to a friend, on the day she heard of it, she said,

"Hosanna to Jesus on high  
Another has entered his rest,  
Another has 'scaped to the sky  
And lodg'd in Immanuel's breast  
The soul of our sister is gone,  
To lighten the triumphs above,  
I allotted to Jesus's throne,  
And clasp'd in the arms of his love"

The night before her death, she said to a young relation who sat with her—"Oh do you know how precious the Lord is to me, I hope I shall soon see Canaan's happy land." When asked in the morning how she did, she said "Satan has been tempting me with the fear of death." Her sister said—"that Satan could tempt us while we were in the flesh, but had not power to make us believe"—"No," she said, "he cannot make us believe. I know in whom I have put my trust, bless the Lord I have gained the victory, I fear not death."—Not long after this she raised her hands in prayer, and called upon Jesus to receive her spirit—and was taken we trust from the evil to come. So entered this young and interesting saint into that everlasting rest remaining for those who love and serve God. She had the most estimable blessing of a pious mother, who taught her that she was a sinner by nature and practice, and that she must be saved by grace, that Christ had not only power on earth to forgive sins, but to cleanse from all unrighteousness—and whose prayers have been answered in the salvation of her child. Let this encourage the followers of the meek and lowly Saviour, not only to make supplication for those near and dear to them—but also to hope that the time may soon come when all shall know the Lord from the least to the greatest, and be gathered home to the Redeemer's fold.—ib

#### INTELLIGENCE

For the Christian Guardian

Messrs EDITORS

I am extremely happy to see so frequently in your useful paper accounts of the establishment of temperate societies. God grant that they may continue to increase until there is one in every neighbourhood throughout our country, as I am well convinced they would be the means of doing much good.—Some few weeks since, I travelled through a part of the Black River Country in the State of New York, and found there were many of these societies established in that part of the country through which I passed. There is one established at Sackets Harbour, one of the most noted places perhaps in the State of New York, for intemperance and many other vices. The plan they have there adopted, as I was informed, was to take any man, however much he might be given to drunkenness, and have him join one week, to which they give the best advice and urge the necessity of an entire abstinence during said week, at the end of which they call a meeting, and if those who have joined hold out faithful, they urge them to join again for the term of two weeks, and so on for three months, and in this way many who were much given to intoxication have become sober men. I was well acquainted with one man in that part of the country, who was one of the most miserable drunkards in that place, who had been a member of the temperate society three months, and had not tasted one drop of ardent spirits during his membership, altho' for two years previous he had scarcely been known

to go one night sober to bed, and many nights he had been known to lay in the streets beastly drunk, exposed to the inclemency of the weather and accidents of various kinds to push him to the tomb, unprepared to meet his God. One night he narrowly escaped with his life, which was the cause of his joining the temperate society. He together with a number of his companions the afternoon previous, had been to meeting. I do not mean to church. No, no—it was at the stinking distillery where men sink themselves below the level of the swine—make themselves appear despicable in the eyes of every good man—obnoxious to the vindictive wrath of a sin avenging God—and a never ending hell. After this poor pitiful wretch had spent some four or five hours at this soul destroying place of rendezvous, away he started for home with his hide well stuffed with materials (stinking whiskey) calculated completely to fit him for no other company save that of the blackguard, the abuse of his bosom companion, and the violation of that part of God's holy word where he is commanded to bring up his family in the nurture and fear of the Lord. His way home was directly along the stage road, but he had not proceeded far before he fell into a rut caused by the wheels of carriages, and was so much intoxicated as not to be able to extricate himself there from—and there he remained until the stage came along, and, as providence ordered it, just before the stage came to him something happened to it, and one of the passengers got out and proceeded on, but had not gone from the stage more than some two or three rods before he came where the poor creature lay, so beastly drunk as to be insensible of every thing about him. And had nothing happened to the stage, in one moment more it would have run over him, and in all probability crushed him to death. Not far from where he was found was a dwelling house, to which the drunkard was taken by the man in the stage, who related to the man of the house the narrow escape the drunkard had made. The next morning the man of the house stated the whole particulars to him and advised him never again to expose his life in such a sinful manner. He went immediately and joined the temperate society, and as I have above stated, has not since tasted one drop of ardent spirits, and when I left him he was under deep conviction of mind on account of sin, and I hope in this he has found peace to his troubled soul through the all atoning blood of the Lamb. Thank God, so much for temperate societies. When those societies were first established in that part of the country, they met with much opposition, for even some of the Methodists were pulling one way, others were pulling another. One would preach drink no ardent spirits at all, whilst another would say there was no hurt in drinking a little. And whilst those praise worthy souls were labouring to suppress the soul killing evil, the drunkard when admonished for drinking would reply, "I know not what to make of you Methodists, or by what spirit you are actuated.—Some of you say drink no ardent spirits, it will destroy your soul and body, and others of you again will say there is no hurt in it. Now how am I to know which of you to believe. I like whiskey and am inclined to believe there is no hurt in my drinking any more than there is in some of you Methodists." Then those Methodist dram drinkers began to see the evil it would produce if indulged in any longer, and the awful stumbling block they were in the way of the drunkard. Therefore many of them renounced the evil practice altogether, whilst others were compelled to follow their example, or be expelled from the Methodist Church. I hope and pray God those temperate societies in that and this country may increase, as I am well persuaded they will be productive of much good.—I hope we will soon see that blessed period when whiskey will not be made nor sold in any part of our country (especially by the Methodists).

There is quite a revival of religion in that part of the country. Old hardened sinners 70 or 80 years of age have very recently been converted to God, and many of them primarily through the

means of joining the temperate society —And bless the name of the Lord, there is another revival commenced here 19 embraced religion last week, and many now are seeking the Lord, mourning his love to know God grant it may increase till all Belleville are converted All Belleville yes, all the world I expect by the assisting grace of God the good work begun will continue to increase, and as I also expect you will hear the glad tidings from this place by a more able pen than mine,

I at present remain yours affectionately

D B SOLE

Belleville, 29th March, 1830

From the Journal of Humanity  
WHAT COULD ONE PRAY FOR?

ABOUT A DISTILLERY?

Some years ago, a serious misfortune having taken place at a raising, it had become customary, and it was thought very suitable, that before entering upon the dangerous part of this business, a prayer should be offered, imploring the divine blessing. On such occasions I was invited and attended. At length a distillery was to be erected, and as usual I received an invitation to attend. This invitation was not in jest, or out of disrespect, but was perfectly sincere and from good will. As this was thought to be lawful business, it did not strike the mind as inconsistent to pray for the divine blessing upon it. As I did not, however, know how to make an appropriate prayer on such an occasion, I declined the invitation, and assigned as a reason my utter inability to do what was required. Had I undertaken to make an appropriate prayer, I thought I should be under the necessity of praying "that the owners might be blest in their undertaking, and be enabled to make a large quantity of whiskey, that this whiskey might be instrumental in making a multitude of people drunk, that through its influence, many families might be reduced to want, to infamy and wretchedness that in accomplishing its benevolent errand in the world, it might render our poor houses, our penitentiaries, and state prisons, populous, that it might prepare many a victim for the gallows, and finally that it might be instrumental in the destruction of a multitude of souls." This prayer would have been thought very strange and wonderful. But really, these are the natural effects which ardent spirit has ever produced, and the age of miracles is past. If Christians then will make and vend this destructive poison, they cannot expect that God will work a miracle to prevent it from producing its natural effects. But as I observed, there has been quite a change in public sentiment in F— That distillery is now reduced to ashes, and with the exception of the loss of property, which is regretted by all, the owners, I believe, lament this event as little as any of us

Ohio, Dec 19, 1829

E B

**Praiseworthy Example** —We understand that one of the principal Forwarding Merchants of Prescott is engaging Masters and hands for Durham Boats upon condition of their abstaining from the use of ardent spirits. Such terms of service we doubt not, will be found advantageous to both parties. It will be better for the men, as to their earnings, health, and morals, and they will be more trusty and at all times to be depended on. Besides, the example will be salutary. We hope to see the same practice eventually adopted on board our Steam Boats and all other boats and vessels. It will save many individuals and families from intemperance, poverty and ruin —Kingston Gazette

**Important Testimony** —A respectable Retailer in the District of Johnstown, having retired from business, after a successful prosecution of it for many years, has, upon a careful examination of his outstanding notes, accounts, &c. ascertained that most of his losses from bad debts for goods sold upon credit, have been occasioned by the intemperance of debtors. He is of opinion that no intemperate man should be trusted, and says that comparing his profits and lost debts, he is convinced that, upon the

whole, he lost more than he gained, by the sale of ardent spirits —ib

TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN GREAT BRITAIN

The temperance cause seems to be making progress in Great Britain. The Glasgow Chronicle says —Among the novelties of the celebration of new year's morning, may be mentioned the substitute for whiskey, used by the disciples of the Temperance Societies, a party of whom visited their friends, carrying with them good coffee, and other requisites generally used on such occasions, and on which beverage the party and their friends enjoyed all the sociality which spirits could excite, and without feeling any of its bad effects. So much for the progress of improvement —N Y OBS

For the Christian Guardian

BIBLE SOCIETY MEETING AT COBOURG

In consequence of a notice previously given, a meeting was held at Cobourg on Tuesday the 16th of March, 1830, for the purpose of forming a Branch Society in connexion with the York Bible Society.

Ebenezer Perry Esq. was called to the chair and David Brodie Esq. of Colborne appointed Secretary—the Chairman explained the object of the Meeting and was followed by the Rev. Alexander Stewart, one of the Secretaries of the York Auxiliary Bible Society, who was requested to open the Meeting by Prayer—After which he gave a concise account of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in its origin, operation and effects, as well as present condition and concluded, by recommending the formation of a Branch Society in Cobourg for the further promotion of the good work.

The Rev. A. N. Bethune then addressed the meeting at considerable length, cordially approving of the object of Bible Societies.

It was then moved by Mr. John W. Cleghorn, seconded by Mr. Andrew Jeffery and carried unanimously.

That this Meeting do highly approve of the object of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and resolve to form a Branch of that Society, through the medium of the York Auxiliary Bible Society for the purpose of contributing towards the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment—and to aid the York Bible Society in their translation of the Scriptures for the benefit of the Indians in this Province.

The Rules which had been drawn up for the constitution of the Society having been read,

Mr. W. S. Conger moved, that the rules now read be adopted as the constitution of this Society.

The Rev. Richard Scott, after a very appropriate address, seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Charles Poweis rose, and after addressing the meeting at some length, moved, that Ebenezer Perry, Esq. be President of this Society. Mr. Caleb Mallory seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

The Rev. Robert Thompson, after a very impressive address, moved that the following gentlemen be appointed office bearers for the ensuing year, viz. Messrs. John W. Cleghorn, George Gillispie, and John McCarty, Vice Presidents. Festus Burr, Treasurer, Andrew Jeffery and W. S. Conger, Secretaries. Messrs. Wm. T. H. Kelly, Caleb Mallory, Levi Bates, Ephraim Powell, James Ewings, Richard Hare, Doet, Anthony Morton, Thomas Scott, John Risbon, John Thomas, John Coon, Robert Wallace, and Ephraim Farier. —Committee. Mr. E. Powell seconded the motion —Carried Nem. Con.

The Rev. Robert Thompson, rose and moved, that upon a review of the proceedings of the Parent Institution since its commencement, the meeting would devoutly acknowledge the gracious hand of Almighty God as manifested in the blessings which have attended them, and commend to his merciful direction and favour, the future labours of that Society, and of the Auxiliary now formed to promote the same cause. This motion was seconded by the Rev. A. Stuart, and carried.

After a very feeling address from the Secretary, the thanks of the meeting were presented to Ebenezer Perry, Esq., for his conduct in the chair.

The chairman acknowledged the honour done him by the society, and moved that the thanks of this meeting be given to the Rev. Alex. Stuart (for his assistance) on the present occasion.

The Rev. Richard Scott then concluded the meeting by prayer. After which a subscription was opened, and almost all present came forward and subscribed with great liberality.

PARLIAMENTARY

LOWER CANADA

From the Quebec Gazette Extraordinary

Quebec, March 26, 1830

This Day, at Three o'clock, His Excellency Sir James Kemmt G. C. B. Administrator of the Government came down in State to the Legislative Council Chamber and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent to command the presence of the Assembly, which being come up His Excellency was pleased to assent to the following Bills entitled —

- 1 To amend the 34th Geo 3 inasmuch as it relates to the Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction
- 2 To aid the Montreal Natural History Society
- 3 To amend the 34th Geo 3, and to ascertain the boundaries of the District of Three Rivers
- 4 To repeal so much of the Act 27 Geo 3 relating to Jury trials, as requires that writs of attachment shall be endorsed
- 5 To ascertain the practicability of erecting a bridge over the St. Maurice at Three Rivers
- 6 To incorporate the Quebec Friendly Society
- 7 To erect a Jail at Montreal
- 8 To amend the Montreal and St. Lawrence Suburbs Market Act
- 9 To establish Registry Offices in the Counties of Drummond, Sherbrooke, Shefford, Missisquoi and Stanstead
- 10 To aid the Quebec Literary and Historical Society
- 11 To continue the Act for the maintenance of good order in Churches and on Sundays
- 12 To aid the Montreal General Hospital
- 13 To aid the Quebec General Hospital
- 14 To amend the 34th Geo 3 in certain matters relating to the District of Three Rivers &c
- 15 To assist Pierre Chasseur in the formation of his museum
- 16 To continue the Gaspé Judicature Act
- 17 To provide a Marine Hospital at Quebec
- 18 To incorporate the Quebec Exchange
- 19 To ascertain the means of improving the St. Lawrence above Montreal
- 20 To continue the Act erecting the District of St. I. Rivers
- 21 To regulate the Militia of the Province
- 22 To regulate the Commion of Longueuil
- 23 To encourage the intercourse by Steam to Halifax
- 24 To continue the Act for Commissaires Enqueteurs at Montreal
- 25 To qualify Justices of the Peace
- 26 To defray the expenses of plans for a Penitentiary at Quebec
- 27 To erect a temporary Fever Hospital
- 28 To purchase a Steam dredging vessel
- 29 To provide for the improvement of the harbour of Montreal
- 30 To grant powers to the Lachine Canal Commissioners
- 31 To erect or purchase a Custom House at Quebec
- 32 To amend the 9th Geo IV for the erection of Light houses on the St. Lawrence
- 33 To allow E. N. L. Dumont to build a Toll bridge over the Rivieres des Prairies
- 34 To establish a Market at St. Hyacinthe
- 35 To allow J. Porteous to build a bridge over the River Jesus at Ste. Rose
- 36 To prevent the undermining of the Fortifications of Quebec
- 37 To amend and continue the Villages Police Act
- 38 To contribute to the erection of a Light House on the island of St. Paul (gulf of St. Lawrence)
- 39 To encourage the Agricultural Societies
- 40 To amend the 9th Geo IV to remedy abuses prejudicial to Agriculture
- 41 To amend 5th Geo IV consolidating the Electoral Laws
- 42 To provide for the support of indigent sick & foundlings
- 43 To explore further certain parts of the Province
- 44 To amend and continue till 1837 the Charter of the Montreal Bank
- 45 To aid in the erection of a bridge over the Chaudiers (dist. of Quebec)
- 46 To make good the surplus expenditure for exploring the St. Maurice
- 47 To provide further for the Tide Waiters at Quebec
- 48 To indemnify the arbitrator to apportion the revenue to Upper Canada
- 49 To reimburse expenses on the Court House, Quebec and to complete its repair
- 50 To continue the 9th Geo 4 to regulate the salaries and emoluments of the Officers of the Inland Customs

51 To reduce the current rate of pistareens and half pistareens to 10d and 5d

The Honorable Mr PAINPAU, Speaker of the Assembly then offered on the part of Commons the following Money bills

52 To provide for the civil expenditure of the Province for the year 1830

53 To defray certain arrears of the civil expenses of the Province

54 To provide for the Militia Staff Officers &c

55 To appropriate certain sums, for improving the Internal Communications

56 To amend the 9th Geo IV respecting Education, and further to provide for the instruction of youth

For which His Excellency in His Majesty's name thanked his faithful Commons

The following Bills were reserved for the signification of His Majesty's commands —

To vacate the seats of Members of the Assembly taking office

To relieve certain Religious Congregations

To relieve persons of the Jewish Faith

To incorporate the Minister and Trustees of St Andrew's Church, Quebec

His Excellency was then pleased to deliver the following Speech

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council  
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly

In closing the present session of the Provincial Parliament, I feel it due to you to express my best acknowledgments for the great diligence manifested by you in the discharge of your legislative duties

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly

I thank you in His Majesty's name for the supplies which you have granted in aid of the monies already appropriated by law for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government and for the Administration of Justice — But it becomes my duty at the same time to express my regret that he grant is not to the full amount required for the public service and for the payment of certain arrears of salaries and other charges included, by His Majesty's express command, in the Estimate which was submitted to you

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,  
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly

A new formation of the Militia and of the Magistracy under the laws to which I have just given His Majesty's assent are subjects which will engage my earnest and immediate attention

The liberality of the appropriations for the advancement of education for the security of navigation for the improvement of the great internal communications of the Province, and for other objects tending to increase the productive industry of the people has afforded me the highest satisfaction, and you may rely on my applying to the best of my judgment the monies which you have been pleased to place at my disposal to the various purposes which they are intended to promote

## FOREIGN NEWS

### LATEST FROM EUROPE

By the packet ship Francis 1st, Capt Skiddy, from Havre, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received several files of Paris papers to the 19th of February, inclusive the packet sailed from Havre on the 21st

FRANCE — The war between the Liberals and the Administration, is still waged vigorously on paper. Whether the latter will be able to sustain itself *in toto* during the session of Chambers, seems to be problematical

NETHERLANDS — Dutch papers of Feb 17th, announce, that arrests for the expression of political opinions continued. M. Telemans, Advocate of the Supreme Court of Justice at Brussels, and Clerk in the Foreign Department, had been conducted to Brussels by *gens d'armes*, and committed to close confinement, under a charge of corresponding with Mr Potter

SPAIN — Extract of a private letter of the 8th of February from Madrid — "The Presidency of the Council of Castile being vacant, M. Colomarde wishes to avail himself of the opportunity to retire from the Ministry, in which for three years he has sustained a struggle that during the last few months has turned to his disadvantage. The moderate part of the Ministry are therefore apparently on the eve of a decisive victory. The apostolicals have lost one of their firmest supporters in the person of M. O'Donnell, Captain General of Old Castile, who died yesterday morning

GREECE — The Hamburg Correspondent contains the following article, dated Banks of the Neva,

Jan 20 — "It is reported that our government has transmitted to Lord Heytesbury, a detailed note respecting the affairs of Greece. It is also asserted, that the Russian Government insists on the principle, that as yet no alteration be made in the Government of Greece, and that the administration of that country shall continue to be entrusted to the indefatigable zeal of the disinterested philanthropic President. The choice of the Sovereign, it is added, is to be left to the wishes and will of the Greek nation, without any interference on the part of the Allied Powers. The Sultan expressed himself in this sense. Well informed persons are said, that these and many European questions will be discussed at the General Congress next spring, to be held at Berlin. The greatest activity is employed to complete our army in the East, the new troops and officers, recently appointed, are required to hasten their march as much as the severe winter will permit, and, as has been before stated, no furloughs are to be granted to officers."

MEXICO — The New Orleans Post of the 5th inst., contains extracts from the *Correo* of Mexico of Feb 3d. The Government had received intelligence that General D Juan Pablo Anaya entered Oajaca with his aids on the 29th January leaving the division under his command in the town of Elta. The greatest rejoicings prevailed in Oajaca on this occasion and a lively enthusiasm was exhibited in favor of the constitution and the laws. The people endeavored to draw the General's carriage but he chose to proceed to his lodgings on foot in the midst of the multitude. The Governor D Joaquin Guerrero was compelled by public acclamation, to expedite a decree by which he resumed the command, and convoked the Council to adopt proper measures for an immediate reunion with the constitutional legislature. The unconstitutionality of the legislature which had latterly been acting in Oajaca, would thus be simultaneously declared by the people of the district and the General Congress

From Colombia — Bogota papers received in this city contain the bases of a new constitution adopted by the constituent congress of Colombia assembled at Bogota. The following are its leading features

The government is to be central, popular, representative, and elective. The legislative power is to be vested in a congress, composed of a senate and house of representatives, whose acts must receive the sanction of the executive. The executive power is entrusted to a president who is to be aided by a council of state. The judiciary is to be independent. The republic will be divided into departments, provinces, cantons, and parishes. No magistrate is to have unlimited authority, but the eleventh article says, "The periods of election will be prolonged, to avoid the inconveniences which result from frequent changes in the high functionaries." The president is irresponsible except in cases of high treason specified in the constitution. *The Catholic religion is declared to be the religion of the state, and on other public worship is to be permitted.* The right of property, the liberty of the press, and the right of petition, are guaranteed

REVOLUTION IN CHILI — A Bogota paper of January 31st, publishes a letter from Guayaquil which says, "A revolution has broken out in Chili. Gen Prieto has possessed himself of the capital with an armed force, and deposed the constitutional director, Pinto. The greatest excesses have been committed"

## MISCELLANEOUS SUMMARY

Brazilian Slave Trade — A letter from Rio Janeiro of January 13th, speaking upon the subject, says — "I will relate but a single fact at this time, to show the dreadful character of the Slave Trade. The Brazilian Government derives a large revenue from the importation of slaves, by laying a duty of so much per head immediately on their arrival, without regard to their health or condition. When vessels, therefore, which have slaves on board arrive off the port, a general survey takes place by the physician, and those poor wretches whose existence is doubtful are thrown over board alive in order to save the duty"

The Austrian Observer has an article upon the trade between Russia and China, which it professes

to have copied from a Prussian paper, the general depository for Russian affairs — which, among other things, states that Russia sometime ago took possession of a country in Central Asia, as extensive as France and Holland put together. Part of this territory is composed of turbulent subjects, whom China could not control, but which it seems Russia can. It is also stated, that the new Russian frontier is distant about twenty eight French leagues from the English possessions in India

Hot Springs in Arkansas — A number of these, having a more intense heat than any known, except those in Iceland, have been discovered about six miles from the river Wachita

SUICIDE — A Mr Jones, of Pittsburgh, principal clerk in a respectable house in that city, lately committed suicide under circumstances which excited universal surprise, as he was doing well in life, and much respected, and was not known to be subject to hypochondriac feelings. He went to his home at ten o'clock in the evening, accompanied by a gentleman who noticed nothing unusual in his demeanor. He entered his parlor, seated himself by a table, drew out a pistol from his pocket, and blew out his brains. He died instantly, without falling from his chair

From the Cincinnati American, March 8

Melancholy's Most Melancholy — By the several passengers, arrived here on Saturday last, in the steam boat Robert Fulton, from Louisville we have received the painful intelligence, that the boiler of the steam boat "Melen McGreger," a few days ago, while lying at the wharf at Memphis, Tennessee, on her way up the Mississippi, burst and from forty eight to eighty persons were killed and missing. We have not been able to learn scarcely any of the particulars of this melancholy accident. The smallest number which is reported to be destroyed is 48, and the highest 80. It is stated there were 400 passengers on board, and that none of those in the cabin, at the time of the accident, were injured

We understand that Captain Tyson, the commander of the boat, was seriously, but not mortally injured

Sam Patch found — The body of this bold but unfortunate adventurer was found on the 17th in the river about six miles below Rochester. It was known to be his by the black handkerchief about his waist and other marks

## SURGEON DENTIST.

THE Subscriber's Room is at D BOSTSFORD'S Ontario House where all dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the applicant, or no charges will be required. Those who wish his professional services are requested to call soon, as he will remain in Town only a few days

York, April 8th 1830

## NEW GOODS.

### CHEAPER THAN EVER

J R ARMSTRONG,

[North side King Street east of the Episcopal Church]

HAS just received a complete and WELL SELECTED assortment of New Goods, adapted to the season amongst which are blue black, light and dark drab olive olive brown brown, Oxford mixed steel mixed, and grey Fine and Superfine BROAD CLOTHS — Pelisse and Habit Cloth and Kerseymeres with a great variety of coarse Cloths Flushings Blankets Flannels &c &c at from 25 to 30 per cent lower than last year. A very general collection of COTTON LINEN, AND SILK GOODS Also, Teas Loaf and Muscovado Sugar Coffee Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Barley, Rice, Alum, Indigo, Fig Blue Iron Steel Nails, Window Glass Putty, Paints and Oil Stoves Holloware, Showels Spades, Frying pans Teakettles Handsaws, Cutlery &c &c with a variety of other articles TOO NUMEROUS to detail in an advertisement. All of which will be sold EXTREMELY LOW for CASH

York Nov 20th 1829

21—1f

## SHAKERS' GARDEN SEEDS.

A CHOICE assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, warranted of the growth of 1829, has just been received direct from New Lebanon, by

E LESSLE & SONS Agents

N B Fresh English Cauliflower and Broccoli seeds, &c  
York, March 1<sup>st</sup>, 1830.

**The Female heart**—The female heart may be compared to a garden which, when well cultivated, presents a continued succession of fruits and flowers, to regale the soul, and delight the eye, but, when neglected, producing a crop of the most noxious weeds, large and flourishing, because their growth is in proportion to the warmth and richness of the soil from which they spring. Then let this ground be faithfully cultivated, let the mind of the young and lovely female be stored with useful knowledge, and the influence of women, though undiminished in power, will be like "the diamond of the desert," sparkling and pure, whether surrounded by the sands of desolation, forgotten and unknown, or pouring its refreshing streams through every avenue of the social and moral fabric.

A noble heart, like the sun, showeth its greatest countenance when in its lowest estate. *Sir P Sydney*

No religion ever appeared in the world whose natural tendency was so directed to promote the peace and happiness of mankind as Christianity.—*Bolingbroke, (a deist)*

**PROSPECTUS**—It is somewhat a matter of surprise that the DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE which, in every other respect, has not a superior in the Province of Upper Canada, whether we regard the internal improvement of its country or the highly intellectual character of its inhabitants, should yet be deficient in one most obvious means of its advancement, viz A RESPECTABLE AND INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER through which to convey to the surrounding Districts a just idea of its relative importance.

To supply this defect, and thereby to afford an enlightened people the power of asserting and maintaining their true position in the moral and political world, is the object of the person who now, for the first time, presents himself before the public.

In accordance with this purpose he proposes, as soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers shall have appeared to sanction the undertaking to issue weekly, in the VILLAGE OF COSBORG a Paper of the above description—aiming to be truly Independent and Respectable—ALIKE FREE FROM THE ANIMOSITY OF PARTY SPIRIT AND THE LICENTIOUSNESS OF PERSONAL ANIMADVERSION.

Attached, by birth and education to the Institutions of Great Britain, it will ever be his study to support them, as the means of that distinguished pre-eminence, which has so long constituted her the envy and admiration of the world. Thus in principle the character of

**THE NEWCASTLE PIONEER**

will be found to be unequivocally and decidedly British in avowal, which its Projector confidently anticipates will ensure it the general support of the Province.

In arrangement, the new Paper is intended as nearly as possible to resemble that of the two published in New York called the *Albion*, and the *Atlas*, both of which are so well known and justly admired, that any dilution on their respective merits would be more than superfluous.

The Terms, will be the same as the other papers in the Province—*One Pound per Annum, exclusive of Postage* and payable half yearly in advance—A stipulation that it is hoped will be strictly complied with, as otherwise the permanency of the establishment cannot possibly be secured.

In conclusion the Writer might urge some claim to the particular attention of the Newcastle community, from the circumstance of his having been the first to introduce a Printing Press within their District, but he trusts the advantages of the proposed undertaking are in themselves sufficiently apparent, to render it independent of any such suggestion and, with great respect, he remains

The Public's most obedient and very humble Servant  
**R D CHATTERTON**

Cosbourg March 4 1830

**Bank of Upper Canada**

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given, that, at a general meeting of the Stockholders held this day, as advertised,—

It was resolved, That the remaining Twenty five per cent of the Capital Stock outstanding, shall be called in, and shall be made payable at the Bank by the following instalments, viz

Ten per cent, or £1 5 0, on each share, on the 20th February next, being the 10th instalment

Ten per cent, or £1 5 0, on each share, on the 24th of April next, being the 11th instalment And—

Five per cent, or 12s 6d, on each share, on the 1st day of July next, being the 12th and last instalment, thereby completing the payment of the full amount of the Capital Stock of the Bank under its Charter

By order of the Stockholders  
**THOMAS G RIDOUT,**  
*Cashier*

Bank of Upper Canada, }  
York, Dec 11. b, 1829 } 5—5m

**NEW MARKET HOUSE IN THE TOWN OF YORK.**

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, }  
York, 13th March 1830 }

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that Plans, Elevations and Estimates, for a New Market House, in the Town of York to be built of Brick not less than one hundred feet by forty will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock at noon, of Tuesday the 4th day of May next, and for the most approved plan a premium will be then awarded. The House is to be built on the Market Reserve near to the present Market House, and it is expected that accompanying each plan, there will be a recommendation of the place on the Square best suited to the building. Further particulars may be obtained on application at this Office

By order, **S WASHBURN**  
Clerk of the Peace, H D

18 5

Receiver General's Office }  
York, U C 8th March 1830 }

**THE** Legislature having authorized by an Act passed in the last session, the Receiver General to raise by Loan the Sum of Twenty five Thousand Pounds, entitled "An Act to grant a further Loan to the Welland Canal Company, and to regulate their further operations" on the credit of the Government of Upper Canada, by debentures redeemable in 7 9 and 11 years in three equal payments

Notice is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS for the said Loan or any part thereof, will be received at my office until the 8th day of May next, stating the lowest rate of interest and addressed to the Receiver general, Upper Canada endorsed, "Tenders for Loan"

No tender will be received for a less sum than Seventy five Pounds

**JOHN HENRY DUNN,**  
H M Receiver General

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**NOTICE.**

**A MAZIAH CHURCH** respectfully returns thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, who have kindly contributed to aid him in rebuilding his House which was consumed by fire on the 17th of August last. A C begs leave likewise to inform the public, that he has commenced his former business of VICTUALING and LOGGING, in *Market Lane*, a few rods west of the Market Square where every possible attention will be paid to the wishes and convenience of his customers at the shortest notice. A C in particular solicits a share of the patronage of the moral and religious part of the community who wish to rest and be refreshed in quietness, as the use of *Ardent Spirits* will be excluded from his house.

York, March 19 h 1830

**PAGE AND M'BRIDE,**

**RESPECTFULLY** return their thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal patronage with which they have been favoured since their commencement in business in this place and most respectfully inform them, that they have added to their stock a select assortment of Dry Goods and have on hand a general assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Hardware. Also several sets of Double and Single Harness and a lot of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Trunks &c of a superior quality, and a variety of other articles all of which they will sell as cheap for Cash or Country Produce as can be purchased in the Province, and trust by unremitted attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage

King Street York March 11th, 1830 17

**EDUCATION.**

**THE** Subscriber will be at liberty to engage as a Teacher in either a public or private School, on the first day of June next. He is qualified to give instruction in the English language grammatically Writing, Arithmetic, Book keeping, Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry with its application to Surveying & Navigation Mensuration, Conic Sections, &c Apply to the Editor of this paper, to Mr James Kirkpatrick, Flamboro' West, or to if by letter post paid,

**JAMES O LOANE**  
Glanford, 12th March, 1830 19 10

**To save us to gain'**

**THOSE** who want bargains in DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Crockery, Iron ware &c &c are invited to call at

**CHEAPSIDE,**

King street, near Yonge street, to examine the stock now offered for sale, and make a trial of the Goods

**PHILAN & LAVERTY**  
York, Dec 26th, 1829 G

**SADDLES AND BRIDLES**—A few second hand Military Saddles—a most substantial article for country use, at the low price of six dollars each, and strong double reinou second hand English Bridles, with curb and snaffle bits, at the low price of 7s 6d Currency For Sale by

**E LESSLID & SONS**  
ALSO Linseed Oil by the gallon or barrel  
York, 25th Feb 1830 18 9

**PROSPECTUS**—It has for a length of time been the determination of the Inhabitants of this Town, to issue a Weekly Newspaper, chiefly for the accommodation of the populous and flourishing District of Newcastle and having received sufficient encouragement to remove my Printing Establishment to this place, I am at length enabled to announce my intention of commencing the undertaking as soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers shall have been obtained

**THE PORT HOPE TELEGRAPH**

is to be printed in the Quarto form, and issued Weekly, at Fifteen Shillings per annum, exclusive of postage, payable half yearly in advance and will be conducted on constitutional principles. It will be the object of the Editor to give the earliest intelligence of every matter relative to British Interests, and he will use the utmost exertions to promote the prosperity of this Province, and especially that of this immediate section of the Empire

Thus being the first essay to establish a Newspaper in the District of Newcastle, the Editor confidently anticipates that encouragement which the importance of the undertaking demands, and which he shall ever endeavor to merit

Port Hope March 1, 1830 18

**BUILDING LOTS** for Sale on the front of Park Lots No 19 and 20, on Lot Street and in the Field adjoining Mr Dunn's, on Lot and Peter Streets. Inquire of Mr Crookshank or Mr Mercer  
York 23rd February, 1830 15 6f

**JOHN AND CHRISTOPHER WEBB** Boot and Shoe Makers, Leather Sellers, &c—Grateful for past favors return their thanks to those gentlemen of York and its vicinity who have patronised them since their commencement in business desire to inform the public, that they have now a quantity of different kinds of

**EXCELLENT LEATHER,**

Bought in New York, and that from the reputation I desire to please, they hope still to merit the patronage and portion of the custom of the Public  
York Church Street Febr'y 13th 1830 13 6f

**WANTED**

A Journeyman Blacksmith, either married or single, of a good moral character and acquainted with different branches of the business especially with *Horse Shoeing*  
Apply to  
York, March 30th, 1830 LEWIS BPIGH 20 t

**TO CAPITALISTS,**  
MILLERS, AND OTHERS

**TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION** on the premises on the 28th of April next, at 2 o'clock P M if not previously disposed of by Private Contract that well known valuable property known by the name of **CHURCH'S MILLS**, in the township of Toronto, 25 miles from York, containing about 96 acres, with about 40 cleared the River Credit running through it, together with a Grist and Saw Mill, in good condition nearly new and five Cottages. Also, a large shed for the use of customers, a stable, and out houses, &c being in the neighbourhood of a large tract of country, well settled with good farmers on the thoroughfare leading to Streetsville, and within 12 miles of the mouth of the Credit, which will soon be a Port of Entry

CONDITIONS OF SALE—One third to be paid down, and the remainder by instalment  
For further particulars, apply to Mr Thomas Stoyler York

N B There is a Carding Machine, Fulling Mill, School House, a site for a Meeting House, and a number of other buildings on the premises, that have been built on village lots previously sold  
York, 25th February, 1830 15 6f

**FOR SALE**, by private contract, a DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, in Newgate Street occupied by John G Spragg, Esq—For information apply to the subscriber  
**MATTHEW WALTON**  
York, Feb 12th, 1830 13 6f

**TO BE SOLD**, by private sale A HOUSE and LOT situated in Upper George Street York, adjoining Mr Robert Petch's. For further particulars, apply to Mr Matthew Walton, or to the subscriber  
Wm MARWOOD  
Yonge street, Jan 2nd 1829 7.

**TO BE SOLD**, and possession given on the first of May next, a House and Lot eligibly situated in the flourishing village of Hamilton Gore District. For particular inquire (if by letter post paid) of the subscriber  
**THOS VAUX, York**  
York, April 2nd 1830 20 4

**TAKE NOTICE**—All persons are hereby ordered to trust or harbour Margaret my wife, on my account as she has left my bed and board without any just cause compliant  
**CALEB R WHITING**  
Trafalgar, 1st April, 1829 20 6f