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DRVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY. AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

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considered as paying in advance. All travelling and local Preachers of the M.E. Church are authorised Agents to produce Subscribers and forward their names with subscrip tions; and to all authorised Agents who shall procure ton respansible subscribers, and aid in the collection, &c. one copy will be sent gratis No subscriber has a right to discontinue, until all arrears are paid up Agents will be careful to attend to this.

OF All communications, unless from authorised Agents, must b

*, * The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of su personnected or worn out Preachers of the Methodist E. Church in Ca- in every community—it supposes no diversity in the marks—" Deism does not seize the mind at once; nada; and of widows and orphans of these who have died in the work; and the general spread of the Gospel.

ON THE SUPPRORT OF THE MINISTRY

11 There is probably no Church, or Society of religious people, in the Province, that is so well supplied with the ministry of the word and the means of grace as th Methodists. These means are various, and peculiarly well calculated to promote scriptural holiness of hear and life; and to the ministry of the word among the Methodists, God has set to the seal of his approbation, grace and power in a very remarkable manner. No people have more reason to appreciate and be thankful for their religious institutions, ministrations of the word, and various means of spiritual improvement, "than the Methodists; and no people profess to value them higher, or enjoy them better. To no people (who support their institutions by voluntary contributions) are the ordinances, instructions and privileges of the sanctuary less expensive and burthensome. The disciplinary provision for the support of their Ministers is far less than that allowed to the Clergy of most other churches, while their travels are far more extensive and their labours much more abundant. The steward of each circuit and station keeps a regular account of al that is paid to the preacher or preachers; and the travels and labours of Methodist itinerant preachers are such, as to preclude them entirely from making any other provision, or procuring any other support, for themselves or their families, than what they receive from their congregations.

ence and feelings of the members of the Methodist congregations on each circuit, whether their preachers est trouble, from which they seek refuge in the Nay, we confess that we are sometimes enthusiyear without receiving the small remuneration allowed throbs and tumults of conscience force them back them by the Discipline? The members of other congregations seldem pay less than from five to twenty-five or fifty dollars a year for the support of ministrations not more frequent or profitable than those ty-five or fifty dollars a year for the support of mimstrations not more frequent or profitable than those
cnjoyed by Methodist congregations. Shall any member of a Methodist congregation then, who is not in a ber of a Methodist congregation then, who is not in a state of absolute poverty, be so penurious-so unjustso niggardly-so regardless of the positive command of God himself, as not to contribute, according to his ability, (2 Cor. ix. 6-10.) to support the ministry of the word? There is certainly not the slightest necessity of any preacher leaving his circuit for Conference without receiving what the Discipline allows him.

The deficiency of preachers is occasioned, we fear in many instances, by the negligence of Class-leaders, who either do not introduce the subject to their classes, or the congregations where they reside, or introduce it in a way-in a tone of voice and manner-which shew that it is an unwelcome task to them, and that they have no heart felt interest in it. They do not enforce the duty of supporting the ministry of the word, as a duty of the same order with that of attending upon it, -that according to the words of inspiration, no man, who possesses the means, can profit by the ministry of the word, unless he contributes to its support; for St. Paul, in speaking on this very subject, says, "He that soweth sparingly, shall also reap sparingly." Hence he that sows nothing, or does nothing towards supporting the gospel, shall reap nothing but condemnation. This is a solemn truth; and class-leaders and stewards as they insist upon the duty of prayer. The deconomy in the salvation of mankind; and the practigrowth and fruitfulness of the hearer, as it is to the efficient labours of a faithful ministry. St. Paul, speaking on this point, says, "Not because I desire a gift: but I desire fruit that may abound to your account. But I have all, and abound; having received of Epa-· phroditus the things which were sent from you, an odour of a sweet smell, a sacrifice acceptable, wellpleasing to God," Phil. iv. 17, 18.

We have always noticed a great deficiency in the religion of those professing Christians who either give nothing towards the support of the Gospel, or nothing in comparison of the bounties of Providence to them. On the other hand, those who shew that they do really value and love the ministrations of the word, by cheer. fully and liberally supporting them, according to their ability, are richly rewarded in their own hearts, if not in their basket and store. "He that soweth bountifully

shall also reap bountifully." to the support of the ministry, by pleading poverty.-This plea may be justifiable in some cases; but such they do, at the beginning of every year, or month, de-sinners to the uttermost. liberate with the same care and determination to obthe wants of their own household? Let them not de- of believing sinners.

christians spend, in the course of the year, upon ob- esteemed. ects not absolutely necessary, and of infinitely less inportance than the preached word?

But, it may be answered, by one of this non-paying class of professors, "if I do not, others will pay what s required to support the gospel." We answer, not if others feel, and say and act as you do; and can the lischarge of any christian duty by others justify the neglect of it by you!

. Another class of professing Christians would equalize the contributions made for the support of the gosel, according to numerical calculation, and not according to the ability which God giveth. Hence in a Society of twenty members, from whom the stewards would ask forty dollars, as the case might be, to defray the current expenses of the circuit, some (we trust but few) would say, let each member pay two dollars a year-"I will pay two dollars (says one), and if every one will do as I do, the whole amount will be made up." Such a proposition is most ungenerous and unindividual failures, which occur, from various causes, ustain the loss of defalcation in every individual case. the Providence of God might reduce the circumstances of each member of the Society to a common level, making an equal division of the wealth of the whole socioty to each individual member of it? Why would they deal with the ministry of the Gospel of God our Saviour as they would not that He, in his Providential dispensations, should deal with them?

The above remarks are designed to draw the attention of the members of our Church to this subject, as the present Conference year is drawing to a close .-We hope the delinquent members of our Church in re- | Watchman. gard to their duty on this point are few. The Lord hath ordained, that "the labourer is worthy of his hire," and that "those who preach the gospel shall hve of the gospel."-Editor Guardian.

THE CHARACTER.

Of those who become Infidels. from its truth, they are never able to contemplate We therefore pray for them in private, and freeit without terror. It haunts their imagination, in. ly advocate them before the public. We watch stead of tranquilizing their hearts; and hangs with depressing weight on all their enjoyments Under these circumstances, we put it to the consei. and pursuits. Their religion instead of comfort. to our readers, not doubting that they will partiing them under their trouble, is itself their greateagerness every pretext to mutilate the claims revivals. It shall come in the words of scrip and enervate the authority of Christianity; forget. It shall come in the words of scrip in moderate circumstances, it may still apply to you. God, she died in peace; exclaiming, almost with her last ting that it is of the very essence of the religious these men, and let them alone; for if this counprinciple to preside and control, and that it is im. sel or this work be of men, it will come to nought. for the picture was a rank miser—a miser of the possible to serve God and Manmon? It is this But if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; lest seventeenth century.—Western Recorder.

Nov. 11th.—At Manchester, Mrs. Jana Marsdan mid class of professors who are chiefly in danger of haply ye be found even to fight against God."being entangled in the snares of infidelity.

The champions of infidelity have much more reason to be ashamed than to boast of such converts. For what can be a stronger presumption of the falsehood of a system, than that it is the tar than the gold of the altar; to covet as much opiate of a restless conscience; that it prevails the God of mercies as the mercies of God. with minds of a certain description, not because they find it true, but because they feel it necessary; and that in adopting it, they consult less with The readiest way to know whether or no I am in their reason, than with their vices and their fears? It requires but little sagacity to foresee, that spe- the fruit is more visible than the root. culations which originate in guilt, must end in

chaff. But has real Christianity any thing to youth, than the sheddings of eld age. fear? Have not the degenerate manners and corrupt lives of multitudes in the visible church, ties of earth. ought to impress it upon the minds of those entrusted been on the contrary, the principal occasion of 5. To remember that whatever I do on earth is to their watch care, with as much clearness and force scandal and offence? Infidelity, without intend- seen by the God of heaven, and that after all my ing it, is gradually removing this reproach; pos-present receivings there will come a time of fumands for the support of the ministry may not be al. sessing the property of attracting to itself the ture reckoning, and that there is no obtaining of ways the same in amount and pressing necessity; but morbid humours which pervade the church, until the promise without believing on Christ the produced to a sound and healthy state, and scepti- plenty. cal recognition of it is as essential to the spiritual cism, on the other, exhibits nothing but a mass of putridity and disease .- R. Hall.

CHRIST TO BELIEVERS.

The sufferings and death of Christ were necessary, for the expiation of sin, the satisfaction of glad to cat the fruit of when I die. KEACH. the law, the subjugation of the devil, and the salvation of sinners.

was the son of man; but by his resurrection that he was the son of God. The old Testament promised Christ, the second person in the Godhead, the New Testament

promised the Holy Ghost, the third person in the Christ must be our foundation, then we stand

s he our sanctuary, then we are safe.

We live in God, a natural life; Christ lives in us a spiritual life.

To think we have no need of Christ, is evidence

improper views of his character and ability. Christ, by his sufferings, satisfied God and his should be asked, and honestly ask themselves, whether law to the uttermost; he can, therefore, save

The justice of God is satisfied by the blood of

If sin was more sensibly felt and realized, eth the heart. How much do some poverty pleading Christ would be more generally sought and highly

> When sin is bitter, Christ is sweet; when sin is a burden Christ is a shelter.

> Christ may have an interest in us, by covenant with the Father; while we may be unable to claim any interest in him by his promise to us.

> Christ first prepared the way for God to be reconciled to us, and then entreated us to be reconiled to God.

> God bestows not ing for our sakes, and denies us friends nothing for Christ's sake. To know what Christ has done for us, we must

> snow what he has done in us. Christ's blood upon the heart, is the richest plessing God bes over; and upon the head, the most dreadful curse he threatens.

ROBERT HALL'S VIEW OF VITAL RELIGION.

The 5th Vol. of Robert Hall's works, publish. ed in London, contains a number of his familiar Letters of Correspondence. In one written to a reasonable. It makes no provision whatever against Mrs. Fysh, of Camberwell, Aug. 14, 1796, on the death of her sister, Mrs. Parsons, he thus repecuniary circumstances of the several members of the it advances by the progressive stages of Socini-Society, and leaves the minister of the sanctuary to anism and dissipation. Men first lose their relish for what is vital and distinguishing in Christianity, Would those who favour such a proposition desire that before they dispute its evidences, or renounce its authority. Lax notions of the person of Christ, a forgetfulness of his mediation, place the mind in a deistical state, and prepare it for the most licentious opinions. The consolations of your decoased sister did not result from a general belief of the doctrine of immortality, in which the Socinians place the whole of revelation; but in speific views of Christ as a Saviour, and the prospect of being forever with him. My dear friend, let us hold fast this kind of Christianity, without wavering, as the antidoto of death."-Christian

WE ARE FRIENDLY TO REVIVALS.

The objections which have often been so stren nously and eloquently urged to their disparagement, from the partial abuses to which they are exposed, have had no weight with us. We plainly perceived that the same reasoning would Many without renouncing the profession of constrain us to burn our bibles, and give christi-Christianity, without formally rejecting its distin. anity to the winds; for Satan himself, we know, guishing doctrines, live in such an habitual viola. can quote scripture for purposes the most unhaltion of its laws, and contradiction of its spirit, lowed; and the name of christianity has often that conscious they have more to fear than to hope been employed to delugo the world in blood .their progress with anxiety, and witness their triumphs with joy; and then gladly publish them cipate in the pleasure which the theme affords .-

with itself, court deception, and embrace with It is in reference to those who are unfriendly to at the description again, Christian reader. Ex-Episcopal Recorder.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. To be more in love with the God of the al-

2. To look more at home than abroad; how it it is with me, rather than how it is with others.-Christ is to know whether Christ is in me, because

3. To set out with God for my beginning, and to hold out with God unto my ending; and the Jesus Christ seems to have his fan in his hand, best way to live the whole harvest of our lives, and to be thoroughly purging his floor; and nomi- sanctified by him, is to have the first of our lives nal Christians will probably be scattered like dedicated to him, who prizes more the blossoms of

4. To value the gifts of heaven above the vani

6. That all the time God allows us on earth is of future blessedness.

7. To sow such see, while I live as I may be

"DOTH GOD REASON ?"

By the death of Christ we are taught that he Sir James Mackintosh when at Paris paid a visit to the deaf and dumb institution there. The done, can have no claim to the mercy of God -Abbe Sicard introduced several of his pupils to him, to one of whom, Massien, at Sir James' request, the following question was submitted:"Doth God reason?" Massien, on seeing the question written, at first appeared perplexed; but soon after returned this decisive and logical solution: "God sees every thing! God foresees every thing! God knows every thing! To reason is to doubt, to besitate, to enquire—the highest attribute of a

dees not reason,

THE BETTER CHOICE.

Two young men being in familiar conversation respecting the natural bias of their minds, the one declared, if his circumstances in life would admit, he would travel over foreign countries, but the ruin and desolations that war and time have countenance that proved he felt what he said, exclaimed-"If the circumstances that providence has placed me in, would admit, I would visit the dark benighted villages in my own country, and contemplate the ruin that sin, ignorance, and vice, have made on the manner of the people; and not only contemplate the horrors of ignorance, but under a divine blessing, endeavour to chase away the clouds of ignorance, and throw the sun beams of instruction over the mind of humble poverty, by establishing Sabbath Schools. brace Christ as his only Saviour from sin. He joined the That would be my pleasure and my delight."— Methodist society, and became strongly attached to that That would be my pleasure and my delight."-The other acknowledged the latter was far the better choice, and afterwards became an active and zealous teacher in a Sabbath school.

COME TO THE PRAYER MEETING.

Allow me to say to the dear brethren and sisters of my church, whose faces I do not see and whose voices I do not hear at these delightful prayer meetings, that if they will only break away from the world and its cares, and once enter the retired snot and spend an hour or at most an hour. In grace white hearing the word, and was nuity canvered which hat terr which hat term whic retired spot, and spend an hour or at most an hour and a half in social communion with our heaven- beart, and gave to each his dying counsel and charge; by Father, they would be astonished at its happy soon after which his speech failed, and his soul entered ly Father, they would be astonished at its happy effects. How wonderfully does it unbind the vah, and to a few words of exhortation. And how vering adherence to stated seasons of social pray-" Conn. Observer.

Whose wealth was want, whose plenty made him poor, Who had enough, yet wished ever more."

How many who have been warned by the Saiour not to lay up for themselves treasures on earth, are found to possess that precise temper!

REGENERATION

The work of God, and not of man. good master would regenerate every servant in But they can do no more than pray and use the

COMPLIMENTS.

means. God alone can do the work.

Where God and true religion are, all is fair, kind, honest and upright; but where these are not consulted, all is hollow, deceitful, or malicious, painful and protracted, but she endured it with exemplary Beware of unmeaning compliments, and particulary patience and mechaess. Her testimony in death corresarly of saying what the heart feels not. God hates a hypocrite and deceiver .- Dr. A. Clarke.

TRUE RELIGION COSTS US SOMETHING.

April 18 Colombia

Those who will be the disciples of Christ must deny themselves, take up their cross daily, and the doctrine itself is an essential part of the Divige the Christian profession, on the one hand, is re- miser, and that inward purity is the way to eternal mortify their members which are upon the carth. Those who have not cut off a right hand or foot, or plucked out a right eye, for the kingdom of little enough to do the work. God allots us, and heaven's sake, are never likely to see God. The that it is my chiefest business here to make sure religion that costs us nothing, is, to us, worth noth. ing .- Dr. A. Clarke.

RESTITUTION.

Restitution for injuries done to man, is essenand will not make restitution for wrongs he has Dr. A. Clarke.

Obituary,

For the Christian Guardian.

April 9th, 1832 .- At Argentuil, L. C. Mrs. Polly, consort of Mr. Adam Burwash, in the 45 year of her age. The afflicted husband of our departed sister, about four years ago, under the labours of Rev. George Farr, was brought to see his unhappy condition and the voice of his supplications, and before the termina. the meeting, and many more stand ready."

nation of four weeks he had the happiness to behold his effectionate companion and six sons, the most of whom were young men, praising the living God. They all soon became worthy members of the M. E. Church. About two years ago one of the sons died in peace. praising God in his last moments. Our sister had been particularly go to ancient Rome, and see there confined some time previous to her taking leave of this world; and although severely afflicted, she had an unon that once famed city. The other, with a shaken confidence in her God; even after speech was countenance that proved he felt what he said, taken from her she would lay her hand upon her breast and then point upward, signifying doubtless that she should soon be where afflictions would be at an end .-Those who were acquainted with her will most lament her loss. Well might she have been called a mother in Israel.

> (From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine for December, 1831.) Sept. 27th, 1831,-At Shouldham, in the Downham ircuit, Richard Buckenham, aged 57. More than twen. y years ago he was awakened to a sense of his lost conion, by hearing the Gospol, and was enabled to em. body of Christians, greatly admiring their doctrine and discipline. He was a steady, consistent, upright Christian: his words were few, and seasoned with grace; he was afflicted for the last six or seaven years; yet he was never heard to murmur; but would say "When he has tried me, I shall come forth as gold." About a fortnight before his death he received a large measure of sanctify. ing grace while hearing the word, and was fully delivered. seven children, whose eternal welfare was always near his

into the joy of his Lord." W. E. Nov. 3d.—At Sheffield, the Rev. John Smith, Wesley. chains which the world has entwined around us, an Minister. He was a nutive of Cudworth, near Barns. to join in two or three songs of Zion, in some six ley, and was born Jan. 12th 1791. His religious awaken. or eight short, penitent, feeling addresses to Jeho- ing was effected through the faithful warnings of a pious vah, and to a few words of exhortation. And how mother. He commenced his itinerant labours in 1816; would it make the face of our ministers and of the He was characterized by depth of personal religion, arbrethren shine, that you all remembered the ap
dour of ministerial zeal, and extensive success in the condour of ministerial zeal, and extensive success in the conpointed prayer meeting. Oh, brethren come to version of sinners to God. As inflamation of the nucous the prayer meeting. For your own sakes come, incombrance of the wind-pipe, induced by great exertions in For the pastor's sake come. For the church's sake come. For the sake of your children and of welfare of his family, and a desire of more extensive usesinners around you, come and catch the flame of juliess, supplied a hope of recovery to the last week of love, and let it spread to all within your influence. his life. Under the influence of this expectation, he said If business mangs heavily and presses hard, so to a friend, with peculiar emphasis, "The saving of souls much the more need for you to break away and has promised to be with me. I will go on in his name, be found at your post waiting with the church and believe for the effects." "I am anxious," said he at upon the Lord. Where is the christian who can another time, "to retorn to my work, to get into the pulsafely encounter the "high pressure" movements pit; and I intend to be doubly dilligent in my Master's of the present day without a resolute and perse. Service." Giving advice to visitors, he said to one, "Mind your business, and take care of your family; but above all, see that you keep the love of God in your soul. Be firm: and let nothing for a moment lead you to think of giving up your class, or declining any exertion in behalf of the cause of God." To a young man, whom he believed to be called to the ministry, he said, "Do, my brother be dilligent; play the man, play the man." His dependence was on the blood of atonement. On this sub-ject he expressed himself thus:—" God, of his unsolicited which is thus described by the ancient poet? The interest of the control of the c

ciety. After an affliction of ten days, which she bore But remember, the personage who originally sat breath, "Come, Lord Jesus; come quickly!" She has

Nov. 11th,—At Manchester, Mrs. Jane Marsdon, wife of Mr. John Marsdon, aged 53 years. The religion of this excellent woman was uniform and genuine. It appeared in its fruits; in a steady and conscientious performance of the various duties of the station in which divino Regeneration does not come by the will of Providence had placed her; and in zenious and unwerted man, John i. 13. As gracious persons did not efforts to promote the temporal and spiritual welfare of regenerate themselves, so neither can they convey these around her. For many years she was a useful sevenerating grace to others. If they could, a Class-Leader in the Third Manchester Circuit, and has left with the little company of Christians over whom she presided a solution and grateful sense of the spiritual benehis family; a good parent would regenerate every child of his; and a minister of the gospel would regenerate all that sit under his ministry. the neighbourhood in which she resided; and will long bo remembered as the helper of the helpfess, and the friend of the destitute. By an extensive circle her removal will be deeply felt, and not without reason; but the agonized members of her family have sustained a loss, the magni-tude of which it is impossible to appreciate, and which to them must be irreparable. They cherish, however, the prospect of spending a blissful eternity with her in the house of their Father and their God. Her affliction was ponded with her picty in life, and was highly gratifying to her family and friends. Some of her last words were, "Glory be to God! Victory! victory through the blocd of the Lamb!"

T. L.

Nov. 15—At Bath, Mr. Yarick Shum, brother of Mr.

Michael Shum, who also had been many years a truly useful and devoted Class Leader, in the sixty-ninth year of his ago. His affliction was long and frequently severe; but in him patience and resignation was eminently displayed. Having given his blessing to those members of his family who were present, and left his blessing for those who were absent, he, with patriarchial composure, and with apostolic anticipation sweetly fell asleep in Je-

Nov. 17th,-At Sunderland, Mr. Robert Spoor, in the 76th year of his age; having been a consistent member of the Methodist society for upwards of half a century, and for more than forty years an acceptable Local Preacher. The disease which terminated his valuable life was of a voially requisite if in our power. He who can ry painful and protracted nature; but his patience and resignation were most exemplary. A short time before his death he called the members of his family together, offered up a most fervent prayer in their behalf, and in the most solcing and impressive manner exhorted them to follow him, and to meet him at the right hand of God.

Religious Intelligence.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND JOURNAL.

From a correspondent on Seneca circuit, dated Clyde, N. Y., April 3, 1832 :-- "At a four days' meet-To think we have no need of Christ, is evidence limited intelligence. God, therefore, doth not although formerly a moral man now considered himself ing held in the village of Seneca Falls, in February we have too much confidence in ourselves; to reason." The Abbe, when at Brighton, a short wretched and undone without an interest in the blood last, the Lord poured out his Spirit in a gracious man-Some persons excuse themselves from contributing think Christ can not help us, evinces that we have time since, with Massien, was met at the custom of Christ. He sought the Lord and he was found of per: not less than one hundred and twenty souls found of Christ. He sought the Lord and he was found of per: not less than one hundred and twenty souls found of Christ. He sought the Lord and he was found of per: not less than one hundred and twenty souls found of the custom of Christ. He sought the Lord and he was found of per: not less than one hundred and twenty souls found of per: not less than one hundred and twenty souls found of the custom of Christ. He sought the Lord and he was found of per: not less than one hundred and twenty souls found of per: not less than one hundred and t house by a gentleman acquainted with the ance-lim to the extatick joy of his before troubled soul. In-dote above related, and who begged of him again dote above related, and who begged of him again to propound the same question to his pupil, which he politely did, and the answer returned was:

"Men reason, but in order to find truth. God, who knows truth is not in order to find truth. God, to come. Did he importune in vain? No. That God in the same mediately he addressed the thruth of grace for the control of the same mediately he addressed the thruth of grace for the control of the same mediately he addressed the thruth of grace for the control of the same mediately he addressed the thruth of grace for the control of the same mediately he addressed the thruth of grace for the control of the same mediately he addressed the thruth of the control of the same mediately he addressed the thruth of the control of the same mediately he addressed the thruth of the control of the same mediately he addressed the thruth of the control of the same mediately he addressed the thruth of the control of the same mediately he addressed the thruth of the control of the same mediately he addressed the thruth of the control of the same mediately he addressed the thruth of the control of the same mediately he addressed the thruth of the control of the same thruth of the control o tain something for the sanctuary, as they do to supply Christ, and the same blood satisfies the conscience who knows truth, is not in want of reason, and who delighteth not in the death of the wicked, heard venty have attached themselves to our Church sipce

sons have recently been brought from darkness to light and joined the Church.

From the Rev. A. Adams, Whitestown, N. Y., April 5, 1832 :- "For the satisfaction of the Iriends of Zion I will state that this highly favored place has again been visited with the outpouring of the Spirit of God The commencement of the work was gradual. Chrisjects of converting grace. One hundred have already united as probationers with us.

The Rev. J. Callahan, in a letter dated Burlington, O., March 20, 1832, states that since he last wrote, Church on probation, making three hundred and thirty since the last session of their conference.

WARREN CIRCUIT, N. J. March 25, 1832,-A glorious work of God has prevailed on this circuit during Cross of Christ.

"FOUR DAY'S MEETING AT WOODHOUSE, London District. Extract of a letter from Mr. J. Long, dated Ancaster April 30th. "We closed our meeting at Woodhouse on the night of the 23rd instant-it having continued from the 13th. We have abundant reason to give thanks to the Lord for his great condescension and mercy in stooping from heaven to visit the people assembled at Woodhouse. About 30 were added to the Methodist Episcopal Church, as members on trial."

THE FORE DAYS MEETING IN YORK, Which commenced last Friday a week, still continues in the evenings. The numbers which have professed to find peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ during the meeting, are not known. It is believed that upwards of 50 have found this blessing. Many professing christians been also been quickened

"To Holy purifying hope And the sweet work of love."

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, May 2, 1822.

HINTS ON THE PROMOTION OF SCRIPTURAL RELIGION.

Assuming that each member of the church, who aims to be what he professes, a Methodist, and to grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ, will readily examine the General Rules, as suggested in our preceding observations; -- and almost every direction which is necessary for the promotion of experigestions.

4. In addition to the reading of the Scriptures, the sought after and carefully perused. No one can attentively read the lives of Wesley, (Mr. and Mrs.) Fletcher, Bramwell, Lady Maxwell, Mrs. Hester Ann Rogers, &c. &c. without drinking into the spirit of those bright and shining lights, and feeling a consciousness of selfdeficiency and a burning desire to emulate their zealto possess their graces-and to share in the toil and harvest of their labours. The writings of Messrs. hearts, deeply imbued with divine knowledge, drink in at time and means are too limited to purchase and peruse the more expensive Methodist books-indeed to every member of the Church-we would recommend the tions to attain it-hindrances-evidences of it-directions to those who profess it, &c. &c. It is mostly extracted from the works of Wesley and Fletcher; and may be had of the Preachers for three York shillings a copy. It is worth its weight in gold to every one who is seeking "to know that love of Christ which passeth knowledge, that he may be filled with all the fulness of God." Eph. iii. 19.

. 5. The setting apart of a particular hour each day for the special purpose of prayer for the spread of pare religion, has been practised by the most eminent christians, and has been as subservient to their own spiritual Warch 9:—
interests, as it has doubtless been to those of the world. "Sir.—Mr. Box, who was stated in some of the first ac interests, as it has doubtless been to these of the world. Mr. Wesley recommended twelve o'clock, called in would admit.) for the purpose of attending to this too received letters from him, and other persons in Jamaica, and the world in review before us, with its wants, sins and miscries, and the provisions which Infinite Wisdom, and meeting of the Wesleyan missionaries, with a pass and Boundless Love, and Omnipotent Power have port from the military officer in command of the district feetual fervent paper of a righteous man availeth god in the riots, and of these the guilt is very doubtful. much." James v.

On the subject of shadlicating and depending upon a Divine Influence, for the purification of the church and Some of them, too, were murdered by the rioters, because the conversion of the world, we beg the attention of they would not join their ranks. The committee intend the serious reader to the following remarks from the publishing a more particular account of the whole af. London Methodist Magazine, for December, 1831.

two considerations: We have the MACHINERY; we the Holy Guest. The preaching of Christ crucified ting the negroes to revolt, but because they declined do. this, is fighting against God. Where the Gospel is for all ministers and teachers of religion continued in force. The collector of his Majesty's Customs at Monte. faithfully preached, we need not greatly to multiply our go Bay applied for their release, which was granted by schemes. A few circumstantial regulations may simplify some parts of our practice; but, as Methodists, Cotton. we know of no serious deficiency. We are aware charges brought against the missionaries are a tissue of some part of our system of instrumentality, than in our not to hurt them only, but to injure the cause of Christian-laboured, and suffered, and made moral gardens of zeal, or piety, or consistency, or perseverance. It The Moravian missionaries are now, it seems, to be accusable to spice any consistency of the state tem will not work well; and it gratifies our pride and equal justice.-The friends of all may dismiss anxietylove of novelty, to be the framers or promoters of a new Lord Belmour knows the character of the men and that of scheme. Methodism is a working system: there is a hereafter appear for the furious clamour against the 'secpost and work for every one; and it teaches every one tarians, which the public at present little suspect. hat his own picty is only to be maintained by strenous Forts on behalf of his family, the church, and the

uld.

The Rev. M. Bates, in a letter dated Keesville, April point of practical wisdom. Perhaps we are in danger 3.1932, informs us that between twenty and thirty per- of looking too much at our system, both in its theoretical and practical perfection. Our minds may thus present (and has been for the last year) under the mawhich alone is power. Let us humble ourselves before educated in the United States; a gentleman who seems God, both Preachers and people: and let us each throw to inherit, in a high degree, the amor patrix of his nahimself fully into the labor for which he is fitted, and tion, and whose acquirements and amiable manners apto which he is appointed. Above all, let us pray. pear happily to qualify him for the important duties tians were more deeply engaged in religion. The prayer Every thing depends on prayer. If prayer be restrain- which he has undertaken, at the solicitation of the ened, the Spirit is restrained; and the work of God, with terprising friends of the Institution. About 80 scholars C. C.—As for abuses Sir, I think they are more all our minute contrivances and attentions, decays inattend, 50 boys and 30 girls. There was a class in imaginary than real. Men of restless minds may do can think for themselves without incurring the charge ed, the Spirit is restrained; and the work of God, with terprising friends of the Institution. About 80 scholars stead of prospering. The times peculiarly call for Greek (Greek Reader): a class m Horace; i Virgil; in watchfulness and prayer, holiness and zeal, the spirit Caesar's Commentaries; Historie Sacrae: a class in one hundred and twenty have been received into the of faith and of a sound mind. Let us not be high- Surveying; in Geometry; in Algebra; in Cone Sec- daily of grievances which have no existence but in the sir, that it would not be difficult to support an argument minded but fear.' Let us hope also, but on scriptural tions: a class in Natural Philosophy; Rhetoric; Bogrounds. Let us commit ourselves in faith and prayer tany; Logic; History; also classes in Geography, to the divine protection, and we shall be sustained by English Grammar, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c. the past year; nearly eight hundred have been the the everlasting arms, and we shall be carried triumph. The recitations that we heard were highly creditable to subjects of it, and more are every day bowing to the antly through the day of trial. No prayer of faith is both Teacher and Pupils, considering the time employever lost. And in pouring forth our supplications be-jed in those branches. fore God, for our religion and for our country, we join The female department of the Academy is princithe last aspirations that were breathed from the death- pally managed by Miss Converse, who possesses a bed of former saints, and from the fires of the early peculiarly happy faculty of teaching "the young idea martyrs, till the whole united cry come unto the ears how to shot." Some specimens of mapping by the of the Lord God of Sabaoth.""

that learned and good man, Dr. A. Clarke, whose sentiments breathe the spirit of the upper world, & should

the day of salvation, in expectation of any outpouring Academy presents, in our op a las, much stronger and of God's Spirit; that may not now be had through more meritorious claims upon the attention of parents God according to the dictates of their consciences.

"It is truly an astonishing thing that men prefer hope prospect than in possession! Thousands in their affec-system of education, not to encourage any literary intions, conversation, and conduct, are wandering after stitutions, the officers or trustees of which are not apan undefined and undefinable period; commonly called pointed by the Executive, unless it be a few crumbs to prayer and faith restrained in reference to present tham Academy bill by the Council. There would be salvation; and yet none of these can tell what even a just as much good policy for the Executive to claim the day may bring forth; -- for now we stand on the verge controll of the farms of the people, as to have the exof eternity, and because it is so, now is the accepted clusive management of their schools and resources of time, and now is the day of salvation!

"These are the times in which Christ offers to dwell in the hearts of all true believers by faith, that they may be rooted and grounded in love, and prove with mental and practical christianity being contained in all saints, what is the length, and breadth, and depth, those Rules, we shall offer but one or two farther sug- and height, and know the love of God that passeth the Niagara District, embracing between two and three knowledge, and bo filled with ALL the FULLNESS of thousand members. It is believed the use of ardent Gon! Is there any thing greater than this to be exstandard works of Methodism should be carnestly nected or obtained on this side eternity? Can our hearts be more than filled? Can our souls be filled with more than all the fullness of God? These are the days of the Son of man-now is the Holy Spirit Within the sphere of this Societys operations, two disgiven in His plentitude—nover were there times more tillcries, here been abandand and the milks in the favourable-never were spiritual advantages more numerous-never was the light more abundant-never were the Holy Scriptures more extensively dispersed is as it should be. The active supporters of Temper-We have not that time which is looked for under the Wesley and Fletcher are the transcripts of minds and misapprehended title of milleanial glory; and yet the whole earth is in the way of being filled with the knowledge of God ! Reader, lay these things to heart : the very Fountain of Truth and Love; and few can rise up now, arise and shake thyself from the dost:—we have well doing, from the perusal of any portion of them, without feel-seen the land, and behold it is very good;—and are ye ing their hearts burn within them. To those whose still? Be not slothful to go and to enter to possess the Awake, awake; put on thy strength, O Zion; put on thy beautiful garments, O Jerusalem, the Holy City': for henceforth there shall no more come into the uncircumcised and the unclean. Death is at Christian Manual. This little book clearly explains the door; but the power of the Lord is present to heal, the people dissatisfied with the old tory system—the the nature and necessity of Scriptural Holiness—direc. O Thou, who dwellest between the Cherubim, shine trade very low---poor people out of employment—and forth! Amen." [Sermons, Vol. 3. pp. 293, 294,]

JAMAICA-MISSIONARIES.

Amongst our items of English News it will be seen at the Earl of Mulerave has been appointed Governor. in-Chief of Jamaica and its cependencies.

The London Christian Advocate of March 12th contains the following letters, addressed to the Editor, not get ready by that time." respecting the late difficulties of the Missionaries in that Island.

From the Rev. Richard Watson, Hon. Sec. of the Wesleyen Missionary Society; dated Hatton Garden,

counts from Jamaica respecting the late servile insurrec. House of Lords. The anti-reformers appear to hold tion, to have been imprisoned with other Baptist mission-Scripture the sixth hour, (to all whose circumstances aries, is a Wesleyan missionary. We have this morning much neglected duty. (See this method of devotion Spanish Town, without any charge being made against bim; and after having been kept in a most loathsome dun-Call to a Holy Life, chapters xvi. and xvii.) Such a good for five days (such is the justice and mercy of Jamaimethod serves to bring the state of our own country | ca !) he was liberated, because no charge against him was forthcoming. This is the more striking, as he left Fal mouth during the insurrection to attend the regular anmade, "that the world might be saved." The true and who must have been satisfied with his conduct. But this excuse may be offered, that the whites, in a state o disciples of Christ are the salt of the earth—the light alarm, have been wrought upon by the leading articles of of the world ;-they are in a high degree days-men, be-the Courant newspaper, charging the whole evil upon tween God and the world, interceding with the one for missionaries, without any evidence. We have no mistween God and the world, intercening with the one for sionaries under accusation, and it is not known that the other, through the blood of atonement. "The ef-On the other hand, many instances have occured in which they have defended their master's property, and have been burned in the flames in endeavouring to quench them .-

From the Rev. John Dyer, Secretary to the Baptist

"The Watchman remarks, 'it is notorious that the that it is easier to persuade ourselves that the fault is in wilful, wenton, and malicious falsehood; and are intended rebels, revolutionists, &c. ? Men who have travelled, & serves to quiet our consciences to suppose that the sys- sed as well as the Baptists and Weslevans—no doubt with this day "a waste howling wilderness," had they retheir accusers also. Nor is it impossible that leasons may

"The Baptist's and Methodist's chapels at Montego Bay have been used as temporary barracks for the troops, and two of the Baptist chapels at country stations have been destroyed by the incendiaries—a pretty strong proof of the cd (and perhaps with propriety) one of the most tolerant. But we have a yet greater lesson to learn, & which real character of these misguided people. On the other and liberal minded men among that privileged order in alone can teach us effectually; that 'it is not hand, 'many of the religious negroes, exposed to the revenge of their fellows, have perished in defending their following dialogue ensued, the publication of which rht, neither by power, but by MY Spirit, saith the masters property rather than comply with the entreaties. To labor as if the success all resulted from the and temptations of the sanguinary rebels. This fact, it is on of the machinery and persevering application of the Editor of the Watchman, is well attested, and it will serve, better than a thousand arguments, to relief we life dome not flow is a first of the same throughout the world.—In this narration the substance of the dialogue is related verbatim as far as memory will permit. if we had done nothings is a high point of and self-denying instructors."

GEANTHAM ACADEMY .-- We lately had the pleasure of visiting this infant but rising Institution. It is at lose their simplicity, and our works that vigor of faith nagement of Mr. McLaurin, a native of Scotland,

young ladies, would do credit to any institution; and We cannot conclude these general hints more pro- the best English Grammar Scholars in or from any fitably, than in the impressive and devout language of school, or Seminary, in this Province, that we have seen, were among Miss Converse's pupils.

The pupils looked healthy, cheerful and happy; and be engraven upon the tablet of every christian heart. | care, we understand, is taken of their morals-an all | must consequently he supported by the nation -- I can-"I hold also, that those who are absurdly putting off important point in the education of you h. Grantham Christ, by faith and prayer, are rejecting their own mer- and the patronage of the public, than any district cies, are encompassing themselves with sparks of their school with which we are acquainted. The House of own kindling, and shall lie down in sorrow in conse- Assembly have passed a bill two sessions successively, granting this Academy the aid of one hundred pounds. per annum; it was on both occasions rejected by the feel otherwise than you do on the subject of reto enjoyment; and rather content themselves with the Legislative Council. It is part and parcel of the tory a millenial glory, while expectation is paralized, and common schools. Hence the rejection of the Graneducation. And the one is just as favourable to the general education, as the other would be to agriculture

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES IN THE NIAGARA DISrater.-There are fourteen Temperance Societies in spirits has decreased one half even among those who are not members, since the formation of these societies. We lately attended a quarterly meeting of the Thorold Temperance Society, which contains 522 members. tilleries have been ahandoned; and the mills in the neighbourhood will chop no grain for distilling. This -and never were their contents better understood .-- suce Societies are doing more to prevent suffering in Hows of a preceding age. Let no one be weary in

> PRESENT STATE OF ENGLAND .-- The following is brother Mr. John Jones, dated Bristol, March 2nd, 1832. of the church.* And it is certain the Methodists have 'Things in England appear very gloomy at present ... the Cholera Morbus raging in different parts of the country. But God can rule and overrule all things to his own glory and the good of his church."

[From the same.]

Mr. Ryerson and myself have concluded to embark for New York, about the first of next month; but there is a possibility of our being detained longer as we may

EUROPEAN NEWS -It will be seen that our arrivals from England are very late-to the 28th of March. The Keform Bill has passed the House of Commons. We have given the debate on its first reading in the out to the last. It appears that the Cholera is rapidly progressing in London, 105 new cases the 24th and 25th

INFANT SCHOOL.

An examination of the York Infant School will take slace to-morrow morning at half after nine o'clock at the Rev. W. Rintoul's Church. The York Infant School Society respectfully request the attendance of the Ladies and Gentlemen of York on the occasion.

Emigration. A private letter from London, (England) dated 6th March, says, "Hosts of Emigrants are coming over."

Conversation between a Clergyman of the CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND A METHODIST MINISTER.— The annexed substance of a dialogue, which took place a few weeks ago, was furnished by request. The names of the Rev. Gentlemen, time and place can be given. Missionary Society, dated March 9.

We lay it before our reasons, not only made may be solved by the several points mentioned, we must be deeply impressed with these Missionary Society, dated March 9.

Messrs Knibb, Whitehorne, and Abbot, were conducted judge of the merits of the several points mentioned, and Abbot, were conducted judge of the merits of the several points mentioned, and Abbot, were conducted judge of the merits of the several points mentioned, and Abbot, were conducted judge of the merits of the several points mentioned, and Abbot, were conducted judge of the merits of the several points mentioned, and Abbot, were conducted judge of the merits of the several points mentioned, and Abbot, were conducted judge of the merits of the several points mentioned, and Abbot, were conducted judge of the merits of the several points mentioned, and Abbot, were conducted judge of the merits of the several points mentioned, and Abbot, were conducted judge of the merits of the several points mentioned, and Abbot, were conducted judge of the merits of the several points mentioned, and Abbot, were conducted judge of the merits of the several points mentioned, and Abbot, were conducted judge of the merits of the several points mentioned. want more of the DIVINE POWER, the influence of to the Head quarters at Montego Ray, January 10, by a but also that they may judge of the sort of charity cherished towards the Methodists by the most mild and is God's great ordinance." He that despises, or depreing military duty. In this they donoties acted under liberal of the Clergy who have claimed the exclusive kind.

ciates, or invents substitutes, or sets up rivals against the impression that the Government order of exemption control of the religious and educational instruction of C. C.—As I said it is altogether democratic in its the people.

We have been accused with want of charity for objecting to the principle of an established church or churches in this Province; but it is very charitable for the Me. thodist Clergy and people to be accused with being l'ownships and Districts, which would have been at ceived no other cultivation than the labours of a state

paid clergy. For the Christian Guardian.

Mr. Editor. A few days ago I was riding on the King's highway when a Methodist Minister was overlaken by a Clergyman of the Church of England, who is considerthe Province .- After same desultory conversation the may perhaps show to some of your readers that the

Yours &c., *

administration of her affairs to prevent much that is

to be dreaded from taking place.

Church Cler.—Yes Sir, and she affords a proof that the mind of man is never satisfied with his present condition, however happily he may be situated. ...

is rather uncertain.

and are even encouraged in it by their ministers.

M. M.—The Me hodists as individuals have as deep

an interest in the removal of abuses as others, and have that from a conviction of the unscripturality of Church rights of the clergy to the reserves. . Who ever heard and State union, and a review of the evils necessari- lof such a thing? ly arising from it in every age of the church since its introduction, they feel it to be an imperious duty to prevent the establishment of a domnant church, and to seek for an equality of religious privileges.—Further than this the Methodist Ministers have not interfered when the opinions of the nation were changed, it was with the politics of the Province.

C. C .- I am surprized Sir, to hear you talk thus? Every nation is either christian or heathen, and a Christian nation must have a national christian church which not see any cause of complaint from your people. They ave never been deproved of any relegious rights. They are and always have been permitted to worship

M. M.-I cannot see any force in your plea for the necessity of a national Church to constitute a Christian nation. I think the neighbouring States have a right to that title, and yet they have no national church .-- And it is probable Sir that if you had my coat on, you would ligious privilege.—It is well known Sir, that until short time ago, the Methodists although tolerated in their religious worship, had no right in the law to hold legal possession of a place of worship or buryingground; or to solemnize matrimony .- To obtain these rights they had to dispute the ground inch by inch for years; and the opposition made to their just claims by high-church influence has put them on the alert. All they ask is that the royal favour may be impartially extended to all denominations of Christians.

C. C .- The truth is Sir, the Methodists make the application of the proceeds of the clergy lands a subect of complaint merely as a pretence, as they know the proceeds have been but trifling, and this is but a pretext under which to cover their disaffection to British institutions .- To be plain Sir, it is a rebellious principle that actuates them.

M. M .- This Sir is an antiquated charge and has long ceased to take effect, because proved to be untrue. And if the proceeds of the clergy reserves be so paltry, why are they retained with as determined a grasp as the tithes are in Europe?

C. C .- Titles! aye! we hear so much about titles and yet we have a law forbidding the exaction of thom here. Nor can I see any injustice in exacting them in England. M. M .- Suppose Sir, a person there w o conscien-

tiously dissents from the established church; and consequently on this account, as well as sometimes from the irregularities of the parish clergyman's life, never asylums, prisons, and penetentiaries, and promote the attends its worship. Such a one has to aid liberally in interests of future generations than did the immortal building a place of worship and in supporting the minister and institutions of his own society.- Is it just that he should be compelled to pay the parish clergyman tithes ?

C. C .- I can perceive no injustice in it, as the person knows it to be the law of the land, and if he buys an extract of a Letter from the Rev. P. Jones to his or rents a farm it is known to be subject to the demands no need to make any outcry here against the church which has never injured them. Nor do they find the clergy interfering in political affairs.

M. M.—This is a strange assertion Sir!—It is well known that it was the unnecessary attack inade upon the Methodists by the Archdescon of York, which first called forth a Methodist Minister publicly to defend the character of the Methodists against such unfounded charges as were laid against them And I think Sir you must be aware that some of his statements laid before the home government were proved to be insupportable, and have been most successfully contradicted.

C. C.-Doctor Strachan might err in opinion, or from incorrect information, but for this neither he nor the church can be blameable.—We are all liable to err

m judgment.

M. M.—Very true Sir! but if the Doctor has been convicted of making statements upon the authority of of his personal knowledge which have no foundation in truth, is he not culpable, and has not the church in whose cause he made them, adopted them by counten-

C. C .- I believe Sir, he has given satisfactory explanation.

M. M .-- He never did Sir, and never can explain how he came to have a " personal knowledge" of things which never were.

C. C .- If it were admitted that some of his representations were incorrect yet he made them not as the representative of his church; but in his individual capacity, or in that of Legislative Councillor, and therefore those statements would not justify the Editor of the Christian Guardian in his unprincipled attacks upon the Church of England, nor in endeavouring to alienate the affections of the people from the British Govern-

ment as he is evidently doing.

M. M.-I have read the Guardian attentively Sir. and I do not recollect any thing in it having a tenden-cy to alienate the affections of the people from the Briof England as a church, but merely to oppose its becoming an established church .-- What article do you

C. C .- I refer to no particular article, but to the eneral tenor of it. It is always full of matter having

M. M.—Really Sir, such matter as you speak of has escaped my observation. But if this be its general tendency, you can doubtless particularize something; if you will do so I shall endearour to prevent (if I have any influence) the insertion of any thing more of the

spirit. I assure you Sir I have read but little of it, having only occasionally met with a few numbers of it. M. M.—I suspected Sir, that you were not speaking

from personal knowledge. You have probably formed your opinion from the slanderous representations of the Courier. Preeman, Western Mercury and other such publications, which are perpetually defaming the Methodists and impugning their loyalty.--You had better take the Guardian Sir and read it carefully. I think some of your projudices would subside --- You would find but little of a political nature in it, except what is immediately connected with the interests of religion.

C. C.—I should be happy to see some better proof of

loyalty than their perpetual marmuring. M. M .- What would you consider proof of loyalty

Sir? They live peaceably, respect the laws, and many have defended the country against the enemies of Britain at the hazard of their lives.

C. C .-- Loyalty requires us to acquiesce in the casures adopted by the King and his government, submitting to the superior wisdom of His Majesty and his councillors around the throne. But instead of this, you set up your opinion against that of His Majesty and council, who thought it necessary to set apart the reserves for the support of religion. Is this honouring

shall be said of the present conduct of the dignitaries testify. As I believe you, Sir, was not present at the

Meth. Min. England appears to be in a state of of your church in England? We see them arrayed in alarming excuement, and needs great prudence in the direct opposition to the avowed wishes of the King, administration of her affairs to prevent much that is his ministers, the house of commons, the great body of the people, and a majority (I believe) of the temporal: lords. Now Sir, your definition would make them the most disloyal people on earth.

- C. C.-Well, sir, I dare say they do what they con-M. M.—The speedy passage of the Reform bill ceive to be right. But can any one think it right to would do much to alla; the present ferment and to deprive the clergy of this Province of that provision correct the existing abuses; but its success at present which has been legally granted for their support? It is fraught with injustice!

much to excite the popular mind to discontent, by per- of disloyalty, why may not others?.. Nor would it be studing them they are operessed, when no cause of cone casy to point out any injustice in appropriating the replaint exists.—Thus it is in this Province. We hear serves to the promotion of education. You are aware, minds of the complaining party; and I am sorry to say against your exclusive claims to the reserves; and that the Methodists are the loudest in their complaints, even had they been given to you alone, if there appear to be good reasons for appropriating them to other purposes, there can be no injustice in so doing.

C. C .- Such a proceeding was never heard of, Sir !a right to the exercise of private judgment. -As for The king has just as much right to deprive any freebe encouragement given by their ministers, I admit holder in the country of his farm, as to alienate the

M.M.—I have heard of something very similar.— You are aware that formerly the Roman Catholic Clergy had a legal title to the titles in England, as also to some of the colleges and their endowments; but deemed advisable to vest them in the clergy of the Protestant Church .- So if true religion stands not in need of such a support as the reserves, there can be no inustice in appropriating them to other public purposes. Your people, sir, are doubtless as able to support their ministers as the other denominations in the Pro-

vince, and I hope they doem them worthy of it.

C. C.—The Methodists ought to be the last people in the world to speak against the established church. seeing they owe to her all the privileges they enjoy.-They owe to her a debt of gratitude.

M. M. Indeed sir, I was not aware of this. I have iot been able to discover any great advantages we have ierived from her.—Pray Sir, what are they?

C. C.—All their privileges, sir.

M. M .- We have many privileges, but that the church has conferred any of them on us, I am not conscious. If, however, you will hame them I will take t pleasure in acknowledging them.

C. C.—I have said before, sir, you owe every thing

M. M .- I perceive, sir, it is easier to bring charges in the gross than to particularize. When we ask for some article in the Guardian of a democratic tendency we are told it is "altogether so." When we inquire what are the advantages conferred on us by the church ? the reply is "all your advantages." It is certainly strange that out of so many generals not one particular can be called to mind!

C. C.—Methodist ministers might find more use-

ful employment than preaching political sermons, and

thus exciting the public mind.

M. M.—Which of them do it sir, I have heard many of them preach but have heard no politics from the pulpit. If I had I should disapprove it as much as I disproved of Doctor Struchan's political sermon on the eath of Bishop Mountain.

C. C .- Oh! they all do I am told.

M. M .-- This is another general charge, founded then information about as authentic as that on which you or meate the Christi'n Guardian. Now Sir. to be cand d; have you ever heard of my preaching poliical sermons! You have every opportunity of reconnoitering, as I preach in your immediate vicinity as frequently as in any other place.

C. C .- I shall not say, sir, that I have never heard hat character of your sermons.

Here we arrived at the place of the Rev. gentleman's destination, and parted, I suppose each convinced of

the truth of his own opinion.

*I have thought that if this be good reasoning, there could be no injustice in collecting tithes here, if by high. church influence an act to that effect could be brought to pass.—Quere.—Would not these church clergymen feel

justifiable in exerting their influence for this purpose? For the Christian Guardian. Received from the Rev. C. R. Allison £26 5 0, being 25

per cent from the following persons on account of the subscription towards the Upper Canada Academy, viz: F. S. Mossey,..... David Batintine,....

John Burns, 0'10 Edward McCrea, 1 0 Wm. B. Smith, 0 12 John Kilbourn, Esq. 1 11
 Wm. Rose,
 2 10 0

 Charlotte Rose,
 1 0 0

 Jos. Falkner,
 0 5 0

 Gattey Livingston,
 0 5 0
 James Simson,..... 0 12 James Burns,..... 0 James Falfud, 1 0 0 Wm. Richardson, 2 10 0 Thos. More, 0 10 0 Cbarles Talman, 0 12 6

Colourg, 20th April, 1832. E. Penry, T. B. C.

CERTAIN MAGISTRATES OF THE GORE DISTRICT. In another column will be found the statements of certain Magistrates of the Gore District, to which, we last week referred. We solicit an attentive persual of this extraordinary document. As we have further statements respecting this affair to lay before our readers tish Crown, nor have I known him to attack the Church next week, we will defer any comments of our own forthe present. After perusing the manifesto of their worships, we invite the reader's attention to the follow-. ing remarks of the Rev. Ephriam Evans. For the Christian Guardian.

York. April 28th, 1832.

Mr. Editor.

In the Western Mercury of the 19th inst. I have read: with surprise, a declaration of several of the Magistrates in the Gore District, made in compliance with a request from John Wilson Esq. in order to shield bim from the eprehensions of an impartial public, in which declaration the said Magistrates profess to give a correct statement of the proceedings of the Quarter Sessions of the Gore District in April 1831, in the case of several Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, who applied to the said Sessions for certificates to anthorize them to solemnize matrimony, under the provincial act. This re-quest of Mr. Wilson's appears to have been made in conquence of an expose of the conduct of the Magistrates of Gore District, which appeared to the Guardian of March 7th, and—which, Mr. W. says "is wholly untrue in every particular," and avers that "it can be no other than willingly and knowingly so," Having perused the article referred to by Mr. W., I cannot but express my surprise that he should question the correctness of any part of it, and my still greater astonishment that a number of mag-istrates, some of whom I have ever considered to be men of truth and candour, should have given their assent and sanction to the declaration alluded to above. I shall not charge them with having published no teutle, nor shall I attribute the erroneous statements therein to any thing worse than a nonretentive memory; and if I am not suffiently charitable in this supposition, I have only to say hat I cannot ascribe their misstatements to any cause that would do them more honor.

As I was present at the Quarter Sessions alluded to, I beg leave to say, (the assertion of their worships to the contrary notwithstanding,) that the article published in the Guardian, and Huded to by Mr. W., and reprobated he king?

M.—If this be a correct definition of loyalty, what table persons who were present in the Court House can be table persons.

long. Their worships are correct in saying that "the chairman stated that he could not sign a certificate by which those were said to have been duly ordained ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, who he (the chairman) was fully satisfied had been ordained many years before the existence of such t Church, or before they assumed the style and title of the M. E. C. in Canada," and it is also true that in couse. quonce of his refusing to sign a certificate of their due ordination, "a good deal of conversation ensued as to the proper form of the certificate." I distinctly recollect that it was contauded by the Rev. J. Rysrson, and others, that the ordination received from a bishop of the M. E. C. in America, at the time when the Canada Conference was in connexion with the American body, was still valid, and that ministers so ordained and now remaining in the Canadian Church since its separation from the American Methodist Church are strictly and legally ordained ministers to the said Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, and that therefore the act required them to be acknowledged as such by a majority of the Justices. To this the Chairman raised objections, and several times inderrupted the ministers while answering questions put to them by different gentlemen on the beach, by assuring *keir worships that he (the Chairman) "was perfectly acquainted with the circumstances of our las he insinuated it to be) pretended separation." He also laboured to make an impression that we were not actually separated from the U. S. by adverting to the circumstance of our not having a bishop in Canada. But failing in this he then took another position, viz: that if we were truly separated from the M. E. Church in the United States, Mr. Ryerson having been ordained a minister proviously to that seperation, could not be considered a duly ordain. ed minister of the M. E. C., in Canada.-When I heard these declarations I suspected (I fear not without cause) some design. Believing that the Provincial act required proof of ordination merely from such churches as practice ordication, I recommended Mr. Ryerson to receive no sertificate unless his ordination was therein acknowledged, and to contend for the validity of his ordination .- At this time J. Rolph Esq. arose, and in a speech of some longth concurred in and fully established the views that had been taken of the not by the ministers. He referred the court to the situation of some of the Ministers of the Protestant Episcopsi Church in the U. S., and showed that as they, though ordained in the church of England previously to the revolution, are by virtue of that ordina. tion considered ordained ministers of the Protestant Epis. copal Church in the United States, although a separation has taken place, so were those to be considered erdeined entinisters of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada who had been ordained previously to its seperation.— When he closed, I could not but inwardly exclaim, "how forcible are right words !"-and when the chairman heard several of the Magistrates assenting, he made use of these remarkable words—"Gentlemen I shall never sign any such certificate, and I presume no one will take my place." Mr. W attered the above with such an air as almost anade me fancy Shakespeare's eyo to have been on him

when he exclaimed,

- Man, vain man, Dressed in a little brief authority, Plays such fantastic pranks, &c."-Mr. W'a next resort was to set aside the ordination credentials, and obtain some proof of an appointment, or constitution instead of ordination; and therefore as their worships have stated, "he asked the ministers, ad-cressing himself particularly to Mr. Ryerson, what proof they had to satisfy the court that they were such minis-ters."—But mark, "upon which" say their worships, "Mr. Rolph desired to know what sort of evidence would be required, and whether it should be upon oath." It is "passing strange" that all their worships should have forgot-ten that Mr Rolph asked no such questions until after Mr. Rycrson, in a respectful manner had replied, that he had proof at hand and referred to me, as I stood near him, to the Rev. Mr. Griffis, and others -On this I stated to the Court, that Mr. Ryerson was regularly appointed by the Conference of the M. E. Church in Canada to labour as a preacher, and that he was a duly ordained Mi. nister of the said Church. The latter part of this ovi-dence was not what Mr. W. appeared willing to hear, and with a contemptuous air, which I thought very unbecoming a gentleman on the bench, he replied, "I do not know Mr. Evans," and called for other proof. Mr. Ryerson then called on Mr. Griffis, with whom also his worship the Chairman had unfortunately not sufficient acquaintance. It was after this (as I considered it) ungentleman ly treatment, that Mr. Rolph made the enquiries above alluded to and recommended that any evidences called should be sworn; because, as he pleasantly remarked, it anight be difficult for a minister to bring witnesses with whom all their, worships were acquainted. Their worships forther state, that "John Ryerson seamed to pay a scornful and contemptatous neglect to the questions ask, ed by the Chairman, which was however borne with by the court from a desire to accommodate those Ministers in the easiest manner consistent with its duty; supposing them unacquainted with the formation of the court, and its stile and title) cas also the formalities by law necessary to be used; and finally, without, their offering any other proof of their being uniasters or clergumen of the M. E. Church in Canada than their certificates or credentials of ordination, some of which were of old date and long be for any claim to the existence of the M. E. C. in Canada than their exciticates, &c." This is a most extraordinary assertion. Mr. Ryerson answerod, to the best of my recollection, the questions put to him in a respectful manner, and not a minister received his certificate at the interest of the Church. I distinctly recollect that after Mr. Prindle and been examined and some conversation had taken place on the validity of his credentials, which I recollect that after Mr. Prindle had been examined and some conversation had taken place on the validity of his credentials, which I recollect that after Mr. Prindle and all the color Ministers of the Church in distinctly recollect that after Mr. Prindle and been examined and some conversation had taken place on the validity of his credentials, which I recollect the stated were signed by Bishop Asbury, an Englishman by birth, Mr. Ryerson and Wilson were certainly fixing with the desired place on the validity of his credentials, which I recollect the stated were signed by Bishop Asbury, an Englishman by birth, Mr. Ryerson and Church of the court after hairs of the word where he recollect he stated were signed by Bishop Asbury, an Englishman by birth, Mr. Ryerson and Wilson were certainly fixing with the deciding his deciding his height in the succes might be diffi ult for a minister to bring witnesses with whom all their worships were acquainted. Their worhave their certificates in that form, by leaving out the words "constituted or appointed," while those words should be retained in the certificates of such as received their ordination prior to the existence of such a church; but they refused it, and desired to have the same form of words in them all."—Now I think it cannot be forgotten that the chairman as strongly opposed the validity of those ordinations which took place in Canada, as of those which were obtained previous to the separation, and even questioned the right of Bishop Hedding to ordain beyond the limits of the United States. That the ministers wished to have the same form of words in them all is true. But in what form did they wish them to be? They wished the word "ordained" to be inserted, and the words "constituted or appointed" to be omitted; which they contended, and which some of the justices admitted, was according to the intont and meaning of the act. In this, however, they did not suc-

time alluded to, I congratulate you on the correctness of ceed, and so far from my being desirous to have one oththe inf-rmation you have received, and feel it both a duty crwise. I have since applied to the Quarter Sessions of and pleasure to offer a few remarks on the statements of the Nizgara District, where I now reside, and have obtheir worships, of which you can make what use you tained a certificate in the very form asked for in the Gore think proper. And I think it will be plain that the un. District, and contended for in vain three hours and a half.

nons to resume the debate on the third reading of the Reorm, Bill, which commenced on the evening of the 19th. -It was opposed by Mr. Cresset Pelham, who declared is belief that it would have a fatal effect on the constituion of the country, and alter the government from a monarchy to a republic. On the same side, Mr. Charles Stewart, Sir George Rose, Sir Edward Sugden, Lord Porchester, Mr. Croker, and Sir R. Peel, spoke at length gainst the measure. It was supported by Mr. E. J. Stanley, Messrs. Rigby, Watson, O'Connor, Adeane, R. Grant, and Sir John Hobhouse. On the division the votes stood,

For Lord Mahon's amendment,

that the bill be read that day six months, 239

Lord Althorpe then gave notice that previous to passing he Bill, it would be necessary for him to submit 'some ameedments. On the 23J, after a division on an amend. ment proposed by Col. Subthorpe, which was treated with great levity by the House, Lord John Russell moved the final passage of the bill. On taking the question it was carried by acclamation, and Lords John Russell and Althorpe were ordered to carry the bill to the Lords, and

request their concurrence therein. HOUSE OF LORDS-Monday, March 20.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Monday, March 29.

At about a quarter past 5 o'clock, the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod came to the bar o' the house, and announced a massage from the Commons. The effect produced by the announcement snowed that "the bill," backed by a large majorly of the lower nosse, was again about to be submitted to their foreships' consideration. The space around the threne was completely filled with spectation. A considerable number of members of Parkannen, were already waiting below the bar, when Lord John Rossell bearing the bill, and accompanied by Lord Athorp, advanced is rout of a body of zeatous reformers.—Lord Athorp, advanced is rout of a body of zeatous reformers.—Alord 190 peers were in attendance at the time, of whom the majority were on the apposition banches, exclusive of the bishops, of whom 12, we think, were present.

The Lord Charcellot in bill from the hands of Lord John Russell.

The Lord Charchlon proceeded to the bay with the usual forma-lities, and received the bill from the hands of Lord John Russell. The Lord Charchlor thou returned to the woolsack, and amoun-ced to their Lorpshipe "a messige, from the House of Commons by Lord John Russell, and others, declaring Last the Commons had pas-sed a bill emitted. An Act to amend the Representation of the people of England and Wales," and desiring the concurrence of the house in passing that are."

assing that act." On the bill was then read a fast time, and

of Engiand and Wales, and desiring the concurrence on the brokes in passing that act.

On marken of Earl Gaex, the bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be piduod.

Earl Grey said, that white he whited to avoid unnecessary delay in forwarding the bill, he was at the same time desirous to afford full opportunity for free constitutional discussion. With this view he would propose, as in the case of the former bill, that the bill be read a second time of Thursday so haight.

A declaration was made by Lord Hardoway, that there were new provisions in the present bill which he considered improvements upon the last; that, however, much of it was said of such "a democratical tendency," and, if enacted into a law, would prove, in his opinion, so dangerous to the justications of the country, that he did not consolve his possibility of his ever being able to support it. Lord Harrow by added, that, after all the time allowed to the people of the Dukted Kingdom for a sober consideration of the subject, owing to the rejection of the former bill, he, Lorg Harrowshy, left himself bound to acknowledge that the public experies at set the principles of the measure brought into active operation had in the law we allow the material change in our representative system we allow the material change in our representative system we allow the material change in our representative system we allowed to unavoidable. His Lordship amounced his full historian to hid for the second reading, but his equally full intention to vote utimpacing for the rejection of the bill, unless it should be respectively annexing. Lords, the House of Lords had not been supported by any party in the country,—that he therefore would not alcompt to repeat the same experiment, but would vote for the bill going hinc committee. It was, however, sufficiently obvious, from the tone of both these noise Lords, (says the Times of the 37th, that the most resonne and uncompromising resistance will be made by them to those procisions of the bill to which the country

may endanger their rejection when sent back for acceptance by the House of Commons.

The Earl of Cannaryon was one of those who had always voted in favor of some measure of return; and he had not objected to the last bill on the ground that he was nostile to all return. After what he had heard from noble lords, he felt bound to state, that not one word had been advanced that could hadned him to deviate from his honest (bounds been advanced that could hadned him to deviate from his honest (bounds) been advanced that could hadned him to deviate from his honest (bounds) been advanced to straightforward) objection to the principle of the bill. He opposed it because he held it to be impossible by any thing they could do to make it anch, a bit as the Government or the country ought to produce, or their lordships to sanction. (thear,) It would create nothing but a labyouth, and to their own perplicatly would be added that perplexity which the party of the movement by whom the government was governed would throw around them. He had istened to these supposed amendments: he would not say whether they merited the name or not, but he was only surprised that, if these concessions, which might have been obtained in committee, were so induential in deciding his noble friend, he was, he would repeat, only astonished that he had not voted hast year for going into committee upon the bill. (Hear.)

collect, that this was the point which their lordships would have to consider. The question was not, whether alterations had been made in this part or in that part, or in ramy parts of the hill which their lordships objected to last session; but the question they had to consider was this,—whether this bill if passed (and accompanied, let be rethe mind pleasure to offer a few remarks on the statements of their worships, of which you can make what use you think proper. And I think it will be plain that the universal proper in the court and the country can be tained a certificate in the very form asked for in the Gorest think you can make what use you think persons of the court and the country can be charged to none other cause than to the determined opposition of the Chairman of the Sessions to the valid claims of the Methodist Ministers.

It is their worships state, "the Clerk of the peace sent to the chairman certificates for his signature before the Court had examined the parties with respect to their ordination, constitution or appointment, as ministers of the M. E. C. in Canada, or before the said ministers had produced may person or persons to wouch for them, or to afford evidence to the court that they were then Ministers of the M. E. C. in Canada, or before the said ministers had produced may person or persons to wouch for them, or to afford evidence to the court that they were then Ministers of the M. E. C. in Canada, or before the said ministers had produced may person or persons to wouch for them, or to afford evidence to the court that they were then Ministers of the M. E. C. in Canada, or before the said ministers had produced may person or persons to wouch for them, or to afford evidence to the court that they were then Ministers of the M. E. C. in Canada, or before the said ministers had produced may person or persons to wouch for them, or to afford evidence to the court that they were then Ministers of the M. E. C. in Canada, or before the said ministers had produced may person or persons to wouch for them, or to afford evidence to the court had not atthat time required the forbilish the court had not atthat time required the forbilish the court had not atthat time required the forbilish the court had not atthat time required the forbilish the court had not atthat time required the forbilish the court had not atthat time required the f expect of a practical system of Government. It was with the great poncern that he had heard the course which the noble earl and the est concern that he had heard the course which the noble eart and the mable born meant to pursue. All the could say was, that he nost certainly differed from them, and he would manifest the difference of opinion on the question of the 2d realing of the bill. If the bill should point committee, he would lead his best assistance to render it as consistent with the best interests of the country as it could be made, keeping in view silvary this great point—that on the nature of the representative system must depend the character and form of Government; (theces).

CREATION OF NEW PREES. In regard to the ultimate fate of the bill, we have at ngth a glimpse of official light. Without the creation of a large number of Peers it is clear that the bill stands but a small chance in the Lords, notwithstanding the willingness of Lords Harrowby and Wharnchiffe to allow it to go to a second reading. But there is now stronger evidence of a determination on the part of the Ministy to create a batch of Peers, than has at any time before appoured. During his last speech in favour of the bill, on the evening of the 22d, shortly before the question was taken in the Commons, Mr. Stanley, Secretary for Ireland, made the following remarks:-

"The responsibility of advising the Sovereign to create Peers was great, as had been truly observed by the Members for Boroughbridge and St. Mawes; but when the two houses of Parliament were at hopeless variance. it was andoubtedly the power of the Crown thus to de cide the difference. The Right Honourable Contleman then referred to the impeachment of Lord Oxford, contending that the charge of making Peers was a very minor accusation, which Lord Oxford had met by asserting the right of the Sovereign so to exercise his prerogative ez mero motu. He met his trial-two years the charge was hanging over his head, and at last it fell to the ground unprosecuted. Whatever Ministers might in this case advise, this he (Mr. Stanley) would say, that they would not shrink from the responsibility. (Cheers.) Inpeachment might be a word to frighten children; but it would not alarm those who know the stake they were laying for, and who disregarded mere brutum fulmen for he sake of discharging their conscientious duty." (Cheers.

of Count Orloff at the Hague is now represented as having failed, for the London conforence is stated here to have refuse to receive in its assembly (in plena conferen tia) the ultimation of the Dutch king, however much it may be palatable to some of the plenipotentiaries individually .-The Belgians commence anew to expect war in the begin-

TURKEY AND EGYPT. The Ottoman Moniteur of the 18th of February gives some account of the negotiations with the Viceroy of E. gypt to induce him to desist from his attack on Syria. He made such demands, in reply, that they could not be

GERMANY. Letters from Vienna, March 13, speak of great diplomatadjusting all the difficulties touching the affairs of Italy,

Domestic.

(From the Western Mercury.)

To their Worships, the Justices of the Peace in Gene ral Quarter Sessions Assembled in the Court House at Hamilton, in the Gore District, and Province of Uppe Canada, Sc. Sc.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR WORSHIPS:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR WORSMES:

Observing in the Christian Guardian, No. 17, Volume 3, and dated at York, Wednesday the 7th March, 1832, an attack of the mast violent nature against the Justices of the Peace in this District, but more supercially in the case of the Chairman of the court at the last April Quarter Sessions, in endeavouring to prevent several Episcopal Methodist Ministers from obtaining the legal certificates to which they were entitled, to authorise them to solomalze martmony in conformity to the act of the Legislatore of this Province. The following is the paragraph in the Guardian above alinded to:

"As a further specimen of the sort of justice dealt out to the Methodists by the leading magistrates of the Gore District, we may mention the treatment of several of their Ministers at the last April Quarter Sessions, in compliance with the requirement of the marriage act—Several Methodist Clergymen attended the Quarter Sessions, presented their ordination parchmonts properly authenticated, &c. &c. Yet they were detained in attercation between three and four hours by the Chairman of the Session, who used every exertion to deprive them of the legal certificates to which they were entitled. In: Rolph who happened to be in court kindly interposed and cantended in behalf of fae chains of the Methodist Ministers; and the Rev. J. Ryerson maintained that they had complied with the strettest letter of the law and were accordingly entitled to such a certificate as it required, and as would secure the enjoyment of its privileges. After nearly four hours contending for their rights, they at length succeeded in obtaining then."

comening for their rights, they at length succeeded in obtaining them."

As the above statement is wholly untrue in every particular, and can be no other than willingly and knowingly so, and from the circumstance of that paper baving an extensive ofrentation in this Province, and is also using an influence upon the Home Government, as also upon the Wesleyno Methodig Mesionary Committee in London, where an agent has for the past year been resident, in order to give effect to such untrue statements. I have therefore to request that this worshipful court will investigate the subject alluded to, that justice may be done to investef the injured individual alluded to, the public in this Province, the Methodists in England and the Home Government may be undeceived with regard to the said statement.

I am with much respect,

Your worships' most obedient,

And very fumble servant,

And very fumble servant, JOHN WILLSON.

Saltflect, 10th April, 1832. ..

The Justices of the Peace of the Gore District in Court of General Quarter Sessions assembled, having taken into consideration the statement mentioned in No. 17, Vol. 3, of the Christian Guardian, dated 7th March 1831, in which the Chairman of the Quarter Session Court is charged with using every exertion to deprive exeral Methodist Clergymon of the legal certificates to which they were entitled at the April Quarter Session

in 1831.

The Justices then present and who are present on this occasion, whose names are William McCoy, Hugh Willson, Richard Beasby, William Proctor, Alexander Proadhort, Daniel Lewis, Elijah Secoul, Wylliam Scollick, John Sterret, Esquires, Justices, then and there present state the following facts:

That on Wednesday the 43th day of April, being the second day of the Court hold at Hamilton in 1834, John Willson, Esquire, was resepointed Chatrona of the said Tourt (as had been the case for native years) when the Reverend John Ryenson, Ephratin Evans, William Griffis, J. S. Atwood, Joseph Catenet, Andrew Prindle, and David Culp, came into court for the purpose of obtaining certificates as required by law to nutherfue them to salemnize maximony.

The Clerk of the Peace having drawn up rerdificates and sent to the Chairman for his signature, before the Court had examined the parties with respect to their ordination, constitution, and appointment as principles of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, and that they had been regularly ordained, constituted or appointed thereto.

The certificate as drawn up stated that the minister whose name as produced.

The certificate as drawn up stated that the minister whose name was thereto. Said here duly ordained a minister in the Methodis. Episcopal Church in Canada, there duly ordained a minister in the Methodis. Episcopal Church in Canada, then due due of receiving out the words constituted or appointed.

minds of the state large and the state large a

tham Theatre, New York city, is no longer a Theatret is to be fitted up as a church so capacious as to admit 3000 persons. -- Can. Watch.

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week enling May 2d. A. Hurlburt, E. Perry, 3, J. Elliott, /5s) T. Renwick, Law, in that House, sot aside justice and sanction oppress. A. Moore, J. Lesslie, J. Long.

NOTICE.

नेर्वे क्रा १ से इन्हरू हुए

A protracted meeting, Providence permitting, will commence at the Adolphustown Chapel, commonly called the fourth town, on Friday the 25th of May at 4 o'clock P. M.. The Preachers and friends from the ad-

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Gen-LA eral Meeting of Stackholders, will be held at the Rank on Manday the 4th June next at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

to choose Directors for the ensuing year.
THOMAS G. RIDOUT, April 30th, 1832. Cashier. N. B. The Editors of the several papers in the Province

will be pleased to insert the above as usual and transmit their accounts for payment to the Bank.

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES. MOTICE is hereby given that I shall attend at the undermentioned places, on the days hereinafter

appointed, for the sale of the Lots of Land, in the follow-ing Townships, which have been advertised by the Treasurer of the Home District for arrears of Taxes-that is to EAST CUILLIMBURY.

Monday, 17th September, 1832, at Phelp's Tavern, at 10o'clock, A. M.

INNISPIL. Monday 17th September, 1832, at the house of Mr. T. McConkey at 3 o'clock P. M. ogo.

Tuesday 19th, September, 1832, at the house of C. Kerridge, on the Penetanguishine Road at 9 A. M. TINY AND PLOS. Wednesday 19th September, 1832, at the house of R.

Jeff, on the Penetanguishme Road, at 9 o clock A. M. NORTH GUILLIMBURY. Saturday 22d September, 1332, at the house of G. N Williams, at 10 o'clock A. M.

AMARANTH, MULMER & TOSORONTO. Monday 1st October, 1832, at McLaughlin's Mill, in the Township of Mone, at 10 o'clock, A. M. W. B. Jarvis,

Sheriff's Office, York, 9th April, 1822.

JUST RECEIVED.

TRY the subscribers, a small supply of STAPLE GOODS for the spring trade, which they are opening in the Brick Building opposite the Ontario House. WM. GUILD, Jr. & Co. York, April 21st, 1832.

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

Druggists. ENUINE STOUGHTON BITTERS prepared, and for sale by J. W. BRENT, & Co. 129-tf. Druggists. Druggiste.

IMPORTANT MEDICINES.

UST RECEIVED and for Sale at the Store of Messis. Lesslie & Sons, York and Dunof Messrs. Lesslie & Sons, York and Dun. das; J. W. Pront & Co., Dr. Lang, and T. Sandilands, York; Dr. Winer; Hamilton; and by most other Drag-gists and Herchants in the Province—the highly and

The present truckling, temporising and talentless House of Assembly shall be special objects of the Editor's care. Ats dissolution cannot be regretted by any friend to Church or State—by any man who venerates his King or loves this country. The sooner the services of its members are dispensed with the better; for Masonry and

The Sapper and Miner will appear on a Royal sheet until an Imperial press is obtained.

Terms \$3 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. The Editor, J. Carry, informs his friends in the countries to the countries of the countri try, that he will during the ensuing season, act as Agen't for the sale and purchase of landed property; and he quests all persons who may have land to dispose of, to ic activity. The invesion of Ancona, by the French joining circuits are respectively solicited to come over farmish a true statement of its distance from, and facilities Ministry; it was believed that measures were in a train for and help its. George Fenguson, may be required by emigrants of comfal.

April 18th, 1832. 120

Poetry.

From the Southern Churchman. STANZAS. "Ho every one that thirstoth, come ye to the waters."

Wanderer in a weary land, Fainting neath the sunny ray, Seek the fountain near at hand, Toil no longer on the way; Here are waters running o'er, Drink of them and thirst no more!

Pleasure's votary, thirsting still For delight unmixed with pain; Seeking yet some little rill, Where thou mayest refresh again; See the fountain running o'er-Drink its waters-thirst no more!

Mourner in this vale of toars, Reaching after perfect peace; Looking on to future years, Dark and desolate as these; Here's a fountain running o'er-Drink its waters—thirst no more!

Parent, watching o'er thy child, Giving every earthly thing; Lost in wishes vain and wild, To this fount thy children bring; And of waters running o'er, Let him drink and thirst no more!

Rosy youth and hoary age, Journeying in the world of strife; Youth and maiden—child and sage, Freely drink the stream of life; Here are waters running o'er-Drink of them and thirst no more!

For the Christian Guardian.

MR. EDITOR : It is right that the people of Upper Canada should know who are their real friends and appreciate them (as I trust they do);—who have defended their equal religious and civil rights in the hour of invasion and danger; -- who have maintained and promoted them at the sacrifice of their own case and comfort, "through evil report and through good report;"--and to whose integrity, talents and exertions we are indebted, under the blessing of Providence, for the lengthening prospect of a final removal of invidious religious and political distinctions from the councils and administration of the Government.

Mr. Perry introduced the Marriage Bill into our House of Assembly, annually for several years previous to its final passage in the Legislative Council.— This bill had the powerful advocacy of the learned and cloquent Messrs. Bidwell and Rolph, until, after it had been sent home to be crushed, it received, under the present enlightened and liberal ministry of Great Britain, the Royal Assent, and has thus become part and ry, Randall, Shaver, White—14.

parcel of the law of the land, to the great satisfaction and benefit of the people, and to the disappointment Messrs. McNabb and Att'v. General be a committee of the satisfaction of the people of the law of the disappointment of the people of the satisfaction of the people of the satisfaction of the people of the disappointment of the people of the satisfaction of the people of the disappointment of the people of the satisfaction of the satisfacti and mortification of their enemies. The same men to whom the ministers and members of different christian denominations, and the people generally, are indebted for the Marriage Act, are now advocating the reform of other abuses in the administration of the Government, which are of equal importance to the rights of the people with that Act; for doing which they are (as the people with that Act; for doing which they are (as "Yeas.—Atty Geo'l, Boulton, Borwell, Chisholm, Clark, they formerly were, whilst advocating the Marriage J. Crooks, Eliott, Jessup, McNabb, Magon, Morris, Sam-Bill) branded as "Republicans, rebels," &c. by those son. Warren, J. Willson, W. Wilson—15. who subsist upon, or are interested in upholding, pub-

'The address of the present House of Assembly to the King on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, is the most valuable and important measure adopted by that honorrable body during its two (but for this measure) nearly, if not worse than, useless sessions. The following extract from the journals will shew the people who originated and advocated this great measure. By the manceuvres of its enemies, in voting for it to be put off from time to time, this address to our good king was prevented from passing a third reading, and being officially sent home, during one session. In the early subject, but consented to withdraw it, to gratify Mr. Samson, who promised to re-introduce the address of the proceeding session on the Clergy Reserve question, but delayed doing so until he was gooded on to do it by Messrs. Bidwell and Perry, whilst discussing the cuestion affecting the liberty of the press and the elective franchise. I perceive that the same members of the Assembly who voted, as long as they dare, to put off the address on the Clergy Reserves, voted also off the address on the Clergy Reserves, voted also the elective franchise and liberty of the press. against the elective franchise and liberty of the press, and in favour of the everlasting salary Bill.

. U. E. York, April, 1832

Printed Journals Assembly, page 63, Friday 25Feb. 1831. Mr. Bidwell moves, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that it be resolved. That an hamble address be presqued to Itis Majesty setting forth that, in and by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain passed in the 31st year of the reign of His Majesty's illustrious father King George the Third provision was inade for the elletment and canadaria. Third, provision was made for the allotment and appropriation of one seventh of the Land of this Province for the support and maintenance of a protestant Clergy within the same, and that it was further enacted that all and eveand ry the rents, profits or emoluments, which might at any time arise from such Lands, so allotted and appropriated should be applicable solely for the maintenance, and sup-port of a protostant Clergy within the Province, and to no

other purposes whatever.
That in pursuance of the said Act, such allotment and appropriation of Land as aforesaid, have from time to impropriation of Land as aforesaid, have froin time to time been reserved for the purpose therein mentioned, which Lands are known in this Province by the name of the Clerry Reserves. That by an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the 8th and 9th years of the Reign of His late Majesty George the Fourth, provision was made for the saile of part of these reserves. That these Reserves are scattered through the country and have derived their present value chiefly from the labours of the people of this Province, who belong to various religious denominations.

That we think it our duty to inform His Majesty that but a small minority of the people of this Province are meminismed apparel.

There is next neighbour, the formation of the Cobourg Harbor amount, lost his debt because the family must mourn.

I knew a young lady, who said she wished some of her friends would die, for she thought a young lady never appeared so interesting as when dressed in incurring. She was doubtless a giddy girl, and did not believe what she said, though the remarks the placed a small minority of the people of this Province are meminism apparel.

Company, 1st march, 1832.

The Cobourg Harbor of the Cobourg Harbor of the Cobourg Harbor of the Company are desirous of entering into contracts for the formation of a substantial breakwater in front of the harbour. Engineers and other persons who are willing to contract for a work of this harbour. Engineers and other persons who are willing to contract for the formation of a substantial breakwater in front of the harbour. Engineers and other persons who are will-ing to contract for a work of this harbour. Engineers and other persons who are will-ing to contract for a work of this harbour. Engineers and other persons who are will-ing to contract for a work of the larbour. Application must be made on a religious denominations.

That we think it our duty to inform His Majesty that but a small minority of the people of this Province are mem-Subjects in this Colony are members: of various religious denominations; equally conscientious in Their opinion, equally attached to His Majesty's person and Government and equally obedient to the Laws and meritorious in their general conduct. we also that the first that we consider it moreover our duty to declare that

the sentiments and feelings of His Majesty's subjects generally in this Province are strongly opposed to any con-nection, between the Government and any particular. Church or Churches, as well as to any favor of assistance on the part of His Majesty's Government to one or more religious denominations not equally bestowed upon all and to the grant by law of any wights. to the grant by law of any rights, powers or privileges to any such denomination which are not extended to all.

They desire an equality of civil and religious rights,

among all religious denominations. That in these sentiments His Majosty's faithful Com-

mons would humbly express their most hearty concur-

Commons have, more than once approached the Throne to make known the wishes of His Majesty's subjects in relation to these matters, and while they recollect with just gratitude, the gracious manner in which their representa-tions were listened to by His late Majesty, they humbly request that inasmuch as the objects solicited on those oc-cusions by His Majesty's subjects have not yet been attain-ed, His Majesty will be pleased to take them into His most favourable consideration.

That His Majesty's faithful Commons, deeply impressed with the injustice and impolicy of excluding any of His Majesty's subjects in this Province from an equal share of the benefit and assistance to be derived from the Clergy Reservos, and sensible of the impracticability of a just and equal distribution of their proceeds among all reli-gious denominations, as well as convinced that while they are applied in any mode according to the object of their original appropriation, they will furnish occasion for endless contentions and jealousies, have desired that they

Legislature, to the general improvement of the Province, and the support of education. This House, therefore, have more than once passed a bill, authorising the sale of the said reserves for the purposes we have mentioned, which has failed in the other branch of the Legislature; they have also repeatedly made known their wishes by address to the throne. Entertaining still the same sentiments, His Majesty's faithful Commons humbly request that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to reommend to His Majosty's Parliament of Great Britain this Province, and will leave the appropriation of all monies arising from such sale, or from any sale made under any statute now in force, at the disposal of the Provincial Legislature for the purposes which we have mention-

That we beg leave also, humbly to represent, that the Charter of King's College, which we are persuaded was intended for the benefit of His Majesty's subjects generally, contains principles of religious supremacy and exclusion, in favour of the Church of England, which are inconsistent with that equality of rights and privileges which Christians of all denominations in this Province deserve, and which they confidently expect from His Ma-

esty's gracious and paternal feelings towards them.
That we most humbly request that His Majesty will be pleased to take the Charter into his most Gracious consideration, and to cause such a modification to be made in its provisions, as will entirely remove from it every thing of port said address, and that the thirty-second rule of this House be dispensed with so far as relates to this motion. In amendment Mr. VanKoughnett, seconded by Mr. McNahb, moves that the question be not now put, but they reach the door .- M. W. Journal. that the house do on to-morrow, resolve itself into a com-

nittee of the whole upon the resolution. On which the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays

Yezs.—Atty, Goneral, Berczy, Boulton, Brown, Burwell, Chisholm, Clark, J. Crooks, W. Crooks, Elliott, A. Fraser, R. D. Fraser, Ingorsoll, Jarvis, Jossup, Lewis, Mc Murtin, McNabb, Magon, Morris, Mount, Robinson, Samson, Thomson, VanKoughnett, J. Willson, W. Wilson-

Nays .- Beardsley, Bidwell, Buell, Campbell, Cook, Duncomb, Howard, Ketchum, Lyons, M'Call, A. M'Donald, D. M'Donald, Mackenzie, Perry, Randall, Roblin, Shaver, White-18.

The next day, Saturday 26th February, the House went into committee on the resolution, and after a day's discussion, rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again on Monday. On the question for receiving the report, the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays were as

Yeas .- Att'y Gen'l., Boulton, Brown, Burwell, Chis. holas, Cook, J. Crooks, Ingersoll, Jarvis, Jessup, A. Mc-Donald, McMartin, McNabb, Morris, Mouat, Roblin,

Samson, Sol. General, VanKoughnett, Wilson—99.
Nays.—Beardsley, Bidwell, Buell, Campbell, Duncomb,
Howard, Lyons, McCall, D. McDonald, Mackenzie, Per-

Mr. Samson, seconded by Mr. Morris, moves that Messrs. McNabb and Atty. General be a committee to take into consideration the subject of the Clergy Reserves, and the Charter of King's College, and to report thereon, and that the 32nd rule of this House be dispensed with so

far as relates the same.

On which the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays cte taken as follows:

Nays .- Beardsley, Bidwell, Brown, Campbell, Conk, Duncomb, R. D. Fraser, Howard, Jarvis, Lewis, Lyons, A. McDonald, D. McDonald, Mount, Perry, Randall, Roblin, Shaver, Sol. General, Thomson, VanKoughnett, White-22.

Saturday, 12 March. The House went into committee again, and Mr. Sam. son's resolutions were reported, except the words "foster and secure the affection" and gratitude" were expunged, and in their place the words "sailefy the earnest desire," on motion of Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Berezy. Vote on amended resolution respecting the Clergy Reserves.

Yeas -- Boardsley, Berezy, Bidwell, Campbell, Chispart of last session of our Legislature, Mr. Bidwell holm, Clark, J. Crooks, W. Crooks, Duncomb, Elliott, A. gave notice that he would bring in an address on this Fraser, Howard, Ingersoll, Jones, Ketchum, Lewis, Ly. ons, McCall, D. McDonald, Mackenzie, McMartin, Magon, Morris, Mount, Perry, Randall, Robin, Samsor Shaver, White-30.

Miscellancous.

MOURNING APPAREL -FACTS THAT I KNOW. I attended a funeral service lately, where there were thirty coaches, seven of which followed the grave. What an affecting scene! The family terms.

They have also taken convenient STORES at Mon-

mourning. I knew a man, a few years since, who buried his wife, and immediately after made a large par-try inviting his political enemies to condute with Respectfully soliciting a share of public patronage, they him. It helped his election. The whole house was hung in black.

I knew a family, just become insolvent for a matter of a few hundred dollars, and when a son died, they expended two or three hundred dollars

upon mourning apparel. I knew a widow, who said she was perfectly happy when she buried herself in deep mourning, and that she could never leave it off. On new year's day she abode in her house, in all the prim and shew of fashion, her head wreathed with gar-lands of artificial flowers, receiving the salutations ing unpaid after the First of June next, will be handed of admiring gentlemen. Yet she wears her over to a lawyer for collection. mourning:

I have seen women generally more fond of mourning weeds than men, and dandies than mon

I know, and so does every observer of men and things, that where there is most of pride and vanity-where there is most of the parade of fashion. there mourning apparel is most thought of. There mantua makers console with crape and fashion That under these circumstances, His Majesty's faithful instead of ministers with the word of God. There when God is speaking to the soul of the bereaved his still small voice is drowned by the rustling of silks and bombazines, and the hum of business di attending a fashionable display .- Evangelist.

SOME THINGS I DISLIKE.

I dislike to see the steps and porches of a house of worship crowded with young men standing at dious establishment will be let, and immediate possession their case; and I especially dislike to see profes. given. The establishment is so well known that it needs sors of religion among the staring crowd.

of falling asleep before they are well settled in thenticated. And those indebted to it by note of hand their pews; and also the practice of leaning or book account, are requested to make immediate pay. forward against the back of the next pew, this is ment of the same to the subscribers, who alone are authoindolence personified and invariably excites suspi- rised by law to receive the same. should be sold and the money produced by the sale he ap. cion, that the individual comes to the house of the sold and the money produced by the sale he ap. cion, that the individual comes to the house of the house of the first that the individual comes to the house of the first that the individual comes to the house of the first that the individual comes to the house of the first that the individual comes to the house of the first that the individual comes to the house of the first that the individual comes to the house of the first that the individual comes to the house of the first that the individual comes to the house of the first that the individual comes to the house of the first that the individual comes to the house of the first that the individual comes to the house of the first that the individual comes to the house of the first that the individual comes to the house of the first that the individual comes to the house of the first that the individual comes to the house of the first that the individual comes that the individual comes is the first that the individual comes that the individual comes is the first that the ind

I dislike to have parents send their young children to meeting, without some one to take care of them when there, and I am not less displeased; if children are allowed to run out and in, or to and from the stove, to sleep or play with their gloves, handkerchief, or hats, or to turn over the leaves of their bibles, Sun lay School book or hymn book, during service. When our Minister and Ireland, such measures, consistent with our Consti-tution, as will lead to a sale of all the Clergy Reserves in quently sung. I dislike sour looks among the sing. quently sung, I dislike sour looks among the singers, and I am not pleased, when they sing any other verses, or any less number of verses, than he designates, as I think he is the best judge in

> · I exceedingly dislike to have my pew earpet and furniture befoulded and besmeared with tobacco juice; and as it also greatly annoys my wife and family, all of whom kneel during prayer, my tobacco chewing friends will not expect an invitation to sit with me, after having once ejected tobacco juice either in my pew or the aisle near it.

such matters.

As order, solemnity, and decorum, become the house of God, I dislike to have any person, except a Physician, come in after service has commenced, or retire before it is concluded; I wish a sectarian or exclusive character, and adapt it to the menced, or retire before it is concluded; I wish wants and wishes of the people of this Province, and that all would remain quietly in their pews,, and let Messrs Perry and Lyons to a Committee to draft and re-their hats, cloaks, and umbrellas remain in their proper places until the services are closed, and that gentlemen would continue uncovered, until

CLURGY RESERVES.

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS' OFFICE York, 1st February, 1832.

ROPOSALS for the purchase of Ciergy Reserves A having already been received at this office, for a greater quantity than are authorised to be sold during the ensuing year. The Commissioner is compelled by his in-structions to occline for the present receiving any more applications for the purchase, of Clergy Reserves.—And to prevent disappointment be requests it may be distinctly inderstood that applications received after this date can e of no benefit to the applicant as to preference or other

PETER ROBINSON, Commissioner of Crown Lands. 117-tf.

J. W. BRENT & Co. Druggists and Apothecaries.

NO 3 COMMERCIAL EUILDINGS, KING STREET YORK,

NAVE on hand an extensive assortment of Drugs L Patent Medicines, &c. &c. which they offer for ale, wholosale and Ret all on reasonable terms. DYL STUFFS,

Logwood, Cam, Brazil, and Nicaranga Wood, Madder Logwood, Cam, triazii, and treater Hooks.

Fustic: Press, Papers, and Tesater Hooks.

J. W. BRENT, & Co.

King Street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

he friends and customers of the late WM. Moss. Apothecary &c., and the Public in general are respectfully informed that the business will be carried on under the name of

HAMILTON & HUNT.

In soliciting a continuance of the patronage of the Medical Gentlemen and the public (which was so liberally extended to the late WM. Moze since his commencing business here in 1820) the subscribers pledge themselves to endeavour to merit the same by persevering in the same course by which it was obtained; by keeping none but genuine Articles, and by prompt attention to any commands with which they may be favoured.

Their medicines are exclusively of English importation

thre' the well known House of J. Beckett & Co. Mon. real.) /

The Apothecary and compounding department will be conducted by Mr. Hamilton Licentiate of the Apotheca ries Hall, Dublin, whose experience in the business for 14 years will, he trusts, entitle him to the confidence of carefully prepared.

W. P. HAMILTON. 119 if.

York, 14th Feb'y, 1832.

FORWARDING.

THE Subscribers have rented from the Hon. Charles Jones his large and convenient YELLOW STORE at this place, where they will be prepared, at the opening of the Navigation, to RECEIVE and FORprocession in silent, solemn, empty pomp to the WARD PRODUCE to Montreal, on the most favorable

> treal, where they will be in readines to RECEIVE and TRANSPORT MERCHANDIZE of every description, ithout delay, to any part of Upper Canada Their Boars will be new, and navigated by sober and

pledge their best exertions to merit it.

W. L. WIIITING & Co. Brockville, March 20, 1832.

Office of the Cobourg Harbour Company, 1st March, 1832.

debt because the family must mourn.

I knew a young lady, who said she wished some ing to contract for a work of this nature are invited to look to retail of the granted o

TOTICE is hereby given, that persons having claims against the Estate of the late Wm. MOORE, are requested to furnish the same as soon as possible, and those persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle the amount with Mr. Cha's. Stotesbury,

Also, persons handing in the amount of their accounts to Mr. Charles Hunt, of the firm of Hamilton and Hunt, will be thankfully received and acknowledged by
ELIZA MOORE,

Administratrix York, March 5th, 1832.

New Saddlery & Harness Manufactory. KING-STREET, YORK, U.C.

LEXANDER DIXON, SADDLER, &c., respectfully informs the gentry and public of Upper Canada, that he is constantly supplied with the best description of the most fashionable SADDLERY, imported (by himself) from Great Britain direct, which he will and immediately adjoining the Guardian Office. dispose of on the most reasonable terms . York, Sopt. 24, 1831. ispose of on the most reasonable terms
April 11th, 1832.

STEAM BOAT HOTEL.

N consequence of the decease of the late proprietor, Mr. Ulick Howard, this extensive and cominono comment. Apply to the subscribers.

N. B. All persons having demands against the above

I dislike the wretched facility which some have estate are requested to furnish their accounts duly and FRANCIS COLLINS, Executors CHARLES BAKER,

READY MADE CLOTHING, Dry Goods, &c.

ILLIAM LAWSON returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal encouragement he has mot with since his commencement in business, and informs them, that he has now on hand an extensive assortment of Ready made Clothing, all made up in his own Shop, and in the best style of workmanship; Also, Cloths, Vestings, Fustians, Bombazoens, Norwich Crapes, Merinos, Bombazetts, Flannels, Blankets, Car-petings, Calicos, Cottons, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Mus-lins, Lace, Ribbons; Gentlemen's Hats, a superior article direct from England; Ludies' Reaver, Leghorn, Straw and Velvet Bonnets; small Wares, and a variety of other erticles—all which he will sell at extremely low prices, at his Brick Store, South side King Street, nearly opposite the Gaol. York, Decr. 19th, 1831.

Wholesale and Retail Store: In the House lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Russell, on

the corner of Yonge and Lot Streets, YORK.

ING BARTON takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened a Store in the above place. If has a large and well selected assortment of Cloths, Flushings, Blankets; Flannels, red, white, &c.; Bombazettes; Bomba. cons; Lace; a variety of Winter Shawls; fine rich do., of different kinds: Shirting: Grey and Printed Calicoes; Magaris, Merinoes, Marsiellos, Quilts, Tubby Velvet, Gros de Naples; black and colored Petershams, of the best description for ton Coats; a large assertment of ready made Clothes; Hats, and Caps of all kinds, from 2 to 40s. Very fine Linen Shirts, made in the best style; Guernsey Frocks, Hosiery, Mits, Woollen, Doe Skin, and Furs.

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Having imported a great part of the above Goods, and purchased them in the lowest market, he doubts not but e will be able to sell on terms highly satisfactory to such

1044

Nov. 10th, 1831.

new coods, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

R. ARMSTRONG respectfully informs his unbe in now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, a nongest which is a very extensive assortment of Supers, and Common Broad Cloths, Cassiareres, Flushings, and Forest Cloths, together with a large and general fines, and Forest Cloths, together with a large and general forms of the Name ings, and Forest Cioths, together with a large and gene. of his employers in the Auction line, and attend to sales ral supply of other seasonable Goods. As a part of the in any part of the Newcastle District, or the townships above are of his own Importation, and were carefully of Whitby and Pickering, in the Home District; for the selected and purchased at the Manufactories in England accommodation of the public, he will have two public for Cash, they will be sold unusually low, either at whole. sale or rotail, for ready oncy.

Please call and examine for yourselves.

York, 18th Nov. 1831.

. 106.tf

**WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT IN YORK.

WHE Subscribers beg to intimate to the mer-Chants and dealers of Upper Canada that they have made arrangements to upen a wholesale dry goods establishment at York on the 1st May next in connection with nd under the same firm as their house in Montreal. They expect by the earliest spring arrivals, a complete assortment of Cotton; Linen, Woolen and Silk Goods British and Foreign, which they will sell at Montreal

WM GUILD, Jr. & Co. Montreal, 16th Feb. 1932.

... W. & C. BREWSTER, GENERAL IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE & CUTLERY. PRON, Steel, Nails, Castings, Hollow Ware, Potash Kettles, and Coolers, and heavy goods generally; Edge Tools, Saws, and all descriptions of Sheffield

rares, porticularly Cuttery, &c.

The above and almost every article in the line will be ept constantly on hand, and in large quantities—and be sold as low as by any house in Canada. Montreal, April 20, 1832.

NFORMATION WANTED .- Any informa tion respecting JOHN HALL, who emigrated from Carrickfergus (County Autrim, Ireland) about 5 years ago. His brother in law, John WALKER, now living those who may require Prescriptions or family receipts Mr. Samuel Lennox, in Darlington, U. C., would be glad to hear from him. York, April 11th, 1832. 126

NOTICE.

HE subscriber, inving retired from of his own manufacture, and makes to order on the short business, requests all those who are indebted to him to call on Mr. Thomas Carirae, junr., and settle the same, on or before the first day of Juno next, as after the first day of that period all Notes and Book Accounts, remaining un-paid, will be given to an Attorney for collection.—And if there should be any persons luving demands against the undersigned, they will please call and have them li-

York, 18th April, 1832. THOMAS CARFRAE, Sent.

LONG POINT FURNACE.

OW in operation, and will probably continue fill next January. STOVES, of an improved Pattern, and HOLLOW WARE, will be sold WHOLESALE, at reduced prices. Also, Pig and Schap Iron, at £7 10s. per Ton.
J. & B. VAN NORMAN.

Normandon, 14th April, 1832. SHAKERS' GARDEN SEEDS.

ECEIVED direct from New Lebanon, war-ranted of the growth of 1831 to be had either by

E. LESSLIE & SONS. Agents for the Society. York, 28th Feb. 1932.

RESH CLOVER SEED, for sale by E. LESSLIE, & SONS York, 28th Feby. 1832.

QILS & COLOURS, for sale by J. W. BRENT & Co. 119-LF King. Street.

puneral Hearse. BOBERT PETCH, Carpenter and Joiner, Upper George Street, Yonk, begs to inform the public, that he keeps a HEARSE, handsomely fitted up,

for Funerals.
R. P. will promptly attend all orders in the line of an UNDERTAKER, on the shortest notice.

114.6m

JOSHUA VAN ALLEN, TAILOR,

ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and Customers, that he has removed his establishment to that central and commedious Shop one store above the Store of Mr. J. R. Armstrong, King Street

MARDWARM WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. GENERAL and Choice Assertment, con

GENERAL and Shores, by stantly on hand, and For Sale, by JOSEPH D. RIDOUT. York, King street, Jony. 1832.

CONVEYANCING, &C.

VAUX respectfully informs his friends and the R. • public, that he proposes to execute deeds, bonds, indentures, agreements, wills, &c. with correctness and despatch, and on the most reasonable terms. Office, Yonge street, 2 doors South of Lot or Dundas ses. Street.

123 Vork, 29th Febry, 1839.

HAKERS' GARDEN SEEDS, for sale by J. W. PRENT, & Co. King-Street.

POOKBINDING AND STATIONARY.—
Mrs. M'PHAIL bogs leave to announce to ber friends and the public, that having employed a competent person, she will carry on the business of her late husband, Sookbinding, in all its various branches; and that she will continue the Stationary business, with a general supply of all articles in that line as usual.

EBOOKBINDING.—E. LESSLIE & Bookbinding of every description, and on the most reaonable terms. York, 8thJuly, 1831.

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

Vork, July 27 1831.

THE Subscribers have for Sale the following School Books, being the manufacture of Upper Canada, viz:—Canadian Primmer, Reading Made Easy, Mayor's Spelling Book, Webster's do., New Testament, English Reader, Murray's Grammar: Alco, Writing, Printing, and Wrapping PAPER.

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

B.F. RAGS taken in payment.

EASTWOOD & SKINNER.

York Paper Mill, New. 16, 1832.

£2,500 Wanted.

or eight years, on which the interest will be paid yearly. Very valuable fast Estate will be given in security. For description of property, and other information, refer to this office. April 4th, 1832.

Notary Public, Auctioneer, and Land Agency Office. ITTHE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that

be he has removed his office to the village of Darlington Mills, in the Township of Darlington, where conveyancing and writings of all descriptions are done as usual, with neatness, correctness, and despetch, and he sales of Land at his effice on the first Monday of July and January in each year. Deeds for land sold through this Agency, forwarded with the payment to Grantors for their sign tures, without the trouble and great exmay be paid through the medium of this office; correct information given respecting the soil, timber and water, nearest distance from a travelled road and mill, present value and remarks on the probable rise in value. Lots intended for disposal, with a description of the same, forvarded to the subscriber's care will meet with due attention. His commission and other charges will be such as is employers will consider moderate.

Letters post paid and marked with red ink "Land Af-airs," enclosing 7s Gd. for incidental expenses, will be minediately attended to.

Darlington, Feb. 6th, 1832.

LOOKING GLASSES, PRINTS &c. &c. King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street. LEXANDER HAMILTON, Gilder, &c.

Respectfully returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favoured since his comnoncement in business, and hores by unremitting atten tion to business and a sincere desire to please, to merit of ontinuance of their generous support. He has constantly on hand Mahogany and Gilt framo

Looking Glasses of various descriptions and sizes. A choice assortment of Dressing Glasses, Looking Glass plates, Glass for pictures, Clock faces, prints, &c. &c. York, Nov. 5th, 1831 OHN MILLS begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of York and

its vicinity for past favors, and informs them that he has removed to King street, near the corner of Yonge street, where he keeps constantly on hand, wholesale and retail, general assortment of

HATS AND BONNETS,

RT Hats and Bonnets cleaned and altered.

N.B. The highest price given for all kind of Furs.

York, Nov. 4th, 1831.

103.tf

UNION FURNACE: SIGN OF THE GILT PLOUGH,

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

WHE Subscriber informs the Public, that at the earliest ded in the Union Furnace a powerful Steam Engine, and that the Union Furnace a powerful Steam Engine, and that the Furnace will be so cularged as to be able to make Castings of any Size up to two Tons weight., The Subscriber is constantly manufacturing

MILL IRONS AND MACHINERY CASTINGS of superior workmanship, and all such Castings in general as are made in common Copola Fornaces; also has on hand a variety of Plough Patterns both RIGHT and LEFT HANDED; amongst which is one lately invented by him-self, of a medium shape between the common and Scotch Ploughs, and acknowledged by those who have tried it to be superior to the best Scotch Ploughs or any other description known in this or any other country, All those wanting work done at this Foundry, either Cast or Wrought, may depend on having it done by steady

and experienced workmen. AMOS NORTON, Agent. York, February, 1832. There will be on hand, the ensuing season, an Extensive Assortment of STOVES & HOLLOW WARE, ooth Wholesale and Retail.

118.tf. SHEPARD Keeps on hand a constant

WARRANTED CAST STEEL AXES, Inferior to none in America, which he will dispose of by WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

H. Shepard will make liberal deductions from his low Retail prices to wholesale purchasers; and he respect-ully invites Country Merchants and others to favour him with their patronage, who will find it advantageous to themselves and to the Farmers generally to obtain a supply of his superior Axes. York, November 20th, 1830.

CARDING MACHINES.

YMAN JUDSON, of the township of Younge, Johnstown District, manufactures both Double and Single Carding Machines of the best quality, and will promptly forward them according to order to any part of the Province accessible by water, at the most reasonable prices and liberal terms of payment. · III. Orders to be addressed to

Union Ville, P. O. October, 1831. Johnstown District. 99-12m.

York March 29 1839. . . .

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

JOHN MILLS. 12437

LYMAN JUDSON.