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### Christian Guardian.

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\* The proceeds of this Paper will be applied to the support of an perannuated or worn-out Preachers of the Methodist E. Church in Caanda; and of widows and orphans of those who have died in the work ; and the general spread of the Gospel. 🖫 😁 🙄 🚁 🚉

#### PRIMITIVE CHRISTIANLLY EXISTING AND PROPAGATED IN THE DARK AGES.

The circumstances and facts referred to, in this article, are principally taken from the introduction to the interesting Memoir of FELIX NEFF. It has appeared in the Southern Religious Tele-

graph.] Were the doctrines of the gospol, as now taught Romanists say they were not; they think that act untrammelled by the dogmas of Rome. ed by Wickliffe, Luther, Calvin and other Prosatisfaction, is however an egrecious MISTAKE. We do not presume to convict them of error in this matter by our naked assertion-we offer that the great truths taught by Protesiants in opposition to their system, were never unknown, were alive and operative, were professed and defended in the darkest ages which were the brightest era in the annals of popery. The subject will not be devoid of interest, we trust, to any reader. It is gratifying to Protestants who would church when the darkness and corruptions of popery had a fearful ascendency.

The secluded glens of Piedmont, in Italy, are to the time of the Reformation. In the Alpine ted by poison issuing from this region!" Now, imbibe the idea that the words of Scripture signivalley's of Dauphine, the south easiern part of what becomes of the popish legend that the Wal. fy any thing and every thing; and in the mean cond century of our era, who have never bowed sect which sprung up in 1172!!" This is the sto. evidence upon other subjects, but predisposed to christian people have flourished there from age —a tale which is refuted by the chronicles of rent disingenuousness of such a procedure, and to age, who have never acknowledged the claims of their own church. of the pope, and who have worshipped God in About this time (the middle of the 12th century) somewhere said by a learned man, that "our Let us look at a few things which support this but by the petty soverigns of the territory.

they did not form an infallible rule of faith.

day would refuse to subscribe.

churches of this country.

and Serenus, bishop of Marseilles. This corress persecution. pondent proves three things beyond all dispute; tend beyond Italy; 2d, that the mystery of im support of the position which we have endeavor, nge worship had been introduced into the Rom- ed to illustrate. The first national Synod of Proish church; and 3d, that the progress of its su- testants in France, was held in 1559, and in the been placed in some of the churches under the ces where the Romish faith was prevalent, declacare of Serenus, the bishop, of Marseilles, and red themselves reformed and protestant, the delehe had given orders to destroy them. Pope gates from Dauphine and Provence declaredentreating minimum and community supposed his horses would quish his purpose and spare the images. But ourselves have ever disclaimed the corruptions of peals to the passions, too conscientious to be led states, a band or brotherhood of young Catholic bring him more than double what they could be in vain; Serenus was not to be moved by argu- the churches in communion with Rome. in vain; serenus was not to be into the special sold for on the special sold f all that he could find.

sented, we have gratifying evaluation to all and firmness and inflexible adherence to truth. Whilst the world about them is in commotion, let ky especially, it is no uncommon thing for two anxious to complete his education, and in his let-

the christian churches. The popes supported persevering efforts to evangelize the world. that article with all their authority, the hishops of the churches in France unitedly and in decided terms opposed it.

We have another witness on this subject .no, not even in honor of God himself, much less are the works of men's hands to be adored and worshipped in honor of those whom they are said to represent."-The Romish editors of his works have added to the passage, here quoted this admonition in a note :- " Caute Lege" -- " Read this cautious-

The rejection of image worship, of all aids to devotion not sunctioned by the Scriptures, is one of the distinguishing marks of primitive and Proestant Christianity .- But to return to our subject. The clouds which enveloped the churches of the land of Canaan, and into the land of Canaan the men of the world.—Christian Index. Italy were at this period gathering over those of they came." We could name three several France; and about the year \$50 the pope had preachers, noted for their popular talents, who established his pretensions in them. But this have completely wrested in like manner the very time, the ministers of the churches between words, 1 Kings xx. 40, "And as thy servant was and before it was established, the Saracens inva. stance the application was to the departure of the by Protestant Christians, known to any part of ded the country, the bishops fled, and the church- Holy Spirit from the soul. the nominal Church of Christ in the middle ages? es were left, both destitute of pastors and free to | It is an obvious objection to this trick, for it

their principles were at one period universally If we look at the state of these Alpine churches word of God; by making it the vehicle of sentiadopted, and that their church has indeed been in the 11th century, we discover the existence of ments, it was never intended to, convey. The the iniversal catholic church of Christ; and they the same spirit of opposition to popish rites. In sacred oracles become a nose of wax in the hands imagine, very honestly no doubt; that the pecu- 1050 a Romish controversialist complained to the of the expert declaimer, and a lively imagination liar doctrines of religion propagated and defend. king of France that Beregareus was re-introdu, can extract any doctrine from any phrase. Those cing there that old matter of difference, the cu. who descend to such a practice, would more contestant Reformers, were not only mortal heresies, charistic discussion; and in the 12th century the suit the dignity of the Bible, if they were entire-but innovations and novelties of recent origin, third canon the council of Thoulouse bears testiwhich had been wholly unknown to the primitive mony to the activity of the Christians in the Pro- to believe that the construction which they put upchurch. This opinion, advanced by Romanists vince of Dauphine, who are spoken of as "agita- on the words is accordant with the precise "mind with much sincerity and apparently with much tag the question of the real presence, &c." A of the Spirit." Were they do so, they would fall little later, the Protestant heresies (as the Romans into all the enormity of the Rabbinical notion. ists regarded our principles) were so prevalent that scripture words have all the senses which it that the celebrated Peter Abbot, of Clugny wrote is possible to impose upon them. The practice them evidences of its truth—testimony drawn letters to his popish coadjutors in this province is at war with the simplicity of a Christian teachfrom the records of their own church, showing exhorting them to extirpate the evil .- "You must or, and the plain intent of preaching. The minroot out the mischief,"—said this holy father—by ister of Christ is an expositor of the Scripture. preaching against it, but if that will not do, and if His great primary duty is to open to his hearers occessary, by an armed force."

that these protestant principles existed in the dis. which to suspend an argument or declamation. trict of which we are speaking at a period still later. In a collection of epistles published by or rather mal-treating a text, that it manifestly conceal the knowledge of nothing, (indeed) from Marten and Durand, there is a letter addressed tends to produce and foster erroncous principles the people, in fear of its being the occasion of to Pope Lucius 11, in 1144; in which the writer of interpretations. Many of those who take those evil to them, to trace and exhibit the progress of describes the great influence of the religious com. the true light at those periods in the history of the mainty of Dauphine, "which maintains," he says, application even of plain Old Testament types to water only in baptism-that the eucharist and that the ideas of the people, as to the principles the imposition of hands administered by our [Ro. of scriptural interpretation, are derived almost not the only retreats where pure christianity was man Catholic] clergy avail nothing. And "eve. solely from what they hear in the house of God. transmitted from the days of the primitive church ry part of France"—says the writer"—"is pollu-They can scarcely fail, under such preaching, to France, there have been christians since the se. denses and the Protestants of France were a "new time, men of judgment, accustomed to estimate limited; but it is the combination of particles that the knee to the Baul of the Romish church. A ry which has long been circulated by Romanists undervalue religion, are disgusted with the appa-

the exercise of a faith that has been too powerful as a writer in the Romish church states the hier-theological differences all arise from ignorance of the descendants of the the Primitive Christians, of Dauphine were not appointed by the Pope, only plead that they have their true interpretation

The facts and circumstances, to which we have kering after strange, striking, or odd texts. The ably planted in the second century while Irena- broad partition wall," which during the middle common. The most cegent preachers we have eus was bishop or pastor of Lyons. The moun. ages, divided many Christians in this part of ever heard, used simple texts. In looking over ons, and Irenaeus' journey to Rome must have pursue the inquiry; -for at the period of which and Wesley, as recorded in their journals, we led him immediately through it. The doctrines we now speak the Romanists admit that the Protaught in the writings of this minister are far testants were numerous. And according to their enough from popery. His works make it certain, own statements, no efforts, no arts of the inquisithat he did not teach that the scriptures are unin tion, were left untried to subdue these stubborn telligible without the help of tradition, or that heretics. In 1210 the Romish archbishop of Embrum commenced a crusade against the non-con-At the council of Arlec 314 these churches formists in his diocese, and it was a proverb of were represented; and nothing was put forth by his times that stone and lime could not be procurthis council, which a Protestant of the present ed in sufficient quantities to build prisons for those convicted of hospility to the Romish church. This The Council of Orange was held in 529; and nefarious work was prosecuted about 1240 by the delegates of the churches of Dauphine were Aumarus, who "stained his crozier in the blood present. The canons of this council differ very of the Protestants." The warfare was renewed the civil institutions of our country. But our little from the thirty-nine Articles of the church by his successors in 1387 and in 1360; and in chief interest is in another and botter country, of England, or the Confessions of the Protestant the following century the inquisitors proceeded to where we expect to find a permanent rest, and an such a horrible pitch of cruelty in their zeal for abiding home. The loss of present enjoyments About the year 600, there was a memorable the church, that even the ruthless Louis XIth be- and advantages in no wise impairs the confidence

We cannot pursue the history of these horrid perstitions was checked by the piety and common twelve following years there were no less than sesense of the churches of France. Images had ven Synods. When the delegates from the pla-Gregory wrote to him on the subject, begging and We consent to merge in the common cause, but discretion give a tone and vigour to the virtue of children and youth, that they may train them up to the eastern shore, a distance of seven hundred entreating him—not commanding him—to relinite to the constant of papacy. There is in the western miles, where he rightly supposed his horses would be really to the constant of papacy.

In the records of a council held at Frankfort interesting portion of the history of the church. in 794, in which the Gallie churches were repre. It may be of important service to Christians to

that article adopted by the second council of Nice same spirit, and of a love of truth, which shall which was intended to make worship the law of excito the whole church to vigorous, united and

#### ACCOMMODATION OF TEXTS.

applying what is said of Mordecai, to Christ .-We once fell into the track of an itinerant, whose favorite subject was the marriage of Rebekuh.-The ten camels were the ten commandments.-When Rebekuh mounted the camel, she was under the "law-work" of conviction, &c. &c. It upon the perseverance of the saints, founded upthe Rhoue and the Alps, resisted his authority; busy here and there, he was gone." In this in-

deserves no better name, that it corrupts the If we look at the state of these Alpine churches word of God; by making it the vehicle of sentithe meaning of the word. He fails to do so. Romish documents afford us convincing proof when he makes his text the mere book, upon

We further object to this method of treating, that sins are not remitted by the sprinkling of evangelical subjects. They should remember, confirmed in their opposition to the truth. It is observe that they constantly preached upon the

> \* Utinam essem bonus Grammaticus! Sufficit enim ei, qui suctores omnes probo vult intelligere, esse bonum Grammaticum. Nom aliande dissidia in Religione pendent, quam ab ignoratione Grammatice.-Presbyterian.

most familiar portions of the word of God.

CHRISTIAN DUTY IN THE PRESENT CRISIS. It becomes Christians in all times of angry ex citement to show an example of moderation. have our interests in this world as well as others. We have like others no small matter at stake in correspondence between Pope Gregory the First, came disgusted and issued an edict to arrest the with which we anticipate the unchanging state of future fruition. Besides this, the men of God must not lift up the cry of discontent and passion, and they boast of an increase of 40,000 last year. ous against the workers of iniquity.

be the pillars of the social fabric.

was the second with a bold of the second retrieve the contribution of

this subject, were maintained with firmness in evinced by martyrs, are at this day seldom put to them go steadily about their Pather's business .- priests to travel in company; and when they come the churches of France. Their bishops (and the test in the fires of persecution;—but there is When the storm rages most, let them show a set-

#### From the Coonial Patrict. A FORCIBLE APPEAL.

MR. EDITOR,

Permit me through the medium of your paper n endeavouring to direct the attention of the pub ic to the formation of Eible Associations (at a half-penny per week from each member,) in every settlement, connected with the British and Foreign Bible Society, to assist in distributing the Bible to the destitue. There exists an Auxiliary Bible Society in this place supported by the patriotic few; but from its reports there is need of exertion on our part to revive the drooping energies of twenty years existence. It is grieving to see a decrease in the funds of the Society, when the wealth of the country is on the increase. Yet there are not a few persons among us who are well disposed with regard to the Bible and its disribution among the destitute; but it is a lamenrespecting this subject. This is to be ascribed solely to the want of information in respect to the nécessities of the millions of immortal souls still destitute of the bread of life. The Christian publie seem to think that the Bible is furnished to all the tribes of the earth, and that there is no necessity for assisting in the great work; but the state. ment of the single fact, that, of the 3,034 languages and dialects' spoken on the earth there are not more than 150 into which the Bible has been translated, is sufficient to dissipate this chimerical fancy." Whence then a delusion so fatal to the remember that the salvation of perishing immortals is the object; and do not say, dear friends, "what can we do ?-Our means are limited, many are the difficulties, and the prospect is discourag-It is true that our individual means are constitute the earth: in the same way a combina-

ble to the necessitous. Can genuine religion be said to flourish where do it with all thy might; for there is no work, nor sleep than is generally taken. device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom in the grave whither thou goest.'

Pictou, Jan. 17th, -1833.

## POPERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following statements are from a letter written by a young gentleman in one of our theological seminaries, to his friend in the city of Hart-

"The population attached to the Romish church in the valley of the Mississippi, is about 500,000: in Baltimore from Europe, to go to the Mississipmunity, such is the protection that it enjoys a ter and evangelize [!] Michigan. Five jesuits gains; all those disasters to which it may stand ex. lately arrived at New-York, from Antwerp with through the night; posed. In dangerous and troublous times the the same design, But recently five nuns from For this laborious and dangerous service he remen of God are the bulwark of the nation. Their the convent at Georgetown, [D. C.] took their ceived fourteen horses, in that section of the prayers are available to avert an impending ca. departure for Mobile, [Ala.] with the intention of country worth about \$40 apiece. On the receplamity; their sound principles and good moral establishing in that vicinity, schools for female tion of this drove, he formed the plan of taking it away by sinister motives and designs, and too priests, who bind themselves by a vow to spend sold for on the spot-

among them were the pastors of Grenoble, Gap a call—and it is the call of God's word and pro. thed calmness of spirit in the performance of their and professing to be a Protestant,) will give puband Embrun) entered their solemn protest against vidence—for the exercise of a self-denial of the engagements to God. The Grecian mathematic lie notice that he will overthrow the Roman Car cian was so intent upon the solution of a problem, tholic religion. . He makes his appearance on the as not to know that his city had been stormed, appointed day; crouds collect to hear him, he and that an invading foe was breaking into his makes but a lame attack, a mere apology for inthouse for plunder. His mind was captivated by attack on the Catholic faith; the other priest bolds the beauty of the truth before him, and he was ly comes forth, overthrows, and triumphantly re-There is no doctrine or duty which may not be thinking of nothing else. His admirable invenfutes every objection which he may have raised;
tion in the construction of defensive engines, had
and the consequence is obvious. This is frequent; Agobard bishop of Lyons, wrote a work in the words of Scripture, taken in their primary mean- for a long time frustrated the efforts of the besieg- Many of their chapels are known to be built in the Sth century, entitled "a Treatise on Pictures ing. It implies a deficiency in the word of God, ors. But when the city was taken, he was found valley of the Mississippi by money sent from and Images," in which he pronounced image to maintain the contrary. Yet there are some pursuing the peaceful path of science. Christ-Rome. In Pennsylvania, since July, four indiviworship to be idolatry. Than this treatise, it has preachers who are constantly employed in what land have a great proposition to investigate. Truth duals have been promoted to the priesthood f in been said, no abler work on the subject has ever is called spiritualizing the words of Scripture; and goodness stand before them in a majesty and Mussachusets one or two. During the past year been written, After quoting Deut. 4, 12, 15, that is, accommodating the histories or predictions brightness which may well captivate their minds; Catholic Chapels have been completed or nearly been written, After quoting Deut. 4, 12, 15, and is, accommodating the instories of predictions of and draw them off from the contemplation of all the marks of God's hands are not to be worshipped. Sesselly) is remote from their original meaning, those disturbances and inquietudes which fill up. Washington co. Kentucky, Clearfield and News. A worthy clergyman informed as that he heard a the surrounding scene. The best service which ry, Penn., and in the city of New York. On the young man preach from the last verse of Esther, they can render to their country in a critical junc- 30th of September, 100 persons were confirmed ture, is to redouble their diligence in the pursuit in Elizabethtown, Penn., 25 in Clearfield, do 52 of their heavenly calling. At such a crisis let in Huntington, and 62 in Newry, Pen. On the them become more than ordinarily prayerful, vigilant, and fervent in spirit. Let them seek with Ct. twenty four of whom were concerts from Protests more than common ardour the salvation of souls; antism; 40 in Willmington, Del.; 27 in Burling. and be very industrious in their efforts to build up ton, Ct. in July, and 43 in St. Louis. A few was also our lot to hear a truly excellent discourse the cause of Christ on the earth. Let them, in years ago, a few poor Catholic Canadians, constia word, pursue their steady march, not turning tuted the entire Catholic population of Burlington, on Gen. xii. 5, "And they went forth to go into aside to adjust those disputed points which divide Vt.; now it is said to exceed one thousand in number. In a section of Missouri, where six years ago there were but eight Catholics, there are now 550. In the college "depropaganda fide" at Rome there are several youth of the American Indian tribes, being educated to return as missionaries among their kindred; and the best scholar in that institution is a native (white of Kentucky, who will probably return as a missionary to his native state. He possesses fine talents. These are but a few of the facts well authenticated, which I might. mention, did my limits, or a regard to your particular, permit. I leave them without note or comment; simply remarking that it is a part of the Catholic system in the west, to give every one the impression that they are doing nothing.'

# A STUDENT IN THE VALLEY OF THE MIS-SISSIPPI FORTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

It has recently been my privilege to spend a hort time with Rev. Dr. B-, in one of the table fact that generally great ignorance prevails states west of the mountains. He furnished a fund of facts relating to the early settlement of this great valley, which were to me new and truly var luable. None, however, so deeply interested me,

as one concerning himself. -In 1782, when a lad tell years old, the Doctor rossed the mountains with a step-father, and settled in East-Tennessee. . In a short time, the father recrossed the mountains, on business, and left the son in school. . While absent, the father died, and the fatherless son in the west was cheat. ed out of \$20,000, which it was known the fa-ther had given him by will. When the Doctor immortal souls of the perishing heathen, and the ascertained that he was then left without pecunibackwardness in breaking the bread of life to ary resources, and found himself already in debt those perishing for lack of knowledge. Can it for his tuition and board, he resolved to leave the arise from poverty? Certainly not. Why then school. But his teacher, being unwilling that he for his tuition and board, he resolved to leave the this sinful neglect?—Is it not because we are not should relinquish the idea of completing his edudisposed to know, and then to do our duty. Still cation, promised there should be no charge for tuition, and encouraged him to hore for some open-

ing by which he should be able to earn his board.

Soon after a gentleman in the vicinity offered him the use of his saw-mill from dark to day-light, and 17 cents for every 100 feet he would saw. On his way home, the Dr. usually crossed a hill abounding with pitch pine knots. From these he' tion of our mites will form means adequate for the always took a back load, and carried to the min, purpose of assisting in the distribution of the Bi- as he went for his supper. Immediately after supper, he returned to the mill, and kindled a fire with the knots, which furnished him sufficient there exists a callous insensibility to the state of warmth and light. When he had rolled on a log, the exercise of a fatth that has been for powerful as a winter at the following the formular. The remark may be made with projection and death to pursue, and which has a carry of Embrum was engaged in persecuting the formular. The remark may be made with projection and death to pursue, and which has a carry of Embrum was engaged in persecuting the formular. The remark may be made with project truth of Biblical interpretation. In saying dying ignorant of the remedy provided by God, study the offered which mortifal this persecution was these things, we are far from meaning to degree. rather than worship the images set up by the the offence which merited this persecution, was these things, we are far from meaning to decry and published in the Gospel. Remember the drop his book, move the log or roll on another, See of Rome; And there to the present day dwell the fact that some of the bishops in the province the use of types, prophecies, and parables. We price paid for your redemption, even the precious start the saw and return to his studies. Thus he blood of Christ; and can you withhold your hand studied and worked alternately, till be became too given. The real source of this abuse is a han- from giving. Friends of the Gospel, we beg leave sleepy to see his book, and then instead of studyto desire your assistance in our exertions to make ling, he took a half reclining posture, with the cold The Alpine churches of Dauphine were probate referred, show exclusively that there was "a most cogent passages are those which are most the empire of Messiah co-extensive with the wind warded off by blankets, and slept, with his boundaries of the earth. Do you feel no desire foot on a stick, that sprung when the saw stopped. to send the pearl of great price to the destitute? Being thus awaked, he would put the saw in motain region of Dauphine is in the vicinity of Ly. France from the church of Rome. We need not the copious lists of subjects treated by Whitfield Is it a case foreign to your interest, and unconcerned you remain !- Then abandon the sanctua- of the stick. In this manner, through the winter ry, disown the name of Christian, and in silence and spring, he sawed all night six times a week, seal up your lips; for assuredly a pretence is your and earned on an average, one dollar a night. profession. Do urge the necessities of the hea- The Doctor says he never advanced more rapidly then world, and "ye that make mention of the name of the Lord keep not silence." Let this then formed the habit which he still maintains, of suffice, and "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, satisfying nature with a much smaller amount of With the money thus raised, he was able to

pay up his old debts and struggle forward until he was ready to enter college. To meet his expenses in college, he laboured four months as survey. or in an entirely unsettled section of the valley. During the whole period, he never slept in a house and rarely ever met a white man. He frequently went to sleep in a canoe brake, to avoid the Indians, and with nothing but a blanket to defend himself from the moisture of the earth and atmosphere. Sometimes he would wake in the night and find the rain descending in torrents, and the water almost ready to run over his body. To ponuent proves three winds of the persecutions. We subjoin another testimony in must not fret because of evil doers, nor be envi. Between twenty and thirty jesuits recently arrived prevent this, he laid down several logs some distunce from each other so that the waters could As is the amount of Christian virtue in any com- pi valley. Twelve more are on their way to en- pass between them, & then rolled himself up in his blanket and laid down on the logs and slept

we have referred in this sketch, form a deeply be blown off by every wind of doctrine, they should stilling papal principles into their minds,] before residing in Maryland, inviting him to come and they shall attempt to enter the ministry; and the see him. The uncle had been made acquainted Christians should hence learn the value of a members of it are constantly on the alert in the with the fraud by which he had been deprived of sented, we have gratifying evidence that the prin- review these annals of suffering. The self-deni- steadlast adherence to duty in the worst of times western states. In several of the states, Kentuc- his father's property, and with the fact that he was

Before commencing this journey, the Doctor purchased an Indian hunting dress, buckskin breeches and the whole suit complete. On his arrival in Maryland he found his uncle ready to render prompt assistance in making a profitable sale of his horses. Soon after his arrival he pro. duced his ludian dress, and informed his uncle that he had purchased it to wear in the large towns in order to attract attention and secure a s, eady sale of his drove. His plan was highly a proved and its efficiency tested the very next and its efficiency tested the very next meeting; and we had prayer meeting on this side, and let Devier, accountered in his Indian it two of his horses, and rode about 4 a general musics. He had hardly been a general musics. He had hardly been suit, with two of his horses, and rode about 4 miles to a general musicr. He had hardly been on the ground lifteen minutes, before the whole our hearts. In the evening I had a happy meeting with midditude was at his feels and his horses soon taken of his hand at \$150 apiece. His cousins girl of about 6 or 7 years of age. The night before she were soon soutback for more horses, which were as special sold. In about one week, the whole said, Yes. drove was sold for over \$1500 over and above the expenses of the journey .- With this sum, Dr. B. paid up his debts, and went through Carlislo college.

I have written the above, in order to show your readers what obstacles many of our western preachers have had to encounter while obtaining their education. I know your readers will not feel half the interest in this narative, that they would have done, had they heard it from the Doctor's own lips, as I did. But such as it now is, they may see that the essence of the system of manuel labour schools is no new thing; that it was long since, by experiment, ascertained to be practicable for a young man to earn his own support, and at the same time obtain a thorough and complete education. For no man west of the mountains has done more, by organising and nourishing churches, and preparing young men for the ministry than this same Dr. B-

#### Temperance.

For the Christian Guardian.

The following we publish by particular request. The third annual meeting of the Esquesing Temper ance Society was convened on the 1st instant, in the Methodist Chapel, in the 8th concession of this Township. It was pleasing to witness the interest excited in behalf of the cause of temperance in this vicinity, by the respectable and numerous attendance on the occasion. After an able and appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. Peter Ferguson, the Constitution of the Society was read. Three persons presented themselves to have their names enrolled as members of the Society. The Officers of the Society for the present year were then chosen, viz:

Mr. CHARLES KENNEDY, President. HENRY J. FYFE, Vice President. JOHN HARRISON, Secretary.

Committee .- Messrs. P. Freeman, T. Thompson, P. Ecker, S. Kennedy, J. Merideth, C. Cook, R. Moote It is worthy of remark in behalf of the friends of temperance in this neighbourhood, that it is not to the deductions of learned ingenuity they are indebted for the resolution that exists in their minds to adhere to the principles of the constitution in their own practices, and labour for the suppression of intemperance in others; but to the unyielding evidence of stubborn facts, which evince the salutary and beneficial effects of temperance towards the promotion of the present and eternal interests of man. Yes, facts paipable and clear are to be seen by every candid observer, as to the useful tendency of temperance societies in the prevention of crime, and the promotion of health of body, and peace and prosperity in our families and neighborhoods. One distillery has discontinued its operations here as a partial result of the discontinuance of the ordinary use of ardent spirits.-We number at present fifty-four members in the Esquesing Temperance Society.

Signed by order of the Committee, JOHN FREEMAN, Sec'y. Esquesing, Feb. 4th, 1833.

## Religious Intelligence.

EXTRACTS FROM JOURNAL OF NATIVE MIS. SIONARIES .- Continued from our last.

June 17th. To day we had two meetings on the Canada side, and three on the American side. I talked to some of the wild Indians. They all say they will try and become good and leave off drunkenness.

18th In the evening we had prayer meeting on Canada side. We called the mourners to come forward and we

would pray for them, seven of them came and one of into by kneeling five minutes in silent prayer,—but before them was a Catholic. She came and fell down before us the time expired the holy fire from within broke out to worship us—strange! she thought we were doing as so that they could suppress it no longer. We then sung the priests do, but I told her that we had no power to "All Glory, glory to the Lamb! forgive sins, but God only. You must pray to Him .-After I showed her, she was very sorry.

19th. We heard the work of the Lord had been going

on very fast during the last winter; thirty soldiers had got religion, and that several families pray and all the officers except one.

20th. To day my brothers came to see me where I kept school; I had fifteen scholars, most of them could say the alphabet. After school we went down the river to see three Indians, one of whom had just come from Lake Superior. He told us how they suffer by hunger and wars in that country, and kill great many on both sides; they asked us when we would have meeting, we told them in the evening. They came, and they promised to come every Sunday. In the evening we crossed to the American side, and slept in the bark chapel.

22nd. To day we visited Mr. Tonner, the interpreter, and had conversation with him. He showed usual the pagan Indian songs. In the evening we had meeting on both sides of the river: there were but few on the Canada side, but a great many came to meeting on the American side; both French and Indians -when we talked against bad ways some of them would scratch their heads, and some would go out.

23rd. To day we visited the sick, to talk and pray with

24th, Sunday. This morning I had sunday school, and read the ten commandments to the children. The Indians are very fond of hearing .- In the evening we had meeting on both sides of the river.

25th. My brothers stayed on the American side, because there are more Indians there than on the Canada side, and I stopped here to teach the children.

23th. This morning T. McKee and G. Henry came

over to where I stopped, and had meeting, and I went to the American side and had meeting. 27th. This morning T. McKee and G. Henry came

over again, and I went on Canada side to teach the school, and in the evening I had meeting with the Indians. 23th. All the Indians here stop drinking, but the French-men find fault with us, because they say we make the Indians stop drinking, and they find no body to buy their fire waters and go with them in their wicked ways' The Frenchmen have tried several times to persuade the Indians to go to their bulls, but they could

30th. This morning I went over the river on the American side to see my brothers, and in the evening we had meeting-I believe God has blessed our meetings. July 1st, Sunday. This morning G. Henry and T. McKee had meeting on the Canada side, and I went to a Prest yterian sacrament, and had a very good lovefeast. I had meeting on Canada side in the evening—after meeting. I asked all those who wished to join the Church of Christ and forsake their sins to rise up; five rose up, and there were four who had become christians under John Sunday, which made 9 altogether, (many had fled on account of the cholera before we began to ascertain the number of those who had been brought under the power of the gospel.) G. Henry, T. McKee, and J. Young, went to the Presbyterian church and had meeting, and they asked all the Indians who wished to join with it appears to us that so many excellent treatises have to atone for the sins of the world. Hence it is that

who had become christians when John Sunday was here, which mude in all 68 members. •

Last evening on the Canada side a woman with her 2 children had lik'd to have been killed by a drunken man, who was her brother in law; the woman was sick.

2nd. I came on the American side, and G. Henry on Canada side. In the evening we had a real meeting.

3rd. To day one company of soldiers started to go to
Shigangoo, to fight the Indians.

4th. Thomas McKee went over on Canada side, we had meeting on this side.

5th. Geo. Henry went over on Canada side, and

people in their wigewaums, and we had happy times in only five people. To day one child died, she was a good died she sung, "How happy are they who their Saviour obey;" her mather asked her if she had her sonses, she

7th. This morning we had a funeral, and baried the child, and had a good meeting.

Sth. Sunday. To day we had two meetings on each side of the river. The Frenchmen are more serious than when we first came; many of them have felt serry for their sins, and are trying to become good. This morning I saw an Indian from the north side of Lake Superior said his tribe wanted to become civilized. I tried to talk to him-he was glad to hear the word of God. He came

to meeting in the evening.

10th. To day we fasted and all the Indians all day, on account of the Cholera. We had five meetings to day Greater numbers attend meetings both French and many want to come, but their husbands would

not let them come to hear our preaching.

11th. In the evening we had meeting, and a great many came. We talked about coming home, but the people felt so sorry that we were going to leave them, that we gave it up, and concluded to stay until J. Sunday came. The people were very well pleased.

(To be continued)

Condensed from the New York Weekly Messenger. GLORIOUS NEWS FROM THE WEST.

The Rev. J. N. Masht writes to the editor of the Messenger, from Louisville, Jan. 4, 1833, as follows:-Dean Bacture. I have been labouring for several weeks in Cincinnatti, the great capital of the western orld. - During my stay, although suffering from extreme debility, with my family sick, and some of them nigh unto death, I preached incessantly as is my wont, still exolved as I ever have been, to die with the my face to the foe, and the sword of the Lord in my right hand, grasped even in death. We had gracious meetings and encouraging intimations of a general revival. One hundred souls, almost every evening, bowed in prayer around the altar, and signs and wonders were wrought in the name of the Crucified. But the glory of the Lord did not come down in majesty and splendor till the close of nati the 28th of Docomber, and yesterday I received a letter from the Rev. Thomas' A. Morris, preacher in charge, a noble, generous, and devoted soldier of the Lord Jesus. the old year and the opening of the new. I left Cincin

The following are extracts of letters to Rev. J. N. Maf. fit giving him an account of the good work of God, after he left Cincinnati. Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1833.

My Dear Browner—Brother Finley arrived just before you left; he and I called at your room about ten minutes after you had departed, being much disappointed at miss Friday was observed by many as a season of ìng you. prayer and fasting. Saturday was a precious time at the brick church on 4th street. Several souls were "born The Sabbath was remarked by many as a day of very uncommon interest and heavenly sweetness through out all our churches, and at night near one hundred mourners went forward, and much good was done. the great time of the feast was last night. From 8 in the morning till dark, our office was literally thronged by upplicants for admission to the love least; at six P. M. Vesley Chapel\* was well filled below, and the front scats above by persons well assorted from the giddy multitudes who attend preaching;—this was the largest I have seen and might be ealled the mammoth love feast. During the speaking the Lord poured the spirit of prophecy on his servants and handmaidens in an unusual manner, and an awful solumnity rested on the assembly. When this end ed and the maurners were invited, there was a mighty he wounded kneeled with broken hearts. The door were unbarred, and hundreds crouded into the upper part harch, and according to our best information, about fifty souls were found to have been converted that night, "At 12 o'clock, we closed by a covenant on the part of the Christians, to be more warm and faithful this year than the past, and on the part of sinners to begin with the new year to seek salvation. This we essayed to enter

Throughout my soul I feet the flame."
Perhaps as appropriately as ever it was sung before. the grace of God we will " push the battle of the Lord in the gate and beyond the gate."

Affectionately yours.

THOMAS A. MORRIS. Extract from a letter received next day, Jan. 2nd, from the

. same brother. The whole number received during the quarterly meeting from Friday night to Tuesday, was 135. More than 400 have joined in this station since the last

Extract from Brother Finley's letter.

Cincinnati, Jan 4, 1833.
My Dean Brother-We have had a most glorious time at our quarterly meeting,—such a time as was not seen since Methodism ontered the city; and we all regretted you were not with us. I tried to preach twice in Wosley Chapel. At might I called for mourners, and such a rush to the altar I never witnessed at any place before. Last night was a good time. The result is, that 134 have come forward and joined our church, since the ommencement of our meeting-glorious news! Where this work will end, if rightly carried on, none can tell Return, Brother, as soon as you possibly can. Preacher and people will cooperate with you in pushing the great battle, I fully believe. Many places in my charge wishes your presence, where much good might be done, and you shall have my warm and hearty help and aid. God i doing great things in my district. Over twelve hundred have joined since Conference within the limits of my field f labour, and the work is going on glorrously in almost every circuit. May God give you the best revival in Louisville, you have ever had in all your life, is my earnest prayer. Your friends are well in this city, and long for

your return.
I am, with every sentiment of my heart, your fellow abourer in the work of the Lord.

\*This church is a most spacious edifice, and I think, the largest

## CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, February 27, 1833.

ON GOD MANIFEST IN THE FLESH. In a former number we treated on the humanity o our blessed Redeemer, at the same time, intimating that we would shortly notice his divinity, and now beg leave to offer a few brief remarks on this all important, and deeply mysterious subject. We say brief, because the subject in its full extent and bearing is inexhaustable; and were we competent to the task of a lengthy discus- his head and divests aim of that without which his sacrision of it, both time and space would fail us. Besides, fice is void of efficacy and unavailing, having no merit

of testimony which has already been advanced.

Of such weighty interest does a firm belief in the supreme Godhead of Christ appear to us that the whole fabric of Christianity must stand or fall with it. Overthrow this one article of the christian faith and the whole must soon vanish like an airy vision, or be blown to atoms like a baseless fabric.

This is a point then for which the christian must conend, as for the salvation of his soul; the whole of his hope for eternal life depending upon it. And we boldly there is no true christianity where this truth is not believed. This may appear strong assertion, and by some be considered uncharitable, but a few remarks may probably serve to justify us in the mind of every candid reasoner.

'In the first place it will we think appear that our essed Lord was either an impostor or the true God of evidence of his true Messiahship is the "sure word forwarded it to us to be laid before the public; and we of Phophecy," which testified beforehand of the coming think, as our correspondent remarks, when our readof the "Just One," and to which the New Testament ers peruse it they will not be surprised that it was kept writers constantly refer us in proof of Jesus of Naza- secret. reth being the Christ-the Saviour of the world. Among these prophecies there are some that plainly declare the promised Messiah to be none other than Jehovan the Lond or Hosts himself-hear the evangelical Prophet Isaiah-"The voice of him that crieth in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lorp, make straight in the desert a highway for our God. Every valley shall be exalted, &c. O Zion that bringest good tidings, get thee up into the mountain; O Jerusalem that bringest good tidings, lift up thy voice with strength; lift it up, be not afraid; say to the cities of Judah, Behold your God! Behold, the Lord God will come with strong hand, and his arm shall rule for him: his reward is with him and his work before him. He shall feed his flock like a shepherd, &c." Isaiah xl. chap-3-11 verses .- The prophet Malachi, iii chap. 1 verse, Behold I will send my messenger and he shall preonre the way before me: and the Long whom ye seek hall suddenly come to his temple even the messenger of the covenant whom ye delight in ; behold, he shall come ! SAITH THE LORD OF HOSTS. Compare these with Matt. iii. 3. Mark i. 2, 3. Luke chap. Ixviii. lxxvi. lxxvii txxviii. Now, to go no further, Let us consider either hese predictions of the coming of the Lord of Hosts are fulfilled in the person of Jesus of Nazareth or they are not, if they are, then His supreme divinity as "the Lord God of the Holy Prophets" is established beyond all dispute; and if not, then he was an impostor and he prophesies remain yet to be fulfilled, or all must fall to the ground. But that they are clearly and literally fulfilled in our Immanual Jesus of Nazareth is evident to all acquainted with his history. 🔍 👡

A verse or two more in relation to this part of the subject. The Prophet Micah 700 years previous to his coming predicted-"But thou, Bethlehem Ephratah vet out of thee shall he come forth unto me that is to be ruler in Israel; whose goings forth have been from of that under all these circumstances, we cannot but conside with thine own self with the glory which I had with thee before the world was.

Worship and service-the whole tenor of seripture anjoining this "Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God Principles of our glorious constitution. and Him only shalt thou serve."-But Christ claimed Majesty's well known Grace, which at all other times we rushing for the mercy seat; they filled round the altar, and HIM ONLY shalt thou serve."—But Christ claimed Majesty's well known Grace, which at all other times we the extra benches, and then filled the altar inside, until this service, received this worship, and the scriptures feel happy to acknowledge as to Your Majesty's equity: about two hundred, (some say about three hundred) of declare both to be his due. Read John xii 26 If any that justice to which all are entitled, that regard to any man serve me let him follow me; and where I am of the hoase; then the great battle began. Jehovah there shall also my servant be; If any men serve me, thundered in the altar and out of the altar, in the gallery and in the hearts of sinners. When we come to gather up the fragments, forty seven joined the his disciples' prayers, but also to answer them himself. there shall also my servant be; If any man serve me, his disciples' prayers, but also to answer them himself, which no creature could intimate without the grossest presumption. "Whatsoever ve shall ask in my name that will I Do"-"If ye shall ask any thing in my name I will no it?' John xiv 13, 14 It is well observed by a certain eminent Minister of the present day in a treatise on the Divinity of Christ that it is impossible that Jesus Christ could have been a mere man and be a good one, we would say further that it is equally impossible if he were only a creature of even the highest order, that he could have been a good creature, for no creature can claim what he did and be cicar of imposition and usurpation.

It is also worthy of observation that unless he be God he would be wanting an essential attribute to constitute the sacrifice he offered up in himself not only meritorious but just and right-that is Independency of being and action; for to suppose him a creature is to suppose him dependent upon another, and if so obliged by the law of his creation or the purpose for which his being was given him, to perform and suffer what he did; unless we suppose the Almighty to give being to any creature without some special end, design or work to be accomplished by him, which is ab-

surd. But if Christ was obliged, which as a creature he must have been, to suffer for others, then where is, we will not say the mercy, but the justice of God? The whole plan of redemption through the offering up of Christ on this supposition would be, not only absurd, but unjust and cruel; and then the christian might well blush for his creed, while infidelity would triumph, But blessed be God, the christian believer is not driven to this dilemma. Our IMMANUEL was under no such obligation because he was perfectly independent in his being. Hear him-" No man taketh my life from me I have power to lay it down of myself and I have power to take it again"-It was a voluntary offering and therefore it was right and acceptable. His assumption of our nature, hamiliation and suffering are thus repreequal with God; but made himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant, and was obedient unto death, even the death of the cross! again for us &c.

Whoever therefore represents him as a creature robs him of his essential glory, takes the crown from

ter offered any assistance in his power to secure which, with the five on the Canada side, make forty seven who came to seek and save that which was lost; that light of the atonement, and in many instances utterly "who have been more especially induced to leave new converts since we came here, besides twenty one all that remains for us is to drop our mile into the scale denied its necessity. But what have we left as a their native land and to settle in this country because of truth if happily it may add something to the weight ground of hope for a guilty sinner when the death of they felt secure that they and their children would enthis view of the Christian religion hides every feature and Saviour as their fathers had done before them !" of it that is lovely, desirable, or suitable to a guilty and And to enjoy this privilege the Clergy Reserves must

> withhold all fellowship and communion from those who had taken leave of common sense. in any manner deny the supreme Godhead of our adorable Redeemer. While with all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, and therefore trust, honor jects the Royal favour and protection to the united and obey him as their God and King, of whatever church of England and Ireland, in every dependency of repeat what we formerly advanced as our opinion, that name, country or kindred they may be, we can heartily the British Empire." Be it so-none of His Majesty's join, and cheerfully unite in making his glorious name subjects will complain of this church sharing in his known throughout all the earth.

PETITION OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND CLERGY FOR THE RESERVES

This famous petition, which has for some length of time been secretly circulated through the Province, has at length been brought to light. A friend in St. Ca. from this consideration, that one of the principal sources therines has succeeded in obtaining a copy, and has

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Most Gracious Sovereign :
We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Clergy and members of the Church of England, in Upper Canada, with other inhabitants, deeply interested in its prosperity, most humbly approach Your Majesty on a subject of the utmost importance to the well-being of this Colony.

Your Majesty's humble Petitioners are compos Loyalists and their children, who took refuge in Upper Canada after the American Revolution, under a soleme pledge of receiving the same constitution as that of the mother country;—a constitution which includes a decent provision for the due ministration of the Word and Sacracents, according to the forms of the Church of England These pledges were fully redeemed by the Statute 31st, Geo. 3rd, Chap. 31st, establishing the Government of the Province, which, smidst many salutary enactments, provides for the support of a Protestant Clergy, in a way that imposes no burthen upon any class of people, disability upon those who profess a different faith.

Your Majesty's faithful Petitioners consist also of emigrants from the Perent State, who have been more espethis colony, because they felt secure that they and their children would enjoy the inestimable privilege of worship. ping their God and Saviour, as their fathers had done before them; since, at the most earnest desire of our late King, your Royal Father, communicated to his Parliament, provision was made for the support of the Christian Religion in Upper Canada.

Your Majesty's humble Petitioners desire to draw your attention to the Message of your Royal Father of blessed memory to his Parliament, and to the enactments in the Canada Act, made in consequence of that wise and graious recommendation, and they would further appeal to the Coronation Oath, which insures to Your Majesty's subjects the Royal favour and protection to the United Church of England and Ireland, in every dependency of the British Empire, and which we rejoice to see so amply confirmed by Your Majesty's recent declaration to the Bishops, on the 28th of May last, expressing your Royal determination to uphold the Church in the full enjoymen of all her rights and privileges; and that Your Majesty considered the unimpaired prosperity of the establishment though thou be little among the thousands of Judah, in which you have been educated, as essential alike to the

emporal and spiritual welfare of the people. We would most humbly represent to Your Majesty old, from everlasting" Micah V. 2. compare this with a provision for the maintenance of a Protestant Clergy John xvii 5. And now, O Father, glorify thou me in this Province, our birthright, and guaranteed to us by the law of the land, as well as by the most solemn pledges; and we feel with deep concern the great injustice of the efforts now making to deprive us of this our vested Again, it will further appear that the denying of our right; nor can we suppress our indignation when such the flord's Godhead represents him as an imposter, and dutiful subjects, who have done and suffered so much for makes the scriptures void and ridiculous, when we their loyal acts and principles, chiefly by persons who consider that no creature is allowed to receive Divine have no comparative claim upon the British Crown, and who are either ignerant of or insensible to the fundamenta

On this occasion we do not appeal so much to Your religious privileges, which is paid to those of our Lower Canadian brethren of the Roman Catholic Religion, to whom the pledges of Your Majesty's Government for the protection of their form of Worship and support of their lergy, are not stronger than those held by Your Majesty's

Your Petitioners fully trust that Your Majesty will, in your gracious wisdom, maintain to them the advantage of a permanent provision for the support of public worship, according to the National Church of England, cuaranteed to them by the most solemn pledges, and by the law of the land, and of which they have been in possession more than forty years, and that this tie which binds us to Your Majesty's paternal Government, and which we value more than life, will not be rudely broken at the instigation of the enemies of their rights, and of the prosperity of the British Crown.

REMARKS.—The craft and at the same time the im\_

becility manifest in the framing of the above petition are so conspicuous that little need be said to expose them. However a few remarks may not come amiss-It will be observed that the petitioners appeal to His Majesty's equity founded, first on pledges to the U. E. Loyalists; secondly, the Imperial enactment of the 31 Geo. III. which set upart one-seventh of the lands of the province for the support of a Protestant Clergy; thirdly, on the expectation of Emigrants from the Parent State; and lastly, the obligation laid on His Majes. ty by his Coronation Oath. Now let us examine for a moment,-First the pledge to U. E. Loyalists; this is said to be of receiving "the same Constitution as the Mother Country." The constitution of what? Will any one believe that the U. E. Loyalists, of whom most probably one in ten were not even professedly Episcopalians, would have prized a pledge of having the constitution" of the Church of England secured to them! such a supposition is absurd. Cannot the Constitution of the State exist without the Church connected with it? To suppose them so identified as is set forth in this petition, is to make dissent from the Church disaffection to the State, and opposition to the one treason against the other. This is assuming high ground indeed-and all this secured in a gracious pledge from his late Majesty to his loyal Lutheran, Presbyterian, Baptist, Quaker, and Methodist subjects, who of this House." sacrificed every thing for the unity of the Empire that they might enjoy the glorious privilege of Episcopal sented by the Apostle Phillippians 11. 6, 7, 8. "Who, government and dominancy!! Next comes the main being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to be argument, the 31 of Goo. III. which "provides for the is a Church established by law, which the King at his support of a Protestant Clergy," and, therefore, these lands become "the vested right" of the Church of made in the likeness of man; and being found in England! or in other words, setting apart one-seventh fashion as a man, he humbled himself, and became of the Province for the support of a Protestant clergy is giving it to the See of Canterbury, of which the 2 Cor. viii. 9 "Ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Diocese of Quebec forms a part!! Admirable! This Christ, who, though he was rich, yet for your sakes he settles the question at once; but unfortunately for their became poor" &c .- Titus 11: 14 " Who gave himself Reverences, this is the very point at issue, and the opinion of the Crown officers in England, with successive Houses of Assembly and almost every body else in denominations, the appointment of any Chaplain will, this Province is decidedly against them. Next comes the expectation and hope of emigrants

from the mother country-of tithed, taxed, priest ridus, and try to get to heaven to rise up; forty two rose up, been written, fully setting forth the true divinity of Him those who deny our Lord's divinity have ever made land and Ireland, with Presbyterian Scotchmen ness of the country, and to invite clergymen of all de-

Christ is deprived of its vicarious character? Surely joy the inestimable privilege of worshipping their God be monopolized by the church of England!! Prepos-It is from these considerations that we are led to terous t one might suppose the framers of the petition

Next comes the coronation oath, which according to

these sage petitioners, "insures to his Majesty's sub-Majesty's favour and protection; but dissenters, with -Scotchmen and others, must certainly be allowed to complain if it be now discovered that the Coronation oath binds His Majesty to bestow his peculiar favour and protection upon the Episcopal Church, not only in England and Ireland, but in "every dependency of . the British Empire," and therefore bound to bestow upon the Clergy of that Church the Reserves in Cana. da. However, as this construction of the coronation oath is something new and singular, we may be allowed to dispute the correctness of it for the present at east, and leave His Majesty at liberty to regard with

equal favour and protection all his faithful subjects. These petitioners next assume the privilege of the irst born, and claim the inheritance by "birth-right." His Majesty is even denied the privilege of making or altering his will-Other of his children, however numeous, faithful and obedient, must be left to shift for themselves upon such provision as they may chance to meet with, No wonder the "indignation" of these first orn sons of the Church should rise at the presumtion of their reprobate brethren. What! shall "the son ot the bond woman be heir with the son of the free wo. man ?" No, it shall not be, His Majesty must know that these sons of the church are his peculiarly "dulttiful subjects, who have done and suffered so much for their loyel acts," and that all who dare to dispute their exclusive claims to the Reserves, even though they be the first law officers of the crown, or Representatives of the people in Parliament assembled, are but as aliens having" not only "no comparative claim-upon the British Crown," but are "the enemies of the prosperity. of the British Crown ! t"

Superlative modesty indeed !! far surpassing any thing which has yet appeared in these degenerate imes—a very promising prelude of what would follow were they amply secured in the possession of the object of their clerical ambition. But that such will not be the case we are encouraged to hope from the reports which reach us from various quarters, that the counter petition, a copy of which we published last week, is in successful circulation.—Let the friends of liberty be alive and success must attend them. We intend adding some remarks next week by way of stimulating our friends to exertion. In the mean time, we hope what nas been said may be attended to.

## Provincial Parliament.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS HOUSE

OF ASSEMBLY. -The Committee to whom was referred so much of His Excellency's Message of the 3rd December lust as related to the Salary of the former Chaplain of this House, have agreed upon the following Report:

In 1802, an Act (41st Geo. 3. ch. 12) was passed by the Legislature of this Province by which an annual Salary of £50 was allowed to the Chaplain of the House of Assembly. The other officers of the House of Assembly whose salaries are included in that Act, are the Speaker, the Clerk, the Sergeant-at-arms, the Door-keeper, and the Copying Clerks. Whether at that time any person had been appointed and acted as Chaplain, or whether the appointment was made afterwards and in consequence of this Act, the Committee are not informed. They understand however, that Dr. Addison was the first Chaplain, and although the mode of his appointment and the tenure of his office are not known, yet, as he was recognised by statute as the Chaplain of the House of Assembly, any defects, if there were any, in the mode of his appointment, were hereby removed. His successor was the Rev. Dr. Phillips, who was appointed, as appears from the Jour-nals of Your Honorable House of the First Session of the last Parliament, by a commission under the Privy Seal of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, during pleasure. The House took the appointment into consideration and on motion of Mr. Dalton seconded by Mr. Dickson adopted unanimously the following Resolution:

"Resolved-That this House consider it an imperative duty to mark their strong disapprobation of the advice which has dictated to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to appoint them a Chaplain without previous reference to them for an expression of their feelings on the subject, and that the said appointment appears to be in furtherance of the exclusive policy so universally and justly decried." And they also "Resolved—that the ministers of the different christian congregations in this town be requested to say prayers in the House of Assembly during the present Parliament, under such an arrangement as may be made by the Speaker."

Dr. Phillips was not employed or received by the

House as their Chaplain, afterwards, during that or the following Session., In the first Session\_of the present parliament Dr.

Phillips attended and officiated as Chaplain; but althothe House permitted him to fulfil the duties of this situation, the subject of his appointment and employment was brought into discussion at several times, in consequence of which a committee was appointed to inquire whether the House has a light to appoint its own officers. The following passages are extracted from their Report:

The Act of the British Parliament which gave a Legislature to this Province, necessarily conferred all the rights and powers necessary to support its dignitics and privileges: Your committee are therefore of opinion. that the House has an original and inherent right to appoint and control its own Officers, whenever it may be thought expedient to exercise it, which no usage or practice heretofore admitted, has or can take away, a contrary doctrine is highly dangerous to the privileges

"The Chaplain of the British House of Commons the committee believes, holds his office for life. But your committee cannot recommend that the practice should be followed in this Province. In England there Coronation is solemnly sworn to maintain, and therefore the appointment of Chaplain is part of his prerogative, but he has it not in his power to appoint any other than a clergyman of the Established Church. Your Committee do not admit that the Church of England is the established Church of this province, and are therefore of opinion, that the Executive if possessed of the right, might appoint a minister of any sect of christians to officiate as Chaplain of this House; constituted as the House of Assembly now is, and must always continue to be, of persons of various religious in all probability, be unsatisfactory to a majority of the House. The selection, if left to this House, your Committee are convinced would, at the beginning of every session, produce a canvass and discussion, and rouse dea Churchmen, Dissenters and Methodists from Eng- feelings of animosity extremely prejudicial to the busi-

nominations, is, in the opinion of your Committee, deregatory to the dignity of this House."

The solemn service of prayer with which the busi-

shall commence with prayer."

Although nothing more was done during that Session, Dr. Phillips since attended as Chaplain of the House. During that session a Bill was also passed by the House ssembly, which failed in the Honorable Legislative whom he was appointed to serve. Council, and an address was afterwards presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in which the House "beg leave to inform His Excellency, that deeming it inexpedient to sanction any Act that might be construed either directly or indirectly to recognize an established Church in this province, they have rescinded their rule requiring the business of the day to commence with prayer, and consequently, have no further House should protest against the principle mentioned occasion for the services of a Chaplain, the office of in Lord Goderich's Despatch and against the further humbly pray His Excellency to dismiss said Chaplain from such his office, and that His Excellency may be pleased to appoint no other in his stead.".

To which Address His Excellency was pleased to answer, that he would submit the request expressed in the address to His Majesty's Government.

During the present session His Excellency has sen a Message to the House communicating the copy of a Despatch from His Majesty's Secretary of state for approved by the House, the colonies in which His Excellency is desired "to "inform the House of Assembly that in compliance "with the wishes they have expressed, and with a " view of saving the salary which has been assigned Committee Room, House of Assembly, " for the performance of duties which it seems are no "longer required. His Majesty in the event of the To His Exceptioner Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. " situation of Chaplain becoming vacant, will not make "any fresh appointment. He trusts, however that the " house will acquiesce in the propriety of acting in the "present instance upon the same principle which in the reduction of offices is uniformly followed in this 44 country, and that no objection will be made to the " present chaplain being permitted during his life to "continue in the enjoyment of the income he now re-"ceives and which he has been led to consider as per

Upon the delivery of this Message to the House so much of it as relates to the salary of the former chap. lain of the House, was referred to your committee.

Having thus given an outline of the proceedings of the House relative to the chaplain, Your Committee would observe, that the question has now become one of no small delicacy and importance. It is certainly desirable to avoid a dispute on the subject with His Majesty's Government; but considerations of this nature ought not, in the opinion of your committee, to induce Your Honorable House under the circumstances of the case, to admit the payment to this gentleman during his life, of an annual salary out of money raised from the people of this Province, on account of his holding an office during the pleasure of the Government.

Your Committee entirely agree in the opinion expressed by the Committee of Your Honourable House, in the first session of the present parliament, which has already been quoted and which the House adonted after deliberate consideration, that the House has an own officers, whonever it may be thought expedient to and that the Solicitor General in amendment move preposterous to admit that the Executive Government lution : has the right of appointing the chaptain and thereby virtually dictating to the House in what manner its re-Your committee are therefore of opinion, that, as the appointment of Dr. Phillips to the situation of the be not printed. chap'ain was not made or confirmed by the House, and as the flouse have expressed their wish that he should cease to fulfil the duties of the situation. Dr. Phillips is not at this time the chaplain of the House. The Committee think that the House should insist upon this point, because, until the Clergy Reserves shall be appropriated to the support of Education, or to some similar object, in which all His Majesty's subjects in this province, have a common interest, according to the well known wishes of a vast majority of the people, nothing should be done or tacitly sanctioned, clusive right of any one or more churches to these

That the right of appointing the Chaplain is no part of the Royal prerogative is further proved by the fact, He did not know w'at there was so offensive in those that altough the Legislature of Lower Canada is constituted in the same manner as that of this Province. no such appointment as far the Committee can learn comes to them from His Majesty's Government should

has ever been made or attempted in that province.

If, however, the right of appointing this Officer Chaplain of the House, inasmuch as a Commission under the privy scal of the Licutenant Govovernor cannot that was not the question. . be considered as an act of the Crown or an exercise of

Dr. Phillips as their Chaplain by the address to His Excellency for his dismissal; but it is obvious that, as the House had no reason, to doubt of His Excellency's compliance with so reasonable a r quest, and as such compliance would have removed all grounds of future dispute on the subject, the House acted entirely from a desire to attain the object in view, without giving any, occasion for a controversy with the Government and cannot be deemed to have waived their rights.

It may be added that the opinion of the House seems sent committee were appointed.

over without notice. According to that principle, whenever any Office becomes unnecessary and is discontinued, the incumpleasure. In other words, the people of this Province officer, who performs no duty, whose services are not required by the public and who absolutely does nothing, ed, but also in all cases where a just regard to economy not the case. He hoped the motion would share the taxes are deficient owing to an arrear of collection; way require that Salaries or official incomes should be reduced. As the subject is now brought before the mer motion to not enter the despatch on the journals; one. In the stamps there is a trifling deficency, but the February 26th, 1833.

House and the principle insisted upon distinctly and and in order to try the sense of the house, he would receipt on the year, as compared with 1832, may possibly expressly, in a formal and official manner by His Ma. move the orders of the day.

Show an improvement of £400,000. The prospects for jesty's Government, the Committee think it is necessas! He moved the order of the day, which was decided the future are upon the whole flattering, and it must be ness of the House is commenced, should not be a matter of mere form, for it was instituted to implore the may otherwise be understood by their silence, to ac. the year and nays were taken as follows: divine wisdom and assistance in our deliberations-but quiesce in the justice of this principle. It appears to the your committee are apprehensive, that however much to be desired, the practice cannot be continued, without it ought not to be admitted tacitly or expressly; and carried, Lyon, McMartin, McNab, McNeil-that the House should at once plainly and resolutely, ledge, Merritt, Morris, Robinson, Shade, Sol. General, although respectfully protest against it. although respectfully protest against it.

"Your Committee, therefore, beg leave to submit to The Committee, indeed, cannot perceive any reather consideration of this House, the propriety of dispensional grounds upon which Dr. Phillips can expect Howard, Ketchnum, Perry, Randal, Roblin, Samson, sing with the services of a Chaplain, and the rescinding that this salary should be paid to him when his servi- Shaver,-12. the rule which requires that the business of the day ces as Chaplain are no longer required or performed.-It cannot be believed that he depended upon it, for the The Report from which these extracts are made was support of himself and family, or that he gave up other presented to the House on the twenty-eighth day of situations or pursuits in life on account of it, or that an The Report from which these extracts are made was support of himself and family, or that he gave up other presented to the House on the twenty-eighth day of situations or pursuits in life on account of it, or that an Lord Goderich's despatch, and which, by the above vote attention to its duties has prevented him from qualifying are expunged from the journals of the House. himself for other employments for which he might charges read at County Election. otherwise have prepared himself. On the contrary it yet the subject was taken up at an early period of the is well known that he has been, during that time, aclast session, and in pursuance of the recommendation tually employed in business, which requires his whole contained in the report, the fourth rule of the House time, and which is believed to be lucrative. When he was rescinded and prayers have not since been read or was appointed he knew that he would hold his situation any religious service performed in the House, nor has no longer that the Licutenant Governor should please. And a more suitable ground for the exercise of His Excellency's pleasure, for his removal cannot be imato repeal so much 41 Geo. 3. ch. 12, as provides for the guied, than the circumstance that his office has become payment of a salary to the Chaplain of the House of useless, and his services no longer required by the body

Dr. Phillips has received the salary for more than 4 years, and has only officiated during that period one session and a very small part of two others. The Committee think he has thereby been sufficiently indemnified for any damage which he can possibly sustain by his dismissal.

Upon the whole, the Committee recommend that the which has thereby become a sinecure. They therefore | payment to Dr. Phillips of the salary as Chaplato of the House, and that Dr Phillips should not be recognized as the Chaplain of the House, and that no pay ment should be allowed which is made to him in that character. But they think that notice should be given to His Majesty's Government of the views of the House. For this purpose they have prepared an address to His Excellency, and they recommend that it should be presented with a copy of this Report, if it shall be

> All which is respectfully submitted. PETER SHAVER,

11th Jan'y. 1833.

&c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency :

We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament ssembled, have received with just sentiments of gratitude and respect the assurance which was contained in the Despatch of His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, communicated to this House by Your Excellency's Message of 3rd December list, that His Majesty will so far comply with our request, as not to appoint any other person to be the Chaplain of this House; and we trust that His Majesty will believe that if His faithful Commons have taken a different view of any part of the subject from that which is expressed in that Despatch they have acted from a conviction of du-

They beg leave to lay before Your Excellency the copy of a Report which has been made by a Select committee, and which has been adopted by the House, which Your Excellency will be put into possession four opinion on the subject, which they request Your Excellency to make known to His Majesty's Government.

EXPUNCING FROM THE JOURNALS THE DOCUMENTS AC COMPANYING THE DESPATCH.

Saturday ofternoon, February 9th. It will be recollected by the readers of last number of the Guardian, that Mr. Perry moved an address to original and inherent right to appoint and control its the King, thanking him for the late Despatch, &c.; exercise it, which no usage or practice heretofore admitted has taken or can take away. This rule is peculiarly applicable to the chaplain, on account of the considerations adverted to in the report—As we have no established church in this province connected with the State and as the Hause is compared of percent has a state of the control of the connected with the State and as the Hause is compared of percent has a state of the control of the control of the control of the control of the connected with the State and as the Hause is compared of percent has a company by the control of the carried by a majority of 9. Immediately on the amendment moved an address to the Governor censuring Lord Goderich for sending it, which carried by a majority of 9. Immediately on the amendment moved to the expulsion of William Lyon Mackenzie, from this House and the expulsion of William Lyon Mackenzie, from this House and the expulsion of William Lyon Mackenzie, from this House are the expulsion of William Lyon Mackenzie, from this House and the expulsion of William Lyon Mackenzie, from this House and the expulsion of William Lyon Mackenzie, from this House and the expulsion of William Lyon Mackenzie, from this House and the expulsion of William Lyon Mackenzie, from this House and the expulsion of William Lyon Mackenzie, from this House and the expulsion of William Lyon Mackenzie, from this House and the expulsion of William Lyon Mackenzie, from this House and the expulsion of William Lyon Mackenzie, from this House and the expulsion of William Lyon Mackenzie, from this House and the expulsion of William Lyon Mackenzie, from this House and the expulsion of William Lyon Mackenzie, from this House and the expulsion of William Lyon Mackenzie, from this House and the expulsion of William Lyon Mackenzie, from this House and the expulsion of William Lyon Mackenzie, from this House and the expulsion of William Lyon Mackenzie, from this House and the expulsion of William Lyon Mackenzie, from this House and the expulsion of William Lyon M no established church in this province connected with the State and as the House is composed of persons because the State and as the House is composed of persons because the Journals, and I hope the House will see the other light than an insult to the people of the province. Has there been a secret understanding on this subject?

ligious service and devotions shall be conducted able Secretary of State for the colonies, dated 8th Nov. last, be expunged from the Journals, and that the same which would so much disgrace us as this motion, in

Mr. Attorney General seconded by Mr. Brown, moves in amendment, that after the words "Colonies secret understanding, and were aware that they could be," the whole be expunged and the following inserted, carry it through. He did not mean to say that that "not entered on the journals," which was carried by a

majority of 9.

Mr. Bidwell said he supposed it would be no use to object to expunging from their Journals documents which had come to them from the Crown, as no doubt motion was made to print the Despatch, the expense which can be construed into an admission of the ex-clusive right of any one or more clurches to these Reserves.

of doing so was urged by some hon, members as an objection against it; but not satisfied with hindering them to be printed for the information of the public, en for it. they now want them expunged from the Journals .--documents that they should be expunged, for he had not had time to read them, but he knew that whatever be entered upon their journals; and he would ask if be taken the hon, gentleman would find himself mista-If, however, the right of appointing this Officer was any precedent for such a proceeding as that were a part of the royal prerogative, the Committee proposed by the resolution! No, there was none; on believe that Dr. Phillips could not be regarded as the the contrary, it was customary to pass an address of motion now proposed was not like a motion for any

These documents were supposed to be already upon he journals, and as far as he was concerned he did the royal prerogative.

the journals, and as far as he was concerned he did
It may be objected that the House have recognized care if the resolution for expanging them was adopted, for he was persuaded such violent measures would do good in the end: the house was taking the very way to forward those objects which they were trying to ty support. put down by such strong measures. He would not take up time by entering fully into the subject, as he wished to see the contingences of the present session passed which he thought they ought now to proceed

Mr. Perry said if the resolution was intended to injure Mackenzie, hon, gentlemen would find themto have been already expressed, that Dr. Phillips is not selves greatly mistaken; for as his hon. colleague had at present its Chaplain as he is spoken of as the former said, they could not do any thing that would raise Chaplain of the House in the order by which the pre. him more. Did hon, gentlemen think that by puffing themselves the people of the country would believe But while the Committee are of opinion, that for the them or have any better opinion of them than they reasons which have been mentioned, the annual solary now had? or that such proceeding would hurt Mr. of £50, cannot rightfully be paid to the Rev. Dr. Philips, they are sensible that the principle asserted in Lord Goderich's despatch is too important to be passed plain common sense. What will be the object of expunging those documents from the journals? Is it that the Despatch contains unconstitutional principles which should not be entered upon the journals of the bent must be allowed his income during his life, even house? No, that is not argued against it. What although, as in the case of the Chaplain, he held his then is the object? Is it to prevent the people from although, as in the case of the Commission during getting information on those matters? Is it the explanative. In other words, the people of this Province pense? That was the objection before, when a motion are to be taxed in order to raise an annual salary for en was made to print it; but what is the the objection

now? Ah! hon, gentlemen don't tell that.

He believed the despatch would do a great deal in an official character, but receive his safary. It is of good, and expunging it would create suspicion; true that the safary paid to Dr. Phillips is of truffing and a motion to expunge it showed that hon, members amount, but if the principle be admitted in regard to were suspicious themselves. He hoped for the honhim, it may be enforced with reference to all other of-fices which may become unnecessary and would apply house, that it would not be expunged. Honorable not only in those cases where the office may be abolish. members say these documents are not true, which is

Yeas-Messrs. Attorney General, Bercy. Boulton, Brown, Burwell, Chisholm, Crooks, Elliott, A. Fraser,

ohn Willson.-21.

The original question as amended, was carried by a majority of 9.

Address of the Methodists to Sir John Colborne,

The answer of Sir John to the above. Mr. Ryerson's defence of the Methodists.

Georgiana Address. Sir John Colborne's Answer.

Col. Talbot's meeting in London: Editorial remarks of the Guardin on Sir John Colborne Mr. Ryerson, s remarks on Sir John's attack.

Constitution of the sixteen colonies, now the United tales.

Col. Adamson's address.

Toronto address.

Johnstown and Gore addresses to the King.

A file of the Colonial Advocate on Coloniel abuses for

eptember, 1831. Mr. Fitzgibbon's defence of Mr. Cosway, to W. L.

lvocate, 30th September, 1831.

Report of select Committee on petition of D. Bethune.
Mr. Ryerson's letter to the Methodist Church, Feb. 9.

Table of Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian Ministers. An argument intended to show that the present Assem

should be dissolved. The Jury Bill.

Education Bill. William Parker's letter; see report of C. Committee. Observations on the state of Representation, in a letter

Lord Goderich by W. L. Mackenzie.
Petition of the York Town Meeting.
A paper on Lower Canada Borough Representation. A paper on town representation.

A paper on the Bank influence.
Difficulties in Lower Canada respecting Government tironage. Evidences of colonial murule to give effect to the

pinions of the land owners in the colony. Expenses of Elections. Post masters and officers of custom allowed to sit in the

House of Assembly.

Thomas Dalton's letter to Mr. Mackenzie, 19th July
1824, respecting the Election in Kingston.

Sheriffs sent to the flouse of Assembly.

deliberation on press:—

"We can assembly settlement of the

· Members allowed to sit in the House of Assembly after ecepting office. Duties of clerks of the peace. Legislation in the House of Assembly by Sheriffs.

Acceptance of an office by a member of the House ssembly which simply vacates his seat. Some effect of irregularity in the representation. Primoreniture Bill rejected.

The basis of a popular representation. Bill to pay wages to town members rejected by th Jipauo.

Jouncil.

Population Return of Upper Canada 1831.

Report of Committee of Privilege on Mr. Robinson's appointment as Chief Justice.

Resolution of the House of Assembly on the same sub-

Address of the House of Assembly to the Governor on he same subject. As soon as the clerk announced the numbers, and

leclared the resolution carried, Mr. McNab rose and nade the following motion-Mr. McNab seconded by Mr. Robinson, moves that the entries in the Journals of the 12th Dec., and 7th of Jan., 1832, and of the 2nd November last, relating to

indeed; the hon, gentleman had proposed a resolution Has this house so far disgraced itself as to descend to Hague, January 6th :lution:

Mr. Robinson seconded by Mr. McNab; moves that such means to accomplish an object? Let it be known the documents accompanying the Despatch of Honorship able Secretary of State for the colonies, dated 8th Nov. could be said by Mr. Mackenzic concerning this house the Cabinet Council. It is affirmed the Cabinet Council. It is affirmed the Cabinet Council. It is affirmed the control of the control of the control of the control of the council. It is affirmed the cabinet council. upport of which there is not a single argument offered, but which is made as though hon, members had a carry it through. He did not mean to say that that tion of the Scheldt, with the payment of a moderate was the case, but he would say that the hon, member tonnage—the free navigation of the mland waters, achad made a motion which had all the appearance of it, -at a late part of the session when many hon, members had gone away he has made a motion on an important measure; a motion which would carry with it the tory assigned to it by the 24 articles within ten days afthe resolution would be adopted as a matter of course. idea that there was a party spirit actuating the majority But what is the object of this resolution? When a of the house if it was entertained; but he believed it would not be entertained, -he could not think that the

en for it. He intended to argue the point if any thing was moved against Mr. Mackenzie, but whether that was the bon, gentleman's intention he had not deigned to inform the house-he had not dared to explain what were his intentions. He (Mr. B.) hoped when the vote came to thanks to his Excellency for such messages, -however, particular object; hon. members did not know what it might be followed up with. Did the hon, gentleman mean to follow it up with a motion to expunge those Did the hon, gentleman mean to follow it up with a motion of that kind? If he did, he should have his hear.

(To be continued.)

## Foreign News.

LATE FROM EUROPE. By the packet ship Henry IV., Captain Castoff, from

Havre, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received Paris papers of the 9th of January; and by the packet ship York, Captain Nye, London evening papers of the 11th of Jan., with Shipping Lists and Commercial Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

It was reported in London at half past one of the 11th, that the government steamer Dee, which sailed with despatches for Rotterdam, was not allowed to communicate with the shore, and that one of the Lieutenants who went on shore with the despatches, was taken & sent on board Oxford

the Dutch goard ship.

The London papers, some of them, were discussing the question whether Great Britain would not now be compelled to interfere with Holland on her own account, in consequence of the closing of the Scheldt against her

THE REVENUE.—There is a deficiency of the Revenue. s compared with the corresponding quarter of last year of about £300,000. Yet the Globe says the return is on the whole more favourable than was anticipated. It is

The deficiency is principally in the Excise, owing to handsome head and neck, one white hind foot, several

£700,000, it was expected that some counterbalancing

deficiency would occur in the present one.

But, notwithstanding the falling off in the revenue, the funds had risen, and continued to improve. The Sun, the credit of the Prolic Revenues of this Province: speaking of a sudden rise on the 9th of February, ascribes £70,000. Provincial Currency, under an Act entitled , to a considerable extent, to the operations in the Mo. ney Market, by the Bank of England.
Mr. Manners Sutton has accepted the assurance of

Ministers that they would exert all their influence to in sure his re-election as Speaker of the House of commons. The appointment of Mr. Stratford Canning to the Embassy of St. Petersburgh, has created a strong rensation among the diplomatic body. It is considered as a proof that the Cabinet of London is determined to display great firmness in its relations with Russia. The nomination of this representative is, in fact, by no means calculated to unite the two Courts more closely. IRELAND.

No relaxation of the miseries of this unhappy country appears to have taken place. Plunderings, burnings, and assassinations are of common occurrence. The whole country is in commotion. In the country of Mayo, the military are every whore on the alert, to assist in the col-lection of tithes, and their services were found necessary to protect the Dublin Mail. In the county Louth also itherta comparatively peaceable, frequent conflicts have

taken place between the people and the police.

The papers abound with accounts of the attrocities mutually committed in almost every part of that distracted country. In one, near Newport, the police fired upon the peasants, killing one man, and severely wounding a second; and in another, at Kanturk, five of the peasant fackenzie, from the Colonial Advocate, 25th Sept. 1831. Ty were killed on the spot, and several wounded. The Animadversions on Mr. Fitzgibhon's reply—Colonial moving cause of these disturbances, is the collection of dvocate.

Littles, which the Irish Catholics, and some of the Protest Further explanation of Mr. Fitzgibbon—Colonial ants, firmly resist. So great is the fury excited on this subject, that the Clergy of the county adjacent have fled into Cork, for the preservation of their lives. Mr. O' Connell has called a Convention, to meet in Dublin. He is the only authority to which a vast majority of the Irish Memorial of the Methodist Ministers, at Hallowell, to people pay any respect. His power over them is vastly superior to that of the Lord Lieutenant. He is now about to enter the House of Commons at the Head of forty Irish and ten English members devoted to frim, and pledged to support every measure that he may either propose or advocate. Even in a minority, therefore, his appearance will be superior to that which Huskinson could control. He has announced his determination, that there shall be a petition presented every night of the session for a Repeal of the Union, and that every Repealer

shall speak upon it. The death of Lord Blaney, in Ireland, is mentioned in ondon with regret.

It is stated that the Duke of Richmond has declared that there are no grounds for entertaining the expectation

that he is to succeed the Marquis of Angleses in the liceroyalty of Ireland. o have been, for some time past under the consideration the ministry; and the following information as to the der for Loan.

deliberation on the subject is given in the Dublin Exil

"We can announce that Government has taken the settlement of the Church in hand earnestly, and that the new Tithe Act has not till within these few days been submitted to episcopal attention. The whole plan has een arranged without the active co.operation of the clergy, but now that it is placed before them as a choice of what they will consider evils, and that it is evident they must look upon the alternative as perfectly hopeless, we conclude they will concur with the Government, in accepting the terms offered. It is proposed by Mr. Sec. retary Stanley to reduce the Irish Established Church to two Archbishops and eight Bishops. The system of fines on Bishop's lenses will be abolished; and the Church lands must, in future, be let on lease at full rents. minor details of this plan have not yet transpired.

FRANCE.

The most prominent topic, both of public and private discussion for some time past has been the disposal of the Duches de Berri. The Debate on that subject to annum; payable half quarterly in advance, the Chamber of Deputies resulted in a determination to Day scholars taught the above branches at £1 5 0 pr que take order on the subject; and the Princess will consequently remain in durance as a prisoner of State.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

Every thing remains doubtful and uncertain as before,

The accomplishments of Music—the Piano Forte,

Sir Edward Banks steamer, arrived in England on the the French Language continue to be taught in the Semi-Sir Edward Banks steamer, arrived in England on the latest in. nary on moderate terms.

10th of January, from Rotterdam, brings the latest in. Mrs. Fenwick and Mrs. Brakenride gratefully acknowtelligence from Holland. There had been several meetings of the Hague Council, as to the new propowith the conditions. The following article is from the

"The Princess of Orange and the three young Prin-

"For some days past there have been long sittings of the Cabinet Council. It is affirmed that the subject of deliberation was the new proposals made by England and France, the principal of which are said to be the surrender of Lillo and Liefkenshock, the free navigacording to the regulations of the tariff of Mentz,—a commercial route by way of Sittardt and Venloo,—with a toll,-Ifolland to be put in possession of all the territer the signing of the treaty,-the reduction of the Dutch and Belgian armies to the peace establishment within a month after the signature of the treaty.

"It is said that these proposals, either wholly or in part; are decreed inadmissible, but not wholly rejected; so that they may serve as a basis for further negotia.

Meantime, it would appear by the following letter from Antwerp, of January 6th, that the Dotch Gov

ernment has closed the navigation of the Scheldt:

"An Austrian vessel, Rouleslau, Captain Gasperion, aving left our dock vesterday to descend the Scheldt. returned in the afternoon, to the surprise of every one. Upon reaching Lillo she there found the Dutch gunboats still cruising, who informed the captain that no ship of any nation whatever would be allowed to go up and down the Scheldt, until the nations of Europe should have done justice to the claims of Hotland. In entries from the journals, as was done in the case of consequence, after long parleying, the vessel was obli-Mr. Wilkes fourteen years afterwards? (Hear, hear.) ged to return to dock, there to wait till it be known fers the greatest advantages to an enterprising person, si important."

> At his residence, in this Town, on Tuesday, 19th inst., the Honorable James Buby, Inspector General, and the oldest Legislative and Executive Councillor in the Province, aged 71. In the death of this gentieman, Society has lost one of its most sminble characters; and the Province, as intelligent, upright and useful public officer.—One that always companded respect and esteem from all who knew him.
>
> On the Mcd last, Mrs Mary Gamble, wife of John W. Gamble, Esq. DIED.

> Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week A. C. Sever and J. McCollom, H. Fyfe, H. Denn, G. Sovereign, (no charge) D. Heliker, (no) G. Bissell, E. Adams, M. Whiting, G. Ferguson, W. Case.

A'list of Quarterly Meetings on the London District for the third Quarter. Damfries Circuit, ... March Eramosea 6 & 7 Long Point - " 13 & 14 20 & 21 27 & 28 Amherstburgh, 🤨 4 & 5 11 & 12 May Howard. Westminster Mansey Mission, London Circuit, . 25 & 26 Thames " Campreeting will commence June 7th. E. ADAMS, P. E. STOLEN from the Stable of the Subscriber on the night of the 23rd February. A Sorrel Mare, between

nine and ten years of age, of a good size and solid make, The denciency is principally in the Excise, owing to hardsome head and neck, one white hind foot, several a large amount of candle duty which was received in the small white spots on the back occasioned by Saddle bouls, quarter ending 5th January, 1832, and not in the present and the hair lately rubed off one side of her breast with a corresponding quarter. The Customs are very materially improved, probably £200,000 on the quarter. Many of or return her to the Subscriber, shall be handsomely re-FRANKLIN METCALF.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

York, U. C. 18th February, 1833. THE LEGISLATURE having by several Acts passed during the last Session, authorized the Receiver General to raise by Loan, on Government Debentures, the undermentioned sums of money of the credit of the Prolic Revenues of this Province:

"An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of the "nent of the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence."
£20,000, Provincial Currency, under an Act entitled
"An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money
"for the improvement of Roads and, Bridges in the "several Districts of this Province."

4,050, Provincial Currency, under an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the erection of a Bridge" across the River Trent, and for other purposes "therein mentioned."

£7,500 Provincial Cuffency, under the Act entitled

"An Act for affording further aid toward the count pletion of the Welland Canal, and for other pure "poses therein mentioned." \$1,500, Provincial Currency, under an Act entitled

"An Act granting a sum of money, to defray the "expenses of erecting a Bridge over the Grand River "at Brantford, and for other purposes therein ment " fished."

58,291 13 4, Provincial Currency, under an Act entitled "An Act to afford relief to the Sufferers "who sustained loss during the late War with the "United States of America.

84,333 6 8, Provincial Currency, under an Act To redeem the oul- entitled "An Act to authorise standing Debentures "the Receiver General to bot now payable, which "row a sum of money, for the are now bearing an "purposes therein mentioned." Interest of 6 per cent. The Interest not to exceed five pounds per centum per annua; payable half-yearly, in this Province, or four and a

alf per cent. in London.

ALSO,

£10,000, Provincial Currency, under an Act entitled "An Act to raise a sum of money to improve cer-tain Roads in the vicinity of York, and for other "purposes therein mentioned."

£2,000, Provincial Currency, under an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the improvement of certaint "Inland Waters in the District of Newcostle." The Principal and Interest on the two last mentioned

lets to be paid from the Tolls, &c. arising therefrom.) NOTICE is hereby given, that Scaled Tenders for said Loans, or any part thereof, will be received at my Office, until Thursday, the 11th day of April next.— The said Tenders to express the particular Acts under which the parties may respectively wish to contract; The establishment of the Irlsh Church is understood with the lowest rate of Interest, addressed to the Receiver General of Upper Canada, and endorsed "Ten-

No Tender will be accepted for a less sum than seve enty-five pounds, Currency.

JOHN H. DUNN,

H. M. Receiver General. N. B .- Editors of the several papers in York, are quested to give the above four weeks' insertion in their respective publications.

#### advertisement.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS. T the NIAGARA SEMINARY conduct-RIDGE with suitable Assistants, Young Lagles are received as Boarders, and carefully instructed in Reading, Writing, mental and practical Arithmetic, English Gram mar, Exercises on Composition, Elecution, Geography with the use of the Globes, Angient and Modern History,

especting this long and singular controversy. The Spanish Guitar, and Singing, Drawing and Painting; and

ledging the patronage already received, solicit a continindeed; the hon, gentleman had proposed a resolution to the house for which he had given no reason whatever; and he could not look on such a proceeding in any after light than an insult to the people of the province. confirmation of their moral principles; and the formation

of their manners. To those Parents and Guardians who have not yet. mored the Seminary by their confidence Mrs. Fenwick and Mrs. Brakenridge, are permitted to name the Rev. Mr. Creen and the Rev. Mr. McGill, with most of the principal families of Niagara and its vicinity as references, that the conductors of the School are strictly attentive to their duties and have ability to instruct in all such useful trainments and ornamental branches as constitute an aoomnlished female education.

Niagara, Feb. 26th, 1833. TO LET for a term of 5 years. That va-Justing situated within 5 miles of Streetsville, and on the main Road leading from thence to McNabsville being Lot No. 13 in the 6th Concession West Centre Road Toronto, containing 100 Acres of excellent Land, 75 of which are cleared and under good fence.

cleared and under good tence.
On the premises are a good Dwelling House, Root-House, Barn and Stabling, and a Well of excellent water.
For further particulars apply at the premises. N. B.—None need apply but those who good security for the payment of the Rent. who can furnish

Toronto, 25th February, 1833. 172.3w.

#### SAW MILL AND LAND TO LET.

WITHIN 41 miles of York, a first-rate Saw. Mill, capable of cutting 3,000 feet in 24 hours, in constant work, with a never failing supply of water. Si tuated on the river Don there is 4,000 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND.

well adapted for a Dairy and grass farm. The above of what Austria will do under circumstances so new and tuated so close as it is to the Town. The mill is a new oncern, built within these four months.

Also -- a few hundred saw Logs, to be taken at valua tion. Apply at the Courier office. Security will be re-

York, 16th Feb. 1833

## NOTICE.

T a public meeting held at Richmond Hill, Yonge Street, called by a number of the resident inbabitants, for the purpose of establishing A FAIR, or public market to be held at the aforesaid place—

The following resolutions were adopted—

Resolved 1st.—That a fair be held on Richmond Hill, Yongo Street, on the last 'Phursdays of March, June, September and December, and to continue:

Resolved 2nd.—That this fair be for the purpose of buying and selling all kinds of Stock, Produce and farming

ng and selling all kinds of Stock, Produce and farming

utensils, likewise the hiring of labourers.

Resolved 3d—That a memorandum of all that is offered. for sale, and of all that is sold, he taken by persons appointed for that purpose, and the same to be published in one or more of the York papers.

Richmond Hill, Feb. 1833.

#### GENERAL CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT BY ROBERT HAWKE

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

WINTER CLOTHING so as to merit the approbation of his friends and the pubiic generally. Or Country Store Keeper's supplied Wholesale, on

Moderate Terms. York, 25th September, 1832.

#### stryce Calain **Poetry.** 34

🕠 🦠 For the Christian Guardian. AN ACROSTICK, BY J. W. Just at a period when gross error's sway O'er man prevaild,—in leading him astray!— Heaven with pity mov'd, beheld the sight! N or fail'd to raiso "a burning shining light,"-With wisdom, piety, and learning crown'd, Employ'd him to proclaim the Gospel sound; Success attended him throughout the land, Lost sinners bowed down to Christ's command. E tror withdrew,—whilst mourners, moved by graco Y ielding to truth—were say'd, and died in peace. F ew men did more the Gospel to proclaim, Or preach to all the Saviour's glorious name. U'nmoved by fear, he loudly rais'd his voice, "Now turn and live,"—"you'll then in Him rejoice."
Deep in experience, he firmly stood
E ngag'd in leading souls to Jesu's blood; Regardless of the smiles or frowns of man, O'er land and soa, enforc'd the Gospel plan.

Fix'd on the "Rock," he labour'd far and near M on heard with awe,—and seiz'd with guilty fear, E nlisted freely with Immanuel's train, To win the prize, and lasting treasure gain. If e thousands brought to walk the heavenly road; O ppress'd by sin, through faith, found peace with God Devils and wicked men, with all their force. In vain opposed the Gospel's widening course; ich was the man we trace—'till death's release M ov'd him to glory, joy, and endless peace.

----For the Christian Guardian. THE CURE FOR HUMAN WOE. When woes untold the heart strings hear, When earth-born joysall and in surrow, When timid fear or stern despair. Foretell worse evils for to-morrow; Oh! then, when hope itself is fled, When pity only brightens anguish, Look up to Him who raised the dead; He soon will say, "No longer languish; No more let unavailing grief From thy sad heart bring tones so moving, For if I could not give relief, I had withheld the power of loving. But know I formed the heart for love, And when thy heart to ine is given, Until permitted to remove, Thou shalt foretaste the joys of heaven." Then coase to grieve, and honceforth live For Him who died that thou might never Desire to die, yet still survive. An exile from his courts forever. Oh! live for Him who died for theo-Oh! now begin the life of pleasure. Even here his extacy to be. The heir of an exhaustless treasure.

#### AN ACT TO AFFORD GREATER FACILITY IN BARRING THE RIGHT OF DOWER. [Passed 13th February, 1833.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to afford greater facilities to married women to bar their claim to Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice Hereditaments within this Province, which two mens! Justices shall have power and authority to grant We then, began, and told him plainly his state; Sheffield, and that his case was by no means singular; stock of have the same force and be as valid as if the same of an act passed in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An Act for the more easy barring of dower."

for granting the certificate authorised by this Act.

## From the New-England Christian Herald.

LAYING SPIRITS. A few evenings since, after toils of the day, we were sitting by our fire side engaged in pleasant, and we trust profitable conversation, with a worthy and highly esteemed brother in the ministry; when suddenly our attention was arrested by the introduction of a stranger into the room. After trying in vain to pass the customary civilities, we were obliged to yield to the wishes of the stranger, and first hear the burden of his errand, before he would be persuaded to be seated. He informed us with much agitation, that he was in great trouble, "for we are haunted at the house where the Genius of Temperance. His faithful rewe live, so there is no rest for the whole night." We again urged him to be quiet and sit down; promising him any assistance we could afford, after we should get a proper understanding of his case. He finally composed himself a little, and we requested him to inform us what it was that troubled Mr. Editor, him. He began and said, "The spirits were so When and lay them for him."

We saw the man was so excited in his feelings, coeded to inquire if he had seen them at any shape of a woman followed me all the way to your

stantly calling his name. And that to-day they this invention the Word of God would be accessitook a basket of clothes which was sitting by the ble to only a few of the rich, (who generally make side of the room and moved it a little, repeating worst use of it,) while the poor, and even the his name at the same time; and that they then commonalty, would be destitute of its contents.would move it again, saying as before; and so But how different is the case. Books are plenty they followed him continually night and day, and and cheap—the people are intelligent—a few be knew not what to do, for there was no such weeks will bring us intelligence from Europe, the thing as quieting them." We inquired if he was a Continent, the States, the Colonies, &c. &c.—afraid of their doing him any injury? To which he replied, "Afraid, No!—I have seen too much to be afraid! I have followed the seas thirty-seven first, because the people, through the Press, to be afraid! I have followed the seas thirty-seven in the first, because the people, through the Press, the colonies, &c. &c.—first, because the people, through the Press, the colonies of the years, and have been in thirteen engagements, and are informed of his proceedings-secondly, he some of them were very severe; especially the dreads being LASHED through the Press. A born? "In England;"--Whether he had a fami- there will be good laws. The Americans may boy; and that he lived in W-street, No.-"

lengthy to relate here, and which satisfied us of the cause of his difficulty, we purposed to accom- those who desire instruction-supports the Chrispany him home, for the purpose, as he thought, tian, and consoles the afflicted? The Press.—of "laying the spirits." Wishing to inspire him How many immortal souls have been saved thro' him, without taking an improper advantage of his express, or the pen to paint, ALL the advantages credulity, we told him we were satisfied we un- and blessings which have resulted from the invenderstood his case, and that we hoped by the blessing of God, to be of some service to him. We started, the above mentioned minister bearing us company, and while on our way we kept up the conversation with him. We laboured to convince him that it must be owing to some wickedness of which he had been guilty, that he was so much afflicted. He protested very solemnly, that he never injured a person knowingly in his life, except when in action; then, he observed, he had always done his duty. But we urged that he, with all the rest of the world, was wicked; that applications for the purchase of Clergy Reserves. it was therefore necessary, that he with all others should repent, and pray to God for pardon. We be of no benefit to the applicant as to preference or other further assured him, if his sins of heart and life wise. were forgiven, that he needs not fear but that God would protect him, and shield him from all the evils that raight beset him.

at his dwelling; he led the way and we entered "the haunted house." His wife and little boy seemed confused by having a few and little boy About this time in the conversation, we arrived seemed confused, by having our visit at such an and every thing we saw appeared neat and comdower of and in any Lands, tenements, or heredi-fortable. When all was quiet, we named to her taments which their husbands may be about to the complaints of her husband, and wished her depart with 5 Be it therefore enacted by the King's to be so kind as to tell us the cause. She began, and gave us a short history of themselves, and consent of the Legislative Council and Assem- and stated that if it had not been for Rox their bly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted circumstances would have been very different. and assembled by virtue of and under the authori- She observed, when they were stationed, in New ty of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great York, that her husband attended the mariner's Britain, entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts meeting quite regularly, and that the preaching Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An act for making his attention. That he then used to come home attend immediately to calls in his profession. These the Province of Quebec, in North America,' and the Province of Quebec, in North America,' and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for any person or per
no read the bible to her; and that she took great they may wish of the same, without further comfort with him. But since then she remarked, he had taken to drinking again, and now that he gives gratis. His Vegetable Dentifrice will be was as bad, or even worse, than ever. She further they may wish of the same, without further charge. It is advice on the management of Childrens' Teeth he gives gratis. His Vegetable Dentifrice will be was as bad, or even worse, than ever. She further they may wish of the same, without further charge. The day repairs they may wish of the same, without further charge. It is advice on the management of Childrens' Teeth he gives gratis. His Vegetable Dentifrice will be was as bad, or even worse, than ever. She further they may wish of the same, without further charge. It is advice on the management of Childrens' Teeth he gives gratis. His Vegetable Dentifrice will be was as bad, or even worse, than ever. She further they may wish of the same, without further charge. It is advice on the management of Childrens' Teeth he gives gratis. His vegetable Dentifrice will be was as bad, or even worse, than ever. She further they may wish of the same, without further charge. It is advice on the management of Childrens' Teeth he gives gratis. His vegetable Dentifrice will be was as bad, or even worse, than ever. She further charge. The same and the block of the same, without further charge. The same and the sam it shall and may be lawful for any person or per-sons, resident within this Province, entitled to afraid he would destroy both her and the little Dower of and in any lands, tenements, or herediboy; for he appeared quite out of his head. We tamen's, to appear before any two of His Majes- inquired if she had seen or heard any thing unuty's Justices of the Peace, of the District wherein sual? And she said, there was nothing;—that it such person or persons may be resident, and ac- was altogether his imagination;—and that rum knowledge her consent to be barred of her right was the whole cause! The secret of the whole of Dower, of, in and to any Lands, Tenements or matter was, the man was a subject of delirium tre-

and C. D. of the District of --- in the Province that it was the natural effect of ardent spirits; of Upper Canada, Esquires, two of his Majesty's and if he would not desist, he would soon de-Justices of the Peace, in and for the said District, stroy his body, his family and his soul. We which they will dispose of on as advantageous terms a do certify that E. F. wife of G. F. personally applied and property of the personally applied of the personally applied to the personal property of the personal property Justices of the Peace, in and for the said-position, stroy his body, his labely and his week thought do certify that E. F. wife of G. F. personally applied gave his wife such advice as we thought rice. peared before us, and being duly examined by necessary, and then proposed having prayers. peared before us, and being duly examined by us, touching her consent to be barred of her right of dower, of, and in the Lands in the within deed mentioned, it did appear to us that the said E. F. did give her consent thereto freely and voluntarity without coercion on the part of her voluntarity without coercion on the part of her voluntarity without coercion. Dated husband or any other person whomsoever. Dated and wept much. We still urged his case at — A. B. C. D. J. P., which certificate shall before the throne, and hope it was not in vaire; article in the Isommongent Line that the country requires, for we no sooner rose from our knees, than he had been made and certified under the provisions bolted for the closet, seized the bottle, then made for the door, and with violence dashed the poison on the pavements. He returned, fell upon his knees, in an apparent agony of soul, and promised his God, and us, that he never II. And be it further enacted by the authority would touch another drop, unless given him by offersaid. That the said Justices shall be entitled to receive the sum of two Shillings and Six Pence t was done.

This was no spectral illusion; -here were spirits, for we saw them plainly pass out thro' the door into the street; and they certainly went the door into the street; and they certainly went ported their stock of goods expressly for this market, and with great speed. But they were ardent spirits; of a description decidedly superior to goods which have yes, truly; but these need laying as much as generally reached this quarter, they flatter themselves yes, truly; but these need laying as much as any spirits that afflict our fellow men. These cvil spirits can be laid, and we hope ministers and people will not abate their zeal in the to sell their goods at lower rates than can be afforded by Temperance cause until the whole will be laid as low as the contents of the sailor's bottle.

Perhaps it would give additional interest to what we have written on this subject, were we to inform our readers that the gentleman who accompanied us, was formerly the conductor of proofs, and judicious advice, contributed much to the success of our visit.

#### From the Colonial Patriot. THE PRESS.

When I contemplate the advantages to mantroublesome that he had no sleep for the whole kind which have arisen from the invention of the of three nights past, and he wished us to come art of printing, what an immense catalogue rushes to my mind.

Eminent writers (through the Press) receive that there would be no use in doubting a word he volumes of eulogisms, while the name of FAUST, should say on the subject; therefore we pro- the inventor of the art of printing, and who may with propriety be termed the benefactor of the time? "O yes!" said he, "there was one in the world, is seldom or never mentioned. From what source have they acquired their eminence? or of door." We asked if she spoke to him? "Yes; what benefit would their eminence have been, steady customers for the last twelve years, (at his late be superior to the best Scotch Ploughs or any other dedoor." We asked it she spoke to him? Les; what benefit would their continue to had not the art of printing been invented? Our store in Market square) that he has now removed his Es scription known in this or any other country.

deceased, has been granted to the subscribers, notice is she said the 'minister is at home." But, do they had not the art of printing been invented? Our tablishment to No. 116 north side of King-street, in a large All those wanting work done at this Foundry, either bereby given to all persons indebted to the said Richard talk and make any other noises at night? "They list of eminent writers would be small-their ladon't make much noise, but they keep such a bours would benefit but a few, and consequently street) where he is now receiving and opening a large and and experienced workmen.

AMOS NORTON, Agent. winspering and numming about my ears, that there would be limited—the poor would be totally desting well assorted stock of Hardware. Barr from and Casting is no sleeping for them; and that it was no longer tule of knowledge; save what they gleaned from Stoves, &c., all of which will be sold at very low prices.—
ago, than last night, that, one struck him on his the Book of Nature — whet him a Casting Stoves, &c., all of which will be sold at very low prices.—
The husiness in future will be available for the Book of Nature — whet him a Casting Stoves, &c., all of which will be available for the Book of Nature — whet him a Casting Stoves, &c., all of which will be available for the Book of Nature — whet him a Casting Stoves, &c., all of which will be available for the Book of Nature — whet him a Casting Stoves, &c., all of which will be sold at very low prices. ago than last night, that, one struck him on his the Book of Nature :- what kind of Representafeet three times, quite hard." He further said, tives or of laws would we have? how could we "They were continually jumping on his bed, and have any knowledge of what was going on in dif. 1 York, Jan. 1, 1833. 

pulling the clothes; and that they disturbed him ferent parts of this world, even in the neighbour. We asked if they said any thing in par- ing Colonies, or in the different sections of our ticular to him? To which he replied, that "They own happy Province-were it not for the invensaid nothing special; but that they were con- tion of the art of printing? Had it not been for far-famed one at Trafalgar, where Nelson fell. glance at the Reporter in his lobby has the same My trouble is, I can't sleep for them." We in-quired his name, which he gave;—Where he was him. And where there are good Representatives, ly? He roplied, that "he had a wife, and a little boast of their independence, but by what means was it obtained? Simply, by THE PRESS. Final-Having drawn him out in a conversation too ly, What is it procures good Government-produces good morals-amuses the gay-instructs with sufficient confidence in our ability to help its instrumentality! The tongue is inadequate to tion of the art of, printing. .....

Your very humble servant,

#### CLERGY RESERVES.

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS' OFFICE York, 1st February, 1832. BROPOSALS for the purchase of Clergy Reserves 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 Instructions to decline for the present receiving any more to prevent disappointment he requests it may be distinctly understood that applications recoived after this date can

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

#### MOTICE.

fin, & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The nn, & Co., is this jay discovered in the continued as usual, at Smithville, by Smith her the object of our visit was purely to see if we could be the means of doing good. The house and every thing we saw appeared neat and comclves responsible for the payment.

All persons who are indebted to the firm, either by notes

r book accounts, are requested to come forward and set.

le the same immediately.
Signed at Smithville, 19th January, 1833. SMITH GRIFFIN,

HENRY GRIFFIN

#### DR. E. A. BIGELOW, " DENTIST.

#### WHOLESALE HARDWARE establishment. YORK.

MERCHANTS AND PUBLIC OF UPPER CANADA. that they have during the past Summer purchased with cash in the markets of Wolverhampton, Birmingham and Sheffield, and hold now on hand at their Warehouse in King Street, a very superior and exceedingly extensive

HARDWARE SHELF AND HEAVY GOODS,

and they flatter themselves that upon examination Pur chasers will not only find their Stack Well Selected, bu offered for sale at Very Reduced Prices.

RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co. York, October 20, 1832. 154 tf.

## MURRAY NEWBIGGING & CO.

offer at Wholesule and Retail an extensive and unequalled assortment of articles in

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

comprising every thing new and fashionable. Having im that their articles will give great satisfaction. They would intimate that their advantages from connections in Trade and the extent of their transactions, enable them any similar establishment.

Opposite the market place. York, June 1832. .337:t£

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

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

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

THE Subscriber having now nearly completed his WINTER SUPPLY of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, begs leave to call the attention of the Fublic to it, as he is convinced, for cheapness and quality it is not surpassed, if equaled, by any assortment in York; the liberal encouragement which he has already received, ena bling him, with still greater confidence, to continue the system on which he has heretofore acted, namely, "a

small profit and a quick return." S. E. TAYLOR. York, Dec. 1, 1832: 160-tf.

## REMOVAL.

MINIE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public in Li general, and his friends who have continued to be his brick holding, (the only one between the Gaol and Youge Cast or Wrought, may depend on having it done by steady The business in future will be carried on under the firm of

PETER PATERSON. 

#### NEW WHOLESALE

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

#### and the set GOODS,

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

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

He thinks it unnecessary to attempt to enumerate any of the articles of which his Stock consists, suffice it to say, that on inspection he thinks it will be found as complete as that of any House in either Province. GEORGE MONRO.

York, 6th June, 1832.

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

UST ARRIVED, and will be sold on the lowest terms for Case by KING BARTON, en excellent assortment of Cloths, Blankets, Flannels Cottons, Calicoes, ready made Clothes, best South Sea Seal Gloves, very best Seal Caps, and common Caps in great variety, Hats, Bonnets, and Mits of different kinds, Groceries and Glass, and a great variety of Goods too nu nerous to mention.—K. Barton thankful to his friends and the public, for past favours, solicits a continuation of the same, and is satisfied his present selection, and his prices will be fully satisfactory to a shall call and examine for themselves.

York, 27th Nov. 1832.

#### CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

WILLIAM LAWSON, Merchant Tailor, &c. invites the attention of his friends and the public, (whose liberal patronage he has hitherto received) to his extensive selection of Fall Goods, which is now complet. ed, and consists of a large assortment of West of England and Yorkshire Cloths, Cassimers, Forest Cloths, Peter Shams, Flushings, Löndon; Manchester; Glasgew, Not-tingham, and Leicester Goods; Fur Caps, imported Staff Hats, Ladies' Cloaks, Boaver, Leghorn, Velvet, Chip and Straw Bonnetts. Also, a choice stock of Gentlemen's Ready-Mado Clothing, suitable for the season; made up in the best manner in his own shop. Any orders to measure executed with disputch and in the handsomest style of workmanship and fashion: a Fine Dress Coat finished for £2. 10s, corrency, and every other article according to quality, equally low.

W. L. Peels confident that for variety, quality, and cheapness, his Stock will not be surpassed by any similar stablishment in Upper Canada.

South side of King street, No. 153.
156-tf York, U. C. Nov. 6th, 1832.

### NEW HAT STORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TARED STOCKING respectfully begs leave to inform the inhabitants of York and vicinity, that he has opened a Hat Establishment in King-Street, No. 125, directly opposite the Court House, where he will keep constantly on hand a general and select assortment of. Gentlemen's Beaver and Roram Hats;

Children's Plain and Fancy

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

Also, A choice assortment of Gentlemen's Caps and Gloves, Ladies' Muss and Tippetts, &c. \* Country Dealers can be furnished with Hats and Caps at a very lew rote, and on the most advantageous

CASH paid for all kinds of Hatting and Ship ing Furs.
York, October 15th, 1832.

#### PHŒNIX. FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY

OU, STOR SEASON OF LONDON, MAIN WAIM'S CELEBRATED PANAGEA, for the cure of King's Evil or Scrofala, for sale by R. H. OATES Insure all kinds of Property, against Loss or Damage by Fire, upon the most reasonable terms. GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co.

Montreal, August, 1832.

N. B. Applications for York, and its vicinity, to be made to MURRAY, NEWBIGGING & Co.

York, August, 1832 142 tf

SANDAVER & OVEREND,

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

signers, and Glass Stainers.

ESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that they have commenced the ahove husiness, at No. 52 Lot street, west of Osgood Hall, and hope by their unremitting attention to business, the superior derability of their plain, and elegant simplicity of their decorative painting, to merit a share of their pa tronage and support.
N. B.—Transparent Blinds painted.

York, Dec. 17, 1832.

LOOKING GLASSES, PRINTS &c. &c.

mencement in business, and hopes by unremitting atten tion to business and a sincere desire please, to merit a continuance of their generous support.

Ife has constantly on hand Mahogany and Gilt frame

Looking Glasses of various descriptions and sizes. A choice assortment of Drossing Glasses, Looking Glass plates, Glass for pictures, Clock faces, prints, &c. &c. York, Nov. 5th, 1831

#### UNION FURNACE: SIGN OF THE GILT PLOUGH,

OPPOSITE MR. T. ELLIOT'S INN, YONGE-STREET, The same of MOBB's and the

HE Subscriber informs the Public, that at the earliest opening of the spring navigation, there will be erected in the Union Furnace a powerful Steam Engine, and that the Furnace will be so enlarged as to be able to make Castings of any Size up to two Tons weight. The Sub scriber is constantly manufacturing

MILL IRONS AND MACHINERY CASTINGS of superior workmanship, and all such Castings in general as are made in common Copola Furnaces; also has on hand a variety of Plough Patterns both RIGHT and LEFT nanda variety of though the action soon from and the hander amongst which is one lately invented by himself, of a medium shape between the common and Scotch Ploughs, and acknowledged by those who have tried it to

York, February, 1832. . There will be on hand, the ensuing season, an Ex

tensive Assortment of STOVES & HOLLOW.WARE both Wholesale and Retail. 118 tf.

## WILLIAM WARE

S now receiving in addition to his present

100 CRATES AND HHDS.,

Comprising a most select and extensive assortment of CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN WARE. 161-tf.: Acces to the State York, Dec 12th, 1832.

FRESH FRUIT, CHAMPAGNE, &c "HE Subscriber is now receiving 300 Boxes,
Hatfs and Quarters fresh bunch Muscatelle Raisins.
15 Jars Grapes. 40 baskets Champagne, of the celebrated
"Anchor," "Jolly," and other brands. 20 Cases La.
Fitte and St. Julien Claret, "Curacoa" and Muraschino in
pints—a favorite foreign Cordial. Fresh Pickles and Sau ces. Anchovies in kegs. Spiced Salmon in kitts, with a general and extensive stock of fine Wines and choice Gro

WM. WARE. York, Dec. 12, 1832. 

OYSTERS, HAVANA CIGARS. &c.

Bbls. Oysters now landing in prime order. 30,000 real Spanish Cigars. 1,000 gallons pure winter strained and Olive Oil; for sale by

WM. WARE.

York, Doc. 12, 1832.

HE SADDLE AND HARNESS Making husiness is now carried on by the subscriber at No. North side of King street; where he has on hand a guod stock of the above articles, ready made, and will make to order any thing in his line that may be called for. He will sell on as reasonable terms as any others, and solicits a share of public patronage. . He has also on hand a quantity of good

SOLE LEATHER.

which he offers for sale at 1s. 3d. per pound. J. EASTON. York, Jan. 23d 1833, 14 a 2 34 4 4 5

· ONOTICE.

II HAVE sold to Mr. John Armstrong my Axe Factory II in this place, and renommend Mr. Armstrong to the public as capable of making as good Axes as myself. HARVEY SHEPARD.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

EGS Respectfully to intinate to Town and Country Morchants and the public generally that he has commenced the above histories and will have constantly n hand Warranted Broad and Narrow Axes, Hoes, Adzes and other Edge Took Wholesale and retail at his Factory

CHEAP WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE

York, 15th Jan. 1833.

FOR ALL KINDS OF Dyestuffs, Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. , . . .

E. LESSLIE & SONS. P. S.—Ten Barrels Superior Dutch Crop Madder—a Lot of Spanish Indigo, and a few barrels of English Lamp Black in papers may be had at a small advance above cost.

E. L. & SONS. York, Jan. 29th, 1833.

Mir. S. Wood. Surgeon Dentist. AT THE ONTARIO HOUSE. York, Dec. 1832.

### PROCLAMATION. .

R. SIFTON, Hygeist from the British Coltreat, legs leave to acquaint the inhabitants of York, the he has appointed Mrs. H. Taylor, of 191 King street, Sole Agent for the sole of Morison's Vegetable Universal Medi. ries, where alone the Medicine can be obtained genuine.
Prices.—In boxes at 1s. Cd.—3s. 9d.—6s. Cd., and fat nily packages (containing three Cs. 6d. boxes) at 15s. and he Aperient Powders at 1s. 6d. N. B .- The Morisoniana or Family Adviser, is sold at

15s. Apply at S. E. Taylor's, 181 King street. 23rd Jan. 1833.

R. H. OATES,

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

30 DOZ. POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED for Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, &c.

R. H. OATES.

ENUINE STOUGHTON BITTERS, prepared, and for Sale by R. H. OATES, R. H. OATES, 161-if.

William Moore, as an Apothecary and Druggist, and lately conducted by Hamilton and Hunt, will n ture be continued under the firm of Charles Hunt & Cos who have made arrangements for greatly extending the same, and they are now prepared to receive orders from Medical Gentlemen and all who require articles in their

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

cured in Unner Canada. N. B .- All persons indebted to the late firm of Hamil, ton and Hunt, are requested to make payment to the sub-scribers, and those to whom the late firm is indebted to

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

## T - SCHOOL BOOKS, &c. 11

Ring 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 commencement in business, and hones by margaritties attended.

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

N.B. Country Merchants and Schools furnished with Books, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Papper. RAGS taken in payment.

EASTWOOD & SKINNER.

York Paper Mill, Nov. 16, 1832.

Clarke's Commentary; Watson's Theological Institutes: (a most valuable work) Watson's Life of Wesley Life of Bramwell ;-- Hymn Books of different sizes ; Jo. sephus; Watts on the mind; Clarke's Ancient Israelites; Wesley's Sermons; Clarke's Sermons, &c. &c. &c. . NOTICE.

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

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

HEREAS Administration of the Goods Chattels, and credits of RICHARD DARKER Darker, at the time of his death, to pay their respective dobts to the undersigned DAVID LACKIE and LEONARD WILL cox; and to all persons to whom the said Richard Darker was indebted, to send in their accounts to the said David

Lackie or Loonard Willcox without delay.

DAVID LACKID,

LEONARD WILLC LEONARD WILLCOX. York, October 1st, 1831. (4) - 198.00 M. (151.15)