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From the London Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.

ON THE LAST JUDGMENT.

Partly from the French.

That the Christian world is immeasurably advanced above even the higher philosophers of heathenism, in the knowledge of a future state, is an indisputable fact. We ought not to forget the true reason of this,—we have “the oracles of God.” So far do they unveil the secrets of eternity, as to prove to us that the care of the soul is that supreme duty to which all other considerations are to be subordinated. In all ages, they who have been the people of God in truth, have governed their conduct in time, by referring to final consequences in eternity; nor can any thing effectually restrain men from sin, if unsupported by the habitual belief of a future and retributive state. Moses alike disregarded the pleasures of sin, the wrath of Pharaoh, the reproach of Christ, the afflictions of the people of God, by having respect unto the recompence of reward. According to St. Peter, the Christian character is to be described from this very circumstance. The phrase in which he does it is almost pictorial,—“Looking for, and hastening to, the coming of God.” Whether we ourselves preserve, whether we can even endeavour to preserve, this solemn and uniform reference to eternity, let our conscience testify. In no other way can we escape, if this be overlooked, from the guilty anxieties of worldly care, and from the not less guilty desires and affections of worldly love.

If we were to accustom ourselves frequently and devotionally to meditate on the last judgment under any of the three principal aspects in which it is presented to us by the Scripture, the profit would be larger (it may be added, the delight too) than without actual experience we may sometimes anticipate.

Sometimes we may, with very great advantage, endeavour to correct the worldly tendency of our heart, by considering those awful circumstances which shall introduce the general judgment; circumstances which shall fill all nature, and fix the sign of the Son of Man on the earth as well as in the heaven. The dead shall be raised, and the universe reduced to ashes. The throne of the Judge shall descend from heaven, and the angels of God summon and gather all men to the high and holy tribunal. The Judge himself, full of indignation, makes the day of judgment “the great day of wrath,” “the day of perdition of ungodly men,” on whom he shall now “take vengeance.” Are these “the true sayings of God?” Then we cannot be sufficiently thankful that, though for our sins he is justly displeased, he is willing to have mercy upon us, and blot them out for ever. Let us see to it that we prepare for the throne of judgment, by not neglecting the throne of grace.

Next, let the judgment itself be seriously considered. The Judge is that Lord Jesus Christ, who came once to visit us in great humility, but now appears in power and great glory. As the Saviour, he shall then reproach the unhappy reprobates with the mercies they rejected, the favours they abused, the grace they resisted. As Judge, he shall both discover their sin, and pronounce the awful sentence of the law. As the omnipotent Sovereign, he shall execute the sentence which his holy law had previously threatened, but of which they had been obstinately regardless. O how necessary it is that we be anxiously careful to improve the present mercies of the day of salvation! we shall not then be reproached for their neglect and perversion. If we live pardoned, blotted out sin shall not be brought in judgment against us. By accepting his mercy, and obeying his laws, we shall make the Judge our friend; and in his favour we shall find more than life itself, his love and blessing shall be our eternal heritage.

Above all, let us consider the close and the results of the judgment. The books are shut. The Judge leaves his throne and remounts to heaven. His people, covered with glory, filled with bliss accompany him. The wicked, covered with shame, filled with despair, are cast down to hell. And now commences the two unalterable eternities. Which of them shall be our own? O awful alternative! O solemn condition of man!

Must I be with the damned cast out,

Or numbered with the blest?

Let us pray for wisdom and grace to direct and sustain our choice. Do we ask, Who is the happy, who the miserable, man? How clear is the evangelical reply, teaching to all who are willing to learn—the highest, the lowest, the learned, the illiterate—what is the true philosophy of human life: “Blessed are they that do his commandments, that they may have right to the tree of life, and may enter through the gates into the city!”

CLOSING SCENE AT A METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The close of the New York Conference came, after a long and arduous session. It was an hour of powerful and absorbing interest, as such hours always are. It may be taken as a specimen of the closing scene of each annual conference among us.

A little feverish, impatient agitation pervaded the conference, just before a member rose and moved, that the conference join in singing and prayer, and then receive the appointments. It was voted with deep feeling. Bishop Roberts then read the hymn commencing—

“Blessed be the dear uniting love
That will not let us part;
Our bodies may far off remove—
We still are one in heart.”

All rose up and commenced singing. The effect was inexpressible. Two hundred masculine voices, many of them excellent, animated with unutterable sensations, joined in the plain Church harmony of the tune called “Meer.” As they sang, the feeling increased; and the intonations and appropriate variations of voice obeyed with great facility and propriety the air of tune, the feelings of the heart, and the sense of the words. The effect was heightened by the intervention of a partial pause, occasioned by reading out the lines alternately, according to the custom of our Church. The moment of prayer came. All knelt—a silent pause ensued, and the prayer began. It was simple, appropriate, and powerful, and closed with the Lord’s prayer, which was repeated simultaneously and distinctly by two hundred voices. Who could doubt its power and success? The promise of the Saviour was made to two, if they agreed in prayer. How, then, will he receive the prayer of two hundred voices, speaking from one heart and one mind? We can hardly refrain from repeating over that heavenly hour—that vision so divine. All rose up at the moment of the most intense interest was come; the reading of the appointments. This was Bishop Hedding’s lot. He began.

Brethren, the New York Conference divides from this hour. We shall never all meet again. We have met often. Now we part—some to the Troy Conference; and some to the New York Conference. It brings to my mind the scenes of my early days in the ministry. In 1801 I was admitted on trial into the travelling connection, in the old John-st. church in this city. In 1803 the conference sat at Ash Grove, in a private house, and a single room held us all. Since then the Canada, Genesee, Oneida, half the New England and nearly all the Vermont and New Hampshire conferences have been successively set off, and behold we have to divide again—the place in which we dwell is so small to contain us. [There was a general burst of the most grateful feeling at this part of the address, at the recollection of the goodness of God to us a people. The bishop proceeded.]

The cause of the prosperity of this great work is, 1. The purity of our doctrine. 2. Our plain and practical manner of preaching, free from metaphysical and unnecessary speculation; which tends to keep us in the unity of the faith. 3.—Our itinerant system. [Here we are forcibly reminded of the remark of an honorable senator of the United States from the north, made to one of the members of the Virginia conference, as he returned through Washington city from General Conference. It was the same sentiment, and very nearly in the same language; and was occasioned by the spread of Methodism, and their unanimity in doctrine, becoming the topics of conversation. The bishop proceeded.]

He said, My experience many years ago is applicable to you (addressing the conference).—Mr. Asbury sent me away to New England.—Methodism was not known there then. Opposition was universal and powerful, and a thousand difficulties presented me on every side. For ten years I urged Mr. Asbury to let me return to the New York conference; but he constantly answered, It is best to stay here. I stayed, and found it best. [Hear each heart seemed to anticipate the application of this part of his experience, and all acquiesced, by some sign or other, in the sentiment, which is the foundation of itinerancy, viz: *where our appointments are, there we will go.* We looked around upon the indescribable moral sublimity of the scene. Two hundred men, of every age and weighty and tender interests—parents, sisters, children, and wives—all interested in the appointment. Still we will go. Our eyes lit upon one member whose tears were yet on his face for the loss of his children, one of which died since he left home. It was enough, and we exclaimed involuntarily, Will not our people and friends hold up the hands of such men of God as these? Will they let them, or their families want the comforts or conveniences in life? Will they not share with them liberally of their substance, which they are permitted to acquire by trade and business, while these men and their families are thrust out into the vineyard of the Lord? Dear, highly favored, and faithfully served brethren, in all our conferences, and friends, think of the amount of your obligation to these men, and we are sure you will never let them want all they ask—a comfortable support for themselves and families.

The scene closed by reading the appointments about three o’clock on Tuesday the 19th inst., and lo! the messengers of life have hastened from the city to their different charges. May Heaven grant them good speed!—Chr. Adv. & Jour.

POWER OF THE BIBLE EXEMPLIFIED.

The following interesting narrative has been forwarded for publication by the clergyman who attended the subject of it in her last days. Our readers may rely with confidence on the truth of its statements.—(Epis. Rec.)

On the 8th day of Nov. 1831, died Madame M.—, a French lady, in the 70th year of her age. She was a woman of strong understanding, varied intelligence, and dauntless resolution.—Her personal intrepidity saved the life of her husband in the general massacre, of the whites, at St. Domingo. She had encountered various vicissitudes of fortune; & spent the last years of her life in a little village of New England. For more than half a century she lived a strict Papist; treading the continual round of prayers, fastings, confessions, penances, absolutions, masses, sacraments, and outward observances, prescribed by the Roman Church. All these ceremonials however, failed to give her peace in believing, and joy in the Holy Ghost. Whenever she was sick, the dread of death alarmed and agitated her spirit; nor did she derive comfort from doubling the quantity of external duty prescribed by her priest. Latterly, she was struck by the contrast to herself exhibited in the conduct of a female domestic, a member of the Methodist Church. This woman was humble and conscientious in the discharge of her humble duties; and was evidently contented, cheerful, and happy. The religion of this servant said Madame M.—, makes her happy; but I have no comfort in mine; although its observances consume so large a portion of my life. At this time however she did not inquire into the nature of that religion which imparted peace to her domestic; but began to study Voltaire, and other infidel writers, in order to brighten her intellect by the illuminations of philosophy, falsely so called. She was now more miserable than ever; testifying in her own experience that a corrupt religion is better than no religion. After suffering for some time the horrors of infidelity, a friend lent her a French Bible, which she perused earnestly, incessantly. By the blessing of God upon his own word, she soon discovered the strait and narrow path of truth, lying between the heartlessness of unbelief, on the one hand, and the mockery of an idolatrous superstition on the other. She procured a French Bible for herself; and made its contents her constant study. For several successive days, she shut herself up alone in her room; reading her bible, and praying to God for light. During this time, she requested not to be interrupted, not even by her husband; from whom she always received the most marked affectionate attention. At the end of this struggle, she sent for her husband, and told him, that she had been supplanting her Maker to pardon her sins for Christ’s sake; which she humbly hoped he had now done. From this moment the sting of death was drawn; and she who had always before so much dreaded its approach, conversed calmly about her own probable dissolution; and pressed upon her husband the necessity of instantly seeking an interest in the Saviour. She now desired to receive the sacrament; her husband proposed to send for a Roman Catholic priest, to minister to her a mass, as had been done in numberless prior instances. She answered, no; the Saviour commands, in his word, that we eat bread, and drink wine, in remembrance of his dying love; and who is the pope? what is any man? that he should dare to substitute a wafer, and call it the very body and blood of Christ, for the bread and wine appointed, by God himself? She desired that a Protestant Episcopal clergyman might visit her, which was done; and the clergyman finding that the Spirit of God had, indeed, led her to the only way, the truth, and the life, agreed to administer the sacrament to her. Some of the best established, most experimental Christians in his Church, partook of this holy ordinance with her, in her sick and dying chamber. It was a solemn, touching season; she exhibited all the faith, fervor, devotion, tenderness and love, of a recent convert, just emancipated from nature’s darkness into God’s marvellous light. She was disabled by sickness from attending public worship; she never was within the walls of a Protestant Church; but, when, on the Sabbath, she saw people passing her window on their way to the sanctuary, she would weep profusely that she was prevented from going up together with them into the house of God.

When the Protestant clergyman visited Madame M.—, he found her suffering in the extremity of bodily distress; but she made no complaint, scarcely alluded to the severity of her disease.—Her conversation was directed to her spiritual state. Her chief anxiety, however, was, that her husband might likewise be brought to a saving knowledge of the truth. I pray for him, said she; and when I am gone, do not you give him up; but talk to him, and pray with him as you do with me, on the necessity of a change of heart, a personal interest in Christ by faith; and a life of holiness, in thought, word, and deed. She herself, up to the hour of her death, very faithfully pressed upon her husband the necessity of transferring the supreme affections of his soul from himself and the world, to the service and the glory of God the Father, Son, and Spirit. She urged upon him the prayerful study of the Bible; saying, that if she had been acquainted with the word of God, twenty years since as she now was, she would twenty years since have been a Protestant. She declared, with emphasis, that the Bible had too much light for the Roman Catholics; whose inquisition and bloody persecutions were in direct opposition to the word of God.

The doctrine laid down in the following article, from the Vermont Chronicle, is excellent:

WHAT CHURCH SHALL I JOIN?

It is strange what motives are allowed to have influence in deciding this question; and still more the kindred question, among those who do not regard themselves as pious—what church shall I support? These are questions on which nothing but a sacred regard for TRUTH can be allowed to have influence in an honorable mind, without a departure of that mind, in that instance, from the law of its own honorableness; nor in a pious mind, without a departure from the law of its own piety. And yet one attaches himself to a certain church, as a member, or a supporter, or an attendant, because fashionable people belong to it; another, because fashionable people do not belong to it; another, because his rivals in business go a different way; another, to be like his associates; and another, to be different from them. Some choose their place of worship, because they like

the house, its location, or its music. Some, because they are pleased with the Minister—not that they think his instructions any more likely to save the soul than another man’s, but merely because they “take a fancy to him.” Some attend on one church, because some member of another has offended them; and others, because they can go there cheaper, without being thought niggardly. Some are determined in their choice by party politics, or town politics, or even the state of parties in a school district. Of those who decide on such grounds, some decide contrary to their belief; but much the greater part have no belief, till they insensibly adopt, or rather form a habit of acquiescing in that of those with whom they go.

Now, all such persons, whatever their characters may be in the main, are in this thing arrant traitors to the truth. They are, whether they ever thought of it or not, guilty of dishonesty. They act out a lie every Sabbath, in their worship of the God of truth. The lie mingles with their worship they offer Him, and is a part of it. They act as if they believed that God requires them to be there rather than at any other place; while they do not believe it. They virtually and visibly profess this belief, which they do not hold in every act of worship they perform; and this, in a pious mind, is a departure from the law of its own piety; and in an honorable mind, a departure from the law of its own honorableness.

Some of the excuses for such a course appear very plausible to a mind that never thought in earnest on the subject. For instance,—“These several denominations all agree to the most important truths. If one lives up to the doctrines of either, he will go to heaven when he dies.” The points on which they differ, of course, must be unimportant; & there can be no great harm in disregarding them. Those who love and serve the same Lord, ought not to quarrel about unimportant matters, but should leave every one at liberty to choose for himself.” True, they should not quarrel about matters, important or unimportant, and they should willingly let every one choose for himself. But hast thou not learned, O man, that a departure, in the veriest trifle, from what thou believest to be TRUTH, is not an unimportant matter to thee? Knowest thou not that it is the sacrifice of thine integrity? that, by such a step, it is made impossible that thy character should be all of a piece, except by becoming altogether false? If thou callest thyself a child of God, can thy religion be what it should be, while a lie is called unimportant, and is acted out in the public consecration of thyself to his service, and is repeated in every successive act of worship? Or if thou make no such pretensions, knowest thou not that calling truth unimportant, is that in which lying begins; and that while such a thought is allowed a place in thy mind, thou art thereby rendered unable to see any clear and well defined stopping place? Thy lie may be very unimportant to me, and to the world; but it cannot be unimportant to thine own soul.

We have two things to say, in conclusion, which it would be needless to say, were misapprehension and misrepresentation impossible.

1. We do not believe that this fault is general among professors of religion, but only that there are some instances of it. Such sins ought to be pointed out before they become general.

2. There are cases, where it is a man’s duty to support a Church, which he regards as holding some error. It may be the only way in which he can secure for himself and his family the preaching of important truth; and he may do it in such a way as not to be misunderstood.

At the meeting of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY, after addresses from the Bishop of CHESTER, (J. B. Sumner,) and the Rev. J. CLAYTON, A. M. Dr. WILSON, the recently appointed Bishop of CALCUTTA, offered the following resolution.

“That upon a review of the proceedings of this Institution, in connexion with those of kindred societies in the four quarters of the world, during the past year, this Meeting would again devoutly acknowledge the gracious hand of Almighty God, as manifested in the blessings which had attended it, and commend to his merciful direction and favour their future labours.” He conceived it to be almost impossible there should be a voice dissenting from the language of gratitude and piety which that Resolution employed; assuredly the slightest review of the proceedings of the Society in connexion with other institutions, should lead them to acknowledge, as Ezra expressed it, that “the good hand of God was upon them.” He was far from thinking that the painful events that had occurred during the past year might not be amongst their best blessings, by leading them to avoid in future the beginnings of strife, which were like the letting out of water (cheers,) and leading them to acknowledge, as the Report had wisely done, the share they had in occasioning, fermenting, and continuing the evils which had existed, and to look forward to the future blessing of Almighty God with greater simplicity, remembering that it was he who made men to be of one mind in a house—that God was the centre from whom the prominent principles of unity emanated. It was not any principle in itself, however pure—it was not any object, however magnificent—it was not any design however important, that could keep together in one Society, or in one house, the feeble and mistaken judgment, the prejudices and passions of men. But beside that, the blessing of God, the indescribable and imperceptible influence of the grace and mercy of the Holy Spirit, which in its effects and results was like the dew resting upon the face of nature, demonstrated from what source all their blessings sprung. There was one peril which might be supposed to impress itself upon his own mind, in the prospect of the overwhelming and far too extensive field of labour, for which the very next month he hoped to embark. It was pleasing to him to reflect on what this Society had done in India, by familiarizing the native tongues of that vast continent.

The translators of the Sacred Scriptures had rendered them into most of the known, and into some of the unwritten languages of India.—It seemed to him, that in that labour of love, which had thus far advanced, there were the seeds of future happiness, the beginnings of the more general diffusion of Christianity, and the conversion of the nations to God. Out of one hundred and fifty three languages and dialects spoken in the East, there were one hundred and four into which the Bible had never been translated before the existence of this Society. In that circumstance he saw the seeds of the conversion of unborn myriads. As God was pleased to fructify the natural seed cast into the ground, so he believed by the operation of the Divine Spirit, a process of moral vegetation would be carried on in India, of which mere philosophy could find no traces.—The translations of Henry Martyn, which were sealed with his death—the translations of Archdeacon Robinson, of Madras, were the seeds of the future harvest, the source of hope and encouragement, and joy to the Christian mind.—It was impossible for him to hear without a sensible emotion the statements that were made concerning the 600 English Bibles and Testaments which had been sent to Calcutta.—If he lived and were permitted to enter that city—if by God’s great mercy his health and life were sustained and preserved, he trusted there would be a new link of love, and interest, and Christian supplication and intercession, between London, and the British and Foreign Bible Society, which was one of its brightest ornaments, and the city of Calcutta. He prayed that God might be pleased to render Calcutta a city of Christians. (Hear, hear.) He prayed that the time might come when the languid Hindoo and the fierce Mahomedan might unite in the adoration of the crucified Saviour, (hear, hear;) when, by the labours of this Society, and the co-operation of different missionary institutions, and the ancient and valuable Society for the propagation of the Gospel, to whom they owed, be it remembered, the name and memory of Swartz and Coloph, a great and mighty change in the present position of affairs would be accomplished. It would be his bounden duty to devote the best attention which he was capable of giving to the interests of the Protestant Episcopal Church in India, and he therefore trusted that this Society would not expect too much from him, but any assistance which he could render it, he would cheerfully do it. He felt too that it would, considering the demise of his former predecessors, be his duty to adopt every precaution for preserving his health, and not expose himself to unnecessary hazard. Besides the comfort and hope inspired by the consideration, that the translation of the Scriptures into the languages of the East was the seed of things with regard to the conversion of future generations, there was, if he mistook not, something of creative power which God attached to his own inspired Word, which not only acted as the seed of things, which might be true to a certain extent of all kinds of knowledge, but which carried with it a greater promise still. As when God spoke at the first creation all nature started into order from the chaos of its original condition, and the creative hand sustained and carried on all the processes of this lower world; so, if he mistook not, God carried on what old divines were accustomed to call the second creation. It was in the hope of that creative power going along with the Bible, especially when the Christian missionary was at hand (as was the case with regard to Philip and the eunuch) to interpret the Sacred Word; it was in the hope that when the Sacraments were administered a blessing would rest upon them, that the sober prospects of a sincere Christian minister reposed.—The instrumentality to which he had adverted might make Asia a second time the source of light and grace to a large portion of mankind. Whence did Christianity arise? In Asia. Whence did the Saviour’s footsteps go forth? In Asia.—Whence did the Apostles of the Redeemer go forth to proclaim the death and resurrection of the Lord of glory? From Asia. From that centre-spot which God had given to England’s sceptre, and England’s Bible, and England’s Christianity, he trusted it was not impossible that the means of grace and instruction might again beam forth upon the world. He would conclude by committing himself to the prayers and affectionate forbearance, and favourable interpretation of his conduct, of that large assembly; and amid the cares of his more immediate duty, and his correspondence with the great Church Society, it would be his delight to render, upon the ground of their common Christianity, all the conscientious aid, all the advice, all the counsel, all that share of direction and assistance which God enabled him to impart, to this Institution. He prayed that God their Saviour and Redeemer might be with his beloved country, with his beloved Monarch and King, with the Church to which, from the bottom of his heart, he need not say he was attached; with all Christians, of every name, who called upon the Lord Jesus.—(Cheers.)—He prayed that whenever their time severally might come to render up their account, they might each of them hear the gracious plaudit, “Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.” (Loud Applause.) [Record.]

COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION.

There is one subject on which I have already in vain endeavoured, in your columns, to fix the public attention, and on which I could wish, as with the sound of a trumpet, to speak to Christians. I mean education—primary or common school instruction. Is it not a fact that many who are engaged in the operations of evangelical benevolence, look with indifference on this matter, and as soon as it is named turn aside, because we seek, as they think, to draw their attention from spiritual to common objects? They feel it to be their appropriate work to send Missionaries, distribute Bibles, and scatter Tracts among a desti-

ute people—but common school education, as they regard it, is altogether secular, and beneath their regard. Allow me to expostulate with my fellow Christians on the infatuation which possesses their minds with regard to this subject. It will surely be granted by every pious man, that religion ought to form the character of teachers and of scholars, even in common schools, that it would be desirable to have its all important truths inculcated and exemplified there, and that the daily avocations of children, as well as adults, ought to be subordinated to its influence and acquirements. Now it is obvious that none but Christians will take any pains to mould our schools on such principles, and is it wise then to keep aloof from this great business, and thus not only continue to hazard the souls of their own children, but to disregard the effect of our systems and means of instruction on the formation of the character of the rising generation now and in all future time?—*Christian Observer.*

Religious Intelligence.

ABRIDGED REPORT OF MEETINGS. LONDON ANNIVERSARIES.

NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Fifty-second Anniversary of this Society was held on Tuesday morning, May 8, at Exeter Hall. The Marquis of Cholmondeley was called to the chair. The Report stated that the Society comprehended among the objects of its solicitude and care, the troops on shore, the East India Company's troops, and the military pensioners, on the one hand; and on the other, the seamen in His Majesty's navy, the marines, the merchant service, and the men of the coast guard and preventive service. To the army the committee had given the most anxious attention, and the result was in the highest degree satisfactory. The Commander-in-Chief, it was stated, had re-issued the order of his late royal highness the Duke of York, calling upon the commanding officers to supply their men with copies of the Holy Scriptures; but the number of requisitions had far exceeded the parliamentary grant, that considerable delay had occurred in supplying them, and the committee were now anxiously waiting for an answer to a remonstrance that had been addressed by them to the proper authorities. The total number of Bibles distributed by the Society in the army, during the past year, was stated to be 2,401, being an increase on the number of the preceding year, by 1,250. Five hundred and ten copies had been placed in various regimental schools and military hospitals, and 900 copies had been forwarded for distribution among the veterans serving in a local militia in Prince Edward's Island, British America. The barracks rooms at Greenwich and Chatham had been supplied with the Scriptures, and 100 copies had been granted for the East India Company's service at Chatham, though that number was very inadequate to the supply of that depot. The brave pensioners of the army, who were considered by their past services to have strong claims upon the country, had also received every attention from the committee; not only in London, but in various parts of the country also. The marine department of the Society's operations was stated by the report to be as extensive as it was important, and as important as it was extensive. Independently of the navy, the number of registered seamen in the merchant's service are 300,000. To five vessels in their service 1,239 Bibles and Testaments had been granted in the course of the year, and they had been received with much thankfulness by the crews. The distribution of the Society during the year was stated to be 12,432 Bibles and Testaments; making a total number distributed among soldiers and sailors since the formation of the Society in 1760 of 264,560. At every station the agents and committees had been unremitting in their labours. During the past year, four new associations had been formed, and also several new agencies; two of them at ports in the North of England. The auxiliary at Stirling had been revived by the zeal of the Secretary to the Edinburgh Society, whose salary the committee had raised by the sum of 200l. per annum. Some contributions, the committee regretted to announce, had been withdrawn during the past year, in consequence of the amended laws which had been adopted at the last anniversary. As far as could be ascertained, these secessions, however, did not exceed twelve. Lord Calthorpe also, who had been for many years a warm friend to the Society, had withdrawn his name as Vice-President. The Louth, Wisbeach, and some other auxiliaries, had dissolved their connection with the Society; but their withdrawal had been characterized by the most Christian feeling and propriety. On the other hand, a new auxiliary had been formed at Liverpool, and had been actively employed in distributing the Scriptures. Sixty new contributors had been added to the list of subscribers, and donations had been received from various sources, to the amount of 313l., including 100l. from the Edinburgh Society, and 60l. 2s. 7d. collected after a sermon preached at Fitzroy chapel by the Rev. Henry Melville. In the bequests made to the Society since the last meeting, the committee recognised the merciful hand of God, in providing for the increased demands upon its funds. Among these several items were enumerated, amounting in the aggregate to 1,420l.; but only 100 of this was included in the net receipts of the year, as no larger sum had yet been paid. The total receipts of the year, including the payment for Bibles, amounted to 2,719l. 6s.; the expenditure, including 1,944l. 4s. paid for the purchase of Bibles, amounted to the sum of 2,554l. 15s. 6d.; leaving a balance in favour of the Society of 90l. 15s. 1d. The report stated that the office of President had been vacant since the death of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, but had recently been filled up by the Marquis of Cholmondeley, who had manifested his regard for the Society by accepting the office, at the unanimous request of the committee. The Earl of Winchester had also accepted the office of Vice-President, and had contributed 100l. to the funds of the Society. The meeting was addressed by Lord Mountbarnet, Captain Harcourt, R. N., Rev. Mr. Poll, of Virginia, Mr. W. Marshall, Lord Viscount Mandeville, Captain Campbell, R. N., Lieut. Simmons, R. N., Rev. I. Davis, minister of the Episcopal Floating Church, Colonel Phipps, Lieut. Brown, and Rev. G. W. Phillips.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.—The Thirty-third Anniversary of this Society was held on Tuesday morning, at the City of London Tavern; W. B. Gurney, Esq., in the chair. The report, detailed a variety of highly interesting matter connected with the spread of the knowledge of the true God in various parts of the globe. It contained information on the most important subject, from China, Siam, Malacca, Singapore, Burmah, Calcutta, Benharapore, Chunchu, Surat, Bombay, Java, New South Wales, the Sandwich Islands, Africa, Madagascar, the West Indies, Upper and Lower Canada, Newfoundland, in France, the Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, Russia, and Malta. In noticing the general circulation, it was stated, that for the Courts, Alleys, and dark places in the metropolis, 99,750 tracts and handbills; for circulation on the appearance of the Cholera, 72,500 tracts; for Sabbath-breakers, and to counteract the efforts of Infidelity, in London, 164,000 tracts had been granted. In the hospitals, workhouses, and prisons of London, 8000 tracts had been circulated; in the villages and hamlets of the country nearly 300,000 tracts and handbills; 20,500 at different foreign places; 10,700 in parts were active efforts were made for spreading scriptural principles; 25,000 in the North of England during the prevalence of the Cholera; 43,000 among the soldiers, sailors, watermen, river-men, barge-men, and canal-men; and 8,000 to foreigners residing in this country. The new publications during the year were 169; and in the same time several new auxiliaries and associations were established. The Funds were stated to be as follows:—The sum of 1,236l. 7s. 11d. had been received from the auxiliaries, being an increase of 212l. 4s. The annual subscription amounted to

1,330l. 3s. being an increase of 143l. 6s.; the donations and life subscriptions amounted to 493l. 10s. 4d. being a decrease of 160l. 17s. 8d. The Christmas collecting cards obtained 179l. 19s. 11d. being an increase of 15l. 1s. 5d. The collecting sermons produced 24l. 10s. 7d. The sum of 360l. had been received for stereotyping approved works. The legacies amounted to 313l. 6s. 5d. The total benevolent income last year was 3,342l. 10s. 3d.; for the present year, it was 3,374l. 6s. 7d. being an increase of 31l. 16s. 4d. The gratuitous issues and money grants to foreign societies, collector's poundage, annual reports, insurance, freight, and travelling expenses, amounted to 3,668l. 13s. 8d. being 294l. 7s. 1d. beyond the sum received for those purposes from the public. The sum received for sales during the past year amounted to 21,942l. 18s. 8d.; for the present year it was 27,000l. 14s. 2d.; for the present year, they were 31,376l. 6s. 1d. being an increase of 5,315l. 11s. 11d. The publications circulated during the year, amounted to 11,714,965; being an increase of 624,706 beyond any preceding year, without including the numerous tracts published in foreign countries at the Society's expense. The total circulation of the Society, at home and abroad, in about seventy different languages, amounted to nearly 105,000,000. The Meeting was addressed by the Rev. W. Robinson, M. D. of Rochester; the Rev. J. Flood, Baptist Missionary from Jamaica; Rev. J. Burnett, of Canterbury; J. Fison, Esq. of Thetford; the Rev. Mr. Jones, from Madagascar; Rev. Messrs. Odey, of Ransgate; Dr. Strimph, and J. Hughes, of Battersea.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY IN IRELAND.—The Twenty-second Annual General Meeting of this important Society was held in the Rotunda, Dublin, on the 11th ult. The meeting was very numerous and respectfully attended. In the absence of the Earl of Roden, the President of the Society, Vice Admiral Oliver was called to the chair. The Rev. Denis Browne having opened the proceedings with prayer, the Report of the Committee was read by Captain Robinson, R. N., the Honorary Secretary, and the statement of accounts by Harstonage Robinson, Esq. It appears that the income of the Society, during the past year, amounted to 2,935l. 15s. 10d., being 314l. 7s. 5d. less than the amount received in the preceding year. The expenditure during the year was 2,550l. 15s. 1d. Since its formation the Society has distributed 362,900 Bibles and Testaments, and 704,041 spelling books; and had in connection with it on the 1st January last, 2,611 schools, 18,640 gratuitous teachers, and 202,153 scholars—103,729 of the scholars are reading in the Bible or Testament, and 85,882 are adults above the age of fifteen; and about one-half of the scholars were not attending day schools. The Report contains many interesting details of Sunday School operations in Ireland. The meeting was addressed by Harstonage Robinson, Esq.; the Rev. Fielding Odey, of Lucan; John McClinck, Esq.; Rev. Peter Roe; Capt. Robinson, R. N.; Rev. David Stuart; Rev. Thomas Waugh; Rev. John Gregg; and others.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING ECCLESIASTICAL KNOWLEDGE.—The Third Annual Meeting of this Society was held at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, on Wednesday evening. Dr. Bennett opened the meeting with prayer, after which, Mr. John Brown, of Wareham, was called to the Chair. In reference to the publications issued by the Society, the Chairman remarked, that much and highly as he approved of them, he still hoped to see a series of another description undertaken by the Committee; he meant one adapted to the understandings of Sunday-school scholars between the ages of fifteen and sixteen. These were the hopes of a future day, and their minds should be fully instructed in the principles and laws of Christ's kingdom.—The Rev. Dr. Cox, one of the Secretaries, read the report, from which it appeared that the receipts for the past year, including subscriptions and the proceeds from the sale of publications, amounted to 427l. 12s. 4d., and the expenditure to 424l. 4s. 4d. The report also stated, that the other pressing engagements of the Rev. Messrs. Vaughan and Price had compelled them to withdraw from the office of secretaries. Their best wishes, however, were with the Society, and the valuable services of one of them would be continued to the committee. The present secretaries are Drs. Cox and Bennett.—Dr. James Baldwin Brown observed that the Society had been attacked with great arrogance and virulence, for having, as was alleged, spoken in terms of disrespect of the Church. But those who had attacked them should recollect that there was a previous question to settle.—Before they could be charged with a want of respect towards the ministers or members of the established church, it must be determined to what respect they were entitled. For himself, he should say they were entitled to none at all. Let them show upon what authority they claimed respect from the Dissenters.—With regard to the Society, Mr. Beverley, of Doverley, remarked, that he knew but little about it, for he had not yet read any one of its publications. If its object were to instruct men in the true nature of the church of Christ, as he understood it, it was, in his opinion, a most laudable one. The greatest evils that had come into the world had come by the church of Christ. If history were usefully read and considered, it would be seen that all political evils had come in tied and tacked to ecclesiastical evils. He had heard, with some degree of surprise, one gentleman say, that he had a great affection for the church of England; perhaps he had not fully explained himself; at all events, he had prefaced that remark by saying that he knew little about it. He (Mr. B.) agreed with those gentlemen who had admitted that there were many pious men in the church of England, clergymen as well as laymen; but he should not point to that church as a beautiful institution which had produced these men. They were only the exceptions, and when it was considered that there were 16,000 priests in the church of England, and only 2,500 of them evangelical, he thought the friends of that church would find small reason to gratulate themselves on its excellency. It would indeed be astonishing if a church professing to be of Christ could not produce such a proportion as this. If the Society for Promoting Ecclesiastical Knowledge were viewed as it ought to be, it would appear only as a separate committee of that great society which had been sitting in the morning—the British and Foreign Bible Society. The best ecclesiastical knowledge that could be got was in the Bible; if they went from that book, they were in danger of falling into the hands of the Pope. If they went to tradition for supporting their opinions, the Pope had an advantage over them of which they could not deprive him. The true ecclesiastical knowledge was the knowledge of Christ. Other speakers, the Rev. Messrs. Wood, J. Campbell, Professor Hopkiss, Burnett, Cobbin, Hailey and Dr. Styles.

IRISH SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The twenty anniversary of this Society for promoting the education of the native Irish through the medium of their own language, was held on the 27th ult. in Exeter Hall, the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in the chair. It appeared from the Report that the efforts of the Society to promote Scriptural Education in the provinces of Louth, Meath, Donegal, and Connaught, had been attended with considerable success. In 19 districts there are 356 schools, comprising 10,402 pupils; 7510 of whom are adults, and 176 of them upwards of 50 years of age. In Connaught it was stated that almost the whole of the teachers employed are enlightened by a scriptural knowledge of divine truth. In some of the districts they had been converted from the most debasing superstition, and the most degraded morals. Great success has crowned the operations of the Society in London. Schools had been established, and many poor Irish children were taught in their own language. At the chapel in West Street, Seven-dials, more than a hundred Catholics had been led to embrace the Protestant faith, and had joined the communion of the church.—Other places were opened in and about London, and associations had been formed in various parts of England. The issue of books during the past year, including those disposed of by sale, was as follows:—429

bibles, 835 testaments, 1270 portions of Scripture, and 8 prayer books. The funds of the Society were in a prosperous state.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The Annual Meeting of this Society was held on Thursday evening at Exeter Hall. Lord Henley in the chair. The Report stated that in France, 88 associations have been established, and are increasing. In Hamburg, Pastor Rantenberg reports that he has in his Sunday School of St. Georges, 23 teachers, and 319 scholars; and in the Barnbeck school there are 4 teachers and 123 scholars. An association has also been formed in the city of Hamburg, the object of which is to receive poor children who may be excluded from the benefit of weekly instruction, or from the free schools; 174 children have already been admitted, and 119 remain in the school. Among the teachers, nine are candidates for the Christian ministry. In Denmark, the Sunday-school has been continued at the expense of the Union, as an important institution in a place where religion is but little thought of. In Corda there are 6 Sunday schools, comprising at least 300 scholars; one being for English, the rest for Greek; and into one of the latter, such only are received as can read the Scriptures. In Van Diemen's Land there are stated to be 4 schools, 31 teachers, and 245 scholars. The Union here is reported to be in a very flourishing condition. It has forwarded 2l. to the Parent Society. At the Cape of Good Hope, Dr. Philip reports, that a taste for reading the scriptures has much increased among the children of the Sunday-school. Upwards of 100 children attend at the school attached to the chapel, and from 50 to 60 at the one in Rogge Day. There is also an infant school opened on a Sunday afternoon, having in it nearly 60 children, as well as several other schools under the care of various missionaries. In several of the settlements in South Africa, Sunday and infant schools have been established, and promise to be productive of great benefit. At Theophilius, the Sunday-school is attended by from 50 to 100 adults. In the United States, the numbers reported to the American Sunday-school Union, on its seventh anniversary, were, 7,214 schools; 61,315 teachers, and 451,075 scholars. The total number of Sunday-schools in the States is estimated at 600,000. The receipts of the society there had been 77,454 dollars (upwards of 16,000l.) and the expenditure 77,701 dollars. In the valley of Mississippi upwards of 2000 Sunday-schools are stated to have been established since May 1830. A Sunday-school Union has been formed among the Cherokees, including 6 schools, 8 teachers, and 113 scholars. One has also been formed among the Choctaws, containing 6 schools, 20 teachers, and 118 scholars, 7 of whom have been received into the church during the past year. A supply of books had been granted by the committee for the Chippeway Indians, among whom upwards of 400 children receive religious instruction every Sabbath-day, many of whom are under deep religious impressions. In the West Indies there has been an augmentation of the number of Sunday schools, although the withholding of Saturday, as a market-day for the slave, interposes numerous difficulties in the way of their religious instruction. Grants of books had been made by the committee for Jamaica and Barbadoes, and Antigua. In reference to the home proceedings, the report was equally satisfactory. The recent celebration of the Sunday school jubilee, had already been, and would continue to be, productive of great benefit. The amount of money, raised at the festival, cannot be accurately ascertained, as in many cases the sums contributed were appropriated to local objects. The sum transmitted to the Union was 2,577l. 10s. 9d.; 1,180l. 6s. 9d. of which was received through the London auxiliaries. The principal object to which it was intended to appropriate these sums was, the erection of additional permanent buildings, adapted for Sunday schools, which may also be suitable for infant or day schools. Various applications have been made for assistance from the fund, and are now in course of being granted. The fund appropriated to the support of the Sunday school mission was stated to be very small, and the committee solicit the advice and assistance of their friends as to this measure. Mr. Wilson, however, had been labouring with zeal and success during the past year, having formed thirteen new unions, and re-organized three others. The Home Secretary had also visited Bedfordshire, Kent, the Isle of Thanet, &c., and thirteen new unions had been formed. In detailing the grants made by the committee, during the past year, the report stated, that those for foreign objects amounted to 502l. 13s. 7d.; and those for home purposes to 115l. 13s. 1d. The sales during the past year, amounted to 7,710l. 1s. 8d. A summary of the returns of Sunday schools throughout the kingdom was comprised in the report; from which it appeared that including the Sunday School Society for Ireland, there are 10,807 schools, 115,703 teachers, and 1,131,023 scholars; being an increase, during the year, of 735 schools, 8,162 teachers, and 73,367 scholars. Among the donations to the Society, the report acknowledged one during the year from the committee of the *Youth's Magazine*, which, with former grants, made up a sum of 400l. It was also noticed as worthy of remark, that while other societies were receiving large contributions from their auxiliaries, the Sunday school Union had, during the seven years, granted to 75 of the auxiliaries and country unions, 478l. 18s. 10d. beyond what it had received. In concluding, the report adverted to the awful ignorance prevailing in several of the agricultural districts, as furnishing an incentive to renewed exertion in extending the blessings resulting from Sunday schools, while it also, for the purpose of encouraging its friends in their efforts to promote a cause whose centre and circumference is benevolence, gave the following estimate of what would have been the cost of the present number of schools, were the teachers, &c. paid as formerly:—rent, books, firing, &c., 123,000l.; teachers at 5s. per year, 625,000l.; making a total expense of 750,000l.—The meeting was addressed by John Brown, Esq. of Wareham; Rich. Foster, Esq. of Cambridge; Thos. Thompson, Esq.; Mr. Jones; and the Rev. Messrs. J. Campbell, W. Blood, E. A. Dunn, and Thos. Wilson.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, July 11, 1832.

ADDRESSES TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.—In another column will be found the Address of the District Meeting of Wesleyan Missionaries in Lower Canada to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. The full meaning of documents of this kind, like many portions of Sacred Writ, heathen ethics and profane history, is generally to be inferred from the circumstances of the country to which they refer, the peculiar feelings and phrasology of the age or period at which they are produced. With the general sentiment and facts contained in this address we cordially concur. To the exertions of His Excellency in meliorating the condition of the Indians we have borne frequent testimony; but to assign no other reason for undertaking a benevolent and religious enterprise than the request of an individual, however respected and exalted, appears to us to be an omission of some importance, though doubtless unintentional and innocent.

In addresses of this kind, we think that any references whether expressed or implied, to the domestic politics of any country can seldom be advantageously made. Not less difficult is it for a religious body in one Province to advert, either directly or indirectly, to the local conflicting affairs of another, without giving unnecessary offence to some portion of a public to which a Christian ministry must desire to be generally useful; nor does it appear to us that an avowal of loyalty to any government requires the recommendation of an indiscriminate opposition to all change; nor do we see how this can be done without opposing all improvement, and being

at least virtually identified with the anti-reform side of every political question, and consequently involved in the collision of party interests.

Every minister of the Gospel should teach the principles and enforce the duty of respect and obedience to the civil authorities, and should caution his flock, when necessary, against the turbulence of party spirit, than which nothing is more incompatible with the growth or existence of scriptural piety; but this implies not a supposition that a propensity to change, or an indisposition to established usages, exists in any portion of the public; nor does it require an expressed or implied opinion of men or measures, except in very extraordinary instances, in which the great interests of religion are involved, such as the Colonial Slave Question, &c. For example, a large and respected portion of the British public are "given to change" on the abolition of Colonial Slavery, Reform in the Representation and the Church, Reduction of Taxes, &c.; but this being "given to change" is in perfect accordance with fearing God, honouring the King, and being subject to the powers that be. We think, at the same time, that a private or individual difference of opinion on any of these questions cannot constitute any reasonable barrier to Christian fellowship and union between Ministers of the same or different bodies, or between the Pastor and any member of his flock. The expressions of loyalty and the pious aspirations contained in this address of the Missionaries, we trust and believe will be responded to by every patriotic and pious heart.

We likewise insert in the Guardian (for the first time) the address presented by the Methodist Conference to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on his appointment to the Government of this Province; a document which had escaped our notice from the time of its presentation until a day or two since, though it was published in some of the provincial journals in October, 1832. This address is truly loyal and respectful without being sycophantic; it is truly patriotic without reference to parties, and His Excellency's answer is such as would do honour to the head and heart of the Representative of any British Monarch.

To the above addresses we have added the re-inscription of that which called forth the severe animadversions of His Excellency upon the Methodist Conference. It has been industriously represented, that the animadversions of His Excellency on the several topics introduced into his reply, were elicited by the address of the Conference; than which nothing can be more untrue, as a perusal of the address will show the reader that no such topics were alluded to in it, but that it was as courteous, respectful and truly loyal, as that of the same Conference four years ago, or that of the Missionaries in Lower Canada.—With the contents of the Memorial to the King (which was nothing more than a prayer for equal protection to all Ministers of religion and all classes of His Majesty's subjects) His Excellency had no constitutional authority to meddle. For example, petitions were sent home to the King, from certain inhabitants, through His Excellency, by Mr. Mackenzie as agent or chairman of a certain Committee. Counter petitions were transmitted through the same medium by Mr. Gurnett, as an acting Committee man of an adverse party; but did His Excellency undertake the task of canvassing and deciding upon the contents of these petitions, in reply to the addresses requesting their transmission to the King's Government? No. To have done so would, in the first place, have anticipated the decision of His Majesty's Government, and consequently would have been an undue assumption of authority; secondly, it would have been a dangerous and unwarrantable infringement upon the most sacred and valuable constitutional right of British subjects, the means of whom is assured and protected in the privilege of petitioning his Sovereign without incurring the official frowns of any intervening officer through whom his prayer may be constitutionally transmitted to the Throne.

But it may be asked, "Why did the Conference transmit their Memorial through His Excellency?" We answer, out of respect to His Excellency, and because it was in accordance with the instructions of Lord Goderich. On this point we can speak with confidence, as the Editor was the acting member of the Committee in forwarding the Memorial above alluded to. After it had been announced in print, that the Conference had adopted such a Memorial, several individuals, who had no confidence in His Excellency's Government, came to us, expressing a hope that we would not transmit it through His Excellency, as it would be expressing confidence in him and supporting his influence with the British Government, when he was not a friend to us, or to the equal religious and civil liberties of the people. Our reply was, that what ever might be His Excellency's private opinions and wishes, he had never, to our knowledge, injured us as a body,—he had given us no special reason to suspect the equity of his measures or designs,—he had answered us courteously when we addressed him on a former occasion,—and that though it would be more expedient for us to transmit the Memorial via N. York to a friend in London, to be presented at the Colonial Department, yet out of respect to His Excellency and his exalted station, and to show the King's Government that we were not inclined to be unreasonably suspicious, it had been determined to forward the Memorial to England through His Excellency, accompanied by a short and respectful address to His Excellency to that effect.

Such were the feelings and circumstances under which this address was presented to His Excellency, which called forth an unfortunate reply that has injured the popularity of His Excellency's Government more than any or all other acts of his administration; and which has by no means injured Methodism or the cause of truth in this Province, but will in its final results be beneficial to both.

It is not our wish or intention to move this question again; but we have felt it our duty, once for all, to state the above circumstances. We believe that His Excellency's reply was prompted in the excitement of the moment by bad counsel; that His Excellency has since disapproved of it; that uninfluenced by others he has no wish to injure the Methodist Societies, but would be pleased with their union throughout the British Provinces. We believe he has given merited reproof and suitable instruction to the Officers of the Indian Department in regard to their treatment of Methodist Missionaries; and under the influence of views and feelings which such circumstances are calculated to impress, we shall be happy to forget the past, and be able to hope, to experience, and speak of better and more agreeable things in time to come.

CHOLERA.—It will be seen by adverting to articles under this head, that this calamitous disease is abating in Quebec, Montreal and Kingston; although very

malignant cases were still daily occurring, especially in the latter place. We should not fail to observe however, that this pestilence that "walketh in darkness and wasteth at noonday," is on the advance in this town.—10 cases occurred on Monday last; 5 cases yesterday, no new cases this morning. By extracts from the St. Thomas Journal it will be seen that five cases of spasmodic cholera have taken place in the London District, four of which terminated fatally. It appears also that the Cholera has commenced its ravages in New York, and other parts of the United States. Our neighbours on the other side of the Atlantic appear to be greatly alarmed, and well they may be, so long as they continue to treat the distressed Emigrants after the manner they treated the man and his family mentioned by Dr. Tibbits;—denying the stranger, the widow, and the fatherless the common rights of hospitality,—yea even a Christian burial. Can they expect by these means to escape the Judgments of God. There is a very sensible article on this subject, which will be found in another column of to-day's paper, written by the Editor of the Christian Watchman.

CHOLERA IN YORK.—Cases remaining at last report, 18; since last report 10 new cases; 5 died and 23 cases remaining. Total cases from the commencement 105; 40 died. R. BALDWIN, Chairman.

Monday, July 9th, 1832. Cases remaining at last report 23; 4 new cases since last report, 2 have been cured and 2 have died, and there are 21 cases remaining: 115 the total cases since the commencement, and 51 deaths. Dr. Kolph has had a considerable number of cholera patients who are not reported in the above account.

WE MUST HAVE THE PAPER.—An agent in the Midland District, under date of June 28, 1832, writes thus: "Have the goodness to send the papers to— from the time they were discontinued, which was at the end of the half year; for he says he has lost a treasure since they were sent, that he would not be deprived of for twice the price of the paper."

PUBLIC FAST.—Under this head will be found a very interesting article, extracted from the Christian Advocate and Journal of New York, to which we wish to call the attention of our readers, hoping that our congregations and the inhabitants of this Province generally, will not forget to go and do likewise.

EARL GREY AND REFORM.—From our foreign intelligence, which will be found under its proper head, it appears that on Earl Grey's resuming the management of public affairs, peace and tranquility were immediately restored to the nation, and that the Reform Bill is rapidly progressing through the House of Lords: their Lordships being compelled by the voice of the people to raise their hands for that which their hearts and voices condemn.

Foreign News.

From the Supplement of the New York Advertiser, July 2.

By the *Silas Richards* from Liverpool we have received London papers to the 23d May, and we hasten to lay before our readers the explanations which took place in Parliament relative to the state of the Ministry. Earl Grey and the Whigs have resumed their stations, thus realizing to the full our predictions of the 16th ult. That such would be the result, no man at all acquainted with English politics, who read the Debate in the Commons of the 14th May, and given in our paper of the 16th, before mentioned date, could possibly entertain a doubt. No Peers will be created at this time; it being sufficiently evident that the Tory Lords will give way and allow the Bill to pass, rather than incur the greater evil of contaminating the House of Lords. The Tories well know that if 50 or 100 Peers be created their influence in their last strong hold will be destroyed and all will be lost. As matters now stand, the speedy adjustment of the Reform Bill is most desirable, and we fervently trust it will restore that peace and harmony to the country which it advocates anticipates.

EXPLANATIONS.

House of Lords, May 18.

After some Parliamentary business, The Duke of Wellington, on presenting a petition from Cambridge, (as we understand, his Grace) observed that he felt it his duty to address their Lordships, in order that he might explain the share he had had in some transactions which had recently occurred, and respecting which he had been subject to extreme misrepresentation and greatly vilified by persons high in station, and by others of great respectability. Their Lordships would remember, that in the course of last week his Majesty's Ministers had informed them, that in consequence of the advice which they had given to his Majesty on an important subject, and of his Majesty not having felt it his duty to accede to that advice, they conceived it to be their duty to tender their resignation. His Majesty was pleased on that day on which he was left alone by his ministers—(hears) to send for a Noble Friend of his, who had been in high confidence, and to ask him whether there did not exist any means of enabling his Majesty to form a Government to carry into execution and extensive reform, without any extraordinary exercise of prerogative. He was prepared for such a communication, and therefore enquired of others who however, were not willing to serve his Majesty under existing circumstances. He, in consequence, attended his Majesty and gave him his advice, which was not to appoint him, (the Duke of Wellington) his minister. (Cheers.) He did not look forward to objects of ambition. He recommended his Majesty to seek assistance in other quarters, and declared himself ready to give his Majesty every assistance in his power, whether in or out of office. [Loud cheering.] This much he felt himself bound to declare, that if there ever was a case in which the King had acted fairly, and with perfect good faith towards the ministers, and in which there was a total absence of intrigue, it was this individual instance. If said his Grace, the independence of Parliament were to depend upon any body of men being bold enough to advise the Sovereign as to overruling the opinions of their Lordships, there would be at once an end to their existence as a deliberative assembly, and feeling so, it was his duty to give his Majesty the advice he had already stated. But supposing that Peers were not actually created, would not the threat to create them, for the purpose of inducing Noble Lords to absent themselves from the House, be just as much an act of violence, as the creation itself. The other branch of the question was as to the nature of the communication which he had received from his Majesty. The express words, as well as he could recollect, were, that an administration should be formed upon the principles of carrying an extensive and efficient measure of reform. He was free to confess that he had always opposed reform. He was still so.—He considered reform not only unnecessary but injurious. He had stated in his place in that house, on a former occasion, when the question was under discussion, that he was ready to lend his assistance to amend the bill in committee. He stated that honestly and fairly but he declared at the same time, that amend that bill as they might, it was a measure under which the government of this country could not be conducted. This was his sincere opinion at that time. The same conviction was still on his mind. He could not think that they could ever amend that bill in such a way as to place it in a state which would overcome the dangers which were likely to result from its being carried into a law. The object of his communication with his Majesty was not, then, to forward such a measure as that, but he was called on to aid his Majesty in resisting an advance which went to overturn one branch of the constitution. He never could have consented to pass that measure unmitigated through their Lordships House.

Under these circumstances he did not consent to assist his Majesty in attempting to form an administration. He

knew that there were some persons, for whom he had high respect, who thought that he ought to have looked to anterior circumstances—those pledges which he had already given—and that he had taken a different course, and if, when his Majesty had called upon him for his aid in the position in which he was placed, and if he could have brought himself to have said to his Majesty upon that occasion, "I cannot assist your Majesty, because I have expressed strong opinions contrary to reform," if he had done so, he declared that he could not have shown his face in the streets. He could not however feel any regret for his own conduct in having answered to the call which his Majesty made upon him. He would not detain their Lordships any longer upon the details of this transaction. He called upon their Lordships to look to the real circumstances of the case—If they would look back to this speech which was delivered from the Throne in June 1831 to both houses of Parliament, they would recollect that his Majesty then stated, in strong terms, that the question should have their most serious consideration and that in forming any measure of reform they should adhere to the acknowledged principles of the constitution. Now we would put it to their Lordships whether they could have contemplated at that time that any effort would be made, or that these proceedings could lead, by any possible means to the destruction of that House.

If any man foretold what was afterwards to occur, and would have revealed the facts of the case, as they now stood, he would have been thought to have given expression to something which had passed in a dream. For his own part when he first heard that there was an intention to create Peers, he could not believe it—he thought it impracticable. He did not think it possible that any minister could even be brought to devise such a measure. He hoped, their Lordships would see in the circumstances in which he was placed, that he could not refuse his aid to his Majesty, and when he found by the discussion which took place on that Monday in the other House of Parliament, that a majority of that House had expressed an opinion in favour of the conduct of Ministers, and found from the declaration made in that House, that he could not find members in that House to form part of an administration which would have the confidence of the country he felt bound to advise his Majesty that he could not form an administration with those obstacles before him, and recommended to his Majesty to open communications with his former ministers.

Lord Lyndhurst then rose, and said, that having been sent for by his Majesty on the day that he received the resignation of his ministers, he proceeded to Windsor, when his Majesty informed him that he was totally unprepared for the situation in which he had been placed: that he sent for him as his former Chancellor, to require his advice, and desired him to point out to him the state of political parties and to that country. His Majesty then gave him permission to communicate with other persons on these points. In consequence of this permission, he communicated with the Noble Duke, who declared there was no sacrifice which he was not prepared to make—no obsequy which he was not ready to undergo, and no representation which he was not ready to endure, in order to rescue his Majesty from the position in which he was placed. He communicated with some other persons in number, and on Saturday the Duke called at St. James's. This was all that he had to do with the transaction, and here his (Lord Lyndhurst's) interference ceased. His Lordship then entered into a long defence against the personal imputations which had been cast upon him, both by the press and by Members of the other House, alluding particularly to observations reported to have been used by Sir Francis Burrell.

Earl Grey afterwards addressed the House, after which their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 19.
The Earl of Harrowood begged leave to ask the Noble Earl opposite if he could communicate to their Lordships whether any final arrangement had been come to with respect to the Ministry. [Hear, hear.]

Earl Grey—My Lords, I am always happy to afford any information which lies in my power, but especially after the courteous manner in which the question has been put by the Noble Earl opposite. I should have been prepared before perhaps to have given your Lordship's statement of the result of certain communications which I have had with his Majesty; but the time now has arrived, my Lords, when I am in a situation to state to you that result. Your Lordships are already aware that when I and my colleagues felt ourselves called upon by a proceeding in your Lordships' House to resign to his Majesty those offices, to which by the gracious kindness of the King we had been appointed, that a Noble Duke, who is now absent from the House, was commissioned by his Majesty to form an Administration. Your Lordships are also aware, that in consequence of that Noble Duke and Earl Grey having given up that commission with which he had been entrusted by his Majesty, fresh communications took place between the King and myself, and I have now the satisfaction to inform your Lordships that those communications have been brought to a favourable termination. [Hear, hear.] I have now, my Lords, to inform you that in consequence of his Majesty's desire most graciously expressed to me, and in consequence of the feeling of confidence that I am in such a position as will enable me as well as my colleagues, to redeem that pledge which I gave to your Lordships on my first accepting of office, that pledge being, that unless I felt myself armed with a sufficient security to pass the Reform Bill, which is now on your Lordships' table unqualified and unimpaired in any one of its great principles—I say, my Lords, that in consequence of now finding myself in such a situation, by the gracious kindness of his Majesty, as to be able to state to your Lordships that such is my confidence, from the assurances which I have received from his Majesty as to my being in full power to effect that much desired object—that the present Ministers will continue in office.

(This announcement was hailed with loud cheers.) He added, that he felt most anxious for the speedy adjustment of this great measure; and, to effect that object, all his energies should be directed, feeling assured that the result would be such as to restore to the country, happiness and tranquillity. He concluded with moving, that the Reform Bill be further considered on Monday next. (This proposition was hailed, also, with great cheering.) The Earl of Harrowood said, if power to carry the Bill were given, they all knew what a powerful means it would be, to the character of the House is gone, the crown was endangered, as well as the liberty of the subject; and, therefore, acting on compulsion, to avert greater evils, he should withdraw all opposition to the Bill.

The Earl of Winchester, the Duke of Newcastle, and Lord Wharfedale complained, that the independence of the House of Lords was now destroyed. The Earl of Radnor replied to the preceding speakers. The Noble Earl's speech brought Lord Wharfedale again on his legs, who spoke at some length. The Earl of Carnarvon once more denounced the Bill and its authors.

The House adjourned at eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 18.
Lord Althorp having entered the House, Mr. Parnell expressed a hope that the Noble Lord was prepared to give the House some satisfactory information.

Lord Althorp said he was ready to give any explanation that he could in answer to the questions of the Hon. Gentleman. He stated on the former evening, that a communication had been made from his Majesty to Lord Grey, and he suggested the propriety of an acknowledgment of the House. He was not at present prepared to state that any arrangement had yet been concluded; but he might say, that he had every confidence that the great probability is, that a satisfactory arrangement would be come to. [Loud cheers.] He hoped, in saying this, and in claiming indulgence for his Noble and Hon. Friend and himself, that he did not claim too much from the confidence of the House and the country, that they will feel assured that his Noble and Hon. Friends or himself, would not remain in office without every possible assurance of being enabled to carry the Reform Bill without any material alterations in its essential or main principles. [Loud cheers.]

Lord Ebrington said, after the assurances which the House had received from his Noble Friend that the arrangement was likely to come to a satisfactory conclusion, he could not bring his mind to contemplate the possibility of any disappointment, or that the power meant, if there was no arrangement would be made by Ministers, which would not secure the passing of the Reform Bill in all its essential points. He might, however, be allowed to express a hope that the arrangement would be brought with in a very short time to a satisfactory conclusion, as it was impossible for the country to be tranquil till the assurance was given that the arrangements were completed, and it was undoubtedly most essential that they should be completed within the shortest possible time.

The speeches of the Noble Lords were received with tremendous cheers, and many of the Hon. Members im-

mediately left the House. The House afterwards proceeded with the consideration of petitions and other miscellaneous business of no public importance.

May 19.
The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, in reply to Mr. Hume's inquiry, that he considered the ministerial arrangements to be settled; and that as there was now every reasonable probability of carrying the Reform Bill, the Ministers would continue to hold their offices. (This communication was greeted with immense cheering.)

A good deal of conversation, discussion, and explanation ensued. Sir Robert Peel's statement was the only one possessing any interest.

Sir Robert Peel stated, that on Wednesday, (the 16th inst.) a communication was made to him by a Noble Friend, for whom amidst all the calumnies heaped on him, [hear, hear,] he was bound to show his sincerest admiration and love, he meant Lord Lyndhurst. [Murmurs and cheers.] He considered himself perfectly justified in making such an avowal, from his knowledge of the character and public opinions of the Noble Lord. [Hear, hear.] On Wednesday the Noble Lord waited on him, and informed him, that he had not received a commission to form a Government, but, from the official situation, which he held as Lord Chancellor, he had been selected by his Majesty as a vortex for collecting persons of power and influence to confer together on the present state of affairs. The Noble Lord inquired of him, if, under the difficulties in which his Majesty was involved by the resignation of his Ministers, in consequence of what had taken place in the Lords, he should have any objections to take a part in forming an administration?—He, at the same time notified, that his Grace the Duke of Wellington was willing to lend his assistance in forming a ministry, for the purpose of facilitating an arrangement, and would either take some office or decline taking office at all, to bring things to a satisfactory issue. [Hear, hear.]

It was also notified to him, in the clearest terms, on the part of his Majesty, that, if he would accept office in the House, it was to be on the condition of supporting an extensive system of reform. He replied from his regard to character, no authority exercised by any man, or any number of men, could make him swerve from his purpose, and that it would be utterly impossible for him to accept office on condition of carrying the reform bill. He also said, that in the present state of public feeling, and, on the review of his whole conduct throughout the discussion on the bill, it would be quite impossible to take office, even for the purpose of removing the difficulties and embarrassments into which his Majesty had been thrown. It would be impossible for him to take office, because in order to render his services of any use he knew well, that if he took office at all, he must do so with a light heart, firm step, and erect attitude. [Loud cheers from both sides of the House.] He came to that resolution, because he was fully convinced, that he was not a fit man, under such circumstances, to become a minister of the crown. In short it would have placed him in a situation such as no man was ever placed in, namely, that of coming round on the moment, and supporting a bill against those very men whom he had voted for in almost every shape of it. [Cheers.] The Right Hon. Baronet proceeded, at some length to eulogize and defend the Duke of Wellington, whose conduct, he said, had raised his Grace higher in his esteem, as it must raise his in the esteem of all good men, than before the recent transactions.

PROGRESS OF THE BILL.

On the 21st of May the consideration of the Bill was resumed, when that part of Schedule C, which provides for attaching certain boroughs, was discussed, and the following were voted to stand apart of the Bill.—Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Greenwich, Sheffield, Sunderland and Devonport.

CHOLERA MORBUS.—Report of yesterday.—Liverpool, May 23, 1832.—New cases 4; died 3; recovered 0; cases remaining 7.

From the commencement of the disease, on the 12th May, 1832.—No. of cases 22; deaths 11; recovered 4.

Board of Health for the City of Dublin.

Lower Castle Yard, from 19th to 20th May, 1832. The Board of Health feel extremely satisfied in announcing that there has been a gradual and material diminution in Cholera for several days, and that, out of a total of 322 cases, whereof 319 are in the hospital, there have been but two deaths, whilst the recoveries have been 43; and the number of convalescents have greatly increased.

FRANCE.

Paris, May 10th.—M. Casimir Perrier's mortal career has closed. He died this morning, a little before eight o'clock. During the previous 48 hours he had been sinking so fast that his physicians saw that he was humanly speaking kept his long life. His mental faculties returned at the extinction of this crisis, and only left him with the extinction of life.

Prince Borghese, widow of Napoleon's beautiful sister Eliza, died at Florence on the 9th ult. of apoplexy.

ALEXANDRIA, April 13.—War in Syria.—Ibrahim Pacha has opened the operations of the campaign against the Porte with a victory. Abdallah Pacha, after repeatedly refusing a capitulation, proposed a fifteen day's cessation of arms against St. Jean d'Acre to which Ibrahim agreed. The conditions are not positively known, but one of them is said to be, that the fortress is to be delivered up to the Egyptians, if not relieved within that time. As soon as the convention was concluded, Ibrahim proceeded by forced marches to attack the Turkish troops assembling at Aleppo, and actually succeeded in surprising and totally defeating at Alexandrette, a Turkish corps of fifteen thousand men, coming to relieve St. Jean d'Acre; and all those who did not fall under the bayonets of the Egyptians, were taken prisoners or dispersed flying in all directions.

It is most probable Ibrahim will now return to St. Jean d'Acre, and demand from Abdallah the fulfilment of the convention. The Egyptian fleet is quite ready for sea, and will shortly go to expel the Turkish fleet off Rhodes. The Pacha has engaged 700 Greek islanders to man the 12 frigate ships, that accompany his fleet. To encourage the crews of the fire ships, he has, besides other favours, conditions, promised large immunities to the families of such as lose their lives: viz. 5000 tataris to the family of a captain, and 500 to the family of a common sailor.

TARISSE, May 6.—We have just received accounts from Alexandria of the 15th of April, announcing that the Egyptian fleet, consisting of eight ships of the line and frigates, seven corvettes, 15 brigs, 19 schooners, 12 frigate ships, and a great number of transports, had weighed anchor. Several Greek Captains are said to have received letters of marque against Turkish ships.

CHOLERA.

MONTREAL.

Up to the 26th of June the official report of the Board of Health, at Montreal states the total number of cases at 3,334; deaths 197. On Friday last according to the Courant the burials were 20, and seemed to be rather increasing.

From the Canadian Watchman.

REPORT OF THE KINGSTON BOARD OF HEALTH.

From the commencement of the disease up to this date, 10 o'clock, A. M.

Date.	Reming yesterday.	New Cases.	Deaths.	Recovered.	Reming.
June 20,		2	1	0	1
21,	1	6	1	0	6
22,	6	2	2	1	4
23,	4	4	2	4	2
24,	2	5	3	0	4
25,	4	6	1	2	7
26,	7	10	5	3	9
27,	9	14	7	4	12
28,	13	23	9	8	20
29,	20	28	5	14	29
30,	29	19	3	11	34
July 1,	34	10	3	11	34
2,	22	8	2	7	21
3,	21	0	2	5	13
4,	13	8	1	8	12
5,	12	0	0	1	11
		147	47	88	

By order, J. RICHARDSON FORSYTH, Secy.

Prescott.—Total cases, 69; died, 27; recovered, 35; remaining, 7.—July 5.

HALLOWELL.

The following is a Report of the Medical Board of Health, Hallowell.—1st July, 1832.—Total number of cases to this date, 6—recovered 1—deaths 3—remaining 2.

The cases have, as yet, been comparatively few, and those confined to the aged and infirm, or impaired constitutions; and they have every reason to believe that they will not be numerous here; and that the disease will assume a much milder form than at Kingston or Montreal. They are happy to have it in their power to state, that no new case has appeared since Saturday last.

D. L. FAIRFIELD, Secretary.

Office of the Board of Health, Hallowell, July 3, 1832.

From the St. Thomas Journal.

We the undersigned feel it our duty to state that the Asiatic Cholera has made its appearance in the County of Middlesex, that up to the present time three have died and two remain sick; the disease has (heretofore in every case but one) been confined to emigrants lately arrived in the County.

F. STIMSON, J. C. GOODRUE, E. E. DUNCOMBE, Licensed Physicians.

St. Thomas, 3d June, 1832.

It will be seen by a report, signed by three of our Physicians, published in this day's paper, that the Asiatic Cholera is actually among us, and that there have been 3 cases, 3 of whom proved fatally. Since the report was handed in for publication, we learn that one of the two remaining cases have terminated fatally, leaving only one case, who is not considered dangerous.—St. Thomas Journal.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

Extracts from the report of the Board of Health.

That Cases of Cholera of more than usual malignity have appeared in the city. The major part of them are represented to be the ordinary cholera to which we are subjected at this season of the year. Some of them are reported as having peculiarities which distinguish them from the ordinary cholera.

The following are the only cases of cholera which have come to the knowledge of the Board, together with the places of their residence, their ages and habits, as far as has been reported to the Board:

List of persons who have died of Cholera since Tuesday last week.

In Cherry-street two children, one said to be 8 the other 5 years old. The Physicians who attended, considered them as cholera infantum.

The mother, who died on Friday morning was attacked more severely. The father recovered from an attack some days before.

A man on board a fishing smack from N. London, who is said to have been intemperate the last few days, in drinking, and eating lemons with their skins, reported as cholera.

A man in Greenwich who was removed to the medical Mansion on Saturday, reported as Asiatic cholera, but as few in this country know what Asiatic cholera may be, as modified by climate, we call it simply cholera morbus.

A man in Oliver-st, Sunday morning do.

Two cases in James-st, reported as spasmodic cholera, which Dr. Rhinelander is of opinion is the same disorder he saw in Canada.

One do., an ordinary cholera morbus.

One do. in Brooklyn do.

A Frenchman taken from the streets, who died at 7 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, examined by Drs. Rhinelander and De Kay, who pronounced it the same disorder they saw in Canada—his habits are unknown to the board.

Reported on Monday July 2nd.

A case at 35 Muirby-street—mild cholera morbus.

A case 209 William-street do.

A man near Greenwich-street, corner of Reed, reported as spasmodic cholera, and since dead—a man of very intemperate habits. By order of the Board.

J. MORTON, Secretary.

[Com Ad.]

From the Journal of Humanity.

There are well authenticated accounts of cases of the Cholera within the borders of the United States. They are not numerous, however, nor has the disease yet reached any of our cities.

Two or three cases had occurred in Whitehall, N. Y. and one case in Mechanicsville, about 20 miles from Albany.

Extract of a letter from a highly respectable gentleman in Mechanicsville, dated 19th inst. to the editors of the Albany Daily Advertiser:

Last Sunday afternoon an Englishman and his five daughters came into this village. Yesterday the man said Dr. Tibbits, whose opinion of the case you have already heard. At ten o'clock this day he died, in a little hotel on the canal, no one venturing to bury him, although I am using every exertion for that purpose.

The manner in which we send food to the poor unfortunate females is this. A man goes within a few rods of the hotel, sets down the food, and after hallooing, retires. The females then come out and take it away. My family is somewhat alarmed.

A letter from the same gentleman, at a later hour of the day, has the following information in addition.

The man has been buried. Several physicians have arrived from New York, and Dr. Tibbits has communicated to them the particulars of the case. There is no doubt that it was the Asiatic Cholera.

The five daughters I have removed to a barn, about 200 rods from my house. The report is now, that one of them is sick. What it will end in, God only knows.

Letter from Dr. William Tibbits of Mechanicsville, (20 miles north of Albany,) dated Monday, 5 P. M. to the Mayor.

Called to visit a man taken ill at three o'clock, in a small store on the canal. Found him without pulse—coldness in the surface, particularly on the extremities—livid color of the skin—blueness of the nails—cramp in the legs—alvine evacuation, the appearance of dirty water—nausea, but no vomiting—oppressed breathing—violent pain at the pericardium—profuse cold sweat—breath giving a cold sensation to the hand.

Six o'clock.—Symptoms the same, with the exception of the breathing, which is more oppressed.

9 o'clock.—Patient says he feels better; cramps not so severe; urinary functions suspended; symptoms on the whole no better.

Tuesday, 5 A. M.—Tongue coated with a brown fur in the middle, and dry articulation, not above a whisper. This has been the same since I first saw him; had a stool 12 o'clock, about as limpid as pure water; breathing oppressed; eyes sufficed; hearing indistinct; violent cramps at the pericardium; not much in the legs; functions of the bladder still oppressed; great restlessness; no pulse has been perceptible since the commencement; dissolution evidently approaching; attempted again to bleed from the arm; not more than two spoonfuls of dark blood was procured; repeated calomel and cordials with warmth and friction.

10 o'clock.—Dying; and a few moments after expired; appears to be about 50; his companions declare him to be temperate, but a moderate drinker; say they have seen no case of cholera.

Yours, WM. TIBBITS.

From the Christian Watchman.

SUFFERING EMIGRANTS.

It is humiliating to observe the inhumanity and cowardly fear which are said to have been shown to the distressed emigrants from Europe. They are not admitted into the houses of the inhabitants on the road, nor are they supplied with even the necessities of life, lest they should communicate disease. One can hardly believe the reports that are circulated. The Salem Gazette of Tuesday gives a letter from a Burlington, Vt. gentleman, whose accuracy and means of information are said to be deserving of confidence. It is dated June 20, and mentions the case of a woman who died at Montpelier, Vt. reported of Cholera. It is believed,

however, that excessive fatigue occasioned her death, having travelled with a child and on foot, from Burlington to Montpelier, 40 miles, where she died in a barn, as no one would receive her into a house, from fear. Now if this be a specimen of the want of sympathy which is shown towards our suffering fellow mortals generally, on their arrival on our borders, we are ashamed for our countrymen, and hope that some public expression of kindness to the destitute, and hospitality to the stranger and emigrant, will emanate from the benevolent in our cities, before our unkindness shall be published on the shores of Europe; for such conduct would disgrace even the heathen.

FAST DAY IN NEW YORK.

Thursday, the 25th of June, was observed in this city, by the Churches generally, as a day of fasting and prayer to Almighty God, that he might be pleased to protect our city and country from the modern scourge of the nations, the cholera. We were pleased to see so many in attendance at the Churches; and we were more pleased to see that many houses of business were closed during the day and that occasional collections were taken up for the poor. All this is at should be; and accords expressly with the instructions given in the Scriptures.

It is a remarkable fact, in the history of the cholera, that it has been less violent in London than any other city in which it has appeared; and the mortality, in the aggregate, remarkably small for the population. There must be some cause for this. If we look at the condition and general character of the English in London, and the French in Paris, we should naturally conclude it would have been more destructive in the former than in the latter place. The French are not so much given to intemperance in drinking and eating, as the English. The French are a gay, light hearted, cheerful people, which qualities are supposed to be the most powerful antidotes to the disease, which then do they die six and eight hundred a day, while the whole mortality in London does not exceed twenty-five hundred? Is not this the true solution of this question? The French laughed, and mocked at the disease, and forgot their God, in the hour of their affliction. The English betook themselves to fasting and prayer to the Almighty, and he heard them, and was pleased to help them. Surely it is.

There seems to have been a simultaneous impulse in the Churches in our land, on this subject; and application was made to the President of the United States, to the Governor of New York, and to the city authorities, all of whom thought to decline proclaiming a fast, as they supposed it did not belong to their functions, which were wholly civil; but belonged properly to the Churches.—Christian Advocate & Journal.

UPPER CANADA.

From the York Courier.

Address of the British Wesleyan Missionaries to Sir John Colborne.

To His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency:—

We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Wesleyan Missionaries stationed in the Canada District, acting under the direction of the Missionary Society in London, belonging to the connexion established by the late Rev. John Wesley, A. M.—beg permission to approach Your Excellency, to express our loyal and affectionate attachment to the Person and Government of our Most Gracious Sovereign and his Illustrious Family, our unfeigned respect for Your Excellency as His Majesty's representative; and our gratitude for those privileges which we enjoy; under a form of Government, that secures to us, in common with all classes of our fellow subjects, those political and religious rights which are so valuable to us, as men and as Christians.

We beg especially to acknowledge the deep interest which Your Excellency has at different times expressed in the state of the Missionary Society in the Province of Upper Canada, and the disposition that you have evinced to employ for their benefit, the means placed at your disposal for this purpose. Recognizing Christianity as the only efficient cause of civilization. You have manifested a laudable anxiety to establish Christian missions amongst such of the Indians as do not yet enjoy the advantages of evangelical instruction, and have encouraged the Wesleyan missionary society, to send one of their missionaries to the important Indian establishment; which has been formed under the direction of the Indian Department on the river St. Clair. Be pleased, Sir, to accept our grateful acknowledgements on behalf of that society, for such an expression of Your Excellency's confidence in their zeal and integrity; and permit us at the same time to assure Your Excellency, that our fervent prayers will be incessantly for the Throne of the heavenly grant, that the missionary who has been appointed by our society to the St. Clair station, may be eminently successful in promoting the pious and benevolent intentions of Your Excellency.

Called by the Providence of God, and required by the rules of the connexion to which we belong, to abstain from secular pursuits, and to devote ourselves to the great work of human salvation; we are prompted no less from a sense of duty, than from inclination to abstain from all political disputes, and while we recommend to the societies and congregations under our pastoral care, endeavour ourselves faithfully to observe the advice of one of the wisest of men. Fear thou the Lord and the King, and middle not with them that are given to change; involving as it does those principles of order and obedience; the observance of which is so necessary to individual and public happiness, and which our connexion has enforced by precept and example, during every period of its history. May that Great Being whose dominion is over everlasting, to elevating, hear the prayers that are daily offered in Your Excellency's behalf, and bestow upon you that good which cannot be begotten for gold; nor shall silver be weighed for the price thereof. And may the rising and important Province entrusted to Your care, flourish in every thing that can exalt a people under Your Excellency's administration.

Signed by order and in behalf of the District Meeting, R. ALDER, Chairman and Representative of the Wesleyan Missionary Committee.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Gentlemen:—Your address affords me great satisfaction. You may rely on my firm support and co-operation in your zealous endeavors to diffuse the blessings of religious instruction in this Province. I am particularly interested in the welfare of the Indian Tribes, and I have no doubt that you will find that the officers of the Indian Department will act zealously with you at the establishment of St. Clair, and give your Missionary their cordial support and assistance.

ADDRESS TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JOHN COLBORNE, BY THE MINISTERS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF CANADA, IN ANNUAL CONFERENCE ASSEMBLED.
To His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

We His Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects the Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, in our Annual Conference assembled, respectfully beg leave to offer to Your Excellency our most cordial congratulations on Your Excellency's appointment to the Government of this Province, and on your safe arrival amongst us.

We hail it as a propitious event, and it affords us peculiar pleasure to present to the representative of Our Gracious Sovereign, our assurances of loyal attachment to His Majesty's mild and beneficent Government, and to the constitution of our country.

We shall ever consider it among our most important duties, as religious teachers, to inculcate the principles of fidelity and obedience to the Government, and lawfully constituted authorities of our Government, and among us we assure Your Excellency that these feelings of conscientious attachment to the British Government, cherished by us as Christian Ministers, and dear to us as British Subjects, pervade and animate the people of our pastoral care.

As the Ministers and representatives of our Anglo-Canadian Church, unconnected with either the civil or ecclesiastical authority of any other country; we rejoice that by the kind and merciful providence of God, we form a part of the British Empire.

We pray Almighty God that Your Excellency may be guided and assisted in the discharge of the arduous duties of your Government, and that your residence among us may be equally gratifying to yourself, and beneficial to the best interests of the loyal inhabitants of this Colony; that under Your Excellency's wise and equitable admin-

istration and fostering care, the general interests of this Province may prosper; that the benign influence of Religion and Education may be widely diffused; and that our Civil and Religious liberties—the strongest bonds of perpetual union between this Colony and the Mother Country—may be established on the best and surest foundations.

We request that Your Excellency will be pleased to accept of our expressions of personal respect, and best wishes for the uninterrupted health and prosperity of Your Excellency and your Family.

By order of the Conference, WM. CASE, President, Pro Tem. JAM. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

Ernestown, Oct. 7th, 1832.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Poetry.

[From the N. Y. Observer.]

THE LOST SPIRIT.

"No man cared for my soul"—Psalm cxlii. 4.
Weep, Sire, with shame and rueing,
Weep for thy child's undoing!
For the days when I was young;
And no prayer was taught my tongue;
Nor the record from on high,
Of the life that cannot die.
Wives of the world and wicked men—
Of their three score years and ten;
Earthly profit—human praise,
Thou didst set before my gaze,
As the guiding stars of life,
As the need of toil and strife;
I ran the world's race well,
And find my guerdon—Hell!

Weep, mother, weep—yet know
I will not shorten endless woe,
Nor thy prayer unwind my chain,
Thy repentance softens pain,
For the lifeblood of thy frame,
For one moment quench the flame!
Weep not beside my tomb—
That is gentle painless gloom!
Let the worm and darkness prey
On my senseless slumbering clay;
Weep for the priceless gem
That may not bide with them,
Weep the lost spirit's fate,
Yet know thy tears too late:
Had they sooner fallen—well,
I had not wept in Hell!

Physician, canst thou weep?
Then let tears thy pillow steep:
Couldst thou view Time's nearing wave,
Doom'd to wheel me in its grave,
Thou last and lessening space,
My life's brief hour of grace,
Yet with grief unfeeling tongue,
Promise health and sojourn long?
On the brink of that profound
Without measure, depth, or bound,
View me busied with the toys
Of a world of shadowy joys!
Oh, had look, or sign, or breath,
Then whisper'd sight of death;
Though nature in the strife,
Had loosed her hold on life
And the worm received its prey
Perchance an earlier day—
This—this—and who can tell
That I had dwelt in Hell!

False prophet, flattering priest,
Full fraught with mirth and feast!
Thy weeping should not fail
But with life's dark-ended tale!
For the living—for the dead—
There is guilt upon thy head!
Thou didst make the "narrow way,"
As the broad one, smooth and gay:
So speak in accents bland
Of the right and better land,
That the soul unchanged within,
The sinner in his sin,
Of God and Christ unshriven,
Lay down with dreams of heaven!
False priest thy labors tell,
I dream'd—and woke in Hell!

Miss Jewsbury.

Drinking in Warm Weather.—Major Denham, in his "Discoveries in Africa," greatly disapproves of frequent drinking after the sun has risen, as it causes the same drooping in the animal as in plants when wet in the sunshine. In the whole of his desert travelling, with Clapperton, on going to rest, he always drank as much water as he could possibly swallow, and frequently until the same hour on the following night, never ventured to put the cup to his lips; yet he suffered less from the heat and thirst than his companions, who usually drank during the day.—*Gleanings of Natural History.*

Slave Trade.—An English naval officer, who spent three years on the coast of Africa, states, that a single Portuguese factor, by the name of De Lauza, (exiled from Lisbon on account of his crimes), sells, at a place called Whyda, not less than 6,000 slaves annually; that 8,000 are shipped annually from the rivers Bonny and Calabar, and 16,000 from the Bight of Benue. These places are all north of the line. Two more colonies like Liberia, properly located, would in a short time clear the whole coast, north of the equator, of this barbarous traffic.—*U. S. Gaz.*

People of Color in England.—A man's complexion, in England does not affect his grade in society. Every day in the streets of London you may see what would shock the public in New York—colored women hanging upon the arm of white gentlemen; and ladies (yes—ladies) of the purest European complexion walking, without scruple, or even a thought of degradation, with men, not only of mixed, but often of the deepest color.—*Observer.*

MURRAY NEWBIGGER & CO.

TENDER the Public their acknowledgments for liberal support, and respectfully announce arrivals per the Regular Traders from Great Britain, and now offer at Wholesale and Retail an extensive and unequalled assortment of articles in Fancy and Staple dry goods, comprising every thing new and fashionable. Having imported their stock of goods expressly for this market, and of a description decidedly superior to goods which have generally reached this quarter, they flatter themselves 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 to sell their goods at lower rates than can be afforded by any similar establishment.

Opposite the market place.

York, June 1832. 137-4f

REMOVED.

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has removed to the Store lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Carfrae, Senr., next door to the Gazette Office, King Street. Where he is now receiving and offers for sale, by **WHOLESALE or RETAIL**, a general assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c. at very low prices.

Country Merchants and Pedlars supplied on liberal terms.

York, 19th June, 1832. 136-10

JUST OPENED, a small supply of Childrens Straw Hats and Ladies Dunsstable Straw Bonnets, very low by

S. E. TAYLOR. 138-1f

JOSHUA VAN ALLEN, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and Customers, that he has removed his establishment to that central and commodious Shop No. 123 King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street.

York, July 4, 1831. 97-1f

STOLEN from the Subscriber on the night of the 9th inst. a bay mare eight years of age, with a white face white hind feet, fore feet a little crooked, whoever will give information of the said mare shall be handsomely rewarded by

JOHN MITCHELL. 137-3w

First Con., Emily, June 13th 1832.

WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT.

C. B. DUNCAN & Co.

BEG to inform the Merchants of Upper Canada, that they have opened a **WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE** in the premises formerly occupied by Mr. G. A. Clark, in King-street, York, U. C. Where will be found almost every article in the

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOOD LINE, which they are determined to sell at the lowest Montreal Wholesale prices, for CASH or approved Credit.

ALSO: Twelve hogheads and Five crates Davenport's best printed Earthenware, very low.

York, June 11th, 1832. 136-4f

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

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 found uncommonly low.

He flatters himself, that from the long experience he has had in the business of Upper Canada, he has been able to select an assortment, in every way suited to the wants of the country; 650 Packages of which have already 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. 135-1f

York, 6th June, 1832.

SCYTHES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Ancaster and its vicinity, that he has just received Twenty-five Doz. of Superior Cradle and Grass Scythes, selected in England last winter, which he offers for Sale very low for Cash or short approved credit. He is also now receiving an extensive and choice assortment of Dry Goods, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, &c. &c. Which will be offered for sale as low as can be had in the district.

JAMES CHEP. 138-5w.

Ancaster 18th June, 1832.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Dry Goods, &c.

WILLIAM LAWSON returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencement in business, and informs them, that he has now on hand an extensive assortment of **Ready made Clothing**, all made up in his own Shop, and in the best style of workmanship! Also, Cloths, Vestings, Fustians, Bombazeens, Norwich Crapes, Merinos, Bombazettes, Flannels, Blankets, Capetings, Calicoes, Cottons, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Muslins, Lace, Ribbons; Gentlemen's Hats, a superior article direct from England; Ladies' Beaver, Leghorn, Straw, and Velvet Bonnets; small Wares, and a variety of other articles—all which he will sell at extremely low prices, at his Brick Store, South side King-Street, nearly opposite the Goal.

York, Dec. 19th, 1831. 110-1f

Wholesale and Retail Store;

In the House lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Russell, on the corner of Yonge and Lot Streets, YORK.

KING BARTON takes the liberty

of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened a Store in the above place. He has a large and well selected assortment of Cloths, Flannels, Blankets; Flannels, red, white, &c.; Bombazeens; Bombazeens; Lace; a variety of Winter Shawls; fine rich do., of different kinds; Shirts; Grey and Printed Calicoes; Magaris, Merinos, Marcellinos, Quilts, Tabby Velvet, of the best description for top Coats; a large assortment of ready made Clothes; Hats, and Caps of all kinds, from 2 to 40s. Very fine Linen Shirts, made in the best style; Guernsey Frocks, Hosiery, Mitts, Woollen, Doe Skin, and Furs. Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Having imported a great part of the above Goods, and purchased them in the lowest market, he doubts not that he will be able to sell on terms highly satisfactory to such as may call to purchase.

1st No second price.

Nov. 10th, 1831. 104-1f

NEW GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. R. ARMSTRONG respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public in general, that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, amongst which is a very extensive assortment of Superfine, Fine, and Common Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, and Forest Cloths, together with a large and general supply of other seasonable Goods. As a part of the above are of his own Importation, and were carefully selected and purchased at the Manufacturers in England for Cash, they will be sold unusually low, either at wholesale or retail, for ready use.

Please call and examine for yourselves.

York, 18th Nov. 1831. 106-1f

CONVEYANCING, &c.

T. VAUX respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he proposes to execute deeds, bonds, indentures, agreements, wills, &c. with correctness and despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

Office, Yonge-street, 2 doors South of Lot or Dundas Street.

York, 29th Feb'y. 1832. 120-4f

LAND AGENCY OFFICE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Land Agency Office on the North side of King Street two doors west of Yonge Street, where they will transact all business relative to Lands, at any of the Land Offices,—will purchase or sell U. C. claims, Militia claims, or receive the same to locate.

They will also act as Agents for the selling or renting of houses, village lots, improved farms, or wild lands; and as they have already had many applicants they trust that persons having any of the above property to dispose of, by private sale or lease, will find it their interest to forward a description of the same to this Office,—as it offers many advantages to the public, in forwarding Emigrants and others to different parts of the Province, and who will at all times be furnished with a description of such Lands as may be entrusted to their care.

A promissory writing will be required for the payment of two per cent. on the amount of purchase money in case of sale, or three per cent. on the amount of annual rent, if disposed of by lease; and on all wild lands five per cent. will be charged.

Conveyancing and writings of every description executed at this Office with correctness, neatness and despatch. All letters post paid and directed to either of the Subscribers as Land Agents will receive due attention.

ALVIN TURNER, JOHN SMYTH. 120-12m

York, 15th May, 1832.

A STORE AND ASHRY, both in good repair in that well known and flourishing Township Trafalgar, on the West Branch of the 16 Mile Creek. Any young man wishing to commence business will find it to be an advantageous place, it is 5 miles from Dundas street on one of the best lines in said township. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH BOWES. 136-1f

Trafalgar, 14th June, 1832.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF SETTLERS ARRIVING AT YORK, U. C.

CAPTAIN FITZGIBBON has been appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to provide conveyances for settlers, who wish to be employed, from York to the Townships on Lake Simcoe, where they will be received by Mr. Hewson, who is opening a road from Kempenfelt Bay to the Township of Sunnidale.

Emigrants of this season, with means, who are desirous of locating themselves in the Western part of the Province, can proceed by water to the head of Lake Ontario, and from thence can readily find conveyance to the Township of Carradoc, where they will be received by Mr. Mount, Deputy Surveyor, who will place each head of a family on 50 or 100 acres of Land lately Surveyed, from the North-West corner of Carradoc to Lake Huron, at the average price for which Land sells in that part; the first payment to be made at the expiration of three years from the date of the Location, and the remainder in three years, by annual installments, with interest, to commence from the expiration of three years.

The Lands are of the first quality, well watered, and in healthy situations.

A Road will be opened from Carradoc, on which settlers will find employment. All further information will be immediately afforded to Emigrants on application at the Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, York.

PETER ROBINSON. 136-3

Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, York, 18th June 1832.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF EMIGRANTS.

CROWN Lands in the Townships of Sunnidale, Oro, Medonte, and Orelia, in the Home District, may be obtained by indigent Settlers, on condition of actual residence.

ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS, viz:

Fifty Acres will be allotted to each Head of a Family, upon condition of paying at the rate of Five Shillings Currency per Acre; the first payment of Three Pounds Two Shillings and Six Pence to be made at the expiration of three years from the date of the Location, and the remainder in three years, by Annual instalments of Three Pounds Two shillings and Six Pence each, with interest, to commence from the expiration of three years.

The Government will incur the expense of building a small Log House for the temporary accommodation of such Settlers, on their respective Locations, and will afford some assistance towards opening roads to the Lands proposed to be settled; but a full and complete advance in Provisions or Utensils; and the Settlers must depend entirely upon their own resources for bringing their Lands into cultivation.

The Government Agent, Mr. Richey, will be stationed at the South-East corner of Medonte, and will show to Settlers as they arrive the Lots open for Location, and afford them any information they may require.

Settlers with means, will have opportunities of purchasing at the Public Sales, due notice of which will be given in the newspapers published within the Province, and in Hand-bills transmitted to the different Emigrant Societies.

For further particulars apply to the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

PETER ROBINSON. 134-13

Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, York, 21st May, 1832.

CLERGY RESERVES.

PROPOSALS 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 applications for the purchase of Clergy Reserves.—And to prevent disappointment he requests it may be distinctly understood that applications received after this date can be of no benefit to the applicant as to preference or otherwise.

PETER ROBINSON. 117-4f

Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, York, 1st February, 1832.

FOR SALE by the subscriber—

170 casks F. Merricks & Hay's Gunpowder,
180 casks F. F. do do do
50 casks F. F. F. do do do
20 casks T. P. Canister do do do
12 chests superior Indigo do do do
20 cases Post, Pot and Foilscap Paper
6 bales Kidderminster and Brussels Carpeting and Rugs,
60 crates and casks assorted Crockery and Glassware,
300 pieces 42 inch Twilled Sacking
200 do Osnaburghs
150 do 4-4 Brown Tow Shooting
100 do 4-4 and 5-4 Bleached do
100 do Brown Canvas, No. 1, 7
100 do Bleached do do
50 do do Dowlas
50 do Brown and Bleached Russia Ducks
50 bales Assorted Brown Cottons
50 bales Bleached do do
W. GUILD, Jr. & Co.
Montreal, June 18 1832.

N. B.—A duplicate of the above assortment, together with a great variety of other fancy and staple articles, suitable for the Upper Province trade, is held at York, U. C.

W. GUILD, Jr. & Co. 137-4f

TAKE NOTICE.—The public are hereby

forbid purchasing three several notes of hand given by the subscriber to John Kedeur or bearer, as no value has been received for the same. The notes are for seventy-five pounds each, and dated Esqueping 23rd April 1832. One note becomes due 1st February 1833, one 1st Feb. 1836, and one 1st Feb. 1837. Any person or persons purchasing said notes or any of them do it at their own risk, I shall not pay the sums.

JOEL WILLIAMS. 137-3w

Esqueping, 1st May 1832.

JOSEPH CLEMENTSON

WISHES to inform the Dealers in Earthenware in and near York, that he is just arrived from the Staffordshire Pottries, England, with a quantity of Earthenware of excellent quality consisting of Table Services, Ewers and Bowls, Chamber Jugs, Mugs and Tea Sets complete Printed and Painted in Black, Brown, Rose, Pink, and Blue colours on the newest shape and most beautiful patterns. All persons wishing to trade with J. C. will be used well, as no article will be offered for sale but what is good. Samples of every description may be seen at any time at Mr. Bakers, Black Swan King Street. 138-2w

GOOD AND CHEAP!!

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES AND CROCKERY.

THE Subscriber having just commenced business in the above line, in that Store, lately occupied by Mr. Sandiland, and formerly by Messrs. Philan & La-verty, commonly called *Cheapside*, a few doors East of Yonge Street on the South side of King Street; desires to acquaint his friends and the public generally of it, in order that they may have an opportunity of examining his prices, which he flatters himself will be found unusually low.

The articles comprised in his assortment (which is very general), he thinks on examination will be found to correspond with the above motto, "Good and Cheap," as it has been his particular care, to select genuine Goods from the best Houses, at the cheapest prices, and for which he asks the smallest advance which could be taken, remembering the old adage, that a "small profit, and a quick return, makes a heavy purse."

Farmers generally will find it their interest to call and examine his Goods and Prices, before they make their purchases.

A reduction will be made to Housekeepers and others, who purchase by the piece.

As the lowest price for which each article can be afforded will be asked, no second price will be made.

S. E. TAYLOR. 136

York, 18th June, 1832.

N. B. A few pieces Palmyrines, and Craps de Lyons, on hand, very cheap.

CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

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

HAMILTON & HUNT.

In soliciting a continuance of the patronage of the Medical Gentlemen and the public (which was so liberally extended to the late Wm. Moore since his commencing business here in 1830) the subscribers pledge themselves to endeavour to merit the same by persevering in the same course by which it was obtained; by keeping none but genuine Articles, and by prompt attention to any commands with which they may be favoured.

Their medicines are exclusively of English importation (thru' the well known House of J. Beckett & Co. Montreal).

The Apothecary and compounding department will be conducted by Mr. Hamilton Licentiate of the Apothecaries Hall, Dublin, whose experience in the business for 14 years will, he trusts, entitle him to the confidence of those who may require Prescriptions or family receipts carefully prepared.

W. P. HAMILTON. CHARLES HUNT. 119-1f

York, 14th Feb'y, 1832.

IMPORTANT MEDICINES.

JUST RECEIVED and for Sale at the Store of Messrs. Lesslie & Sons, York and Dundas; J. W. Brent & Co., Dr. Lang, and T. Sandilands, York; Dr. Winer, Hamilton; and by most other Druggists and Merchants in the Province—the highly and justly celebrated Medicines, prepared by Dr. H. H. Reynolds, Batavia, N. Y., as follows, viz:

DR. PIERSON'S WELSH COUGH DROPS.

These Drops immediately remove difficulty of breathing, tightness or stricture across the breast, obstructions and ulcer upon the lungs, pain in the side and chest, and spitting of blood.

These Drops are warranted. In all cases where they fail of affording relief, (when properly administered),—the purchase money will be refunded. Price 5s. per bottle. 4 bottles 2s. 6d.

FINCH'S CELEBRATED OINTMENT AND VEGETABLE BITTERS.

For the cure of the Salt Rheum and Scall head, price 5s. a box. The Bitters are also a sovereign remedy for the Jaundice in its most aggravated form, Fever and Ague, and Bilious Cholera; price 2s. 6d.

FINCH'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

An infallible remedy for removing ringworms, red blotches, pimples, and festering eruptions of the face, also that darkness of the skin usually called tan, and render the skin smooth—price 2s. 6d.

GERMAN EYE WATER.

Not inferior to any now in use, for weak, sore, or inflamed eyes—price 1s. 3d.

WILLBER'S VEGETABLE ITCH OINTMENT.

Containing not the least particle of Mercury or other dangerous ingredient, emits no unpleasant odour, may be used with perfect safety by persons of delicate constitutions, and is an infallible cure in the worst cases by a few applications. Also,

PELEG WHITE'S GENUINE IMPROVED ADHESIVE SALVE.

For rheumatism, pain in the breast, back, side, head, ague in the face, sores, sprains, bruises, cuts, frozen feet, wounds of horses, &c.—price 1s. 3d.

Cayuga Co., N. Y. 120-3m

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that by the use of one fourth of a half Bottle of Dr. Pierson's Cough Drops, I have been cured of a Cold that deprived me of my rest for hours every night. I believe it the best medicine ever offered to the public, according to my experience.

GEORGE ROWE.

Stamford, U. C. Dec. 29, 1831.

I hereby certify (for the encouragement and speedy introduction among us of Dr. Pierson's Welsh Cough Drops, Vegetable Itch Ointment, and the German eye water, prepared by Dr. Reynolds, Batavia, N. Y. that they have proved efficacious and thereby gained a good reputation in this place. I therefore very cordially recommend them to the public as valuable medicines.

MARY MILLER.

Niagara, May 12th, 1832.

I certify that I have been afflicted for several years with the salt rheum, that at times I have been under the necessity of carrying my hand in a sling, I applied Finch's Ointment for that complaint, which effected a speedy cure, I therefore recommend it to the public as a sure remedy.

HENRY GRIFFIN, Merchant.

Grimsby, 40 Mile Creek, May 10th, 1832.

A CURE FOR RUPTURE.

W. HEWITT, Patent Truss Manufacturer, from England, respectfully informs Medical Gentlemen, and the public of Canada, &c. that he manufactures Trusses of every description for Exemphora, or Naval, Femoral, Inguinal, Congenital, or Infantile Hernia.—His Trusses are so constructed that the most delicate persons can wear them without pain or inconvenience.—W. H. is enabled to say from his long experience that he can satisfy any person where the Rupture is reducible, that they may obtain relief, and in many cases he can warrant a cure when applied by himself at his residence.

References will be given to persons of both sexes, who have been cured under his care.

May 21st, 1832, Dundas-Street, near the Citadel, Toronto.

1st Inviolable secrecy when required.

THAT DREADFUL MALADY THE CHOLERA.

W. HEWITT prepares a Medicine which he believes is an effectual remedy for that complaint; its efficacy has been proved in a number of well attested cases in spasmodic and dysentery affections by his friends as well as in his own family!

Sold in Bottles, Price 1s. 10d., 3s. 9d. and 5s. each.

River Credit, Dundas-street, Toronto. 132-4f

D. V. P. MAYERHOFFER renders his best

thanks to the inhabitants of the Home District for the liberal patronage of his most valuable remedy the "WONDER SALVE," he begs leave to state to the public that he will always be furnished with it for the supply of Country Merchants and others. In order to prevent imposition and Counterfeit, each direction will for the future be signed by the Proprietor. It may be had in York at the stores of Hamilton & Hunt, and J. W. Brent & Co., Druggists, King Street.

Markham, May 13, 1832. 72

SWAIN'S CELEBRATED PANACEA, for

the cure of King's Evil or Scrofula, for sale by

J. W. BRENT, & Co. Druggists. 120-4f