CHRISTIAN

signed my own.''



GUARDIAN.

DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, ECONOMY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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WHOLE NO. 104.

GUARDIAN OFFICE,

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From the Spirit of the Pilgirius.

NECESSITY OF REVIVALS. . Revivals are indispensable to sanctify the literature of the nation, and to associate intellectual culture with holiness of heart. In all our systems of education, from the common school up to the college these have been dissociated. The care of the heart, if any care was bestowed upon it, has been turned over to the nursery; while the intellect and the memory have been sent to school to receive a separate education. The result has been such as might be expected. The depravity of the heart, unwatched, unresisted, and in some respects deliberately fostered, has made fearful proficiency in the government and perversion of the understanding.

The neglect of moral culture and the power of

social contamination in our common schools is in many instances dreadful. And in academies and colleges, the principles most sedulously cultivated and relied on, as the spring of action, are pride, emulation, and ambition. As if they needed no check in this bad world—as if they could not by hot-bed culture, added to native strength of soil, be made to grow too rank—the principles, which of all others have most obstructed vital Christianitv. setting the world on fire without, and exciting the most unyielding controversy within till the Christian's dying day, are all the way from childhood up studiously cultivated. Unless this un-ballowed fire can be put out, instead of being kindled, in the progress of our national education, we are undone. What wonder is it, that ministers should have jealousies and envyings, who, from their eradic till their public education is completed, have been stimulated to action by principles of pride, rivalry, and ambition? What wonder that ministers and Christians of different denominations should be filled with envy, instead of joy at each other's prosperity, whose entire intellectual culture has been goaded on by the stimulus of such ungodly principles? What wonder that physicians, and poets, and orators, and lawyers, be performed to be seen of men, but coset devo. are agitated with feuds, and behold each other tion can be induced by no such motive. It is a through the medium of green-eyed envy? What private transaction between God and the soul, to wonder that Bonapartean hearts burn hot and which the church and the world are stangers. beat high under the unosientatious garb of republican simplicity, setting on fire the course of nafrom any being but one, and probably a neglecture, as if set on fire of hell? How can we exted by all who are more anxious to maintain a pect every where to move men by pride in their standing before man than God. Readr is this education, and have them mock and lowly in heart your character? Do you join in social prayer, in their subsequent action? But how shall the and yet habitually neglect your closet? Is not evils of an antichristian education be remedied? this hypocrisy with a witness? What would you They cannot be-until regeneration has formed think of your neighbour who would convese with a public sentiment which in education will coa public sentiment which in education will co- you in the most familiar manner in pulic; but operate with the Gospol, to repress and extirpate, would never speak to you in private? Wat does and not to nurture, the most baleful and powerful God, what do angels think of your pretended passions of the human heart.

PRACTICAL FAITH.

understanding, has so slight a concord with the multitudes you may suppose yourself to be it possoul in a night of tempest. Neither do I allude to sympathy. By retiring and exposing your taked prudent not to enter into a particular conversation fering, or that constitutional apathy, which re- recesses of your heart you may find yourself enof that holy frame of mind which regards every earthly treasure and hope as the property of God, ted.—Rel. and Lit. Intel. and when he sees fit to resume them, says without repining-thine they were, and thou gavest them ree; praise be unto thee. In all things let thy will be done, and though thou empty me from vessel to vessel, and set me naked as when I first came upon the earth, I will love and cleave unto thee-"Though He slay me I will trust in him."

We find both in sacred and in inspired history, many instances of this faith gathering brightness from the depths of affliction, and "overcoming the world." It is illustrated by a simple story which I have some where found of a poor mendicant, who , was in this respect a teacher of wisdom to a learned divine. In ancient times, a clergyman of great science and picty, had for many years importuned and has been often looked to with hope and pray-God in prayer, to give him a more perfect knowledge of the things in which he had been instructed. He had spent whole nights in carnest supplication, laying aside all his own acquirements as folly, and entreating God that he would, by an instrument, however humble, acquaint him with and whose amiable life must be allowed its gro- upon her fractured and insensible body, I reflect himself and his doctrines more perfectly. Once, per importance in the estimate af human chanc, ted,—that This was my "second visit!" This while his desires on this subject were more than ter. But his heart had not bowed to God in jen- was the "more convenient season," in which I commonly ardent, something seemed to say to him itence and love, nor had his mind at any time jea. was to converse with her about her soul's salvato him, "Go forth to the Church doors, and thou sed to feel apprehensive to the prospect of dath. tion! shalt find what thou scarchest for." He there found a beggar with torn and ragged apparel, and home by indisposition, and did not go out to his out a moment's preparation. The cup of life was found a beggar with form and ragged apparer, and from by many the fifth and mire of their thus addressed him: "God give thee a good morning cown have returned to wallow in the fifth and mire of their thus addressed him: "God give thee a good morning cown have returned to wallow in the fifth and mire of their into the interior two or three hundred miles, and lusts. In May 15th, twenty were received into the ing."-The beggar answered "Sir, I do not remember that I had ever an evil one."

Divine. "God make thee fortunate and prosperous."

"Nor was I ever unfortunate or un-Beggar. prosperous."

thy words?".

Beggar. "I was never unhappy."

"God save thee! At least answer me

more plainly." me, Sir a good and prosperous morning, and I and vain-will you, therefore, permit me, sir, teask if "second visit."

swered I had never an unfortunate of an evil one; | you have ever bestowed serious thoughts on the for when I pine with hunger, I proise God,-if I great things of eternity? suffer cold, if it hail, if it snow or rain, if the wea- The Visited. "I cannot say that I have ever ther be fair or stormy, I praise God, if I be wret- turned my mind with any special interestle that of keeping clear from the pollutions of the compached and despised, I likewise praise God; and subject." therefore there never came any sad or evil morning unto me. Thou didst wish that I might be self that at a proper time, you would mke the are often carried into bad company, but seldom or the Indian country." fortunate, and I answered that I was never unfor. salvation of your soul an object of earnst pur- never come off whole; for, when the foundation tunate, because whatever God gave me, or I suf. | suit?" fered, or whatever happened to me, whether it The Visited, "Of course I have hadmy im- they must necessarily go to ruin. You resolve was agreeable to me or unpleasant, whether the pressions and determinations on that head as well against sin because you have a sense of the heinSchwerin, in Prussia, June 26, statis
cup was sweet or bitter, I received it from his as other men—and I should be sorry to tlink that oursess of it, and the evil consequences which there of the following ordinance:—

be unfortunate. Theu sayest also that God would my thoughts." be pleased to make me happy, and I told thee I > Visiter. "Have you selected any particular was never unhappy; for I am fully resolved thro' time in the future course of your life, when you his grace to adhere and cleave only to his will, as intend to carry your resolutions into effect?" the best: und into this I have so wholly poured my own desires, and what he wills I will also-

then be contented with his will?".

Beggar. "Drown me in the bottomless pit! about him? One is humility, by which I am united to his human nature-the other, and the right

mility was the surest basis of resignation and unwavering faith. After some further conversation, he inquired what had brought him to such perfeceverlasting peace and tranquillity. I have found may be crowned with success.—Ch. Index. him of whom the prophets did write, even Jesus of Nazareth. He that is mighty hath done for me great things, and boly is his name. I know that he can do every thing, and that no thought can be withholden from him. Take then, therefore, the shield of faith, and the belmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of . L. H. S.

Connecticut Observer.

DO YOU PRAY IN SECRET?

Attention to secret prayer is one of the stron. gest evidences of spiritual life. Other luties may friendship displayed in the congregation, when you are for weeks, and months without praying in

that speculative belief which assents to the truth tions will remain unperceived. This cannot be of the doctrines of the Gospel; which being often done in a promiseuous crowd. If requires etire. but the effect of education, or the cold assent of the ment from the world. While connected will the heart and affections, as to afford no anchor to the session of excellencies which you only feel by that self command which restrains the tear of suf- breast before God, and entering into the secret mains unmoved because it cannot feel. I speak tirely destitute of them. Only by such physic reckonings with the heart can its errors be detec-

> VERY INTERESTING CASE—EXAMPLE AND ENCUL-AGEMENT TO VISITERS.

Among the persons with whom we have lale conversed on the great interest of eternity, is a gentleman of respectable standing and enlightered mind, who has been brought to serious and antious reflection, and as we trust, to a solemn determination to make the service of God his choice. Phough settled in life, with a family, he is yet a young man, and one whose previous course his been strictly moral. He has also been a constant hearer of the gospel even from his tender years, er, as who was to fill a place in the Lord's houle. nity-had never looked higher for happiness than

suitable age to place in a Sabbath School, he being one of the committee appointed to make sarch of judgment, to my unfaithfulness? for such. He informed the young man that he |; My brethren in the ministry, I record this, to conversation took place betwixt the parties

hands as the best for me, and therefore I cannot religion was not at some time to engage more of attend it; and it is great odds but this wears off

The Visited. "I cannot say that I have." and because of this I am never unhappy, seeing time, and may you not now embrace the opportulit is but an easy step to practice what you thus far ment of the Lord's Supper, or to perform baptism, inthat I cleave only to his will, and have wholly remained in the lord's Supper, or to perform baptism, inthat I cleave only to his will, and have wholly remained in the lord's Supper, or to perform baptism, inthat I cleave only to his will, and have wholly remained in the lord's Supper, or to perform baptism, inthat I cleave only to his will, and have wholly remained in the lord's Supper, or to perform baptism, inthat I cleave only to his will, and have wholly remained in the lord's Supper, or to perform baptism, inthat I cleave only to his will, and have wholly remained in the lord's Supper, or to perform baptism, inthat I cleave only to his will, and have wholly remained in the lord's Supper, or to perform baptism, inthat I cleave only to his will, and have wholly remained in the lord's Supper, or to perform baptism, inthat I cleave only to his will, and have wholly remained in the lord's Supper, or to perform baptism, inthat I cleave only to his will, and have wholly remained in the lord's Supper, or to perform baptism, inthat I cleave only to his will, and have wholly remained in the lord's Supper of the lord's Su ferred?" And, continued the visiter, "If you inclining to yield to the solicitations of vice, your Divine. "But if the Lord of Majesty should will now commence the work, I will engage in evil genius will furnish you with many excuses, drown thee in the bottomless pit, couldst thou prayer for you before I leave your room." This and many suggestions to encourage you.—Sherproposal was at first disregarded, and the visiter lock. had taken his hat, and had already passed into an why have I not two arms to embrace and clasp adjoining room when our young friend seemed to be smitten with sudden remorse at having declined so reasonable an offer of kindness, as that of the world: first, an ignorant conscience, which arm, is love which he hath himself given me, and prayer. He, therefore, called back the young neither sees nor says any thing, neither beholds which binds me to his divinity. By this I hold him man; and informed him that he "would accept the sins in the soul, nor reproves them: secondly, so fast, that he must descend with me, and is it his proposed offer of prayer." From that months flattering conscience, whose speech is worse not more desirable to be there with God than to ment he resolved to set his heart upon seeking than silence itself; which, though seeing sin, the Kingdom of Heaven. The present time apsorbles men in the committing thereof; thirdly, From this the divine learnt, that profound hu. peared to him to bo the best, and we may hope the seared conscience, which hath neither sight, that the good Spirit of the Lord was ready at speech, nor sense, in "men that are past feel. hand to help on his purposes. He has since aping:" fourthly, the wounded conscience, fright-peared like a new man. His feelings, views and ened with sin: the fifth is a quiet and clear contion in faith, and received for answer: "My si. habits have undergone a great change; and his science, purified in Christ Jesus. A wounded conlence, sublime meditation, and above all, union carnest desire is to know and feel the vital power science is rather painful than sinful, an affliction, with the ever blessed God of peace and rest; and of the gospel. What encouragement is here no offence; and is in the ready way, at the next o say truth, I could rest in nothing less than found for all those who would, like their Saviour, remove, to be turned into a quiet conscience." God-and now having found him, I have forsa. go about doing good! We know not the favored ken this unquiet world, to enjoy the beginning of juncture when our endeavors to win souls to Christ

> A SECOND VISIT; OR, "Delay not till to-morrow that which may be done

to-day." (Caution to Ministers and Christians.)

and just entering upon the world, with fine prost principal object of my fears; I tremble on acand just entering upon the world, with fine prost principal object of my fears; I tremble on actions; but we paid those who did any thing for us, unpects of prosperity. They were amiable, intellicount of other enemies, more dangerous. Of til we entered the territory of Sebagadis. Yet we fregent, and well educated; but they had been edu. what importance is it to have driven the wolves cated only for time and not for eternity. In the from the fold, if the pest ravage the flock .- Cal. all important subjects of religion, and the soul's vin. salvation, they were not instructed. However, since their residence in this neighborhood, they were frequent attendants at the house of God, and seemed to appreciate highly the privilege.

Not many weeks after their settlement here, I arrived couple would be to the society of the in society it instructs, delights, and conciliates. neighborhood. I was particularly pleased with the intelligent conversation of Mrs. II. She was not a professor of religion, nor had I any evidence I. I find I love God, and of her piety; but she seemed willing and inclined principally, for himself. to converse on religious subjects,-rejoiced that she had an opportunity to hear the Gospel preach. ed, and expressed a desire to become a member of my Bible class, &c.

All this was very gratifying to me, and I looked the world. There is no support under the heavy calami: If you would measure with a high standard of forward with hope, to the time when Mrs. H. ties, and mysterious dispensations of the present personal piety, pray in secret. Without frequent but also the Church of Christ; and I promised but also the Church of Christ; and I promised myself much happiness in social and Christian in. broken by any person. tercourse with her in future. But as this was my first call, and I knew that she was unaccustomed as I should. to pastoral visitation, or to practical conversation! on the subject of religion, I thought it would be ability to do good. with her at that time, but to defer it to a second in godly conference. visit. I expected to see her soon again, and supposed that I would then feel a greater freedom to inquire into the state of her soul,—to ascertain the grounds of her hope, or to urge upon her the necessity and importance of immediate repentance. I thought that a second visit would be a more convenient season to talk to her about her soul's sal vation. Our conversation, therefore, so far as it more about religion, than religion itself .. And so fantasy, and have no higher end than to please I left her for that time, without learning even the sickly mind that loveth them .- Baxter. what she thought of Christ," pacifying my own conscience, with the promise that I would soon see her again, and that I would be more faithful.

But, reader, learn the danger of delay! The next day I was taken sick, and one week after, while I was still confined to my room, the melancholy tidings were brought to me, that Mrs. H. had been thrown out from a gig, and was in a moment bereft of reason! She never spoke after-But he had never felt the urgent demands of etr. | wards. I saw her as she lay speechless and insensible upon her bed, before the breath left her to the bare recitude of his conduct. He was me body. But though she still lived, the avenues to of those, whose fair exterior all must commend, her mind were closed for ever! And as I looked

On a day not long since he was detained at | She is dead! She was suddenly cut off, with mustings of solitude, a visit was made to hip .- dashed from her lips! She has gone to eternity. His visiter informed him that his object in calling Whether to heaven or to hell, I know not. But was to inquire whether he had any childrenof a should she be lost, will not her blood be found in

Divine. "Be happy! What is the meaning of had no children of the description for which he my own condemnation; hoping that you may prof. was making inquiry; and after this, the following it by my experience, and not put off till to morrow that which may be done to-day. : Especially where Visiter, "Though I have failed in my bject the great concerns of eternity are involved, and in finding children for our Sabbath Schol; I the welfare of an immortal soul may depend on a "Most willingly. Thou didst wish should not like for my visit to be altogeter in word spoken in season, do not defer that word to a

AVOID TEMPTATIONS.

No resolution which we can form to ourselves ny we keep, can give us any security for preservithese Indians; to acquire a knowledge of their Visiter. "Have you not determined with your. ing our innocence and virtue. Such resolutions upon which such resolutions stand is undermined,

by constantly conversing with such as have learned to make a mock of sin, and can talk of their

. THE FIVE CONSCIENCES.

There are five kinds of consciences on foot in

BAD CHRISTIANS. .

SWEETNESS OF TEMPLE.

. It embellishes every accomplishment; it smoothes the little roughnesses and asperities of life. It assists the judgment by keeping the pasvas introduced, and called to see them. I was sions temperate. It renders beauty more than cordially received, and the morning was spent lovely, and gives to the most ordinary set of feavery pleasantly in their company, and I was happy to think what an agreeable accession the newly mere beauty. In solitude it cheers and comforts,

> MARKS OF GRACE. 1. I find I love God, and desire to love God,

2. I desire to requite evil with good. .

3. A looking up to God, to see him, and his hand, in all things that beful me.

4. A greater fear of displeasing God than all

5. A love to such Christians as I peror saw or

received any good from.

6. A grief when I see God's commandments which the following is an extract:

7. A mourning in not being able to serve God

8. A willingness to give God the glory of any

9. A joy when I am in christian company and

10. A grief when I perceive that it goes ill with

Christians, and the contrary. 11. A constant performance of secret duties between God and myself, morning and evening.

12. A choosing of suffering to avoid sin. Newman of Belieboth, 1640.

Unlawful Amusements. - All those are unlawful

vas religious at all, was very general. It was sports, which are used only to delight a carnal

the man that makes great way in a little time, and 29 girls, as boarders, besides day scholars. "On like one that sails before the wind-

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH WESTERN INDIANS .- The following is an extrest of a letter from a Mr. Ayer, Teacher hundred piles from Mackinaw, published in the Western (Utica) Recorder. The "Ojibwas," are the si be with the Chippewas. The "Dr. J." mentioned, is the author of the recommendatory John Elliot, Missionary to this body of Indians, dated letter by John Sunday, published in a late number Sept. 19, 1831, and published in the American journals, of our paper. - Editor Guardian.

at the Sault St. Mary, a gendeman of great research, has made great attainments in the tongue, and is warmly engaged in the subject. The Ojib. was every where manifest a willingness to be taught, and some of the banks express much anx. iety to have missions and schools among them.

The American Board have the present season sent out two clergymen, to missionate among language, and as soon as practicable to locate in

Persecution of Baptists in Prussia.-The London

"FREDERICK Louis, &c. "A sect of Anabaptists, separating from the Evan-golical Church, have lately appeared in this country, which seems to have originated in the neighbourhood own and others vices with a great deal of humour of Boitzenburg. All police and judicial authorities in and raillery. When once you come to relish this our dominions are hereby enjoined, if any adherents of subject, and to find sport and entertainment in this sect should be in their district, and should presume

Visiter. "Is not the present a very favorable that which ought to give you horror and aversion, to perform divine worship, to administer the sacraand to give notice to our Court of Justice in this city, which is commissioned to examine the sectarianism

ABYSSINIAN MISSION.

Under date of the 19th of February, Messrs, Gobat and Kugler thus express their gratitude to God for the ree access given them to Abyssinia.

"We cannot but begin our first report from Abyssinia, with praises and thanksgiving to the Father of mercies, for having conducted us to the country and the people whose welfare we had at our hearts for several years. We will not dwell on the gratitude we feel towards God; but we will supplicate an abundant measure of. grace from Him through Jesus Christ, and trust that we can praise and magnify our glorious Saviour by doing his will, declaring again this great truth to the Abyssin. ians---That there is no salvation in any other, nor is there any name under beaven, given among men, whereby we must be saved, except the name of Jesus Christ. The reason we have to encourage the long nourished hope that the Lord will now again favor the Abyssinians with the light of his holy gospel, you will

find in our present report. "We have not met with any of those difficulties of. which other travellers so bitterly complain: but we I consider the principal enemies of the Gospel to he, not the pontiff of Rome, nor heretics, nor without care from the time that we left Massowah till seducers or tyrants, but bad Christians; because now.. Ali's conduct has surpassed even our most santhe former exert their rage out, of the church, gaine expectations, as you will observe in reading this re. while drunkenness, luxury, perjury, blasphomy, port. We have learned from the natives, in what estimation those travellers are held who deal so lavishly within these travellers are held who deal so lavishly within these travellers are held who deal so lavishly within these countries. There are no referred Mr. H. and his wife had lately settled in the overthrow it and expose it defenceless to the rage out their money in these countries. They are considered bounds of my congregation. They were young, of our enemies. Rome does not constitute the so fortunate as to pass every where without giving prequently heard the natives saying, that we were good men; and we were thus convinced ourselves, that friendships formed by and for money is, in the east, of no longer duration than in Europe. - London Missionary Register.

> Bantist Irish Society.-We are pleased to observe, by the Loudon Baptist Magazine for September, that an appeal was made to the Baptist congregations in England to come forward for the help of the famishing Irish children in the Schools in Connaught, and that the appeal was successful. An evidence is thus given, that while the spiritual interests of the Irish peasantry are diligently sought, their temporal benefit is not for-gotten. Mr. Allen, the Agent of the Society, in Ireland, requested, and asked, for only £50 or £60 per week for eight weeks; at the close of that time, by the favor of English and Irish benificence, he had distri-buted relief to the poor to the amount of £1,600 eterling. \$8,000. What a substantial proof that the religion of Jesus Christ is, in the most substantial sense, good will to men," in reference to both worlds.

Boston Christian Watchman.

ipiscopalians is verpiont.

"The Banner of the Church" contains an account of Bishop Griswold's recent tour in Vermont, from

"And thus were unished the labors of that tour, having in thirty days, besides many other services and ministrations, preached 46 times, and confirmed 311. A large part of this number had been recently awakened to the importance of religion, and were, we trust, truly "born of water and of the Spirit," and I saw no reason to doubt but the whole had "repentance towards God and faith towards the Lord Jesus Christ." The. increase of our Church in Vermont, under its very. great discouragements, has been wonderful. Fifteen cars ago there was not an edifice in all that State which could properly be called an Episcopal Church; now we have 12 new ones, which have been consecraed to God's holy worship; and four or five more which are now building. May the Lord make us more thank. ful for his goodness and more faithful in our duty.

GREEN BAY MISSION.—The Rev. Lucius Smith, Rector of Christ Church, Batavia, N.Y., has furnished the Editor of the Gospel Messenger with an interesting account of a visit to the Mission Establishment at Green Bay, in August last. The school was commenced at Humility.—The truly humble man, suffers this station in August, 1829, with one scholar. At the quietly, and patiently, internal troubles; and he is time of Mr. Smith's visit, the school contained 35 boys the 16th of July, says Mr. Smith, about two hundred and fifty Indians attended at the Mission House to hear. Mr. Cadle speak on the subject of Christianity and the school. The chiefs appeared to be well satisfied, and expressed their determination to send a great many children to be instructed this summer. Under the pro-dent and judicious management of Mr. Cadle, the school will, without doubt, be greatly increased, and become

TUSCAROBA INDIANS. By a letter from the Rev. it appears that a revival of religion has recently taken "The country inhabited by these Indians is im. place among them. Mr. Elliot says—"Rising of forty, it is believed, have given their hearts to God. Some mense, extending from Mackmaw, along the who were seriously impressed, and indulged hopes, southern shore of Lake Superior, running down have returned to wallow in the fifth and mire of their from the head of the lake, west and northwest, Church, eighteen of whom were natives; in the month probably one thousand miles. It is inhabited by the Ojibwas, a numerous tribe; many of whom live in Canada, along the northern shore of Lakes Eria Hudson and Superior extending for into Erie, Hudson and Superior, extending far into of grace are five of our largest scholars in school, from the interior, and far to the west of Lake Superior. ten to fifteen years of age. Fourteen of the most en-Books are now published in their language, and terprising young men in the tribe, who, with two or we hope the bible will soon be translated. Dr. three exceptions, are heads of families; several of -, of the United States army, now residing their wives indulge hopes. This narrative might be enlarged by giving more particulars of the progress and results of this work; but I shall conclude with the remark-let the friends and patrons of Missions be encouraged; Jehovah is exhibiting his power and mercy, in view of which they should feel their obligations, and practice accordingly. The whole number of souls in the Tuscarora tribe where I labour, is not far from three hundred-one-sixth professors of religion; othere will probably unite with the church soon. show that a broad and sure foundation is laid for moraland intellectual improvement; an opportunity given le effect a radical change in their habits and practices which should-and must be improved."

REVIVAL OF THE WORK OF GOD ON THE SARATOGA

To begin with our camp meetings, the first commenced ings and bees, and they find that all goes better than and oil produce you light; but when you make a perverse on the 30th of August, in the town of Knox, in Berne in former times-no person drunk-not so much curs- application of them, they become evil-for oil would in circuit. At this meeting about seventy professed to ex-ling and swearing, and generally speaking, no quarrelperionce a change of heart; a number of backsliders ling and fighting; but all is peace and harmony. Now were also reclaimed, and many sinners were cut to the this is the result of Temperance Societies. heart, inquiring, What must I do to be saved? Nothing occurred to disturb the peace of the meeting.

The next was held in the town of Wilton, about seven miles north of the Saratoga Springs. Here, as nearly as could be ascertained, between fifty and sixty were converted to God; about an equal number, it was thought, were reclaimed from their backslidings, and as many more left the ground wounded in spirit, and cial to their neighbours, equally as profitable to them-bent on seeking their souls' salvation. We were favor-selves, and thus promote the real benefit and peace of ed with the best of order throughout the whole meeting.
Our last, which began on the 19th of September, in the towa of Warrensburgh, was also remarkable for

anvious to find salvation.

Besides these displays of divino mercy, many of our circuits also have received the gracious visitations of our God. At a three days' meeting held at Johnstown, on Johnstown circuit, God visited his people, and made bare his arm in the salvation of souls. This circuit is also in a state of general prosperity. On Northampton circuit, a revival of religion commenced at a three days' meeting hold in Mayfield Corners. There a considerable number have attached themselves to our church, and the work is increasing and spreading also in different parts of the circuit. Half Moon circuit, has been blessed with a powerful revival; the number of converts at Jonesville has increased to about 100 and the work is still advancing. A revival also broke out at our late quarterly meeting at Milton, on the same circuit; and on other parts of it the prospect is quite flattering. Suratoga circuit continues to prosper-the work has received a new impulse since their camp-mecting. The number admitted on trial on this circuit, since conference, is about 140. On Washington circuit, in most of the societies, the people of God are much engaged for the salvation of souls. More than and sent out to some of the circuits, and are subject to ments of this deceitful enemy. And in the absence of 100 have been received on projection since conference. 109 have been received on probation since conference. Sanday Hill Station has not been forgotten of God; at the Glea's Falls appointment between 15 and 20 have been lately added to the church. The quarterly raceting for this station commenced at Fort Edward with a four days meeting; it has continued a even days and has not yet been dismissed; the altar is crowded every evening with pensive mourners, and a number have found pardoning morey. These are the marvel-leus doings of our God, and to him be all the glory. Ribonerun eineure, Coan. Oct. 23.—Revivals are

progressing in various parts of this circuit.
ONE DA Mission, N. Y. Oct. 26.—This mission was never more prosperous. Prom 200 to 260 attend the

inistrations of the word

WARREN CIRCUIT, N. J. Oct. 4 .-- About 300 have been added to the church on this circuit this year, most of whom profess to have received the forgiveness of sin. SHARP TOWN CIRCUIT, Oct. 22.—In the enforcing

of discipline the early part of the year, about 100 unfaithful morabers were out off. But their places have been more than filled up with such as adorn their profession by godly lives, and the work is extending. Discipline often prepares the way for revivals, and the

neglect of it is the certain harbinger of their death.
SUNDY CIRCUIT, Ky. Oct. 9—On this circuit 120
have been received into the church since the last conference; most of whom have professed a good hope

DANDRIDGE CIRCUIT, Tonn. Sept. 23-This day i compressing closed on this circuit, at which 61 joined the church, and about the same number professed to find the pearl of great price.

TEMPERANCE.

OXFORD TEMPERANCE SOCIETY .- (We assure our Oxford friends that we do not recollect to have received any previous account of their Society. If so, it has been inulvertently overlooked; for we have great pleasure, and we believe it does great good, to publish the efforts that are making in various parts of the Province for the suppression of the parent of many vices and miseries, and the promotion of the excellent virtue of

This Society was formed on the principles of entire abstinance, May 17, 1330, when a large number of repectable gentlemen and ladies atteneded, and Dr. Elam Stimson was called to the chair, and gave a very interesting discourse upon the subject .- The constitution was read and adopted, and twelve came forward and subscribed their names to the constitution; since which time we have had regularly, monthly meetings, which we find to be very probable, having not had one without more or less joining, and one meeting in particular we would name, at which forty have been added, and would also state that at our monthly meetings a number of very profitable addresses have been delivered by Elder Whitehead, John Ryerson and Asthei Hurikut.

Our first anniversary was held on the sixth of June 1831, at the Methodist Chapel in Oxford, where a very profitable discourse was delivered by Elder French, and a unanimous zeal seemed to actuate the audience in promoting the cause of temperance.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: Committee.-Aden Cummons, Elisha Harris, Gilbert

Harris, Joel Piper, Stilson Hacket, . PETER TEEPLE, Esq. President. James Harris, Vice President. George H. Harris, Secretary.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

ESQUESING TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

It is about fifteen months since this society was first formed. At its first meeting, but few persons (nine in all) came forward to unite in so good an institution. They were strongly opposed by some persons present, who positively attirmed that a Temperance Society, founded on the principle of total abstinence was a use less institution; that it would be injurious to our country,; that if distilleries were stopped, and tavern-keeners under the necessity of ceasing to retail ardent spirits, our country would be burdened with taxes; that no persons of sense or respectability would form themselves into a society of that description. Notwithstanding all these objections, raised by the enemies of the cause of Temperance, those few were fully resolved to form themselves into a Society, believing that the institution was approved of by the Great Maker and Preserver of all things.

At its second meeting, several persons came forward and joined, stating that they did not at the first understand the nature of the constitution. Notwithstanding all the opposition that could be raised, this society is still progressing and numbers at this time fifty-two mornbers, the greater part males; and what is still more encouraging, the whole of them (with the exception of a very few) stand firm not violating their en-द्वा रकावाहरू

There are two distilleries in the neighbourhood of no derling with their owners in the article of whiskey; profusely amongst their fellow beings purely for the sake of gain to themselves, and we may add to the great loss and injury of many who are so unwise as to deal with them in that article in the manner they do. On the other hand, those persons who belong to the er think of employing oil to extinguish a fire, nor of filling Temperance Society, find by experience that they can your lamp with water to produce light. Yet both of these

Gratifying would it be indeed to many, and we have o doubt fur better for themselves and many others in the end if persons who own distilleries would be prevailed upon to stay their hand from making and vending that article (whiskey) which is so destructive in its nature to the human family, and turn their attentions to some other employment that would be more benefitheir fellow subjects. This Society is formed on the principle of total abstinence, except when used for medical purposes. It also prohibits from trading or trafed order. At this meeting fifty-five professed to ob- licking in the article of ordent spirits directly or inditain the pardon of sir, and many went from the ground rectly. It does not admit its members to sell their grain to persons for the purpose of distilling it into whiskey.

Signed by order of the Committee, JAMES COLLINS, Secretary.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1831.

The next number of our paper will be issued on Wednesday next. Our papers for the East will be sent out on Wednesday evening; those for the West, on a long established maxim, that "union is strength." Thursday morning. By this arrangement, our subscrithey come from the press than heretofore.

MINUTES OF CONFERENCE FOR 1631, WITH AT Appendix; pp. 24, price 72.—The minutes of Conference, as we stated last week, have just been printed, orders from the Preachers on other circuits. The printing has been, unavoidably delayed longer than was at first intended. They contain as usual, the stations and relations of the Preachers, the number of members in society on the various circuits, &c.

According to the official minutes, there are now 65 preachers belonging to the Itinerant connexion, besides in their minds, that they are done with the practice; and 8 young men who are employed under the direction of the Presiding Elders. The increase of church memthe Presiding Elders. The increase of church members the last year is 1215—a larger increase by 100 defence to many, who possess no higher principles to than had ever before taken place in one year in Canada.

Total number of regular church members, is 12563. As an Appendix to the regular Minutes, we have republished, from the English Methodist Magazine, an Essay entitled, "The Edification of the Church promoted by a Divinely called Ministry of Diversified Talent,' occupying 20 large closely printed octavo pages. This masterly production is from the pen of the Rev. Richard Watson, Author of the Theological Institutes and and Life of Wesley. It should be in the hands of every into the heart of every thinking reader: individual who wishes to understand what constitutes a gospel Ministry-the principles on which it is founded -how the edification and extension of the Church is promoted by it-the relation which subsists among ospel Ministers; and between them and the Church at large, and the mutual duties that arise out of this relationship. The author luminously unfolds the peculiar genius and excellence of the Methodist Ministry, and the grounds on which it claims the authority of Divine Sanction.

The best recommendation we can give it is, that we have read it carefully through three times, and would not now be without a copy of it for four times the price commencement of this admirable production, Mr. Wat- those families, which abhor the sin of drunkenness. Less as more Methodistical opinions, are Scriptural, and speculation." - Mr. Watson observes again, "the great contained in the ordination service of the Church of England," and adds, "of this I have long been satisfied, that no honest and enlightened Churchman can consistently oppose the belief of the Methodists on the subject of the Divine call to the Ministry." ' Mr. Watson observes in another place, "Members of Methodist Societies & congregations, for your benefit is this diseussion designed."

Such an article forms a most appropriate appendix to the Minutes of Conference :---it will tend to foster the evangelical feelings and principles of Wesleyan Methodism wherever it is read, and we hope it will find a welcome place in every Methodist family.

TEMPERANCE TRACTS. Just printed and for sale at the Guardian Office.

"OBJECTIONS AGAINST TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES ANSWERED." pp. 14, price 1s 6d. a dozen, or 12s 6d. per hundred.-This tract was first published by the Glasgow Temperance Society. It contains the ablest irefutation of the objections usually urged against Temperance Societies that we ever read in so small a comples. As a specimen of the author's mode of reasoning as well as for general instruction on a most important point, we give the following answer to a common/ 7 A popular, but futile, objection against entire abstired e from Ardent Spirits, viz. that they are a good creature of God and therefore ought to be thankfully received and en-

"I now proceed to notice another objection. It is said. all the creatures of God are good, and to be received with thanksgiving—and why not spirit? We admit that all the creatures of God are good; but they are only good to man when used in their proper condition. And, without entering into the controversy, whether distilled spirit is a creature of God, or whether it has been invented by the ingenuity of man, and turned, as sad experience has shown. to his own destruction; we know, that spirit does not oiginally exist in the grain, though the elements from which it is distilled exist there. It is produced by destroying the proportions and affinities of these elements, and thereby producing altogether a different substance.— But will any man tell me that after you have destroyed the proportions and affinities of these elements, as they have been adjusted by the wisdom of God, they will remain equally good for daily use, and serve the same salutary purpose as before! It were an impeachment of the wisdom of God, who made the original adjustment, to pre-The common air which we breathe, is whole зите во. some and salubrious, when the elements of which it is composed are allowed to remain in their right adjustment this Society, and it is gratifying to say, that more than but if, by any chemical process, you destroy the proporhalf the families who surround those distilleries have tions and affinities of these elements, life, instead of being sustained, becomes instagtly extinct. So it is with grain. and what is the result? why those persons have got to The original elements are good when allowed to remain such their materials from a distance for the making of that liquid which they spare no pains to circulate most lations, they become naxious and destructive—and no wonder they produce such a rich harvest of disease and

death? But, further; the creatures of God are only good to man when they are applied to their proper use; but when you pervert that use, they coast to be good. You would nev-

crease the conflagration, and water would extinguish your light. And what is the inference? Why, that though the creatures of, God are all good for some purposes, yet they are not good for every purpose; and it were as direct a perversion of the wise and benficent arrangements of Providence, to use spirit when we should use water, as to use oil when we should use water. The ogitimate use of spirits is as medicine, and they ought ocver to have been allowed to escape from the guardian ship of the physician. I believe there is not a greater de-lusion exists than the imagined benefit men think they derive from the use of spirit. A short experiment of absti nence would satisfactorily determine this, and a little exexercise of self-denial would speedily dissipate such a delu sion. The most eminent physicians concur in stating that men in health never use them habitually without in juring their constitutions; and that more than half the dis ases that afflict us may be traced to intemperance."

On the objections so frequently made against signing declaration, the author of this valuable tract remarks s follows:

"Some think they as affectually serve the cause by act ing on the principle, without becoming members. This is a delusion; it wants some of the essential requisites which constitute the strength of our cause. It wants the ublic testimony against the avil, which forms one of the chief elements for counteracting it. It divests your example of much of that influence, which the simple fact that you are a member, would lend to it. It deprives us of the advantage of that union and combination, which are found to give strength and success to every other cause, for it is glous faith is exalted by peculiar prerogatives and endow-There are others who consider it an impeachment of their bers will get their papers twenty-four hours sooner after sober, without such as a little that they cannot keep themselves simuation against those who possess botter principles; and the fact, that it is temperate men whom we principally wish have you no sympathy for your weaker brethren who pos-sess them not? Many of them possess no such princi-ples as can stay their minds against the insidious offure. ligation, to prevent temptation from breaking them away and driving them continually on the quick-sands of des-truction? Many feel this obligation, when they would feel no other; and it is in the simple fact, that they are members, that their chief safety lies. It furnishes on apology by which they can resist every solicitation from their acquaintances. It fixes their resolution, and settles would betray them into evil. There is a power and a protect them."

> "THE TEMPERATE MAN'S SEVEN REASONS FOR DRINKING NO DISTILLED SPIRITS, by Professor Edgar, of Belfast, Ireland; price 74d, per dozen, 5s. per hundred .- This is an excellent little tract of four pages, and contains a summary of the arguments against using | er sought for "dominancy"—the Churches of England Ardent Spirits. The following remarks to the Tera- and Scotland. Hence should the people of Upper Canasons for drinking no Distilled Spirits, must sink deep unflinching determination, and untiling perseverance

"The Temperate are the chief promoters of drukeness. is a warning against drunkenness, the mo derate spirit-drinker is a temptation to it. Who have introduced so strong a poison as distilled spirits into common use? The temperate. Who have clothed them with all their fictitious excellencies? The temperate. Who have befooled the world with notions that they are useful in a multitude of cases where they are positively injurious? The temperate. Who give support and res pectability to the whole system of treating with spirits. Not drunkards surely. Did drunken masters alone bribe their workman and servants with spirits, what temperate man would follow so infamous an example? Did drunk ards alone treat, would treating be respectable; did drunk ards alone preserve distilled spirits on their tables, would any man that valued his character, imitate their example The chief apology for drunkenness is the moderate drink ing of the temperate. The chief cause of drunkenness i of the Essay and Minutes together. In a note at the ing of the tomperate, the concretation of distilled spirits as a necessary or luxury in son remarks, "the author has endeavoured, not only to therefore, I should be a particle in other men's sins. I show that what are often, but erroneously considered avoid all connexion with those falschoods and tempting customs, which constitute the school of drunkenness.

[Table Editor of the Grardian.] the party and politics in England which so strongly entropy and Society, and have not seen it inserted in your highly glish Reformers. The concluding observations will rate abstain, drinking will become discreditable; the manpproved and useful paper, the cause of which we know that thes object is far from being one of barren insecturer and seller will cease to minister to the ruin of their country; for without the support of the temperate principles of Methodiatical belief on this subject are the trade could not continue to exist. What a country would ours be, were spirituous liquors banished! Let the temperate unite in abstaining, and the work is done."

> "CONTENTMENT" and "GRIEVANCES."—In the last num ber of the St. Thomas' Journal, we notice the first of a series of Letters on Colonial affairs, addressed to Lord Viscount Goderich, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies. This communication is signed A Freeholder," and oppears to bear the impress of Col. Burwell's hand; at all events that of a high churchman. From this communication we make the following extract:

> "I happen to be of a contented and happy temperaure of disposition. I have all that I desire—I have nothing to ask from His Majesty's Government, nor have l any thing personal to complain of, or in any way connected with or inclined to countenance the various descriptions of grievance-mongers, who under the pretended and specious guise of religious sanctity and zeal are manufacturing schemes to avoid the tyranny which they please to fancy must flow from any kind of regular Government which does not secure to them the dominancy of their particular sects."

> The above paragraph may be paraphrased thus: I have all that I desire; for I am of the high church party, which though very small in number, has the monopoly of every thing that is valuable 'in this great country.'-I have received grants of public lands-I have received appointtle party that I belong to manage the provisions for general education in a way that benefits those whom we place to favour. My children can be educated as I wish them to be, and have the most favourable opportunity in the present state of things, whether they deserve it or not, and in State. . Under these highly favoured circumstances I have nothing more to ask from His Majesty's Government, nor have I any thing reasonal to complain of, or in ony wan connected with the various descriptions of grievance stances, the wealth of the country may be rendered subservient to my party views, and the great body of the to us high churchmen. Therefore, I happen to be of a contented and happy temperature of disposition.

. We will add a word opon "grievances" and "dominan.

y of particular sects." The situation of the people of Upper Canada is frequent. geographical position, lakes, rivers, &c. These advanta. may find themselves but illy able to resiet. ges taken together are perhaps greater in Upper Canada, than in any other country of the same extent in the do as well, in all cases and in some better, without ar- are good creatures of God; for, if you harmonize with will in most cases enable the inhabitante to live comfort. stricture upon them, except when compelled to do so in place in our next, with one or two unimportant a stricture upon them, except when compelled to do so in place in our next, with one or two unimportant a stricture upon them. They have first several rais- Providence in their use, water will extinguish the first, ably and increase in wealth. The artificial advantages of resisting attacks made upon ourselves individually, or the tions; as also one or two other communications;

the improvement of inland navigation, a judicious application of public lands, the impartial appointment of public officers, and the equitable administration of the laws. in one of our late papers, that the Editor of the Courier Now whatever may be the natural advantages of a coun- had represented a person as a "Minister of the Wesleyan ry, and however enviable may be the condition and cir | Connexion," who, we had good authority for saying, umstances of the people in this respect, if they do not was not recognized by that body. A person who signs onjoy all those rights guaranteed in their constitution; if himself "D. Fraser," states, in the last Courier, that he ts protection and advantages are partially distributed; if is the person referred to, and frankly acknowledges that the resources of the country are embarrassed with unnet he is not "recognized" by the Wesleyan Connexion. The essary debts, or are left unimproved by culpable negligence, or are perverted to party and unworthy purposes; or if general interests are made subservient to particular nes, or public good is sacrificed to private gain by the executive authorities—it is obvious that the people have cause o complain of "grievances," notwithstanding it is a term never used by us. Our constitution is designed to impart late notices of Wesleyan Methodism were extracted from to the people of Upper Canada (to use the language of Watson's Life of Wesley, written and published at the His Excellency Sir John Colborne, in a Speech to the request of the English Conference, and Dr. Warren's House of Assembly) the "blessings of good laws and free Chronicles of Methodism; writers who probably know as institutions," of equal protection and encouragement to much of Wesleyan Methodism as those who may profess all classes, without regard to the peculiarities of religious to know a great deal more. faith or sectional education. If, then, one mode of relied with public wealth, to the exclusion of others; if the Church or Canada."-- Under this signature, a violent tipublic institutions of education are sectarian in principle and partial in the distribution of their destined advanta. Advocate. This article did not at first attract our notice ges;-if large previsions are made for the education of the higher classes, whilst the middle, lower and more too uncalled for and malicious to proceed from even a numerous classes are left with little or no public aid in the acquirement of a suitable education ;--if, in short the has been kindled "seven times better than was went to whole system of an executive policy, in every sort of far be," by a little selected item in our paper of the 22nd of our that can be bestowed, or circumstances will allow, is characterized by a marked partiality in reference to re- containing nothing that would of itself, inflame the indigligious opinions, is there no "grievance" created? If nation of a mouse. The erection of a few chapels of ease I were entitled by law to twelve thousand pounds, to in two large towns, and the sending of a few preachers to obtain half of this sum, I should be considered "well the Highlands of Scotland, is a serry sort of proof that off," in one respect at least; yet, would it not still the established Clergy as a body are multiplying. be a just cause of "grievance" to me to be deprived of the other six thousand pounds? So the people of Upper both outstripped and taken the place of Kirkism; but Canada, as subjects of the British Government, are not only entitled to the great natural advantages of the country, but also to the equal privileges of British subjects ;and their possessing the former, is no reason why any classes of them should be deprived of a large portion of the latter, and no just cause of repreach, should they com

In regard to the "dominancy of particular sects," w know of but two "sects" in Upper Canada, that have ev the machinations of those "who, ste borrow the words of our high church "Fresholder") under the pretended of their owr particular sects."

plain of the injustice done them in such a case.

Inconsistencies .- A writer in the last Brockville Ga ette, who signs himself "John Bull," makes the folowing consistent remarks:

"I ought in all justice to give several of the Upper still I conceive that the Editors who have opposed this siniquitors junta, should have recollected that it holds ter. He superanuated in 1820, but still continued in commin the broad principles embraced by the Grey to labour as far as circumstances would admit. He rein the right and all are wrong who have spoken a-gainst them. They are all of the same school, all laourers in the same cause, and all ought to be treated of in the same chapter."

The inconsistency of a certain part of the U. C. Press, pointed out by this writer in the above paragraph, is ob vious and glaring enough. The repreach of disloyalty to the King and his Government no longer lies upon the advocates of civil and religious liberty, but upon the ene. mios of it.

Cotain presses in U. Canada feel apparently much loamre in associating our name with that of Mr. Maclensie; but they do so upon their own authority and resconsibility. Not one word has ever appeared in our paper is praise of Mr. McKenzie or his measures. Of both we f course have our individual opinion, and when we think duty requires us to express that opinion publicly, e shall do so-and not before. On the general princijes of two clauses contained in addresses to the King & some and other Districts, viz. political distinctions be. reen different religious denominations, and a general system of education, -we have frequently stated our opi. nons. We have an undoubted right to do the same res. peting other points embraced in these addresses, did we

jolge it expedient. If the addresses referred to contain principles, which uon the whole, are good in themselves, and beneficial in their operation, is not Mr. Mackenzie entitled to great ments under the Colonial Administration, and every fa- priise for his unexampled zeal in promoting the objects of vour they can bestow. The ministers of my Church have than, provided he has done nothing more than exercise got in possession of one seventh of the Province—the lit | hisconstitutional rights as a British subject? If the re vene is the case, Mr. Mackenzie's conduct is proportiona bly:eprehensible. But then, why do not those zealous opposition presses develope the unconstitutional principle and injurious objects of the addresses in question, insteal of stuffing their columns with vague calumnies of ranking with the Aristocrocy of the Country, in Church | against individuals? Or do they suppose that the people of the Province are idiots, and cannot understand general my." Such obituary notices we should be happy to principles or their own interests, and must therefore be publish. Perhaps some of our friends can furnish them. keptfrom danger by the harmless echo of 'Ray wigs,' and Saddlebags ? Such, indeed, seems to be the language mongers; for why should I? since in my present circum of their productions, which prove the authors of them idiot, or that they consider the people idiots, and that wisden will die with them. Monysyllables may answer people can be made hewers of wood and drawers of water for the inferior tribes of creation; but they are not the appropriate materials for the government of beings endow. ed with reason and intelligence.

Equal sagacity and candour are manifested by the oppositionpresses of the tory school, in attributing the responsibilit of measures to particular public bodies or indivily contrasted with that of some other nations, and then duals I public bodies, when that responsibility has neither the question is triumphantly asked, "what grievances been sounced nor acknowledged. It will not affect the ing the position of the bridge, he and his horse plunged have they to complain of?". Let it be observed, that interest of bodies or individuals whose character is estal from its verge—and before assistance could be procurthe peculiar advantages of every country are divided into blished; but it may vastly increase the importance and ed, he slept in death, his wife was a widow, and his natural and artificial. For the former, the population are influence of the very measures they would wish to destroy, children fatherless. indebted to Providence; the latter they owe to the civil and may eventually rouse a combined power into action government, whether it be popular or despotie. The na. which might otherwise lie dormant, but which, thus tural advantages of Canada are the climate—seasons—soil, promped to action upon principles of self-defence, they

· From the secular politics of the day we have endeavour ed to shind clear, and to engage in no party squabbles for world. So great ure these advantages, that they alone or against political individuals. Nor have we made any

a country are wholesome laws—the general means of Methodists as a body. If presses and politicians choose to common education among the people—free institutions— place themselves and their influence in avowed hostility advantageous commercial arrangements-developement to us, and to the Methodist denomination, we cannot of the resources of the country, by the protection and help it. It is their own sceking; our desire is to live in encouragement of home productions and manufactures- | peace with all mon, though we may widely differ in opinion.

> Taurn Confessed .- It will be recollected from a notice contradiction therefore lies between Mr. F. and the Edi. tor of the Courier.

> The Wesleyan Connexion are an honorable, regular. and Christian body, and cannot so far relinquish their own rules or stoop from their high standing, as to sanction irregularities under any pretence whatever. Our

"A MEMBER OF THE SYNOD OF THE PRESBYTERIAN rade appeared against us in a late number of the Colonial as coming from so high a source. Indeed we thought it member of the Kirk. His Reverence's anger it seems October, headed "Ministers and Churches in Scotland,"

We might also adduce examples where Methodism has vould it not manifest a little and illiberal soul to boast of it, and rejoice in it? One thing, however, is certain, Methodism can live in Canada without its ministers becoming paupers upon the bounty of government.

FRIENDS IN A FAR COUNTRY .-- A Correspondent, in letter dated Drummond, Nov. 2, 1831, having observed the name of the Rev. King Barton enrolled amongst the names of the Methodist Preachers in Up. per Canada, wishes to enquire through the medium of perate, which contain the author's fifth and sixth rea- da watch and counteract, with sleepless vigilence and the Guardian, if this is the King Barton who travelled on the Castleblany Mission in the years 1814 and 1815, who by his abundant labours were himself out in the prime of life; and who preached and wrote for the and specious guise of religious sanctity and zeel, are prosperity and privileges of the Methodist Societies in manufacturing schemes to avoid the tyranny which Ireland. "If so (says our Correspondent, addressing they please to fancy must flow from any kind of regular Mr. B.) I welcome you to America, where we enjoy governments bich does not secure to them the dominancy | these privileges unmolested." In answer to the enquiries of our correspondent, who states that he "has sat with delight under Mr Barton's Ministry in the town and neighbourhood of Castleblany," we can answer in the affirmative Mr. Barton received an appointment as a Wesleyan Methodist Minister in 1805. On the anada sapers, ample credit for the stand they have Castleblany Mission, county of Monaghan in Ireland, aken agenst the firm of Ryerson and Mackenzie—But he became disqualified by a pulmonary complaint to go

> as received from the leading reformers. Now I can ceived his annuity from the legalized Fund in England see no soit of consistency in apposing this unpracepted daid May last, when he and Mrs. B. sold it to the Brifaction in Causada, and at the same time advocating the tiah Conference, and came out to this country strongly very destrines by which it is guided, and recommending the party and politics in England which so strongly encourage the insolence of our provincial radicals. I think ence, he expressed a desire to join the Canada Connexion, observing that he found Methodism precisely the same in Canada as he had known it in Ireland for more than 25 years; and on producing the requisite testimo. nials, Mr. B. was received by our Connexion in the same relation that he held in the Wesleyan Conference in Ireland.

> > We have stated these facts for two reasons. 1. To show the light in which competent judges and old veterans of Methodism in Great Britain, view Methodism in Canada, after careful and impartial examination, 2. To show the manner in which the Canada Conference treat and receive regularly recommended preachers from the English Connexion.

It will be gratifying to Mr. Barton's old acquaintan. ces, scattered abroad in this Province, to learn that since livoincial Parliament, adopted by the people of the his arrival in York, U. C. several of his children have been made the professed subjects of justifying grace.

In answer to the question of our correspondent, to Mr. B., "where livest thou?" we refer to an advertise. ment in another column, to which we hope the public will pay due attention, and that Mr. B. will meet with that encouragement and success in business which he solicits, and most richly deserves.

"Our Fathers, where are they?"-An Irish Friend writes--- I have often wished that some kind hand would publish, through the medium of the Guardian, the names of the Irish Methodist Preachers who have crossed Jordan's swelling flood since the Conference of 1822, giving an account of when, where, and how they finished their warfare. It would be gratifying to many of Paddy's sons, as well as myself, to hear how our Fathers in the Gospel met the last ene-

MELANCHOLY CIRCUMSTANCE.-The St. Thomas Journal states the sudden and unfortunate death of Mr. Jarvis Thayer, junr,—an inhabitant of that vicinity. which took place on Sunday evening the 23rd instant. Mr. Thayer, his wife and small family, had been on a visit to his Father-in-law's-he on horseback, they on an ox-sled. Returning home in the dark, they had to cross a small bridge, 8 or 10 feet high; and Mr. Thayer supposing the exen to be going in the wrong direction, hastened forward to put them right; but mistak-

> "Peath enters, and there's no defence; Ills time there's none can tell."

117- Upwards of two thousand copies of the next umber of the Guardian will be printed,

To Correspondents .- 'Solo' shall have a ready will in most cases enable the inhabitants to live comfort. stricture upon them, except when compelled to do so in place in our next, with one or two unimportant altera-

FOREIGN NEWS.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EURORE! The New York papers announce the successive arrivals of the Britania packet Ship bringing London papers to the 16th of September ;-the packet ship Arkwright from Dandee: the ship Colossus from Liverpool. bringing London papers of the 20th, and Liverpool papers of the 22nd of September-Seven days later.

:The most important, as well as the most melancholy news by these arrivals, is the overthrow of the gallant Poles, and the death of Polish liberty! Public feeling both in Loudon and Paris, on the announcement of the fatal termination of the Polish struggle, was strong, deep, and in many instances violent. Details will be found below.

POLAND.

[From the Du adee Courier of Sep. 20.] -CAPTURE OF WARSAW BY THE RUSSIANS. The Capital has at length fallen .. After two days san gainary fighting the town surrendered by this capitulation

and the Russians enterered Prege.

The following communication is from the office of the London Times of the 17th:—" Official intelligence was received at Berlin, on the 11th inst. of the capitalation of the city of Warsaw, on the 7th at 6 o'clock P. M. after two days bloody fighting in the neighbourhood, during which the Russians carried by assault all the entrench-

ments which had been raised to protect the city.

The Polish Army followed by the Dort and the membors of the Government, retired through Prigit on the night of the 7th, and early on the 8th the Russian Army entered, maintaining perfect order—persons and property were respected.". Such is the substance of this fatal intelligence. It is still said that the Poles will maintain the struggle. But the loss of their capital is a fearful blow, and may, we faar, prove faial to their cause.

The following paragraph is from the State Gazette of

With respect to the conditions on which Warsaw was surrendered, we learn that security and freedom for the persons and property was promised to the army, to the senators, and all those who filled public offices. my is gone to Ploz to await the Emperor's orders. Only for the members of the clubs no promise of security could

London, Sep. 20 .- We received last night Hamburg papers to the 16th inst. The larden of their contents, as we'll as of a preceding arrival, which will be found in another place, from the same quarter, continues to be—un. happy Poland and fallen Warsaw! The evidence was now too conclusive upon this Limentable subject, to leave room even for a here that the nationality of Poland will be respected, unless the breast of the Despot conqueror should relent, and his prodence or forbearance incline him to concede that which it is now too plain can never be wrung from him by Polish force.

The fraction of the patriot army which had passed through Praga, on its way to Modlin, and from which so much was expected, marched it now appears, as a body of prisoners, of war, at the command of the conquerer, and to the spot polated out by him to await his pleasure.

The Poles are confessed by their enemies to have be-haved with Polish spirit; and the Russian soldiers, without reference to their detestable cause, appear to have conducted themselves with praiseworthy bravery. The loss of the latter is estimated in the Prussian accounts at 4000 or 5000 men; but it must be considerably more; and when so much is admitted, it is not unreasonable to set it down at don'te, at least, or 10,000 men. Even at such a price Paskewitsch may think the capital, with all the advantages of a resting place for his troops for the winter, cheaply purchased.

The Russian conquest seemed to be complete, and they had already began to organise a government; Gener I Witt is mentioned as having been appointed to the situation of Governor of Warsaw. The terms which the beand from these conditions the ermy is not excluded.

O. P. Q.," an eloquent correspondent of the London Mirning Chronicle, expresses himself in the following animated terms in reference to the downfall of Poland:

PARIS, Sept. 17, 1831. dyed in the blood of the bravest, the noblest, and the best; and the Great Bairs Michael becauses the Creater palace of the Grand Date Constantine! Do you tremble as you read these lines? Do you turn pale with rage, and does your heart cease to beat, and your warm life blood does it chill in your veins? This is natural, just and patriotic. But your tears will be unavailing; your sighs will not reach the iron heart of the Tyrant of Russia and the Despot of the North; and the Poles will refuse the sympathy of all men; for they have received the protection of none. Warsaw has fallen! The Russian army has feasted its rapacity on the treasure of the city-pilla ged, sacked, burned, ravished, destroyed. The father and the husband have fled the city, to associate with their Arethren, in order to defend at Modlin the last vestige of national independence, and have left their wives and their little ones to the tender mercies of savage Cossacks, and the fatherly humanity and sympathy of the Russian Daspot. They were not merely justified, but commenda-tle for making this secrifice. They abundoned all for their country; and liberty is now seeking an asylum in the entrenched camp of the Polish army, under the walls of Modlin.

GREAT BRITAIN. From the London Morning Herald, Sept. 19.

IMPRESSION PRODUCED IN LONDON BY THE FALL or Warsaw.—The fate of Warsaw, and the rum of Members who had allowed themselves to be imposed on so sacred a cause as that of Poland, appear to cast a by the sounding phrases and solf-sufficient airs of the chief general gloom over the public mind; hard and bitter are the complaints against a government which, by a single manifestation of its will, could have saved a brave nation. The latest accounts from Paris represent the state of the capital as most alarming. The public feeling is raised to a state of phrensied hostility against the ministers, on their policy towards Poland; their funds have fallen from two to three per cent. •

The Refrom Bill received its third and last reading in the House of Commons, on Monday the 19th of Sept. and was passed without debate. The votes stood 113 to 58-Majority 55. From the thin state of the house-there being only 171 Members present-it appears at first, that the opposition had changed their tactics.

After the above decision was announced, by which we infer that the vote was merely ordering the bill to a third reading,-" new clauses and several amendments were proposed and adopted, after which Lord J. Russell moved that the bill do now pass,"—a motion that was hailed with a good deal of cheering. The question, however, it will he seen, was debated, Sir J. Scarlett rising in good time to protest against the "New Constitution." An extended but very desaltory delecte it will be perceived, ensued,-Vitimately the deliate was adjourned until the 20th. So that although the final vote of the house had apparently been taken, the bill had not even yet been adopted. In the Commons, however, there can be no doubt as to the result, come when it may. Another inference seems to be, that the tories were now disposed to hurry the bill into the Lords with a view of having it defeated there, before the public should have time to commence any fresh popular movements in its favor. There are strong apprehen sions that the bill will never get through the Lords, unless saddled with amendments that the Commons can never assent to.

In anticipation of such a result, the Morning Chronicle is arguing that even should be Ministers thus be defeated they must not resign. On the contrary the Chron. icle insists that Ministers and People must force the King to create Peers enough to carry the bill, even though it should require an addition of 200. The following is the will still march to the assistance of the wreck, of the addition to be made to the county representation by the gallant army. La Tribune, (which as well as the Jour-Reform Bill, as amended on the Report :

Six Knights of the Shire for Yorkshire—two for each bank) terminates its article in these words:-- "Pitriots! Riding; being a further addition of two Members, two lit is no longer tears, but force and union, which the additional having been assigned to this country by a for. Revolution requires from you. Poland has been be-

Wilts, Worcester, Nottingham.

The following counties return three Knights each :-Berks, Bucks, Cambridge, Dreset, Hereford, Hertford,

The following counties return two each, instead of one: - Carmarthen, Denbigh, and Glamorgas. The Isle of Wight to be severed from Hampshire, and form a couny in itself, and return one Menber, making an addition to the county, representation of England of 67 members.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, September 21. The demand for Cotton continues good, but American Cotton is still supplied as low as ever, and plenty offering. The sales to day are 3000 lags, including 200 Mars. nams, at $7\frac{1}{8}$ a $7\frac{7}{8}$. On Saturday the sales were 3000, and on Monday 3000 bags.

CORN EXCHANGE, Sept, 20. This day's sales was well attended by millers and deal rs, who brought new Wheat at about the price of this day week; new Oits were in better demand, at Is, per 45 lb. decline; barrel Flour 1s, per harrel, and Oatmeal Gd. a 1s, per load lower since Tuesday.

FRANCE

IMPRESSION PRODUCED AT PARIS BY THE FALL OF WARRAW-DEFEAT OF PERIER.

The following is an extract of a Letter from a correscondent of the London Morning Chronicle, dated Paris, Sept. 17.

The impression produced by the news at Paris has been party-nor to the statents, or the journalists, or the brigs of war to lie in the Douro. Deputies, or the middling or lower classes. The funds have fallen-even the public funds, cruel and cold as they are-have felt this triumph of despitism to be a vest evil -the Theatres are closed-the spects are the scenes of agitation-the residence of Schadiana has been attacked by the people—some citizens have sought for arms as in July, 1830—the Marselloise has been sung under the windows of Pezzi Di Borge-the Deputies expressed their regrets, their shame, and their disgrace in no measured the most moderate men hang down their heads and mutter, "We are certainly for peace, but not for peace and dishonor, disgrace and shame."

At the Palnis Royal mobs assemble; the Journals are t. Martin. A gunsmith's ship has been entered, and all. he arms seized on the Boulevard Poissonniere, and every where we meet craise but hands, crape weepers, and we near the loud and deep curses of those who made the Re. volution against those who have thus ruined it. On Monday, M. Manguin, the General Layfayette, and M. hamber of Deputies. The Minister must be overthrown. I. Perier must be sent back to retirement, obsourity, and won disgrace. The revolution must march; and if war e necessary to assure the independence of Poland, and the progress of the Revolution of July, then we must make war, and sustain war, and de bat all our enemies, rather than the principles of our revolution should be evercome either in France, Poland, Italy, Spain, or Por-

In the chamber of Deputies, M. Perier has been defeat. ed—both yesterday and on Thursday—signally and trium-phantly defeated. You know that the jabborers about poities told you that this man had a majority in the Cham. ber for his system, as well as for himself. I told you no; and each day confirms my statement. The titles conferred by Napoleon during the 100 days were of course taken away by the cruel and ignorant restoration. Those enitled to honors and ponsions, have, since the Revolution applied to re-wear and re-enjoy them! But M. Perrier as refused his assent, and has pleaded the question as of finance, and not of honour—of pount's, shillings, and pence, and not of justice or of national keling! Yester. day and Thursday, Marshal Sout opposed a project for te conferring these grades and ponsions, but he opposed

Carimin Porier, or Your obedient servant,

O. P. Q. There were very animated debates in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 15th and 16th. A letter of the 17th,

"The Chamber of Deputies has been, during the whole of the day, in a state of such agitation and excitement, and party feeling, that no business has been transacted up to the present hour.

the Hundred Days, are to be restored to their honors; but they will not receive any arrears of pension. The question of the French Poerage proceeds but slow

v. Some of the journals deprecate the conduct of the Peers themselves., as destructive of their own cause.-

office of publication, on the morning of the 16th, The National of the 17th says:—
"The ministry experienced a signal defeat to day upon

the discussion relative to the pensions and marks of dis-tinction of the hundred days. The fatal news from Poland seems to have resuscitated the energy of several of our diplomatic department."

From the Correspondent O. P. Q. of the London Morning Caronicle AGITATION AND TUMULTS IN PARIS.

Paris Sept. 18, 1831 .- Paris is in a state of agita-Rentiers now appear before us in all its nakedness, its cruelty, its indifference to the feelings and to the rights deprived of the benefits which were promised to her by the Revolution of July. I have told you it would come to this, and I predicted that the fall of Poland would lead to consequences of a general, serious and important character in France. The agitation which is felt in Paris is general. It is not the agitatica merely of grief, or disappointment or surprise, but it is the agitation of a profound sentiment of national indignation and national anger. It is not the agitation of the surface of society, or the surface of human feelings, prejudices, and anxieties, but it is a deep, profound, settled feeling of agitation, similar to that which a man would feel if he saw the prospect of being deprived by death of all his worldly hopes, the loss of friends, re-

lations, fortune, home, and reputation.

The tumults in Paris during the whole of yesterday, men and women, boys and girls-by, in fine, all classes, ranks, ages, sexes.

Spirit of the Parisian Journals .- The papers of this morning are wholly occupied with indignant amentations over the fate of Warsaw: the opposition jourtriumph at the defeat of Ministers on the proposition of M. Boissy d'Anglais, and anticipate with confidence the speedy fall of the Administration. The expression of M. Sebastiana, "L'ordre regne dans Varsovie," is the object of strong and general animadversion in the Opposition papers, as exhibiting a cold and leartless indifference to the fate of the Poles; hopes, however, are expressed that it is not yet too late, and that France nal du Commerce, appears encircled with a broad black traved by our Ministers : let it be proclaimed before the For the following counties four Knights each :—Lin. face of Europe, that in so doing they have also betray—
Suddenly, at Haldmand, on Sanday morning, the twenty-third off.

America Jane Hogsmoon, Wifter John C. Hogsmoon, Innkeeper, and each this office.

York, 15th October, 1531.

Durham, Essex, Gloucester, Kent, Hampshire, Lancas. taking its ranks among the Opposition) confine them- Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ter, Leicester, Norfolk, Northumberland, Northampton, selves to general expressions of regret at the fall of Salop, Somerset, Stafford, Surrey, Susser, Warwick, Warsaw, but expatiate on the baseness of those who would endeavour to take advantage of it for the purpose of exciting commotion.

> ITALY. The arrests in Rome centinue every day. Amongst the last is M. Cugillo, a pupil of the Polytechnic School

> at Paris, who is accused of having made four pieces of cannon in wood. The dragoons, horse carbineers, and the grenadiers

> have been sent to Rimini, to be there assembled under the command of Colonel Bentivoglia. It was found impossible to organize the National Guard at Rome; it was therefore necessary to increase the Civic Guard a service only compulsory upon mechanics.
>
> The Holy Father has caused the Quirinal Palace to

> be fortified; he is residing there at present. All the gates are walled up, with the exception of the principal one, which is guarded by the Swiss soldiers, armed with muskets, instead of halberda. Cannon, charged with grape shot have been placed in the court yard of the Palace.

> It has been stated by a French Clergyman that arms have been distributed to the different convents, to be used in case a revolution (which seems very probable) should take place.

PORTUGAL.

We have accounts from Oporto to the 1st September. There is still greater excitement at Oporto; the English residents continue to beg protection of the narked, decided, profound. It his not been confined to Government at home; their request is for one or two

COLONIAL AND DOMESTIC.

[From the Montreal Cazette.]

"A late number of the St. Francis Courier announes the intention of the Rev. Edward Parkin, of Sherbrooke, to commence on the 1st January next, a new magazine, to be entitled the British North American Christian Observer, on the same plan as the London Christian Observer is now managed, to consist of sixty-eight double column octavo pages, price five dollars."

We suppose the " British North American Chritian Observer," is designed to supersede The Christian Sentinel, which the Montreal Gazette says has been read aloud; bursts of indignation are heard from all purts, and there is but one cry "Vive la Pologne!" and "A bas les Ministres." The black flag has een hoisted in the Rue British North America, and may be rendered highly discontinued. Such a periodical is a desideratum in interesting and useful.

Arrival of the Bishop of Quebec .- The Honouraole and Right Reverend, and what is more, the beloved and respected Eishop of this Diocese, landed yesterday from the Undeavour, on his return from Engaurence, will bring on the subject for discussion in the land, having been called home from Upper Canada, by ecclesiastical affairs, in the spring. His Lordship is accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Lockhart, A. M. of the University of Oxford, whom he has brought out as his Chaplain. He was met upon the wharf by the Arch-deacon and Clergy of the Church of England in this by, with such a number of other gentlemen as the extreme shortness of the notice had permitted to be apprised of his arrival. The bells of the Cathedral, (which had not yet been used when his Lordship was last in Quebec,) rung a peal upon the occasion, and were fired, according to the technical expression, as e approached the building .- Quebec Mercury, Octo-

> Montreal Bank .- We understond that several shares of the the Montreal Bank were sold within a few days at 112 per cent .- Montreal Gazette.

Montreal, Oct. 20th.—George Perking Bull, bogs leave most respectfully to inform the Nobility, Clergy and Gentry of Montreal and vicinity, that he has open ed an extensive and well assorted Printing Office. It is the intention of the proprietor, as soon as possible to in vain, and the Chamber adopted the measure by a great publish a Semi-Weekly Journal, to be entitled the John majority.

The drums beat to arms! The mob assembled in the streets! The Place Vendome is full of Cilizons! There is but one cry, "Viva la Polonge!"—" Down with the spread of Religion of whatever denomination as well as of all those, who are concerned in the grow-line prosperity of this great and rising country. ing prosperity of this great and rising country.

' From a Correspondent.

Public Meetings in Glongarry, Osnabruck and Finch.—The Osnabruck and Finch Meeting held at Santa Croz was numerously attended and ended in the complete defeat of Colone's McLean and Vankough-net the county Members who attended, and the entire success of the petitions and proceedings of the county of York. The meeting of Glengarry county at Wil-The members of the Legion of Honor, appointed during hamstown was honoured by the presence of Col. Mc-Lean (the Speaker,) Col. Vankoughnet, Col. Fraser at the West end of the long Crossway leading to Beverly, and Major McMartin. Members for the Eustern Dis. or Red Mill, where he will be constantly supplied with a and Major McMartin, Members for the Eastern District. opposed to the petitions; also by the Sheriff of the Eastern District, a number of Magistrates, many Peers themselves, as destructive of their own cause.

Not above seventy of them have hitherto been at the trought of Meeting. Perhaps they see that their meeting would not be of any use.

The Journal called The Revolution, of the 15th Sept. was seized by the Police both at the Post office and in the Meeting and Mr. Mackenzie a Magistrate. shortly argued on the same side. Mr. Mackenzie of York, spoke in favour of the Address and Petitions; and the people of Glengarry by an immense and overwhelming majority, adopted them with acclamation, and through Col. Chisbolm and Mr. M. their Chairman and Secretary, certified the result to His Majesty's Govern-

ment ... Brockville Recorder. Steamer William IV. Launch .- We last Saturday visited Gananoque for the purpose of witnessing the launch of the Steamer WILLIAM IV. A number of Ladies and Gentleman from Kingston, Brockville and tion difficult to describe, and of dissatisfaction which the United States, as well as the inhabitants of the surcannot be expressed! The system of Perier and the rounding country, attended, and at about 1 o'clock they had the satisfaction to see one of the finest Steam Boate in U. C. embrace her destined element. The of men, and France finds herself on the verge of being William IV was built under the superintendance of Mr. Wood, Marine Architect of New York, and certainly her construction does him infinite credit. She is 135 feet on deck-25 feet beam-and 10 feet hold, and and will be propelled by an engine of 100 horse power. When loaded it is supposed her draft of water will be about 54 feet. We receive with pleasure this additional instance of our country's prosperity, and wish the proprietors of the William IV ample profit. U. C. Herald Nov. 2

The John By .- This Steamer will be launched in he course of the week, but we are unable to mention the day.-ib.

Escape from Gaol .- On Saturday night last, James Davis and Thomas Ferguson, two of the prisoners confined in our Gaol, under sentence from the Assizesand which have been resumed to-day with increased the former for Horse-stealing and the latter for assaultiolence, were made not by Carlists in the disguise of ting a Constable, &c. effected their escape from thence workmen-and not by priests, with blue smoot frocks by cutting through one of the bars of their cell, and and sham mustachios—and not by the violent portion of have not since been heard of. A reward of £20, how-the Republican party; but by rich and poor, leamed and ever, has been offered by the Sheriff for their recovery, ignorant, young and old, workmen and shop-keepers, with a full description of their appearance.—Cobourg Star, Nov. 8 ...

Murder.-The murdered body of an infant child of about a month old was yesterday morning found in the Church yard here. It had been buried for about a week and had on a fine cap on its head. It was laid north hals mingle with these lamentations expressions of and south and three bricks put over the grave. The verdict of the coroner's jury was wilful murder against persons unknown. Suspicion is affoat but no trace of the parent has been found .-- Col. Adv. . . .

MARRIED.

MARRIEU.

On the 3rd iast, by the Rev. James Harris, Mr. Arthur McNeil to Miss Margaret James both of the Town of York.

By the same, on the 10th iast, Mr. Charles A. Maginn to Miss Markaret Fitzpatrick both of the Township of York.

By the same, on the 10th Mr. James Rugeles of the Township of York, to Miss Sophia Shaw of the Town of York, to Miss Sophia Shaw of the Town of York, John Thompson of Sophiasburgh, to Miss Abrail Way, of Haltowell.

At Colborne, on Thursday 27th ult by the Rev. John Grier, Mr. John Thompson Merchant, to Miss Louisa Parker, both of that place.

DIED.

ending Nov. 12.

M. Whiting, S. McAfee,* D. Griffin, T. Demorest, G. Ferguson, H. Baldwin, W. Case, E. Perry, Edwy Rverson,

* The box contained second hand clothing for the In

A box containing Minutes of Conference for the preachers on the Augusta District, has been sent by stage to the Carrying Place, from thence to Brockville, por steamboat, to Rev. A. Green. Freight paid.

PRICES CURRENT. (CORRECTED NOVEMBER 12th.

YORK. QUEBEC.

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HAY, per ton	2 10 0	- 1	2 5	0

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

ING BARTON takes the liberty quire of the subscriber, 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, Flushings, Blankets; Flannels, red, white, &c.; Bombazettes; Bomba zeens; Lace; a variety of Winter Shawls; fine rich do., of different kinds; Shirting; Grey and Printed Calicoes; Magaris, Merimoes, Marsiellos, Quilts, Tabby Velvet, Gros de Naples; black and colored Petershams, of the best description for top Coats; a large assortment of ready made Clothes; Hats, and Caps of all kinds, from 2 to 40s. ery fine Linen Shirts, made in the best style; Guernsey Frocks, Hosiery, Mits, Woollen, Doe Skin, and Furs Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

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

Nov. 10th, 1831.

104(f LOOKING GLASSES, PRINTS &c. &c. Newgate-Street, North West from the Court House, nearly

* apposite Upper George-Street.) LEXANDER HAMILTON, Gilder, &c. Respectfully returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favoured since his commencement in business, and hopes by unrounting atten tion to business and a sincere desire to please, to merit a continuance of their generous support.

He has constantly on hand Mahogany and Gilt frame Loocking Glasses of various descriptions and sizes. A choice assertment of Dressing Glasses, Looking Glass plates, Glass for pictures, Clock faces, prints, &c. &c. York, Nov. 5th, 1831. 193.ef.

of West Gwilliambury, King, Tocumseth, Adjala, Innisfill, and Heytesburg, that he has established a Store well selected assortment of

which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or Merchantable Country Produce.

JOHN E. DISSETT.

West Gwilliambury, Octr. 24th, 1831. 103-3w

OIIN MILLS begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of York and its vicinity for past favors, and informs them that he has removed to King street, near the corner of Yonge street, where he keeps constantly on hand, wholesale and retail, i general assortment of

HATS AND BONNETS. of his own manufacture, and makes to order on the shortest notice. He also keeps on hand a variety of FUR

CAPS. N.B. The highest price given for all kind of Fars. York, Nov. 4th, 1831. 103.tf

Wharf, York, on Faiday the 18th instant, at 12

SCHOONER BROTHERS OF YORK, neasuring 80 tons.—She is so well known that she nee

no enconi IF Ha, of the price to be paid down, and the other York; Nov. 3rd, 1831.

AND FOR SALE—The North West 25 Acres of Lot No. 31, in the 3rd Concession of York, numbered from the Bay. The above Land is an unimproved Clergy Reserve, on which all back rents and taxes are paid. It is well watered by a spring creek running through it. Apply at this office, or to the subscriber near the pre-

GEORGE REISENBURG.
York, Nov. 4th, 1831. FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the Public generally, that he is now receiving large assortment of GOODS, adapted to the present and approaching season, among which may be found,
Superfine and Common Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Sat. tinetts, Blankets, Flannels, Baize, Tartans, Camblets, Scotch Caps, Leather Mitts, Fur Caps, Cross Cut Saws. Shates, Cast Steel Axes, Sheet Iron, Guns, Powder and Shot, Stoves, Boors, Skirting and Bridle Leather, Spanish soal Leather, Saddlery, &c. &c. The whole of which (together with former stock) will

os sold cheap for ready pay, or short approved credit. EBENEZER PERRY. Cobourg. 25 October, 1831. 102. N. B. Cash as usual paid for potasi and good clean

A SCHOOL MASTER

ANTS a situation in a village, or respectable neighbourhood, in the country. He is a young man who is qualified to teach the English Language Grammatically: Writing, Arithmetic, Mensuration, Book keeping, Geography, &c. He has been employed as an English Assistant, in a District School in his Province. Proper credentials of character can be produced. Application to be made (if by letter post paid) 100

WINTER SUPPLIES.

FURS, HATS, BONNETS, CAPS, GLOVE'S,

THE Subscriber in tendering his acknowledgments to the public and his enstomers, for the patronage hitherto received, particularly invites them and Merchants in general, to call and examine his assortments of the above articles just received, consisting

100 Gentlemen's South Sea Seal Skin Caps.

'' imitation ''
'' course and fine black kair Seal. 150 North and South Buffalo Robes. Also, a neat assortment of Gentlemen's

FUR GLOVES. and a general assortment of HATS and BONNETS of

his own manufacturing on hand and made to order at the shortest notice. CASH

AND THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF .

HATITNG & SHIPPING FURS, at his old stand opposite the Episcopal Church, King

Joseph Rogers. York, October 18th, 1831.

OOKBINDING & STATION-ARY.—Mas. M'Phail begs leave to announce to her friends and the public that having employed a compotent person she will carry on the business of her late hus. band, Bookbinding, in all its various branches, and that she will continue the Stationary business, with a general

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

upply of all articles in that line as usual.

York, July 27th, 1831.

School Books, being the manufacture of Up per Canada, viz :- Canadian Primmer, Morray's Pira. Book, Reading Made Easy, Mavor's Spelling Boo-Webster's do. do. New Testament, English Reader Murray's Grammer; Also, Writing, Printing and Wrate

N. B.—Country Merchants and Schools famishwith Books, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapped

Rags taken in payment. FASTWOOD & SKINNER. York Paper Mill, Nov. 26th 1830.

day of December next, the House and Lot Leing the East half of Lot No. 6 on the South side of March street, if not previously disposed of. For particulars en-

York, Sept. 29th, 1831.

FOR SALE.

West half of Lot No. 12, on the third Concession of York, West of Yong Street, 100 Acres of excellent land; 22 Acres of with re under cultivation. For particulars apply to the scriber on the premises.

ISAAC RUSS Sept. 23, 1931.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. R. ARMSTRONG respectfully infor 8 his enstomers and the public gener that he just received a general and well selected

DRY GOODS.

ortment of

dapted to the Season; all which he now offers are ale at the most reduced prices for cash. York, July 4th, 1831.

- CHEAP CLOTTING STORE

REMOVED. ILLIAM LAWSON, Merchant Tailor, respect. fully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed to his New BRICK Store, South side of King Street, nearly opposite the Jail, and solicits their at: tention to his much enlarged stock of Dry Goods, and his very handsome assortment of Clothing suitable for the sea son, all of which he will sell extremely low for CASH.

York, Dec. 10, 1830. TLLIAM BELL, grateful for past favors, respectfully informs his friends and past favors, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is Manufacturing

SOAP AND CANDLES.

on Yonge Street, (nearly opposite Mr. Ketch Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, and Hardware, hery), of as good quality as any in the Province. as moderate terms, and hopes, by strict attention to orders in his line, to merit a share of public patronny.

CL CASH paid for Raw Tallow, Soap given. xchange for Grease. 95.6in York, Sept. 8th, 1831.

HARDWARE.

general and choice assortment of Stage A general and choice assorting the from ongery and Fancy Hardware, 12. constantly on hand, and for sale on advantageous terre-JOSEPH D. RIDOUT York, Jan. 28, 1831.

SHEPARD Keeps on hand a com-

WARRANTED CAST STEEL AND Inferior to none in America, which he will dispuse a Wholesalle or retail.
II. Shepard will make liberal deductions from

Retail prices to wholesale purchasers; and her ully invites Country Merchants and others to ". him with their patronage, who will find it advantaged to the Farmers generally to the a supply of his superior Axes.
York, November 20th, 1830.

JOSHUA VAN ALLEN, TAILOR,

ESPECTFULLY informs his friend and Customers, that he has removed his cotton ment to that central and commodious Shop one to above the Store of Mr. J. R. Armstrong, King San and immediately adjoining the Guardian Office. York, Sept. 24, 1831.

CARDING MACHINES.

YMAN JUDSON, Of the townstructures to be Younge, Johnstown District, manufactures to be best one of the best o YMAN Junson, of the township Double and Single Carding Machines of the best quality and will promptly forward them according to order to appart of the Province accessible by water, at the most resonable prices and liboral terms of payment.

IF Orders to be addressed to

LYMAN JUDSON,

Union Ville, P.

Union Ville, P. O. Johnstown District. 99 3

October, 1831 WALNUT LUMBER

from 1 to 4 inch thick, for sale by E. B. GILBER York, Sept. 30th, 1831.

PR. LISTER, just arrived fre England, having obtained License from His cellency the Lieutenant Governor to practice PHY: SURGERY, and MIDWIFERY, in this Province. ers his services to the public in his professional caps Having walked the Hospitals in London for two nonths, and obtained his legal testimonials; and have practised twelve years in England, Dr. L. trusts he will not be found inadequate to the duties of his profossion on all calls to which he will be happy to give a ready as panetual attenlance. Novmarket, September 3rd, 1831. 87tf