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THOUGHTS ON DESIKING AN INTEREST IN THE PRAYERS OF OTHERS.

It is very common with religious people to make use of common place expressions; and most christians have phrases and sentences, which, in some degree, characterize their party. Thus the Friends are frequently mentioning the light within; the hidden life, the divine seed, &c. The Calvinists are almost continually speaking of God's dear children, his elect, his precious jewels, and saying, when they speak of God's love to them, Why me? Why me? And of late I have observed that the Methodists, when relating their experience in our Public Bands, or Love Feasts, often close their testimony with saying, I desire _an Interest in all your prayers.

Let it be observed, I do not object to persons making use of phrases and sentences which are almost peculiar to their party, and are seldom tised by others. In the present imperfect state of on whom our prayers seem to have no effect? I our knowledge, it is natural to suppose that this will be the case. But what I object to is the hacknied use of expressions, the import of which we do not consider, and which are used merely because others use them, and which, therefore, produce no good effect; and are considered by the hearers as mere words of course. I doubt not, however, but that many who use the sentence I advert to, take it in a very proper and scriptural sense, and sincerely and earnestly desire that others would pray for them. And I believe that not a few, who use it through custom, or without adverting to the important meaning of it, are, nevertheless, gracious, holy people, and only want to have their attention turned to a due consideration of the subject in order to its being made useful to them. It is for the sake of these latter persons that I now offer a few remarks on it.

1. This address, I desire an interest in all your prayers, is made to the people of God, collected there have been instances in which the whole as. d in prayer to in some cases, followed. The Lord has immedithree friends were heard, respecting King Ne. protected now in this evil day. Trust in the Lord, that the kind providence of God preserved both buchadnezzar's dream. For God revealed it to and call upon yours, to trust in the Lord!" him, in answer to their prayers, by which means their lives were spared; and the wisdom and premy name, there am I in the midst of them."

the prayers of others, God will pardon our sins, the 9th of Ezekiel, those that sigh and mourn for time in use. It may justly be regarded as a gloor renew our nature, or grant us salvation, if we the abominations, they are marked, when men go rious monument, not only of religion, but of let. special prayer. Let the teachers daily present the most powerful and direct of all moral influences of one ourselves pray for these blessings. Even the city with their destroying weapons.— tors. It exhibits our language in the most perfect the superintendent, and the general interests of ces, when we know of nothing but the true love the mediation of the Son of God will be ineffectually and mourn for the evil of the form which it had then attained, and might, alone, the school, at the mercy seat of their covenant. of God, and of one another, can make that family al for those who reject, abuse, or do not rightly times, they are the marked men. They are not have been sufficient to save it from relapsing into confide in it. And much more, the prayers of marked for deliverance, that do abstain from sin; barbarism." It is said of Wiclif, that his ordinary God's servants will be of no avail for those who a man may be given to drunkenness, and may style was not remarkably perspicuous; but his for each one in daily succession. Let the chil. and soften all harsh and angry thoughts; when live without prayer themselves. The Jews ran leave his drunkenness, but that will not bring him version of the Scriptures is considered an excepinto an error of this kind when they trusted in under the mark; men are not brought under the tion to this remark. Mr. Turner observes restheir pious ancestors for salvation, an error which mark of deliverance that do repent of their own pecting Wichi's version, that "the unrivalled simplicity of language, to ask God to love them, and how certainly death shall come, in the midst the Baptist severely reproved when he said,— sin: but the mark is set upon those that do combination of force, simplicity, dignity, and feel, their superintendent, teachers, and all connected of all its earthly joys and hopes, we ask, if nothing "Think not to say within yourselves, We have mourn for other men's sins: but now I put both ing in the original, compel his [Wichi's] old En- with the school, and to favor all their attempts to of all this shall be openly and fully recognized in Abraham to our Father, for I say unto you, That together; if you trust in the Lord in this evil day, glish, as they seem to compel every other lan- glorify Him. God is able of these stones to raise up children in the time of a plague, repent for your own sins, guage into which the Bible is translated, to be unto Abraham. And now also the axe is laid and mourn for the sins of others. For how can I clear, interesting, and energetic."

unto the root of the trees; therefore, every tree trust in the Lord for protection, if I do not repent In this age of books, when the old Reformers' which bringeth not forth good fruit, is hewn down, of my sins ! If I live in any sin, and do not turn productions are republishing in abundance, we and cast into the fire," Matt. tii. 9, 10.

Lord Jesus Christ, will be of any avail to us .- of others. We must not so rest on the prayers of others as Secondly, get assurance of your interest in ples of religious freedom, which originated Protoget that great and important truth, "There Christ; Christ is our great High Priest that testantism, and which are designed of God to give ticularly the children or wards whom God has Youth is there taking its deepest impression, and is one God and one Mediator between God and makes the atonement, as Aaron did in the time of to the world, a universal liberty, both political the children or wards whom God has Youth is there taking its deepest impression, and committed to their care. Let every member of it is going forth to struggle with the perils and sortice. ii. 5, 6. All our blessings, we must remember, now, says our Saviour Christ to Nathaniel, "Be-|man precedents, and prescription, without bring, and numble importunity. I am aware there are be lifted up before its eyes visibly, as the great

rable Name, in whom alone the Father is well saith unto him, verily, verily I say unto you, here. ther to the word of God. There they saw the of Zion, while we entirely neglect the founda-

4. When we desire the prayers of others, we must be deeply sensible of our own ignorance and willing to be encouraged by all that he has done unmeaning compliment.

5. It should give us great encouragement when we find that God has excited in the hearts of his people a concern for our spiritual welfare, and in this 91st Psalm, if you do but mind it, the nitent, a returning backslider, or a tried, persecued, or tempted follower of Christ, should be encouraged when he has proof that God's dear chil-

in hope of being heard and answered.

6. Let us be constant in praying for others, as we desire others to pray for us: and particularly are in distress, whether of mind, body, or estate, this promise. and, at the same time, let us encourage and exhort them, by word and deed, to shun all known sin, whether of omission or commission, all unbe-lief, wordly desires, and cares, as great hindran. the consideration whereof we may be moved to ces to the success of prayer, whether offered by trust in God in a time of plague? there are many; themselves or by others for them. Let us, like. wise, advise them in their difficulties, and instruct them in the things belonging to their peace. Let us relieve them in their necessities, as far as is in our power, otherwise our prayers will do ourselves no good, whatever good they may do them. We shall be like those Antinomians who say to part in peace; be ye warmed; and be ye filled: for the abominations that are done. Now to this but who, notwithstanding, do not give them those things which are needful for their bodies," James

7. If any enquire, Shall we pray for those who do not desire us to pray for them?—Or for those WM. MYLES.

THE REFUGE FROM THE PLAGUE.

now especially, to en who desired it, and very happy consequences have work is. Oh! what is my work this day 1-new, the Lord in the day of the plague? -the work of this day! Our work is to trust in ately manifested himself to be a prayer-hearing the Lord; this is the work that protection and de-God. The Scriptures furnish us with a variety of liverance in the time of a plague is entailed upon. examples of God's answering the united prayers Who is there that does not desire to be protected of his servants in behalf of others. Thus God and delivered from this plague? Oh, that I and opinion that the former has not received his full heard the prayers of Job for his three friends; my family may be preserved! behold here is your share of credit in ecclesiastical history, as having and blessed Job himself while engaged in that antidote to keep you from the plague; "Trust in first laid the foundation of the Reformation from duty, Job xlii. 7, 10. Also the prayers of Daniel's the Lord, as ever you and your family may be Popery. And it is worthy of grateful remark,

But what shall we do that we may trust in the Their malice, however, against Wiclif was so in-Lord in this day of the plague? First of all, you veterate, that years after his death, they disinterscience of Jehovah were made known to an ido- must repent of your own sins, and be sorrowful for red his bones, and burnt them. They both died latrous king, Daniel ii. 17, 23. Thus, likewise, the sins of others, and of the times in which you in peace, and in the cheering belief that their the prayers of the church for St. Peter's deliver. live. When the plague came in David's time, principles would prevail. Wiclif began his deve. interest exciting a throb in every fibre of my soul, pest. Arouse from the slumbers of sin, awake ance were evidently answered; insomuch that you know what David did, he repented; "Lord," lopment of the unscriptural claims of the Papacy yet I should soon be lost in attempting the dead says he, "I have done foolishly; as for these as early as 1366, when he was about 42, and he scription. It is my present intention, only to reap life everlasting. Time is short, and the only he was given to the saints at the very time they sheep, what have they done? It is I. Lord It is I." proceeded with an enlightened boldness, which were praying for his release, Acts xii. 5, 12. If So let every one do; this God expects in the time gained him friends and adherents in great numing the duty of prayer as devolving upon each one, unending retributions. Now is the accepted time to the Lord has in these extraordinary ways answered be larger to the duty of prayer in the behalf of others, how much more the Lord there, in the tenth verse, "I have sent to be approved to the larger than the left of the larger than the left of the larger than the left of the larger than the will be answer it in cases of an ordinary nature, among you the pestilence after the manner of a most important achievement in producing the theory, if not in practice, we are called upon, by account may be sealed up for the final judgment, especially as our Redeemer bath said, Matt. xviii. Egypt: your young men have I slain with the Reformation, as it laid open to the mass of the the most solemn considerations, often to perform and thy impenitent soul lost for eternity. 19, 20, "If two of you shall agree on carth, as sword; and have taken away your horses, and I people the treasures of God revealed in his word, this duty where no eye but God's is witness to our touching any thing that they shall ask, it shall be have made the stink of your camp to come up to and gave opportunity for all to examine, by this tears, and no ear but His is open to the groanings done for them of my Father which is in heaven. Your nostrils; yet have ye not returned unto me infallible standard, the arrogant claims of the of our sprist. Let the superintendent daily bear thought of the condition of the interests of the school under his care on the then he expects that men and women should re- secular power. "Wiclif's translation was made 2. But we must not expect that, in answer to turn unto Him; repent and return unto him. In entirely from the Latin text, the only one at that from all my evil ways, how can I trust in the doubt not an American edition of Wiclif's Bible as well as 3. We must not expect that the prayers of Lord? I cannot do it : therefore repent and would be well patronized. It would incite many others, independent of the intercession of our be sorrowful for your own sins, and for the sins to a fresh study of that holy volume, and it would

men, the Man Christ Jesus; who gave himself a the Plague; it is by the ministry of angels es, and religious. We do not often enough recur to the church of Christ daily bring the interests of rows of life,—the youth of the immortal is there, Tansom for all, to be testified in due time," 1 Tim. pecially that we are kept in the time of a plague; first principles, but are constantly inclining to hu. Sabbath schools before the mercy seat, with faith and it is taking its eternal bias; shall not religion

after ye shall see heaven opened, and the angels wickedness of the ecclesiastics traced to its tion? of God ascending and descending upon the Son of source, the depravity and the pride of man, and Man." The angels ascend and descend upon there they learnt the moral courage, which led weakness, and desirous of the mercy of God : Christ, all the ministry of angels is upon Christ's them to oppose with all their strength, the spreadaccount, and you are preserved and protected in ing abominations which threatened the destruction and is doing for us, and by all the help his ser- the time of a plague by the ministration of angels: of the world. The man who would be inspired streams, large and wide, to gladden and fertilize

vants, under him, are willing to impart to us. If what then? get an interest in Christ, and if you with their undaunted moral front in danger when the whole habitable globe. Fellow laborer, do this be not the case, our request is but an idle, doubt of your interest, get assurance, do not let duty calls, must be baptized into their spirit at the you think so too? What further inducement do that flit now; now get an interst in Christ, now foot of the cross, and in the strength of "the Cru. you want to the faithful discharge of the duty of

Thirdly, go to God to make good this promise;

has inclined them to pray for us. For we may Lord doth not only promise protection and delive consider it as a convincing proof of his love to us, rance from the plague to those that trust in Him, A minister feels himself encouraged when he is but He promises grace to trust in Him; He proabout to preach to a people who, he has reason mises protection upon condition that you trust in to believe, are praying that the Lord may be with Him, and He promises you grace also to trust in nim and crown his labours with success; so a pe. Him: (saith He) at the 5th verse, art thou afraid, to bring to pass great effects, is greater than can harvest, even life everlasting .- S. S. Journal and canst not trust in me? "Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night nor for the arrow that flieth by day;" at the 4th verse, "He shall times the parts and learning without them. More dren are praying for him, and should endeavonr cover thee with his feathers, and under his wing may be done with them in a few days, or at least to pray with more confidence himself, and rejoice shalt thou trust; thou shalt not be afraid," &c., weeks, than can be done without them in many thou shalt be secure, and I will keep thee from years. Those that are possessed of these quali-

the time of plague, hath also promised freedom Most of the great things that have been done in let us pray for those who are related to us by the from fear, and grace to trust in Him; therefore the world of mankind, the great revolutions that ies of nature, or of grace : as also, for those who go to God for this grace, go to Him to make good have been accomplished in the kingdoms and em-

> Then again, fourthly, consider the motives ye have to trust in God in the time of a plague; you give me leave a little, that we may help one another's faith in this needful day.

First of all, though the destroyer be abroad, yet there is a man with his pen and ink-horn by his side also abroad, and that man is your friend, it is blows which he struck. And how much were Christ: as you read in the 9th of Ezekiel, there the great things which Oliver Cromwell did, ow goes a man out with a pen and ink horn by his ing to these things? And the great things that such as are naked or destitute of daily food, "De. side, to mark those that sigh and mourn, and cry Mr. Whitefield has done, every where, as he has man Christ is a friend, and therefore why should are owing to means,) are very much owing to the beard him; but in a short time the conversation

Lord? But secondly, if that the Lord do know those that do trust in Him in the time of a plague, why answer, By all means. Nature and grace bind of Nahum you find very great expressions of it seems to them that they must yield; they natuus, as they did Job, to pray for our families, Job God's anger and indignation; it is said, at the se. rally fall before them, without standing to contest for the prosperity of the Government under which vengeth; the Lord revengeth and is furious; the Lord for it : for in the peace thereof shall ye have hills melt, and the earth is burnt at his presence, peace." Christian fellowship obliges us to pray you, the world and all that dwell therein ; who can for our brothren. "Pray one for another," says stand before his indignation? and who can abide in St. James ch. v. 15, "that ye may be healed." the fierceness of his anger? his fury is poured out Love to God and zeal for his glory, leads us to like fire, and the rocks are thrown down by Him :" pray for the penitent, and, like the angels, to re- what then? (in the 7th verse,) "The Lord is good, joice when sinners are converted, Luke xv. 10. a strong hold in the day of trouble, and He knoweth them that trust in Him. The Lord when He is angry doth distinguish betwirt those that trust ting any thing very remarkable for the kingdom in Him, and those that do not trust in Him. If a From the "Righteous Man's Habitation," by William man be angry and in fury, he strikes any that The day we are fallen into is a dark day; a from his enemies; but the Lord knows them that ligion, many difficulties are found out, that are in worth by the price paid for its redemption. together in smaller or larger companies. And day of the plague and the pestilence : it is good trust in Him, though he be angry, and in fury, for us to enquire what our work is; it is good at and in indignation, yet He knows them that trust and it may be, it is put off from one to another; sion of all the riches, honours, and pleasures, in Him, and therefore why should ye not trust in

WICLIF AND LUTHER.

In considering the character of Wiclif in connexion with that of Luther, we are inclined to the these men from the fury of their persecutors .-

bring into more deserved notice the grand princi-

His cause. - Ch. Watchman.

MINISTERIAL ZEAL AND COURAGE.

Two things that are exceeding needful in ministers, if they would do any great matters, to ad. a harvest of wheat. Such "sow to the wind and vance the kingdom of Christ, are zeal and reso. they must reap the whirlwind." But sow the good lution. The influence and power of these things well be emagined. 'A man of but an ordinary capacity, will do more with them, than one with ten fear. The Lord that hath promised protection in ties, commonly carry the day in almost all affairs. pires of the earth, have been chiefly owing to these

The very sight or appearance of a thoroughly engaged spirit, together with a fearless courage and unyielding resolution in any person, that has undertaken the managing affairs among mankind, goes a great way towards accomplishing the effect aimed at. It is evident that the appearance of these things in Alexander, did three times as much towards his conquering the world, as all the run through the British dominions, (so far as they possessed of.

When the people see these things, apparently in a person, and to a great degree, it awes them, should you not trust in Him? In the first chapter and has a commanding influence on their minds; i. 5. Interest as well as duty enjoin us to pray cond verse, "God is jealous, and the Lord re. or dispute the matter; they are conquered as it were by surprise. But while we are cold and and collected a subscription for her use. Sentiwe live. "Seek," said the Lord, Jer. xxix. 7, Lord will take vengeance on his adversaries, and heartless, and only go on in a dull manner in an the peace of the city whither I have caused you He reserveth wrath for his enemies," &c. At the old formal round, we shall never do any great friend, while Feeling paid his funeral expenses. to be carried away captives, and pray unto the fifth verse, "The mountains quake at Him, and the matters." Our attempts, with the appearance of Feeling adopted one of his sons, and educated such coldness and irresolution, will not so much him, while Sentiment named one of his children as make - persons think of yielding; thoy will hardly be sufficient to put it into their minds. The appearance of such indifference and cowardice, does, as it were call for and provoke opposition.

Our misery is want of zeal and courage: for not only through want of them, does all fail that is a man profited, if he gain the whole world and we cease to attempt, but it prevents our attempt. lose his own soul?" of Christ. Hence, oftentimes it has been, that the world; consequently he knows its value; he when any thing very considerable, that is new, made the soul, and knows its boundless capacities proposed to be done for the advancement of re. ties for enjoyment or suffering, and has told its the way, and a great many objections are started, but nobody does any thing. And after this man ed, and have sunk as soon as proposed. Whereas if we had Mr. Whitefield's courage, what could not we do, with such a blessing as we might ex. pect ?- President Edwards.

SPIRITUALITY OF SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS.

school superintendents, teachers, and scholars, heaven. and parents, and the church of Christ. Gladly Learn, O impenitent sinner, the worth of thy would I trace out this interest in all its relations immortal soul, and of Christ who died to redeem and bearings; but time and ability would utter. it. Fly to him, without delay, who is a hiding scription. It is my present intention, only to reap life everlasting. Time is short, and the only the interests of the school under his care on the template it, as a company of human beings pass. arms of faith to the throne of grace. Let him ing through a most solemn and perilous trial for also keep a list of his teachers, and make one happiness and heaven, when we observe that teacher on each successive duy the subject of the most intimate of all relationship, exerting too keeping God. Let them also have a list of the happy, that this alone can make all duties easy, scholars of their respective classes, and prayer and alleviate all trials, and smooth all difficulties, dren, as soon as they know how to ask a parent's love and a parent's favor, be taught in the same

The greatest simplicity should by all means be used, for

"Prayer is the simplest form of speech, That infant lips can try,"

"The sublimest strains that reach The majesty on high."

Let parents also be importunate in their daily flow from God through the Son of his love; and cause I saw thee under the fig tree believest thou? ing them to the ordeal of revelation. The times many subjects for our special prayers; but what hope of a happy life, and of a blessed eternity?—all our offerings must be offered through his ado. thou shalt see greater things than these. And he of degeneracy and corruption led Wichif and Lu-propriety can their be in cut decorating the walls Christ. Examiner, for November.

When Sabbath schools are thus connected, I cannot but believe that they will prove nurseries of piety to the church, fountains of pure and undefiled religion, whence shall flow perennial cified," must determine to give up all for Him and prayer? Will you do it? I ask none to adopt this, or any other plan, without feeling its importance, and acting upon it in the sincerity of their souls. A mere form in this business would be as unreasonable as for a farmer to sow, chaff and look for seed in godly sincerity, and you will reap a joyful

FEELING AND SENTIMENT. There are two men of my acquaintance, of

nearly the same age, property, and standing in society, one of whom is a man of feeling, and the other a man of sentiment. Sentiment is rather a more gifted man than Feeling; writes and talks. well, and on no subject does he write or speak so often and so well, as on the duty of doing good to each other. Feeling never wrote a paragraph in the newspapers, nor spoke where ten people could hear him; but there is not a cellar nor a garret in -- street that he has not been into, and there are hundreds of recole that pray for him every day of their lives. Sentiment is the admiration of his acquaintances, Feeling the delight of his friends. No botter illustration can be given of the difference between them, than was shown in their conduct on one particular occasion. A mutual friend of theirs had died suddenly, under circumstances of peculiar affliction, and leaving a large family nearly destitute. Sentiment heard of his death as he was going to an evening party, where he spoke of his departed friend, and of his irreparable loss to his widow and children, in such a way as to bring tears into the eyes of all who not you believe I why should you not trust in the appearance of these things, which he is eminent- turned upon other subjects, and Sentiment became as lively and entertaining as ever. Feeling also heard of it as he was going to this same party, and he turned about and went home, for he loved his friend too well to feel in the mood to join a gay crowd while he was yet unburied. The next day Sentiment sat down and wrote a beautiful letter to the bereaved widow, while Feeling went about ment published an eloquent obituary notice of his after him. -New England Magazine.

From the Christian Soldier. THE WORTH OF THE SOUL.

The Son of God asks this question: "What Jesus Christ made, governs, and will judge

Suppose a man could be in peaceable posseswhich this world can possibly bestow. Ior a thou. ner, good designs or proposals have oftentimes fail. sand years, and at death his soul should be excluded from the happiness of heaven, and plunged into the everlasting destruction of hell, loaded with the infinite weight of Jchovah's wrath, what an infinite loss would that soul sustain. It would curse its folly through the countless ages of eternity; and yet every day men barter their undying souls for the toys and trifles of time! But ah! There is a relation, of the deepest and most how worthless will those things appear to the thrilling interest, subsisting between Sabbath soul that is just taking its flight to the tribunal of

ly fail me in the attempt. Although I feel this place from the wind, and a covert from the tem-

FAMILY RELIGION.

When we look upon a family,-when we con. we consider, how soon it shall pass away from the earth, away to its everlasting destiny; how soon its dwelling? That dwelling itself is mouldering to dust, and a century or two hence the passing winds shall bear no sound of mirth or grief from all its desolate chambers. Shall no altars be set up then to hopes that are immortal, and no voice be lifted up to the regions of everlasting life?--Toils and temptations and cares are in that dwell. ing; shall there be no prayers, no holy communing with the sacred page, no united resort to the

An old disciple of the Lord Jesus, who had been highly esteemed by our late father in the gospel, Rev. John Wesley, when he lay on his death-bed, wes thus addressed by a friend:— The British possessions in the Bay of Honda- "You may look back with pleasure on a well spent." Though in a very weak and suffering state life." Though in a very weak and suffering state life. "The British possessions are the supply of life." Though in a very weak and suffering state life." The great state life. "The great state life." The great state life. The great state life. The great state life is pleasure on a well spent. The great state life is pleasure on a well spent. The great state life is pleasure on a well spent. The great state life is pleasure on a well spent. The great state life is pleasure of the said there was a life in the great of the great supplies of the great state life. The great state life is pleasure of the great supplies of the great supplies of the purpose, in which most on the ground engaged. The trade with the could not speak the purpose, in which most on the ground engaged. The trade with the could not speak the purpose, in which most on the ground engaged. The trade of the purpose, in which most on the ground engaged. The trade of the purpose, in which most on the ground engaged. The trade of the purpose, in which most on the ground engaged. The trade of the purpose, in which most on the ground engaged. The trade of the purpose, in which most on the ground engaged. The trade of the purpose, in which most on the ground engaged. The trade of the purpose, in which most on the ground engaged. The trade of the purpose, in which most on the ground engaged. The trade of the purpose, in which most on the ground engaged. The trade of the purpose, in which most on the ground engaged. The trade of the purpose, in which most on the ground engaged. The trade of the purpose, in which most on the ground engaged. The trade of the purpose, in which most on the ground engaged. The trade of the purpose, in which most on the ground engaged. The trade of the purpose life." Though in a very weak and suffering state mahogany, and serve as an entrepot for the supply of Government, and they appeared very glad and thankful of body, he could not permit such a remark to Guatemala with English goods. The trade with the for the few articles they received. Some of these peopass, without using every effort of a failing voice, to show that he had a more excellent foundation on which to build his hopes, than what his friend called a well spent life. "I can look back," said clothing, &c., are largely imported. With regard to he, "on the time when I was convinced that I the Cape of Good Hope, it appears that that colony was a lost sinner: I can look back with joy on the exports to Great Britain goods to the value of £200,000 day when I heard Mr. Whitfield preach from that on an average annually, while the value of the exports text, 'Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us.' when joy overpowered me, so that whether I was in the body, or out of the body, I could not tell; and when I appear before my Saviour, I will cast my crown at his feet." Reader, beware of resting upon any of thy doings for salvation. Jesus is the way, the truth; and the life. Faith in his atonement is the royal road to the city of habitations; and this faith, like a good tree, bringeth forth good truit, the fruit of a devout and holy · life, this is the way of salvation.

EXAMPLE FOR PARENTS.

When my children come to years of discretion, capable of doing futher honor and service to God and their country, by some calling or profession I must be sure to place them in such an one as may be no hindrance to that high and heavenly calling which they have in Christ Jesus, but rather contribute to further and promote it: that being, like tender plants, engrafted into the true vine, they may bring forth much fruit to God's glory, to my comfort, and their own salvation. Bishop Beveridge.

Eliza Embert, a young Parisian lady, resolutely discarded a gentleman to whom she was to have been married, because he ridiculed religion .-Having given him a gentle reproof, he replied, "That a man of the world could not be so old fashioned as to regard God and religion." Eliza started !- but on recovering herself, said, "From this moment, sir, when I discover that you do not regard religion, I cease to be yours. He who does not love and honor God, can never love his wife constantly and sincerely."-Rel. Intel.

BRITISH COLONIES.

Notwithstanding the loss of the United States, the colonies of Great Britain, exclusive of India, exceed in number, extent and value, those of every other country. In North America we possess the provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with their dependencies, in which are included Prince Edward's Island. Great Britain also possesses the Hudson's Bay Torritory, a tract of vast extent, but situated in an unprofitable climate, and worth very little except as hunting grounds for beaver, &c. Wo al. so possess the large islands of Newfoundland and Cape Breton, but the soil is barren and the climate severe and foggy; so that they are valuable principally as fishing stations. The entire population of all these North American colonies may be estimated at about one million. In the West Indies we possess Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Lucia, Antigua, Grenada, St. Vincent. Trini-dad, and some other islands, exclusive of Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo, in South America. Jamaica humber. They conceive also that such an act, at this is by far the largest and most valuable of our insular possessions. Demerara, Berbice and Essequibo, were taken from the Dutch during the late war, and were definitely ceded to us in 1814. The British possess a large and not very valuable territory in Southern Africa, called the Cape of Good Hope, of which Cape Town is the capital. This colony was also ceded by the Dutch to the British in 1815. Great Britain likewise owns the island of Mauritius, which was ceded by the French in 1814. This island is not very fertile, and it measures about one hundred and fifty miles in circumference. The largest possession of the British in the Southern hemisphere is the island or continent of New Holland, and adjoining island of Van Dieman's of New Holland, and adjoining island of van Dieman's field have to be in this county, for the purpose of procu- faith and love; and that so long as God owns and olescollective appellation of Australasia. The population of the whole is only about 37,000, exclusive of Abori- tion for sobriety did not rest upon the surest basis, and rica. This colony was founded partly as a commercial inty, he felt that to call for a jug of rum 'to drink,' establishment, but more from motives of humanity.—It was not the best way to refute this impious scandal. was intended to consist principally of free blacks, who, Still however, he wanted the rum, and must have it; being instructed in the christian religion, and in the and as for public opinion, why, he would gulf it with arts of Europe, should become, as it were, a focus some pretext.—With this vain hope, he marched up whence civilization might be diffused among the sur. to the counter (not even then in the most temperate rounding tribes. About 1200 free negroes, who, having joined the Royal standard in the American war, king particular care to add that he wanted it to dissolve were obliged, at the termination of that contest, to camphor in! The merchant took the jug, drew the take refuge in Nova Scota, were conveyed thither in liquor, and then proceeded to saturate it with camphor. 1792; to these were alterwards added the Marcons from Jamaica; and since the legal abolition of the slave trade, the negroes taken in the captured vessels, and myself." 'Oh, sir,' said the merchant, 'it is of no coniberated, have been carried to the colony. The total number of liberated Africans under the superintendence of the colonial authorities is about 22,000. Great of the camphor was in, and the rum was spoilt; The forts have been made to civilize those blacks, but all have failed, and the colloquy presents a melancholy instance of perverted and abused national philanthropy. The British possess certain islands and places in the Mediterranean. The chief possession in this quarter is Malta an island 20 miles long and from 10 to 12 broad. It was definitely ceded by the French in 1816. It is retained as a military and naval station. . The population, including troops and strangers, amounts to about 102,000. The small island of Goso, has a population of about 17,000. The Ionian isles, in Greece, also belong to Great Britain. The principal foreign military station belonging to the British in this part of the world is Gibralter, a rocky promontory, near the southermost extremity of Spain, and commanding the strait which communicates betwixt the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. The population is about 16,500, exclusive of the troops which usually amount to 3 or 4000. Such are the British colonial possessions worth mentioning. The retension of colonies is understood to serve two chief purposes. The import and export trade with them is said to be of great benefit to the most of great benefit to the most of country; and this trade encourages the maximum and making weather for other and distance of the sees his labour treatment in the mings of the most of the unequal fight against the devil; and have to occur adversary the devil; and have to of the word of colonies is understood to stood out-side of the wigwam, which was full of holes that gigantic foe, our adversary the devil; and have tion of the word of colonies is understood to stood out-side of the wigwam, which was full of holes that gigantic foe, our adversary the devil; and have tion of the word of colonies is understood to stood out-side of the wigwam, which was full of holes that gigantic foe, our adversary the devil; and have tion of the word of colonies is understood to out-side out-side of the wigwam, which was full of holes that gigantic foe, our adversary the devil; and have tion of the word of colonies is understood to out-side out-side of the wigwam, which was full of holes that gigantic foe, our adversary the devil; and have tion of the word of colonies is understood to out-side of the wigwam, which was full of holes that gigantic foe, our adversary the devil; and have tion of the word of colonies is understood to out-side of the wigwam, which was full of holes that gigantic foe, our adversary the devil; and have tion of the word of colonies is understood to out-side of the wigwam, which was full of holes that gigantic foe, our adversary the devil; and have tion of the word of colonies is understood to the word of colonies is understood to the wigwam, which was full of holes that gigantic foe, our adversary the devil; and have tion of the word of colonies is understood to the word of colonies is un country; and this trafic encourages the maritime profession which is always associated with the welfare of dressed them. The Indians listened and made no obtained riper years. It is insular nation. The trade carried on betwirt Great jection to any thing that was said. this insular nation. The trade carried on betwist Great Britain and some of its colonies is immense. In the great 1829 the imports from the British North American colonies amounted in value to £1,088,622, and the exports thither, to £2,054,123. In the same year, and brought his medicine bag with 1609 ships arrived from the same colonies with a birth of 431,124 toos, while 1632 ships cleared ontwicks. all its contents, and said. "Go my brother, and take then of 431,124 tons, while 1632 ships cleared outwards with a burthen of 418,147 tons. The imports consist of luxuries of every description, and all kinds of manufactured goods. The British West Indian colonies export three great articles—snigar, coffee and run. In the year 1820 there were about 5,000,000 of hundred they year 1820 there were about 5,000,000 of pounds of ceffee, and nearly 8,000,000 of pounds of ceffee and pounds a weights of rogar imported from money, upwards of articles consisted of those which we observed him to them botained sancthying grace to their sancthying grace to the meaning of a reward for their labour of love. The number of congallons of rum. From this vast importation of goods the heard at our meeting class evening came home with the government received in duties £7,500,000 sterling, power to his heart, and he was convinced of the error of them leaving the ground before the meeting closed. between a seventh and sixth of the whole revenue, of of his ways, and thus came at once to shew, by giving the British empire. The exports from this country to up his medicine bag, that he had forsaken his idols and our West India colonies consist of coarse cottons, had now resolved to devote himself to the true and liverage awakenings, and one native was brought into the liberage awakenings, and one native was brought into the liberage awakenings, and one native was prought into the liberage awakenings, and one native was prought into the liberage awakenings, and one native was prought into the liberage awakenings, and one native was prought into the liberage awakenings.

remaining colonies is of inferior value. Mauritius exports nearly 500,000 hundred weights of sugar annualhere amounts to upwards of double that sum .- Chambers' Edinburg Journal.

Temperance.

DRAM SHOPS.

It is with great pleasure that we publish the follow ing Memorial, drawn up at the instance of thousands of respectable citizens, and the letter approving it, signed by the medical adviser of the Board of Health. We cannot believe that it will meet with neglect in that body .- Com. Adv.

MEMORIAL. To the Honorable, the Board of Health of the city of New York:

The undersigned respectfully represent-That the common use of Ardent Spirits is destroying the lives of vast numbers of their fellow-citizens, and subjecting others to imminent danger from the existing cholera It is manifest, from the official reports of your Board, that not only the intemperate, but all those who indulge in the occasional use of ardent spirits, are peculiarly exposed to the attacks of this pestilence. Such indul-gence, among the laboring poor especially, is in many ways exposing them to the loss of life, and extending the ravages of disease. It directly predisposes the subjects to attack, and renders the cases more violent and stubborn when they occur. It wastes the means of cleanliness and comfort. It prevents recessary recautions in regard to diet; exposures, &c., It unfits multitudes for observing carefully the premonitory symptoms. By increasing disease and death among one class, it tends to widen the influence of the dreadul malady.

This indefence, which is manifestly depopulating our city of the labouring poor, and many other useful citizens,-leaving destitute widows and orphans, shaking confidence among commercial men, and conducting the pestilence up into the higher circles, is mainly sustained by the numerous facilities afforded to the thoughtless, for procuring in small quantities an article which is always dangerous, but now peculiarly fatal.

In some places, where Cholera has prevailed, the thorities have interposed and forbidden the sale of Ardent Spirits by small quantities, as a protection of the lives of those whose misfortune it is either not to canoe with a pretty good stock of provisions, which I terminated, and consider how vast a field for usefulness know their danger, or not to possess sufficient firmness to resist the temptations which every where meet the

We, therefore, respectfully request that your Hono. rable Body will forbid the retailing of Ardent Spirits, in all groceries, porter houses, cellars, drain-shops, and other places, in this city, under such penalties as shall exectually remove, for the present at least, a nuisance which, we have reason to believe, is more dreadful than all others, in this time of calamity, bereave-

nent and mourning. The undersigned are aware that such a prohibitory nessure may injure temporarily the pecuniary interests of some, but they are fully persuaded that it will re-move the occasion of death itself from a far greater awful juncture, will arouse those who are most exposed, and lead them to consider their danger, and use salutary precautions to avert it; that it will encourage the philanthropic in the exercise of private charity; that it will render the lives of the virtuous more secure; that it will tend to diminish the power of the pestilence -to restore public confidence-to bring our business back to its wonted channels-and, with the blessing of God, to diffuse health and gladness once more through

Dated in New York, 20th July, 1332.,

TAKEN AT HIS WORD .- Not long since, a man, who had not lost all disregard for public opinion, entered a ring ardent spirits; but being sensible that his reputastate of body or mind) and called for 'New Rum,' ta-'Ah! stop there! stop!' cried the owner of the jug. 'I have plenty of camphor at home and can do all that equence at all ;-I had just as lief furnish the Camphor gratis as not.' Further remoustrance was in vain : poor man, though sorely against his will, was obliged to submit, and marched off with his jug of camphor, looking, for all the world, like the Vicar of Wakefield

Religious Intelligence.

PETER JONES' VISIT TO PENETANGUISHENE. (Concluded.)

Having now waited some time for our Heathen brethren to get through their dance in order to give us an opportunity to held a meeting, but seeing no probability of their bringing their frolic to a conclusion, we as-sembled the Christian Indians, and all those who were favorable to receive religious instruction, at the council house. As soon as we began to sing, the Heathen Indians, who were then dancing within hearing, imme-Catholic Indian of great influence from Mackinaw, ad- dence, scarcely equalled by those of longer experience

linens, cheeks, hats and other articles of negro clothing but the power and grace of ty of God's people. Our love feast was most refreshing in the good work which they have begun: on the ling from this I passed to our camp-metring at Howard, ring in the good work which they have begun: on the ling. From this I passed to our camp-metring at Howard, ring in the good work which they have begun: on the ling. From this I passed to our camp-metring at Howard, ring in the good work which they have begun: on the ling. From this I passed to our camp-metring at Howard, ring in the good work which they have begun: on the ling. From this I passed to our camp-metring at Howard, ring in the good work which they have begun:

253,387 tons: the number outwards was 918, with a there were great many Indians who would protably lis- those parts, they are not cursed with that low breeding burthen of 252,992 tons. The prices of all kinds of ten to the words of the Great Spirit if any of the Indi- sometimes seen at our camp meetings. On Sabbath A. Harper, Esq. West India produce have greatly fellen, on account of an preachers were to go among them. He said there morning class-meetings were held in tents prepared for

ple appeared very poor and almost naked; and added to this, the gross darkness that covers their minds, ly, its coffee trade is declining; it exports tortoise shell makes their condition wretched and miserable beyond to the extent of £9000 a year. Provisions, machinery, description. O when shall the sun of righteonsness description. O when shall the sun of righteousness arise with healing in his wings, and shine upon their enighted souls!

> doing so we were careful to examine each person on ners crying for mercy, and saints shouting for joy. the leading doctrines of the Christian religion, and the Such a general time of power and refreshing I never effect of those doctrines upon their hearts and lives .-The number of candidates for baptism was 16, the diffication moved forward to the comfort of many, and adults of whom made a good confession of the mercy to the glory of God. On my way from this to London and goodness of God in saving them from their sins, camp-meeting, I was seized with a bilious complaint, ty, and the following having been submitted by a Comand from their greatest enemy the fire waters. They which rendered me unable to attend this meeting, or the mitte appointed for that purpose, resolved that the same and from their greatest enemy the fire waters. They had remained faithful ever since they first set out in this good way, and manifested much gratitude to the they had a very profitable and refreshing time. Good Great Spirit and their benefactors for what had been done for their souls.

Saturday, 14. After breakfast we assembled at the bark council house in order to attend the baptisms of our Indian brethren from the west. In the first place ve gave them a long talk on the subject of Baptism, after which we proceeded in the usual way to out oues. tions to them on the articles of the Christian faith, to which they answered in an audible voice, "Aahe." They then knelt down on the ground and were baptized in the name of the Holy Trinity.

While receiving this ordinance many of them appeard deeply affected and shed many tears; and we who beheld the wonders of redeeming grace and dying love, in bringing those poor children; of the forest to baptism, bringing with them several children: The know Ged and to feel his good spirit in their hearts, were led to exclaim, what hath God wrought! Bro-tives, notwithstanding the difficulties we have to enther Edwy Ryerson closed the present exercises by counter, there has been since last January, (the time prayer, and we thanked God for what' our ears heard, our eyes saw, and our hearts felt, of the loving mercy of our God and Saviour, , Several of the Heathen Indians were present during the exercises of this meeting and seemed to pay good attention to all that was going on, and I hope the spirit of God will fasten on their hearts the words they heard and the things which they saw, and so be brought to bow to the true and living God, and have no more confidence in their Heathen gods and superstitions. After this we gave brother John Sunday and his fellow labourers some directions with regard to their tour and labours amongst the Indians at St. Marie, &c. We then commended each other to God in prayer, and so took our leave of each other. Mr. Ryerson and myself returned to Cold Water, whilst Sunday and his party remained to accompany the Indians to the West. They went in a large birch hope will save John Sunday from the necessity of liv. Hay before me, and then reflect, how little has been ing on young crows and moss from the rocks, as he effected by one who has held a station so highly re-

While at Penetanguishene we received letters from George Henry and his party, now labouring at St. Mawhich stated that the prospects of having access to the Indian tribes in that quarter was very encoura-ging, and that many attended their meetings who were enquiring for the way of life. One of the letters mentioned that David Sawyer was keeping School among the Indian children. Surely the western wilderness is now ripening for harvest, and all that is now wanting are labourers, and means to support those labourers while at their work. The Lord, no doubt, has his ways and means for the extension of His kingdom, and will provide and open the way for His blessed Gospel o be preached to my perishing country men in the Weet. O that all my brothern could hear the words of eternal life, before they close their eyes in death !

I spent the Sabbath day (15th July) at Cold Water and had several meetings with our Indian brethren, and was thus enabled to make some further observations on the state of the Mission at that place. From all I have heard and seen, I am happy to say that this Mission at resent is in a prosperous state. The Indians are zeaous in their Christian professions, and are by no means nclined to forsake the Methodists.

Now, my dear, friend, the whole conclusion of all that I heard and saw amongst my Indian brethren to the North, is, that God is still with us in our work of ses our feeble labours amongst the once forgotten and Heathen for His inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for His possession: May God hear the prayers of his people, when they pray, "Thy kingdom

I remain yours sincerely, PETER JONES, otherwise. U lo " KAHREWAQUONABY.

To the Elitor of the Christian Guardian. Rev. and dear Sir,

Believing that it will be gratifying to your readers learn the present state of religion on the London District, I would observe for your information, that when inviself and colleagues commenced our labours last year, it was under rather discouraging circumstances. In the first place, several of the circuits were in a low and unpromising state as to religion and discipline; with his gross of green spectacles !- Jour. of Human- and secondly, the most of the preachers sent to the District were young and inexperienced men. Two four-week circuits were supplied with unordained preachers; three of them were received as probationers last Conference, and the fourth had been licenced but a few months, and commenced his labours under the Presiding Elder; and not one Elder was sent to the District, excepting the Presiding Elder; so that we suffered much for want of the ordinances. Discouraging as the prospect was, my young, but worthy colleagues shrunk not from duty, though conscious of their inade quacy to the task before them; yet like the stripling David, not trusting in sword or shield, gifts or experience, but in the living God, feeling their sufficiency to be of Him, they ventured forward in the midst of

The total amount of imports from the Year 1828, was £2,057,014, while the same year was £5,521,169, of which represented that he had killed two of their energy with harmaica itself had about £2,000,000. The numerical and the result of the most of the represented that he had killed two of their energy will always daily present themselves, inviting the head will always and the result of the most of the result of the result of the most of the result of the result

that my soul was so filled with the divine presence, that I was constrained to give vent to the fulcess of my soul in acclamations of praise and thanksgivings. On Tuesday morning we met for the last time, for the purpose of enjoying a love feast and the sacrament. This was truly a time of refreshing from the presence of the bounden duty of Christians of all denominations, hear-In the evening we began to take down the names of Lord; streaming eyes were to be seen in every part of tily and affectionately to unite their efforts to promote those converted Indians from the Sault of St. Marie, the congregation, while converts were telling of the its circulation, and that this obligation can never cease who wished to receive the ordinance of Baptism. In joys and comforts of the spirit through believing; sinwitnessed before. The work of justification and sanc-District Conference; but I have been informed that order was observed, and the divine presence and power manifested both in converting and sanctifying souls.-Through the divine blessing my health was so far restored as enabled me to attend the Berford camp-meeting, which was well attended. Here, as at our other meeting, the presence and power of God was manifested in the awakening, conversion, and sanctification of precious souls.

From this Larcturned to Muncy Mission, where held a Quarterly meeting, the 22nd July, among the natives. The Lord proved to us that he was no respector of persons, but was as willing and able to save red men as white. At the close of our meeting four or five adult natives came forward and received christian work of grace seems to be progressing among the na-I arrived with my family here) an addition of thirty to the society.

"Ilaving passed through the District, and carefully noticed the various fields of labour which have been occupied by my brethren, under my care, I can say with much pleasure; and thankfulness to God, that I think there is not a circuit on the District but is on the rise. While in some parts perhaps of every circuit, the members are too lukewarm and destitute of zeal, and sinners unconcerned, yet I believe that in other parts of every circuit the work of grace is going on, though not so extensively as I could wish,. Of great things we cannot boast, as in some parts of the Pro- from the Boston Recorder, will reward an attentive vince (in Christ) they may; but of good things we may safely tell, feeling thankful that God despiseth not the lay of small things,.
When I take a retrospective view of the year now

was obliged to do in some of his former journeys to sponsible, I lie humbled in the dust at my Saviour's that country to the first part of the light of the first part and adore the grace which has spared a worm, so unworthy and unprofitable as I have been, O that I may be prepared to commence the labours of the suceeding year with increased zeal and usefulness! A line from Br. Dean on Westminster circuit, informs me, that at a general prayer meeting, held on North Street the 22nd July, the power of God was graciously displayed in the salvation of souls, twenty he observed were mourners to be found in every part of the street. We may then say with a pious Wesley, "The best of all is, God is with us."

Yours in the bonds of Christian love, · EZRA ADAMS, P. E.

For the Christian Guardian. Matilda, 31st July, 1832.

Rev. Sir. On Saturday the 21st inst. the Anniversary of the

Matilda Sunday School Society was held. The following is the report for the last war. ng is the report for the last year. The Society was organized on the 24th of June 1831, Auxiliary to the U. C. Sunday School of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At the time of its organization there was but one school formed under the superintendance of the society; this school was taught in the Me-

winter, with the distance many of the children had to come, induced the managers to discontinue the school the books lent to them, that the stillness of midnight of the whole is only about 37,000, exclusive of Abori, (ton for sobriety did not rest upon the surest basis, and gines. The most valueless of all our possessions is that certain unfortunate whispers and suspicions restained to the contract of the south west coast of Africal latter and suspicions restained to the contract of the contract of the south west coast of Africal latter and suspicions restained to the contract of the c many more to attend, to form three or four schools at different convenient places in lieu of the one at the For this purpose two schools were organized at the

front, and one in the first, and one in the second conession. These schools have been in active operation ever since, and are in a very prosperous state. Since the anniversary meeting, a general meeting of the schools has taken place, at which it appeared to the

The number of children attending the schools may on an average be 45 males, and 55 females, who have re-cited during the last year, 12,110 verses out of the New Testament, the males 4346, and the females

Officers for the following year, are, ... MICHAEL BROUSE, President. CHARLES LAWLES,
THOMAS ROBERTS,
N. BROUSE, BROWNELL, and J. Coons, Secretaries. James West, Sec'y.

KINGSTON AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY. The Annual Meeting of the Kingston Auxiliary Bile Society, was held at the Court House on the 26th day of July, 1832. Lieut. Col. Wright, R. E. Vice President in the chair.

Testaments, while their receipts in money during the same period, arising from Subscriptions and Donations, from sales and remittances of Branch Societies, amoun-1161. 8s. 9. in the hands of the Treasurer. The Re. till now, a bad school of morals. And truly it has been port also stated, that although the Committee had not so. But we have reached a new era. A revival in the

Resolved 2d, That while it is matter of sincere regret, that the operations of the Society have been less

Moved by the Rev. John Smith, and seconded by F. Resolved 3d, That the very liberal supply of two

plays of God's power and grace at those meetings, to renewed activity and zeal, in promoting the circula-

ly infallible guide to eternal life, we consider it the plied of the sacred volume.

Moved by John S. Cartwright, Esq. seconded by Alexander Pringle, Esq.

Resolved 5th, It having been found expedient to rescind several of the rules and regulations of this Sociebe adopted as the rules & regulations of this Auxiliary.

(The Rules and regulations will be published with

. Moved by the Rev. William Smith, and seconded by Mr. John Strange, and the strange of the strange of Resolved 6th, That the following gentlemen be clos-

Resolved 6th, That the following genuemen be elected office bearers for the ensuing year, viz.

John McLean, Esq. President.

Lt. Col. Wright, and Vice Presidents.

M. S. Bidwell, Esq. Vice Presidents.

H. Dupuy, Esq., Treasurer.

Rev. John Machar,

Alex. Prindle, Esq. Secretaries.

Mr. Thos. Askhew. Mr. Geo. HARDY, Depositary.

Committee.-Capt. Hornsby, R. A. Dr. Armstrong, Geo. Mackenzie, Esq. John S. Cartwright Esq., Alex. Prindle, Esq. Henry Cassady Jr. Thos. Kirpatrick; Esq. Messrs. Archd. McDonell, Douglas Prentiss, John Counter, Geo. Hardy, Toos. Askew, Thos. Ross, John G. Parker, Wrn. Wilson, B. Breimah.

Marshall S. Bidwell, Esq being called to the Chair. It was Moved by Thomas Kirpatrick Esq. and seonded by A. Pringle Esq., Resolved 7th, That the thanks of this meeting be gi-

ven to Col. Wright for his conduct in the chair.

RUSSIA.

The beneficial influence of religious tracts in this country has often been mentioned and exemplified .-The following article on the subject, which we copy perusal:-

The following paragraphs are from a circular, printed in London, and forwarded to the American Tract Society, Boston, by Rev. Mr. Knill:— "In Russia, the desire for knowledge is continually

increasing, and friends to the improvement of the people are very frequently, receiving requests from distant provinces to be supplied with testaments and tracts.-In remote villages the inhabitants are anxious to learn to read; and to satisfy this anxiety, as well as to induce others to acquire the useful art, large numbers of easy lesson books have been distributed from the shores of the Arctic sea to the southern boundary of the country. Labourers have sacrificed part of their wages to children, in order to be taught during the winter season; whilst those whose avocations require continued had come forward and joined society, and that there attention, have deprived themselves of sicep, that they might be able themselves to peruse the life of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

"Tracts likewise have been widely disseminated .-The Princess Metschersky, thro' the expansive bencvolence of christian feeling, put into the hands of a few individuals two hundred thousand tracts; some of them translations from the English, others valuable and useful elucidations of scripture, collected from sermons of dignitaries in the Greek church. In the dark and ignorant state of the people, these little books have een, and are, highly beneficial in leading the mind to the spiritual meaning of scriptural precepts and com-

"In the city of St. Petersburgh, and some of the reighbouring villages, where labourers after the toils of the day were wont to assemble for intoxication and gambling, they may now often be seen in little compathodist Chapel, and continued until the severity of the nies, sitting round a candle, whilst one of their number . reads aloud; and so much have they been interested by has often found them attentive auditors, although they been remarkable; they who formerly were scarcely able to provide for the more urgent wants of nature, are now laying by overplus money for the purchase of bibles, bound tracts, and psalters.

"Parents, delighted with the tressure of knowledge conveyed to them in these little messengers, have ask. ed for supplies with carnest solicitude, for their children and relations living in districts in which books were too expensive and too rare to be purchased by the great gratification of the managers and parents, that poor. In like manner children have purchased testaments and applied for tracts, which they have sent the children had for the time made very rapid improvemore than a thousand versts into the interior, affectionately entreating their parents to read with prayer, and to give heed to the truths contained in their pages.

"A peasant who delights in doing good, has often spoken of the mercy of the Lord to him, and of the answers he has had to prover. I want no temporal blessing,' he would say, 'except a little room in which I might pray.' He lives in an apartment common to several not like-minded with himself; and it is known that he deprives himself of the repose of enc or two hours at midnight, in order that he may draw near to the Lord, and commune with him in quietness and secret. He believes the promises because they are written, and is assured that 'no good thing will be with-holden from him that walks uprightly. He felt the want of religious books, and in the childlike simplicity of his heart, he carried this want to Him ' who delight. eth in mercy;' and his heavenly Father, in answer to his prayer, sent to him those of whom he had never heard, and supplied him with the refreshing stream; this stream he turns towards every cottage and village within his reach, and is diligent among them to prevent the wresting of scripture. He sees his labour provinces to receive from the Lord the like refreshing and renovating streams of instruction." .

SAULT STE MARIE .- Our garrison, we think, is now the happiest in the world. 'The army has been thought, security and parental confidence; the hatred and surly obedience of the soldier, have in their place, cheerful compliance and filial love. Instead of whiskey and its kindred poisons, and disease, the drink of the soldier is the pure water of Lake Superior, and coffee, accompanied with a clear mind and health of body.-Home

which Jamaica itself had about \$2,000,000. The nummics in war. I afterwards had a talk with this Chief, only necessary to acquaint the people with our rules, to
will almost daily present themselves, inviting the benemics in war. I afterwards had a talk with this Chief, only necessary to acquaint the people with our rules, to
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will almost daily present themselves,

them had professed religion, and that, under the instruction and guidance of the Methodist friends, they were Government kept it in bad order with a part of the peo exhibiting a manifest improvement in morals and indus. ple. The sums taken to maintain public credit had been try. Their meetings are well attended, and apparent-

Germany. The Bible is read with avidity by the Ro- by the French Government from St. Petersburgh, in man Catholics; and the clergy of this religion are in the course of Saturday, on which a council was immemany parts of the country making strenuous efforts for diately summoned, and which sat in deliberation for the abolition of celibacy, and for liberty to read the some hours. The report of a triple alliance between mass in German. In various instances, they have Austria, Russia and Prussia to the prejudice of other turned Protestants, with a great portion of their flocks, powers of the continent, was very current, and believed But the most important event is the formation of an in some of the best informed circles.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, August 8, 1832.

The Editor being absent attending Conference, editorial articles are omitted.

this town for the last few days, by which it will be seen better that the Cholera is not abating; indeed it is thought to be more malignant than at the commencement of the disease, as most of those who die do not in general survive an attack more than six hours."

The reports do not exhibit the whole number of cases or deaths, as several physicians each day had not reported.

LI 67 ... CHOLERA'IN YORK. New cases, cured, reman'g, deaths.

47

- Total from Commencement, cases 251, deaths 107. Aug. 3d, No report from Dr. Lang. 4th, No report from Drs. Lang and Morrison. 6th, No report from Drs. Lang, Rolph and Catheart. 7th, No report from Drs. Morrison, Tims, Cathcart and Rolph.

.12

at the Garrison. The Board of Health desirous of obamong the soldiers, made a request through their Preeident for information on the subject, which has been pointely and promptly furnished by Dr. Jones. We retic, temperance in sating and drinking, and as little non in high spirits. His arrival was expected every moment. Don Miguel, it was said, had 14,000 troops exposure to night air K7 possible.

Foreign News.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the brig Glasgow from Liverpool, a New papers from that place and from London, the former to the 18th and the latter to the evening of the 18th have tioen furnished. Besides markets they contain no new Intelligence except the following from Lisbon, which is

Correspondence of the Liverpool Albion.

London, Saturday, June 16, (half past seven. The Spey packet arrived at Fulmouth on the 14th inst. after a passage of eighty-eight hours from the Tagus. Much 13terest was excited by, a report that this vessel had see? Don Pedro's expedition approaching the coast: but, upon I Combard street, his grace was more respectably saluted inquiry, it was ascertained that though she sailed from Lisbon on the 10th, she has brought no account of the strival of the imperial squadron from St. Michael's. There could scarcely be time to admit of the telegraphic des most in deons yells. At Holborn hill some fellows had patch from Bayonne giving an account of a landing; at the audactiv to pelt him with dirt and filth, till some of least, that news remains unconfirmed.

Some intelligence respecting the state of Don Pedro's persed. xpedition, had, however, been received at Lisbon on the Ith, by the Lady Brougham schooner, Forbes, master, which sailed from Terceira 11st May. The captain had seen the embarkation and departure of Don Pedro and his troops from Terceira for St. Michael's, where they were joined by other vessels and troops. When passing St. Michael's on the list inst. the Lady Brougham saw forty-two vessels in the roads, including two frigates, two brigs, and several smaller vessels of war. But, if they were not then quite prepared, it would be some days be-fore they could sail, as the weather was, at that time, so hoisterous that the embarkation of troops was impractica-

The force of Don Pedro's army, according to the re-port of Captain Forces, is 17,000 men, in excellent spirits and discipline, and well provided with ammunition of ed him with every description of missile they could proevery kind. The Spey left the Asia, Britannia, Caledo. nia, and the rest of our squadron cruizing off the Tagus. The Constellation, American frigate, had arrived to demand satisfaction of Don Miguel for aggressions committed on the persons and property of American citizens. The following is an extract of a letter received by the

Spey :- "Lisnon, 9th June, 1832.—Our vessels of war are off. port, and denied to Mr. Hoppner that they were desired remained there for some time, during which a body of to be withdrawn; but Mr. Hoppner silenced him, by prosenting a copy of his own letters on the subject, to Sam-

"An American frigate from Madeira, and a corvette from Cadiz, have arrived here, and the Miguelites gave would die in his defence. At the south entrance of out that they were to be followed by eleven line-of-bettle Carey-street, the police made an attempt to block out ships, and the object of their coming was to offer assistance to Don Miguel against the English! This absurd report flew like wildfire; and so great was the effect on the minds of many that, at the Caas da Pedra, on Thurs. day, vivas were given by the Miguelites to their friends ling him off his horse, but he was immediately taken and allies the Americans! and there were, apparently, away by the new police. His Grace was then escorted very hearty shouts of death to all the English ladrones, by the new police to his residence at Apsley House. (thieves.) In fact, the Americans are come to demand money. Upwards of 100 contos of Reis, (£29,000.) which, I hear, this Government has succeeded in finding for them; and they will leave again this in the course of a few days. Two line of battle ships are expected here from America, on, I suppose, their way to the Mediter. rancan. I think we shall see some rather disagreeable work here soon. The troops of the line are getting beyoud the control of their officers, and few doubt that nearly the whole will desert the moment Don Pedro is known to be on the coast. The police-men are to leave the city for the threatened point, and we shall be left with the Royalists and Careteiros, bludgeon men, of which latter the magistrates of districts are to have under their orders eighty each. Imprisonments are making in all direc-

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

packet ship Dover, Capt. Nyre, arrived at Boston from will be regarded as martyrs.

Liverpool. ... With the assistance of

We are also indebted to our Boston Correspondents. the Editors of the Daily Advertiser and Patriot, for thence direct your steps towards Egypt. Imploring the proof slips containing the latest intelligence by this ar-

Arrests were taking place in Paris, in pursuance of the order declaring that city in a state of siege. But of Egypt, neglect nothing in rescuing the countries of there was nothing alarming in these measures, nor Arabia, from their devastating bands." [It orders that what might not have been expected from the statements mercy be shown to those of their children, relatives, and in the last news. The Globe of the 18th, says,-" However formidable the stat de siege may sound, it operates very slightly upon practice, either as respects the Court Martial or the freedom of the journals. This, however, by no means conciliates the opponents of the ministry whatever does inveterate party spirit !-who attribute the forbearance to weakness, precisely as they would a contrary conduct to tyranny.

The Morning Chronicle says: Accounts from Paris of Saturday evening (June 16,) represent the state of affairs there as much more settled would interfere to prevent the effusion of blood.

-not but that many of the recent acts of the French successful, and confidence was so far restored that the ly quieth enjoyed.—The remnant of the tribe is about facilities of raising money were restored. Martial law, 800.—N. Y. Bapt. Reg. however, continued in force, from which it was inferred that the Government apprehended another explo-GERMANY .- A religious change is taking place at sion. Some important despatches had been received

Anti-Papal Catholic community at Dresden, which is The Courier contains advices from Paris to the 18th. likely to become the nucleus of a very numerous sect. confirming the rumour of the arrest of M. de Chateaubradd, the Baron Hyde de Nouville and the Dake of Fitz James. The Duchess of Berri has thus led her friends into great difficulty; but it was the opinion they would be dealt with mildly. She had made her escape (which was doubtless' winked at.) at the last sovices.

The Irish Reform Bill was under discussion in the House' of Commons, and it produced some warm debates between Mr. O'Connell and the Ministers. The London and Birmingham Rail Road Bill was read the third time, in the House, on the 19th, and passed.-We give below the reports of the Board of Health in Earl Grey had been ill, but was said to be considerably

Mr. P. Thompson, in moving in the House of Com-mons a Committee to consider the Customs Duties Acts, mentioned a number of duties which he proposed to reduce. For the benefit of British shipping he proposed that the duty on hemp should be entirely taken off. Many candidates had declared for the approaching election under the Reform Bill.

The papers are less occupied with notice of the cholera than for some months past. A few cases occur daily at Paris, and in many parts, of England. peared with more violence at Liverpool on the 16th, when there were 30 cases. Total of cases remaining

in the country at the latest report, 275.

The report of the Liverpool Board of Health for the 17th, states the number of new cases of cholera to be 43, deaths 8. Total from the commencement, new cases, 336; deaths 112.

The Dutch affairs were yet unsettled. Three more protocols are published. It is stated that another of a more decided character had been agreed to, which intimates that if the Dutch should inflict any injury on Notwithstanding the prevalence of the disease in the Antwerp, the damage should be deducted from the town, not a single case has occurred among the troops 8,200,000 guilders, which Belgium is to pay to Hol-

The Dake of Wellington was assailed by a mob as taining knowledge of the sanitary regulations enforced he was riding along the streets of London, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, and insulted by hisses and grouns, and pelted with mud. 🦤 🦠

Letters from Lisbon state that in consequence of the arrival of two U. S. ships of war, and a demand of a cases of cholera. .. Dr. Resse relies exclusively upon gret not being able to lay this information before our million of dollars from the Usurper's government for the lancet, calomel and ice. He bleeds immediately readers this week, owing to the late hour at which it injuries to American commerce, these claims had been and in considerable quantity, repeating the use of the was received." The means of preventative adopted at adjusted. A vessel had arrived at Lisbon from Terthe Garrison are, rigid cleanliness, personal and domes. ceira, which reported the sailing of Don Pedro's squadready to oppose his landing.

It is now stated that St. Jean d'Acre surrendered at iscretion to Ibraham Pacha, on the 25th of April, and that a safe residence in Egypt, with an annual income of 759,000 plastres, had been assigned to the governor

From the Globe of Monday Evening, June 18. DISGRACEFUL ATTACK ON THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, THIS DAY. ...

The Duke of Wellington paid an early visit to the Tower this morning, on horseback, and unattended by any servant. On his return between 11 and 12, his grace was recognised by a number of working men, and proceeding at an casy pace, a vast crowd of people followed him, hooting and shouting; in passing along by a number of individuals who made their obcisance. In Cheapside the mob was tremendous, vociferating the the ringleaders were made prisoners, and the rest dis-

ersed.
His Grace attanwards proceeded towards Charing Cross, and a fresh anob started up; in Cockspur-street, the neighborhood was in a complete uproar. His grace was at length so extramely mal-treated that a strong body of police were obliged to escort him before he could proceed further in safety.

The following is another account of the same disgraceful transaction ;--

As his Grace the Duke of Wellington was riding along the Mile End road this morning after having been to the Bank of England upon business, he was recognised by the passengers, who immediately assailed him with groans and hisses. His Grace turned his horse's head towards town, still followed by the most, who peitcure, and a gentleman who was riding near hire was completely covered with mid. On passing along Cheapside, the mob had increased to such a number, that it was deemed prudent to send to Bow-street for the assistance of the new police, and the usual business of the office was i mediately suspended. His Grace proceeded from Cheapside to Sir C. Witherell's cham-The Viscount pantarim, was shocked at their loaving the bers in Lincoln's inu, still followed by the mob. He

When his Grace mounted his horse he was completely surrounded by the new police, and a number of men who said they had fought, with him at Waterloo and the mob. but they went round the back streets and again succeeded in intercepting his Grace; and one man actually laid hands upon him with the intention of pul-

FRANCE. From the Messager des Chambres of June 17.

General Solignac has certainly been recalled. General Bonnet, who is about to take the command the 12th military division, just formed from the six epartments, has this morning taken his departure for Vantes.

The military authorities seem to consider it of importance that publicity should be given to the proceedings of the council of war; and a place has been accordingset apart for the accommodation of the press.

FROM SMYRNA.

The Viceroy of Egypt declared a Traitor .- The Moriteur Ottoman of May 5th contains a long Imperial Firman, addressed to Hussian Pacha, formerly denounc-LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE. ing Mahomet Ali Pacha as a traitor, depriving him of the son of Mr. Bernie, Tavern Keeper of this Village, was At a late hour the Eastern Mail arrived, by which we authority, and consigning him, his son, and all who mounting a horse in front of his father's house, when the have received files of London papers to the 19th of voluntarily aid him, to the vengeance of all the Faithful June, and Liverpool papers of the 20th, brought by the It declares, that all who may fall in fighting these rebels

> God, you will conduct my army rapidly to Alleppo, and of the Prophet, run, you and yours, from all parts, a gainst these traitors—seize them, make yourself master servants, who are not voluntary rebels.]

Accounts from Alexandria to May 1st, represent that Egypt suffered much from scarcity of provisions. The Vicercy had ordered his son to resume the siege of Acre, which he was only blockading. Ibraham has consequently ordered his army back from Balbec. Acre had not surrendered.

The Egyptian fleet had passed Alexandria from Can-

dia, with troops for Caifa.

It was believed in Egypt, that the European powers

An American vessel has been plundered by a pirate the Archipelago of 300 sacks of coffee and other articles.

· ALGIERS.

Boyer, commanding the division of Oran, and several thousand Arabs, who attacked that town and its forts on successive days from the 3d to the 8th ult. The Arabs displayed great boldness; but were continually repulsed with great loss, and ultimately they, on the 8th made good their retreat in a thick fog. The loss of the French was very trifling.

MEXICO.

It appears that Santa Anna was at Mexico on the 7th nst, negociating with the Government, and that all was quiet.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

We subjoin the reports for the last three days. The number of new cases for Monday, as usual, exceeds that of the previous day, but we are happy to perceive it does not come up to that of Saturday. The burials also for the

last two days have materially diminished. Board of Health, Montreal, July 31, 1832. 3 New cases reported from 27th to 28th July, at 8 p. m. 31 Deaths, es from 28th to 29th July at 8 r, m. 18 Deaths. New cases reported from 29th to 39th July, at 8 r. m. 28 Catholic ground 7

By order,
J. GUTHRIE SCOTT, Sec'y.

CHOLERA IN NEW-YORK. New cases. Deaths. 122103 39 121 48

92 Ang. 1 Total from the commencement of the disease, (July 4th) to Aug. 1. Cases 3852, Deaths 1567.

Alexer, July 27 -New cases this day 40, deaths 13. Total number of cases, 512; do. deaths, 158.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.-New cases 6, deaths 5. July 9.—New cases 6, death 1.

Successful treatment of Cholera .- We learn from indoubted authority, that the system of treatment dopted by Dr. D. M. Reese, to which we alluded in our last, still continues to be eminently successful in curing lancet three or four times if necessary to abate the consecutive fever. Calomel in powerful doses, as the case may require, is given, and solid ice to the amount of rom one to five pounds. His practice is extremely neavy, visiting from seventy to a hundred patients at their houses every day, and yet he has not found it necessary to depart from this method in any instance. Instead of the lancet the celebrated French professor Broussais used leeches. In other respects the practice of Dr. Reese coincides very nearly with that which the professor practiced in Paris with great success .- Bad. Mess.

Extract of letter from an American gentleman in Pais, dated May 18, 1832.

I do not think cholera, even should it get to America, which is doubtful, can prove as bad as it did here. You have not the subjects. Narrow, damp streets, louses that are dripping half the time in wet weather, cold floors, excessive dirt, and a drunkenness which you have no conception of in America, are the causes why the disease has been so had here. There are perhaps one hundred thousand souls in Paris that are intoxicated, more or less, once or twice a week; & in this class the mortality has been fearful. At one time, too much food or too much drink would almost to a certainty give a man the cholera in a few hours. No American has died, that I can hear of, though most of them

Cholera among the Indians at the North-The Canadien of Tuesday last contains a statement made by voyageur recently arrived from the King's Posts, of the prevalence of a disease among the Indians of the North, 100 leagues from the sea, during the early part of May last, which, in many particulars, such as cramps, ca, and vomiting, resembles the prevailing en July 20.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Matilda, dated July 31st 1832.

"The Cholera has commenced its ravages with renewed vigour in Prescott, and many in different parts of the country have been attacked but not generally to prove fatal. I have just been told of a very remarkable occurrence that took place at Prescott on the day before yesterday, A man came there with the intention of making coffins,—he made one, and in three hours after died, and at his own request was buried in it."

UPPER CANADA ACADEMY.

We have just visited the Cobourg Seminary, and are happy to report favourably both of the forwardness of the undertaking and the excellence of the execution . Both wings are carried up to the plinth, and the stone work of that part of the work, is so far complete. The eastern wing will shortly be covered in, as the brick work is nearly carried to the second tier of joists. The window frames are set, and the contractor will soon occupy that part for his residence until the completion of the work.

Every part is moving on with admirable order and with great celerity, and we anticipate with confidence and delight, the putting on the "top stone" within the time of contract .- Reformer.

The five ton of copper coin, brought out by the Orestes coes to Upper Canada, having been ordered out by Sir orne. The same transport is to proceed to Halifax and Bermuda, with £50,000 in dollars, on account

of Government .- Mon. Guz. Cataraqui Bridge Company,—A dividend of 30s, cur-cacy, each share, for the last half year, has been declar ed payable at the office of this company, up to the 12th instant .- Gren. Gaz.

A Fatal and Melancholy Accident .- On Saturday last animal rear'd up and fell backward and killed him on the spot. Thus were his parents, in an instant, deprived of a fine and promising boy, and only son, leaving them in a be enumerates are decidely of a superior quality to any state little short of distraction. He was buried in the Co-that have heretofore been offered for sale in Kingston bourg grave yard, in the presence of a large crowd of nourners and attendants.-Reformer.

THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF BELMORE and suite, from famaica, Mrs. Bankhead, lady of Mr. Bankhead, British Charge d'Affaires at Washington, and servant; Captair on, R.N. lady, two children, and servant; and Mr. Gladstone, of Liverpool, sailed in the new packet ship Philadelphia, on the 16th instant, from New York to London. - Montreal Gaz.

Rideau Canal.-Since our last the Steamers Powre and Union have arrived from Bytown, with passengers and merchandize. The latter, it will be perceived, will continue to ply regularly. We understand that even with the present imperfect mode of conveyance, goods can be transported from Montreal to Kingston, via. the Canal, in live days.—U. C. Herald, July 24.

Storm at Point Frederick .- During the violence of the the large vessels on the Stocks at Point Frederick was with their patronago. blown to pieces.—U. C. Herald, July 24. York, August, 1832. blown to pieces .- U. C. Herald, July 24.

Destructive Storm .- On Tuesday evening, between 5 and 6 o'clock, we were visited with the most terrific storm of thunder, lightning, rain, and hail, we ever witnessed in any climate. In a few moments the streets were inundated, the rain resembling a cataract, and descending with was supported having yielded to the influence of the wind. At Brockville, the large establishment of Mr. Billa Flint was consumed by fire, whether electric or otherwise, we have not learned. At the flourishing village of Napanee, the storm raged dreadfully; and hall stones measuring two inches in circumference fell in extraordinary profusion A barn belonging to Mr. Gordinier, in Ernesttown, was literally cut in two by the lightning. We have not heard of further eccidents, but have much to apprehend from so extraordinary and unusual an occurrence.—Kingston Chronicle, July 28.

Thunderstorm in Talbot Settlement .- On Sunday the 20th of July the Back street was visited by a severe storm of thunder and hail. The house occupied by Mr. Spackman was struck with lightning in a very remarkable manner. The roof was shattered and one of the gable ends will be further held responsible for another condition of was burst out. The fluid descending on the outside of the logs, again entered the house penetrating into a bedroom on the ground floor, and destroying a windowthere it entered into the body of the house destroying and ther window, and bursting open two doors; after which it ascended the chimney. Mr. Spackman, Jr. about serenteen years of age; was standing in front of the window above stairs when the lightning struck the roof about two feet above his head. He was struck in the face by the end rafter which was split and shivered by the fluid. Ex cept being scratched in the face and studified the youth received no injury. On entering the lower part of the house the fluid passed close by Mrs. S. and immediately over the head of three children who were sitting by the window which was forced out, looking at the balls of ice. Another child was lying on a box over which was sus-pended a large looking glass—the glass was completely lemolished, but the child being carried partly acrosss the floor received no injury. In fact, the house and every part of it was a complete wreck, but in the midst of judg. ment God remembered mercy-there being six children in the house and none of them receiving any bodily injury. From such romarkable instances of God's' protecting hand, men ought to learn to fear and to adore.—St. Tho mas Journal.

MARRIED.

On the 19th Inst. by Rev. E. Healy, Mr. Nicholas Burns, of Auguta, to Miss Mary Hid, of Elizabethtown.

In York, Hith Joly, of the Cholera—Isabolia, relict of the late Dr. Alexander Ewing, acod 62.

At Cramabe, on Monday, the 22d inst., Joel Merriman, Esq., aged 72 an old and repectable inhabitant, who has been one of His Mejesty's Justices of the Peace for upwerfs of thirty years.

On the 13th, of the prevailing mahady, near the Cheatenuguag Basin at Mr. Millars, Mr. Benjamin Lewis, of the township of Huntington—The editors of the papers in the Scale of New York and Upper Canada, are requested to give this an insertion.

On the 22th July, about a mile below Prescott, of the prevailing distemper, Mis-Hannah Melville, aged 72 years—Mrs M. was a unive of Teland, and bad been in this country about 14 months. For upwards of 30 years she was an acceptable member of the Methodist Church, thring which time, her life was that of a consistent christian, and which was exemplified in her death.

On the 7th of July last, Widow Sarah Wasson of Whitby, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the 70th year of her age:—Sister Weisen for many years professed the religion of Christ, she helonged

On the 7th of July Inst, Widow Sarah Watson of Whitby, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the 70th year of her age:—Sister Viston for many years professed the religion of Christ, she belonged to the Baptist Church about 29 years, after which fabout 16 years since; she saw cause to join the Methodist Society in which she remained a faithful member until her death; manifesting by her daily walk that she possessed the religion she professed. A short time before her duath she manifested a strong confidence of her acceptance with God, and no doubt she cutered into that rest prepared for all that truly love him.—
"Elessed are the dead that die In the Lord?"—Con.
In Hallowell, on Tuesday the I'th inst. Flora Hellin, wife of Mr. Joseph Johnson, and daughter of the Rev. George Sills of Fredericksburgh, aged 22 years the 2d of September next. The subject of this memoir was awakened to her lost estate, at the first Camp Mocting held in Adolphistown; and in a prayer meeting a few days ufter, while gleading with God to prayer for the blessing of pardon, God lu mercy, memoir was awakened to her lost estate, at the first Camp Meeting held in Adolphstown; and in a prayer meeting a few days after, while pleading with God in prayer for the blessing of pardon, God in mercy, spoke peace to her soul. She immediately connected her self with the Nethodist Episcopal Church, and has since that period given satisfactory evidence of the remaineness of her character. She has found through all the vicinstitudes of this life, the Religion of Jesus Christ to be her support and comfort—and that God who had supported her in the hour of trial, difficulty, and affliction, did not forsake her in the hour of death. When reduced by affliction, and approaching the verge of Eternity, the triumphs of Christianity, shone in all their splendour. She experienced and enjoyed the faith and patience of the saints—could talk, of death and Eternity with the confidence of an Apostic, when he said, "I have a desire to depart, I have fought the good light," a few hours previous to her departure, she called to her bed side, a neighbour for whom she felt minch esteen," and after exhorting him to seek the Lord, she asked him, "Now neighbour S——, will you set out and serve the Lord?" Upon his answering in the affirmative, she said " one thing awer," " Will you pray In your family?" Upon his and praise God, "bid all my friends farewell," said she, "sand tell my younger braiber to set out and prepare to meet me in glovy." A few moments before she expired, she said "lay me straight, I am going to glovy," and then without a sigh, straigh, or groan, fell asteep in her blessed Redecemer.

A funeral discourse on this solemn and interesting consion, was preached by the Rev "T. Buyrtr. from Rev. 14th chap. 15th verse; a text which she selected for that purpose.

P. V. D.

P. V. D.

JEWELRY, &c.

acquaint all, that he has received from London and Liv. erpool, per the Ottawa, Amethyst, Caroline, and John Welsh, an assortment of

JEWELRY, PLATE, AND WARE, FANCY GOODS, &C.

mong which are the following articles: Plain, fillagreed, and set fine gold Broathes, Finger Rings, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Neck Chains, flat link and curh Watch Chains, and Seals chased, Coral Nocklaces, ilver Corals and Pap Boats for children, mother of pear and gold plated bracelets Clasps, and Waist Buckels to

Best Sheffield plated Silver mounted, .. Fruit and bread Baskets, Liquor Frames with cut flint bottles, Cruet do. do. Tea Sets, (sold separate if required.)

Wine Strainers, gold gilt, Egg Stands with cops and spoons complete, imber and upwright Candlesticks, Rest Sheffield sets of Skewers,

Dinner, Desert, and Tea Spoons, Dinner and Desert Forks, Nutcrackers.

Sets of Ivory handled Knives and Forks. Dinner Lamps Dish Covers, Tea, Trays, Toast Racks, Decanter Labels, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Mathematical Instruments, Razors, Pen Knives, double and single percussion and flint Guns, Powder, Shot, Fishing Tackel, &c.

The above goods have been purchased for cash in the

The highest price given for Old Silver. Kingston, July 24th 1832. 3w From the Upper Canada Berald.
We beg to direct the attention of the public to Mr.

Jackson's advertisement in to day's paper. The articles both as to material and workmanship, and the prices are

TO BOOK-BINDERS.

GOOD Workman who can give satisfactory A GOOD Workman who can give constant recommendations as to character, will find constant employment on application to E. LESSLIE & SONS. York, U. C., 7th August, 1832. 143.9

SAMUEL ROGERS,

HOUSE, CARRIAGE, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL

Dixon's, Saddler, and hopes from his stile of work to be where they may be found will be well rewarded for their storm which raged so unprecedentedly last night, one of able to give satisfaction to those who may honour him trouble by

NOTICE.

King's College Office, } 1st August, 1832.

SEVERAL applications having been made for the Purchase of certain Lots of Land in the Township The French papers contain an extract from the Monithe most perpendicular precision and violence. In His the Purchase of certain Lots of Land in the Township teur Algrerin, on the 26th ult., giving the particulars of Majesty's Dock Yard, the "Wolf," of 102 guns, was lift of York, near the mouth of the Humber, which were an action between the troops under Lieut. Gen. Barun terally split through the middle; the props on which she formerly put up to Auction; notice is hereby given, that formerly put up to Auction; notice is hereby given, that offers, in writing, will be received at this Office to the 15th instant, inclusive, for the purchase of the said Lands, which consist of the following Lots, viz:

Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39 & 40, ... In the first Concession from the Bay, with their Broken Fronts, and part of Lot. No. 41, in the same.

Also, Nos. 36, 37 and 38, in the Second Concession; these latter running East and West. The Offers must state the highest price per Acre that the parties may be willing to give for the same, specifying the Number of the Lot or Lots applied for, together with the names of two respectable persons who will be Securities that the same shall be forthwith put under Improvement, and who the Sale, that the Purchaser be restricted from stripping the Land of its Timber and Stone, (except for the purpose of making a positive improvement upon the same,) until the whole amount of the Purchase Money shall be paid in. The terms of Payment are the usual College Terms, viz: one-tenth down, and the remainder in nine equal Annual Instalments, bearing Interest, the Purchaser to have the option of paying off the same as much earlier as he may deem expedient.

N. B. A small plan of the Lots may be seen at this 142.3.

WNOR SALE by the subscriber :-30 a 40 inch Bleached Cottons, 26 a 72 inch Brown Cottons, of stout, superior fabreis, Beaverteens, Cotton Shirtings, and Checks, 5-4 and 6-4 Cambries, Muslins, and Jaconets Navy, Two Blue, and Assorted Fancy Fall Prints, Plaip, Fancy, and Mourning Ginghams, Gros de Naples, Satins, Persians, Serges, East India Sarsnets, Bandannas and Barcelonas, Bannockburn Tartan, Moreens, Camblets, Shalloons,

Black and Coloured Bombazettes, and Merinoes, Assorted West of England Cloths and Cassimeres, Flushings, Drab and Army Grey Kerseys, Padding, Friege, Contings, Flannels and Baizos, 7-4 a 11 4 Rose, Assorted, Point and Whitney Blankets, Etoffe du Pays, Red and White London Serges, Assorted, Common, Fine and Superfine Kidderminister,

Carpeting. Venetian and Brussels Carpeting, and Hearth Rugs, Worsted Shawls, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves and Small Wares, &c. &c. Osnaburgs, Brown Hollands and Drills, 42 inch Twilled Sacking, Brown and Blenched 4.4 and 5.4 Shoeting, Brown and Bleached Canvas, No. 1 a 7, Brown and Bleached Dowlas, Brown and Bleached Russia Ducks. 9.8 and 4.4 Fine and Medium Irish Lineas and Lawns, Assorted crates and casks of Crockery and Glassware,

Superier Spanish Indigo. Merricks & Hay's Gunpowder, F, FF, FFF, and T. P. Cannister, 60 tons Shott's Castings, say Potash Kettles and Coolers

Assorted Bellied Pois and Camp Ovens, Double and Single Stoves, Cart Boxes and Irons, &c. &c. &c. W. GUILD, JR. & Co.

Post, Pot and Foolscap Paper,

Montreal, July 12 1832. N. B .- A duplicate of the above assortment, together with a great variety of other fancy and staple articles, suitable for the Upper Province trade, is held at York U. C. W. GUILD, Ja. & Co.

PROSPECTUS,

OF THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE.

I is proposed, so soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers can be obtained, to publish a Monthly Work entitled "THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE," containing Nincty Six Pages, Octavo, well printed, and composed with that attention, propriety and decorum, which the almost universal dillusion of knowledge, elegance of language and exterior, so imperiously call for and demand. The principal object of all publications should—and this -he improvement of the human race-by instilling the feelings of honor-fostering and cherishing those al-ready taken root-fanning the devotional spirit lisped at a fond mother's knee-accompanied a father's prayer, and listened to the man of God, when all the good assembled weekly in the House appropriated to the most glorious of purposes. To improve the feelings, principles as the duty is inculcated of "doing as we would be doneby"--which includes those of parents, lovers, brothers, denic. The Indians, however, cured themselves by a decoction of barks. This story would prove that the introduction of the disease here is not attributable to the shipping, or the arrival of emigrants, since it has reached a place totally unconnected with either, previous to its appearing in Quebec.—Montreal Record, India 20. lers, and every connexion h rage, political mania, invidious reflection, or any o evils with which society is poisoned, tortured, and disor-ganized. None of these shall appear, because diametri-JACKSON, in respectfully tendering his thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Kingston and the public generally, for the liberal support given him since his commencement is the above line, begs leave to happy hereafter—whatever will instruct, amuse, or delight, shall be inserted in proper variety, so that all ages, all ranks, all seets, and both sexes may be pleased that an Emigrant has left "cauld Caledonia," "daring the roar of the Atlantic," to supply food for their undying, immortal part—the mind—which is the only wart, and only need—a Magazine. To its matter and its pages the Lady. Statesman, Christian, Philosopher, Gentleman, Merchant, Agriculturist, and -- oven the mere idler are referred to know that their money has not been expended in vain; All must be sensible that it would be preposterous, ridiculous, and absurd, for an Emigrant to carry on an expensive undertaking unless cheerfully assisted-evon for the good of his species-therefore, an intelligent public ean have no objection to pay six months in advance for a Work, which the people of the old and new countries think will be of incalculable benefit to the present, rising,

and future generations. A Prospectus is necessarily so very short that the pub. lie cannot form a correct opinion with regard to the nature and utility of the embryo work. But the Editor confidently appeals to the contents of the first number---and as fair play is a jewel," he requests that no judgment will be given until they have received occular demonstra-tion of what he is able to accomplish.

All letters, notices and communications, connected with the Magazine, to be post-paid, and addressed "to the Editor at York,"-but the object being the real good "of his kind"—be cannot, and will not, insert any thing con-trary thereto—nothing will be approved of from friendly motives, but all must pass the ordeal of strict criticismfirst manufacturing establishment in England, and will however, his decision shall be void of partiality, preju-consequently be sold very low. dice, or affection.—No eye but his shall look upon the articles until given to the Printer. Those which may prove inadmissible will be carefully returned, and the name lie forever hid, "like dust beneath the coffin lid."
W. SIBBALD,

Late of the 1st or Royal Reg't .- EDITOR. R. STANTON,

TERMS:—The Canadian Magazine will be issued and delivered to the Public on the first week of every Month and as it will be conducted exactly like those of Britain, the same price is charged of three shillings, Currency

per number, including Postage.

*** A list of Agents authorised to receive subscriptions and payments will be given in the newspapers, and first

York, Upper Canada, July 1832.

STRAYED from the Common near this town. on Wednesday the 1st August, TWO COWS-one PAINTER, GLAZIER, &C.

a large Black Cow with white hairs through the black and white on her back—the other, a small Red Cow with a white face, and black round about the eyes—had a bell on above business at No. 124 King street, opposite Mr. when lost. Whosever will find or give inforfamation DAVID BURNS,

Shoomaker, Market street. York, August 9th, 1832.

Poetry.

From the Portsmouth Journal. THE CHOLERA.

"It came like a despot hing, It hath swept the earth, with a conqueror's step, And the air with a spirit's wing."—Miss Landon. Ye have had your time-if time there be,

For the love of the world and levity; And now-I come! With a solemn voice to bid thee turn Thy thoughts to the grave, the home of the worm.

Ye have heard the tale of my awful sway, While I linger'd-I linger'd-from thee away; But now-I come!

To a land-how richly blest of heaven-To a people-how many to error given ! To the guilty ones, who have made my path

By forgetting God-a track of wrath, To those—I come: With a terror, which death will ever bring With a fearful pang-with a deepening sting.

But ye who rely on one strong arm I would not - I could not -do you harm, To you-I come, Not as the herald of bitter things,

. But to change thy clay, for angel's wings. A poison for beauty is on my breath : My work is short—but 'tis only death, And though I come, Oh! fear not me—I am but a rod,

In the hand of a mighty—a gracious God.

When afflictions are few, ye are prone to stray From the healthful fountain—far away— My voice has come, To bid the fetters of earth be gone!

That affection may seek a betier home. Then early—with fervent spirits turn!
Ye weak for strength—and ye shall be strong!

For this-I come, That every heart—may to God be given, And shine as gems, in the dome of heaven-

WHAT IS LIFE?

There is eloquence of thought as well as of language in the following paragraph from Arnott's Elements of Physic:

"The functions by which the animal body assumes foreign matters from around, and converts them into its own substance, is little inviting in some of its details; but taken together, is one of the most wonderful subjects which can engage the human attention. It points directly to the curious and yet unanswered question-what is life? The student of nature may analyze with all his art those minute portions of matter called seeds or ova, which he knows to be the rudiments of future creatures, and the links by which endless ge. nerations of living creatures hang to existence; but he cannot disentangle and display apart their mysterious Life! that something under the influ. that their articles will give great satisfaction. They ence of which each little germ in due time swells would intimate that their advantages from connections in out to fill an invisible mould of maturity which determines its forms and an articles will give great satisfaction. They would intimate that their advantages from connections in the forms and a satisfaction of their transactions, enable them termines its forms and proportions. One such any similar establishment, substance thus becomes a beauteous rose bush; another a noble oak; a third an engle, i a fourth an elephant-yea, in the same way, out of the rude materials of broken seeds and roots, and leaves of plants, and bits of animal flesh, is built up the human frame itself, whether of the active male, combining gracefulness with strength, or of the gentler woman, with beauty around her as the lips which pours forth the sweetest eloquence -of the larynx, which, by vibrating, fills the surrounding air with music; and more wonderful than all, of that mass shut up within the bony fortress of the skull, whose delicate and curious texture is the abode of the soul, with its reason which contemplates, and its sensibility which delights in these and endless other miracles of crea-

CURRAN'S INGENUITY.

A farmer, attending a fair with a handred pounds in his pocket, took the precaution of de. IIX ING BARTON takes the liberty and was quite sure no such sum had ever been ledged in his hands by the astonished rustic. After ineffectual appeals to the recollection, and finally to the honor of Bardolph, the farmer applied to Curran for advice: "Have patience, my friend,", said the counsel; "speak to the landlord civilly, and tell him you are convinced you must have left your money with some other person .-Take a friend with you, and lodge with him another hundred in the presence of your friend, and then come to me." We must imagine and not commit to paper, the vociferations of the honest dupe, at such advice; however, moved by rhetoric or authority of the worthy counsel, he follow. ed it and returned to his legal friend. "And now, sir, I don't see as I'm to be better off, for this, if I get my second hundred again; but how is that to be done?" "Go and ask him for it when he is alone," said the counsel. "Ay, sir, but asking inc, and Common Broad Cloths, Cassineres, Flushings, and Forest Cloths, tarether with a large and grape. alone," said the counsel. "Ay, sir, but asking ine, Fine, and Common Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Flushings, and Forest Cloths, together with a large and genoword do, I'ze afraid, without my witness at any ral supply of other seasonable Goods. As a part of the rate." "Never mind, take my advice," said the above are of his own Importation, and were carefully counsel: "do as I bid you and return to me." selected and purchased at the Manufactories in England The farmer returned with his hundred, glad at for Cash, they will be sold unusually low; either at whole any rate to find that safe in his possession. "Now, Please call and examine for yourselves. Sir, I suppose I must be content; but I don't see as I'm much better off." , "Well, then," said the counsel; "now take your friend with you; and ask the landlord for the hundred pounds your friend saw you leave with him." We need not add, that the wily landlord found he had been taken off, his guard, while our honest friend (whom one would almost wish to have tried too the second time) returned to thank his counsel exultingly, with both hundreds in his pocket. - Legal Adviser.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

We regard the Newspaper Press as a moral engine of very great value. During the late incen-diary proceedings in the English counties, was there one among the four hundred papers in the empire, which did not deprecate the insurrectiopary spirit producing them-which did not warn the people of the consequences of their madness and guilt-which did not exert itself to restore habits of peace and subordination? It was found, that about two thirds of these unhappy wretches concerned in these outrages could not read. We will venture to affirm, that newspapers were seen only by a very small proportion of the other third, and not seen regularly by one in thirty of the whole of these misguided men! Surely the questry from Ireland, are supposed to be somewhere in York, tion is an important one how we shall prevent the

done to prevent tumult and outrage, and tranquil. lise the country, as by enabling every man down to the poorest labourer, to have a newspaper .--We hold the lessons of the school, the thunders of the pulpit, and the terrors of the law, to be all York to the Townships on Lake Simcoe, where they will feeble, compared with the moral agency of the be received by Mr. Hewson, who is opening a road from press.—Scotsman. press.—Scotsman.

natural development of females by the custom of and from thence can readily find conveyance to the Town tight lacing; the functions of the thoracis and ab.

ship of Carradoc, where they will be received by Mr.

dominal viscera are impeded, the development of family on 50 or 100 acres of Land lately Surveyed, from the mamme and nipples is prevented; the parts the North-West corner of Carradoc to Lake Hurun, at are removed by absorption from pressure, the lac-tiferous ducts are almost obliterated; the nipple first payment to be made at the expiration of three years is undeveloped, and therefore lactition is impeded, and the natural food of the offspring greatly diminished.—Ryan's Medical Jurisprudence.

Value of Sunday School Labour .- The annual report of the London Sunday School Union gives be immediately afforded to Emigrants on application at the following estimate of what would have been the Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, York. the cost of the present number of their schools, were the teachers, &c. paid as formerly :-- Rent, books, firing, &c. 125,000l.; teachers at 5l. per year, 625,000l.; making a total expense of 750,-0007.

Their gratuitous labour, according to this estimate, is not less than two millions and a half of dollars.

WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT. C. B. DUNCAN & Co.

EG to inform the Merchants of Upper Canada, that they have opened a WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE

in the premises formerly occupied by Mr. G. A. Clark, in King-street, York, U. C. Where will be found almost every article in the

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOOD LINE.

which they are determined to sell at the lowest Montreal Wholesale prices, for CASH or approved Credit.

ALSO: Twelve hogsheads and Five crates Davenport's best printed Earthenware, very low. York, June 11th, 1832.

MURRAY NEWBIGGING & CO.

ENDER the Public their acknowledgements for liberal support, and respectfully announce arrivals pr the Regular Traders from Great Britain, and now offer at Wholesale and Retail an extensive and unequalled assortment of articles in

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, comprising every thing new and fashionable. Having im ported their stock of goods expressly for this market, and of a description decidedly superior to goods which have generally reached this quarter, they flatter themselves

Opposite the market place. York, June 1832.

READY MADE CLOTHING. Dry Goods, &c.

137.46

ILLIAM LAWSON returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencement in the gentier woman, with beauty atomic net to husiness, and intorms them, that he has now on hand a light. How passing strange that such should be extensive assortment of Ready made Clothing, all made the origin of the human eye, whose glance piers up in his own Shop, and in the best style of workmanship; as as if the invisible soul were shot with it—of Also, Cloths, Vestings, Fustians, Bombazeens, Norwich Crapes, Merinos, Bombazetts, Flannels, Blankets, Carpetings, Calicos, Cottons, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Muslins, Luce, Ribbons; Gentlemen's Hats, a superior article direct from England; Ladies' Beaver, Leghorn, Straw, and Velvet Bonnets; small Wares, and a variety of other articles—all which he will sell at extremely low prices at his Brick Store, South side King Street, nearly oppo

York, Decr. 19th, 1831.

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

YORK. positing it in the hands of the landlord of the pubhas opened a Store in the above place. He has a large of two per cent. on the amount of purchase money in cessity of carrying my hand in a sling, I applied Finch's for it shortly afterwards, he resorted to mine host for the bailment, but the landlord, too deep for the test; Flannels, red, white, &c.; Bombazettes; Bomba-rent, if disposed of by lease; and on all wild lands five cure, I there recommend it to the public as a sure reme country man, wondered what hundred was meant. f different kinds; Shirting; Grey and Printed Calicoes; of different kinds; Shirting; Grey and Printed Calicoes; Conveyancing and writings of every description execu-Magaris, Merinoes, Marsiellos, Quilts, Tabby Velvet, Gros ted at this Office with correctness, neatness and despatch do Naples; black and colored Petershams, of the best All letters post paid and directed to either of the Subscridescription for top Coats; a large assortment of ready made Clothes; Hats; and Caps of all kinds, from 2 to 40s.

Very fine Linen Shirts, made in the best style; Guernsey

JOHN SMYTH. 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 he will be able to sell on terms highly satisfactory to such

De No second price. Nov. 10th. 1831.

new coods, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

104tf

R. ARMSTRONG respectivity informs and me merous customers and the public in general, that

York, 18th Nov. 1831.

JUST OPENED, a small supply of Childrens Straw Hats and Ladies Dunstable Straw Bonnets, very low by York 3d. July, 1832. S, E. TAYLOR.

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

FARM FOR SALE.

OT No. 31, 3rd Con. nom and a half Township of York, only four miles and a half from town, containing Fifty Acres of excellent land, about Thirty of which are cleared, and a good House and Barn erected thereon. The above Farm will be PHENIX, FIRE ASSURANCE disposed of on reasonable terms. Enquire on the premises of JOHN BULL.

August 1st, 1832.

INFORMATION WANTED.

BE OBERT McMONAGLE and his by Fire, upon the most reasonable terms.

GILLESPIE, MOFFAT

Agents for Case renewal of such crimes in future! Doubtless, by lessening misery, improving and extending education, and various other means; but we say bold.

August Ist, 1832,

Work. August Ist, 1832,

y, that by no single measure could so much be FOR THE INFORMATION OF SETTLERS ARRIVING AT YORK, U. C.

CAPTAIN FITZGIBBON has been appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to provide conveyances for settlers, who wish to be employed, from

Emigrants of this season, with means, who are desirous of Locating themselves in the Western part of the Province, can proceed by water to the head of Lake Ontario,

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

A Road will be opened from Carradoc, on which se PETER ROBINSON.

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

FOR THE INFORMATION OF EMIGRANTS.

CROWN Lands in the Townships of Sunni-dale, Oro. Medonte, and Orillia, in the Home Dis-trict, may be obtained by indigent Settlers, on condition of

ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS, Viz:

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

The Government will incur the expense of building a small Log House for the temporary accommodation of such Settlers, on their respective Locations, and will afford some assistance towards opening roads to the Lands proposed to be settled; but will make ne advances in Proisions or Utensils; and the Settlers must depend entire-

Settlers as they arrive the Lots open for Location, and af. ford them any information they may require. Settlers with means, will have opportunities of purchas.

ng at the Public Sales, due notice of which will be given in the newspapers published within the Province, and in Hand-bills transmitted to the different Emigrant Societies. For further particulars apply to the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

PETER ROBINSON.

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

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

ROPOSALS for the purchase of Clergy Reserves.

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

PETER ROBINSON, *Commissioner of Crown Lands. 117.1f.

LAND AGENCY OFFICE.

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

They will also act as Agents for the selling or renting

f houses, village lots, improved farms, or wild lands; and as they have already had many applicants they trust that persons having any of the above property to dispose of, by private sale or lease, will find it their interest to proved efficious and thereby gained a good reputation in forward a description of the same to this Office,—as it this place. I therefore very cordially recommend them to offers many advantages to the public, in forwarding Emi. the public as valuable medicines. grants and others to different parts of the Province; and who will at all times be furnished with a description of

A promissary writing will be required for the payment

JOHN SMYTH.

York, 15th May, 1832.

CONVEYANCING, &C. VAUX respectfully informs his friends and the

public, that he proposes to execute deeds, bonds, indentures, agreements, wills, &c. with correctness and despatch, and on the most reasonable terms. Office, Yongo-street, 2 doors South of Lot or Dundas

Street. York, 29th Feb'y, 1832.

GOOD AND CHEAP!! R. ARMSTRONG respectfully informs his nu. STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS. ALSO,

GROCERIES AND CROCKERY. THE Subscriber having just commenced busi-

verty) commonly called Cheapside, a few doors East of Yonge Street on the South side of King Street; desires to acquaint his friends and the public generally of it. in order that they may have an opportunity of examining his prices, which he flatters himself will be found unusual.

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

turn, makes a heavy purse."
Farmers generally will find it their interest to call and examine his Goods and Prices, before they make their

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

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

York, 18th June, 1832. N, B. A few pieces Palmyrines, and Crape de Lyons on hand, very cheap.

. . . COMPANY. OF LONDON.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co. Montreal, August, 1832.

N. B. Annicarian

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

York, August, 1832

R. JAMES CATHCART, (Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London; Mémbre de la Sociétie d'anâtomie, and late dresser at the Hôtel Dieu Paris, late house Surgeon of the Westminster General Lying-in-Hospital, &c. &c. &c.,) has the honour of an nouncing to his friends and the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he shall be happy to attend all calls he may be honoured with in the different branches of his pro-fession. At Mr. McMurrays, 193 King Street, York. **CO-PARTNERSHIP**

FORMED.

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

HAMILTON & HUNT.

In soliciting a continuance of the patronage of the Medical Gentlemen and the public (which was so liberally extended to the late Wn. More since his commencing business here in 1820) the subscribers pledge themselves to endeavour to merit the same by persevering in the same course by which it was obtained; by keeping none but genuine Articles, and by prompt attention to any nands with which they may be favoured. Their medicines are exclusively of English importation (thro) the well known House of J. Beckett & Co. Mon-

The Apothecary and compounding department will be conducted by Mr. Hamilton Licentiate of the Apatheca ries' Hall, Dublin, whose experience in the business for

14 years will, he trusts, entitle him to the confidence of hose who may require Prescriptions or family receipts carefully prepared.

W. P. HAMILTON. CHARLES HUNT. 119 tf.

York,14th Feb y, 1832. IMPORTANT MEDICINES. UST RECEIVED and for Sale at the Store of Messrs. Lesslie & Sons, York and Dundas; J. W. Brent & Co., Dr. Lang, and T. Sandilands, York; Dr. Winer, Hamilton; and by most other Drug-gists and Merchants in the Province—the highly and

justly celebrated Medicines, prepared by Dr. H. H. Rey-nolds, Batavia, N. Y., as follows, viz: DR. PIERSON'S WELCH COUGH DROPS. These Drops immediately remove difficulty of breathing, tightness or stricture across the breast, obstructions and licers upon the lungs, pain in the side and chest, and

spitting of blood. the South East corner of Medonte, and will show to Settlers as they arrive the Lots open for Location, and of the Settlers as they arrive the Lots open for Location, and of the purchase money will be refunded. Price 5s. per bottle, 2 bottles 2s. 6d.

FINCIPS CELEBRATED OINTMENT AND VE-GETABLE BITTERS,
For the cure of the Salt Rheum and Scall head, price 5s.

a box. The Litters are also a sovereign remedy for the Jaundice in its most aggravated form, Fever and Ague, and Bilious Choiic; price 2s. 6d.

FINCH'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE,

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

GERMAN EYE WATER, Not inferior to any now in use, for weak, soro, or infla-

med eyes-price 1s 3d. WILLBER'S VEGETABLE ITCH OINTMENT, Containing not the least particle of Mercury or other dangerous ingredient, emits no unpleasant odour, may be

used with perfect safety by persons of delicate constitu-tions, and is an infallible cure in the worst cases by a few applications. Also, PELEG WHITE'S GENUINE IMPROVED AD-HESIVE SALVE,

For rheumatism, pain in the breast, back, side, head, ague in the face, sores, sprains, bruises, cuts, frozen feet,

ounds of horses, &c .- price 1s. 3d. Cayuga Co., N. Y.

CERTIFICATES. This is to certify that by the use of one fourth of a hal

Bottle of Dr. Pierson's Cough Drops, I have been cured of a Cold that deprived me of my rest for hours every night. I believe it the best medicine ever offered to the public, according to my experience. GEORGE ROWE.

Stamford, U. C. Dec. 29, 1831. I hereby certify (for the encouragement and speedy in-troduction among us of Dr. Pierson's Welsh Cough Drops Vegetable Itch Ointment, and the German eye water, pre pared by Dr. Reynolds, Batavia, N. Y. that they have

MARY MILLER. Niagara, May 12th, 1832. I certify that I have been afflicted for several years with the salt rhoum, that at times I have been under the no-

cure, I there recommend it to the public as a sure reme dy. HENRY GRIFFIN, Merchant. Grimsby, 40 Mile Creek, May 10th, 1832.

V. P. MAYEKHUTTER TORROWS District thanks to the inhabitants of the Home District for their liberal patronage of his most valuable remedy the "WONDER SALVE," he begs leave to state to the Public that he will always be furnished with it for the supply of Country Merchants and others. In order to whole, or part, of the above lot, as may best suit the pur-prevent imposition and Counterfeit, each direction will chaser, may be had by application to the subscriber. or the future be signed by the Proprietor. It may be had n York at the stores of Hamilton & Hunt, and J. W. Brent & Co., Druggists, King Street. Markham, May 13, 1832.

LL Persons having claims against the Estate of the late Mr. JOHN MORDEN are hereby re quested to present the same immediately duly authenticat ed to William S. Morden of the Township of London one of the Executors, and all persons indebted to the estate o make payment to the same.

RALPH MORDEN, W. S. MORDEN, JOHN MORDEN, Executors. London, May 14th, 1832. 132.

£1000 Wanted HE above Sum is wanted for three or four years, on which the interest will be paid y. Very valuable fast Estate will be given in secuyearly. Very valuable fast Estate will be given in secu-rity. For description of property, and other information

refer to this office. April 4th, 1832. NEW WHOLESALE

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

GOODS,

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

He flatters himself that from the long experience he

has had in the business of Upper Canada, he has been able to select an assortment, in every way suited to the wants of the country; 850 Packages of which have al-THIS Company established its Agency in ready come to hand. Town and country Merchants Canada in the year 1804, and continues to will find it to their advantage to call and examine his Insure all kinds of Property, against Loss or Damage Stock; and Merchants from a distance will also find it worth their while to visit York, when they are in the vay of purchasing Goods.

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

Fork, 6th June, 1832.

135-tf

MARDWARD WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, GENERAL and Choice Assortment, con-

stantly on hand, and For Sale, by
JOSEPH D. RIDOUT.
York, King street, Jany. 1832. 114tf

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

THE Subscribers have for Sale the following School Books, being the manufacture of Upper Canada, viz:—Canadian Primmer, Reading Made Eosy, Mayor's Spelling Book, Webster's do., New Testament, English Reader, Murray's Grammar: Also, Writing, Printing, and Wrapping PAPER. N. B. Country Merchants and Schools furnished with

Books, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Papper. BJ RAGS taken in payment.
EASTWOOD & SKINNER.

York Paper Mill, Nov. 16, 1832.

POOKBINDING AND STATIONARY. MRS. M'PHAIL begs leave to announce to her friends and the public, that having employed a competent erson, she will carry on the business of her late husband Bookbinding, in all its various branches; and that she will continue the Stationary business, with a general supply ofall articles in that line as usual. 90tf. York, July 27 1831.

LOOKING GLASSES, PRINTS &c. &c.

King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street. LEXANDER HAMILTON, Gilder, &c. Respectfully returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favoured since his commencement in business, and hopes by unremitting atten-tion to business and a sincere desire please, to merit a ontinuance of their generous support.

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

> UNION FURNACE; SIGN OF THE GILT PLOUGH,

OPPOSITE MR. T. PLLIOT'S INN, YONGE-STREET,

YORK. MIE Subscriber informs the Public, that at the carliest L. opening of the spring navigation, there will be erected in the Union Furnace a powerful Steam Engine, and that the Furnace will be seenlarged as to be able to make Castings of any Size up to two Tons weight. The Subscriber is constantly manufacturing

MILL IRONS AND MACHINERY CASTINGS of superior workmanship, and all such Castings in general as are made in common Copola Furnaces; also has on hand a variety of Plough Patterns both RIGHT and LEFT HANDED; amongst which is one lately invented by himself, of a medium shape between the common and Scotch Pleughs, and acknowledged by those who have tried it to be superior to the best Scotch Ploughs or any other de. scription known in this or any other country.

All those wanting work done at this Foundry, either Cast or Wrought, may depend on having it done by steady and experienced workmen. AMOS NORTON, Agent. York, February, 1832.

There will be on hand, the ensuing season, an Extensive Assortment of STOVES & HOLLOW.WARE, ooth Wholesale and Retail. 118-tf. SHEPARD Keeps on hand a constant

SHEFAIC supply of WARRANTED CAST STEEL AXES, Inferior to name in America, which he will dispose of by

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. II. Shepard will make liberal deductions from his low Retail prices to WHOLESALE PURCHASERS; and he respectably invites Country Merchants and others to favour him with their patronage, who will find it advantageous to themselves and to the Farmers generally to obtain a supply of his superior Axes.

York, November 20th, 1830.

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

Orders to be addressed to LYMAN JUDSON. Union Ville, P. O. 'Johnstown District. 99.12m

October, 1831. three quarters of a mile of the flourishing village of Darlington Mills and in the main road, leading from York to Kingston, being composed of the north half of Lot No. nine, in the first concession of the township of Darlington, in the New-castle District, containing by admeasurement eighty acres,—fifty of which are under improvement. The farm is well watered, and on the premis-V. P. MAYERHOFFER renders his best thanks to the inhabitants of the Home District shop, which has been occupied as such for several years past; there is also a good frame barn in the place, thirty-five feet wide, by forty feet long, and a good young orchard consisting of eighty bearing apple trees. The

Darlington, July 9th, 1832.

OUSE & Lot for sale on Lot street, a little east of the Lawyer's Hall, a new two story brick House, neatly finished, for which an indisputable title can

Apply to J. R. ARMSTRONG, or to JOHN MILLS on the premises.

York, June 5, 1832.

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

JOSEPH BOWES, Trafalgar, 14th June, 1832. JOSHUA VAN ALLEN, TAILOR,

ESPECTIVILLY informs his friends and Customers, that he has removed his establish. ment to that central and commodious Shop No. 128 King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street.

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

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

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

REMOVED.

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

Country Merchants and Pedlars supplied on liberal terms.

WILLIAM RUSSELL.

York, 19th June, 1832.