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• ** The praceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of an perannuated or worn-our Preachers of the Nuthodist E. Church in Canada; and of widows and orphans of those who have died in the work ; and the general spread of the Gospel.

CHRISTIAN EXPERIENCE.

"The term experience, as applied to matters of religion, has afforded pretence for much sneering and ridicule to profane witlings and nominal christians. They have represented the advocates and believers of experiences, as pretending to "inspirations of God" and governed by "suggestions," "impulses," "perceptions," or "revelations." This is a misapprchension and injurious; misrepresentation of the sentiments of those who hold and profess a religion which "works by love and purifies the heart," " casts out all fear that liath torment," "delivers from the fear of death," and produces "joy unspeakable and full of glory."-We cannot better state and explsin our sentiments on this point than in the language of Dr. Scott, in his Remarks . on Bishop Tomline's Refutation, &c. Vol. 1. pp. 143 -148.- (Editor of the Guardian.)

..... We suppose, that divine truth, accompanied by the effectual teaching and influence of the Holy Spirit, so powerfully affects the hearts of all, who truly believe it; as to produce an entire and abiding change in their views and judgment, concerning God and themselves, time and eternity, holi. ness and sin; and especially concerning Christ in the choice of the will, and the affections of the heart. This revolution, in the whole soul, from carnal to spiritual, gives rise to fears and hopes, joys, anxietics and consolations, before unknown, as to the objects, nature, and effects of them .-"The heart knoweth its own bitterness, and a stranger doth not intermeddle with his joy." The same passions were indeed before excited by moral or social delinquincies in them invariably exert, worldly objects, and often produced most mis. to a greater or less extent, a permicious influence upon chicvous effects: "The sorrow of the world others, and not unfrequently give the hue of impiety to worketh death :" "but godly sorrow worketh re- the moral complexion of succeeding generations. But pentance unto salvation." They allow, at the if our views are bounded by present considerations same time, that there are spurious affections, in alone, as there is no relation so intimate as that of husreligious concerns, and consequently experiences, band and wife, so there is none on which the best inwhich decide nothing concerning the religious terests of mankind are so much depending. The fol-character of him who has them. Every thing, in lowing characteristics of a good wife and a good husreligion must be assayed by the word of God ; ex. band, are extracted from the Sermons of the Roy. Jas. periences, or inward feelings and affections, as Moore.-(Editor of the Guardian.) well as opinions and actions. The word experience does not frequently occur in scripture; but the thing itself meets us every where. The book of Psalms, especially, is replete with the Psalmist's experiences : his fluctuating fears and hopes ; mournful complaints, and joyful thanksgivings; his choice, his longing desires, his conflicts, his violation bis division and conviction, submiscorrows and joys, depressions and triumphs; his victories, his thirstings after God, his rejoicing in himself, "Why art thou so heavy, O my soul? and why art thou so heavy, O my soul? and why art thou so disquieted within me?" Then the uvults, and save ((Li)) the pleasure him. Now he mourns, and expostulates with he uxults, and says, "I will bless the Lord at all to oblige her husband; as conscious, that every times." All is life, and feeling, and carnesiness. Now, as far as our experiences, in the objects, nature, and effects of them, accord to those "of the man after God's own heart ;" they are genu. inc, and demonstrate "the spiritual mind, which is life and peace :" where discordant, they are to be suspected .- We never read, that David, or any other saint, mentioned in scripture, drew conclusions, concerning his state and character before God, even from real revelations made to him : yet the sacred writers often do it from their experience.—"But I have trusted in thy mercy; thinds to the husband of the widow, and father my heart shall rejoice in thy salvation." "We things, to the husband of the widow, and father know, that we have passed from death unto life; because we love the brethren." "If we love one another, God dwelleth in us, and his love is perfected in us." Indeed, in every thing, experience must be had recourse to. Natural philosophy, except confirmed by experiment, is only vague hypothesis .-The efficacy of medicines cannot be ascertained by theory, but by experience. Where no effect is produced, there is no experience : but either salu. tary or pernicious effects are experienced. What. ever means are employed, to inform the mind, or influence the conduct ; if any effect be produced, it is by the persons themselves experiencing an alteration in their views, judgment, purposes, and choice of heart. Scriptural truth produces holy practice, only as experienced ; as giving new sontiments, desires, and purposes to the soul. (Without this, right notions, and a holy life, have no vine-branch; but the branch did not produce it.

exposed to censure, or contempt, by one indiscriminate censure : for without experience, no. thing can remain, but a dead carcase of religion. How can men "taste that the Lord is gracious ?" How can they "remember his love more than wine ? How can their souls be satisfied, as with marrow and fatness; and their mouths praise God with joyful lips ?" How can they " rejoice in the Lord, and glory in the God of their salvation,"without experience? Or, how can they mourn after God, thirst for him, "hunger and thirst after righteousness," or "tremble at the word of God. without experience?

and warranted; and decidedly protested against :

let all be tried by the touchstone of the sacred

oracles: let "the precious be taken forth from

the vile :" but let not experiences in general be

fully distinguished, from such as are scriptural which is to come.

We disclaim suggestions and new revelations, and the confidence of those, who conclude them. interpositions and stupendons muracles, wrought by ment of our corruption if we still refuse to admit selves in the way to heaven, because of some ex. Jehovah in their behalf, in Egypt, at the Red Sea and and feel the fact. traordinary feelings, which leave no abiding sanc- in the wilderness, obliterated from the minds of this tifying effects on their hearts and lives. But we ungrateful and foolish people; and while columns of suppose it impossible for any one "to pass from death unto life;" to "sow in tears," and then are flashing, and the thunders roaring, and Horeb reap in joy;" " to tremble with the jailor," and hen in a very short time to "rejoice in God ;" to be "crucified to the world and the world to him ;' to become "a new creature, old things having

passed away, and all things having become new ; without sensible exporience. That enmity against God, selfishness, malevolence, and idolatrous love of the world, should be exchanged for heavenly. mindedness, love of God, of the brethren, and of all men; without experience, we consider as impossible. And w...en this is the effect, (as it al. ways is, if genuine,) of attending to :"the word of the truth of the gospel ;" we call it experienc. ing the power of divine truth in the mind, heart, and interesting .- (Editor of the Guardian.) and conscience. We desire to distinguish this from the transient experience of Herod, Felix, and Agrippa; and from that of all hypocrites and terests and pleasures, have evidently profited very temporary believers. When we are enabled to little by instruction : and as the people rushed in. conclude, on scriptural grounds, that "our sins to wickedness, because they did not expect the are forgiven us;" und "by the Spirit witnessing return of Moses; so unbelief, as to a future judg. with our spirits that we are the children of God,³¹ to call on him, in the spirit of adoption, saying, Abba, Father, we rejoice," When, through negligence, or temptation, or sin; we lose our sions, and transient comforts, are not sufficient turning them into scenes of amazement and tude, and remorse; till, by renewed repentance, go off, and leave the heart more hard, and the faith, and prayer, "the joy of God's salvation is restored to us," and we experience "a peace of any external means, mercies, or judgments,

GOOD WIVES AND HUSBANDS. Good Wives and good Husbands are essential to cy derives its first impressions, youth its morals, and

society the character of its members. On them rest in a very high degree the pillars of human happiness;

A GOOD WIFE.

WEARINESS IN THE WOBSHIP OF GOD A PROOF OF A CARNAL STATE.

odos from Egypt to Palestine, is more astonishing than or not. their setting up a golden Calf at the foot of Mount the very place, where, and in a very few days after, they had witnessed the overpowering glory of Godhad seen the thick cloud upon the Mount-had heard people in the camp trembled, did they become weary of smoke are yet rising in their view, and the lightnings quaking at the presence of the Lord of Hosts, they complain of long delays at the seat of his glory, and relapse into idolatry more degrading than the bondage of Egypt, and as criminal as it was degrading ...

Yet what a feature-a prominent feature-is this in the history of man in every age, country, and grade of civilization; and to how great an extent does the principle prevail in even Christian Assemblies, and illustrate the carnal state of many a fancied Christian worshipper. On this point the following remarks of Dr. Scott, extracted from his Practical Observations on the 32nd chapter of Exodus, are very appropriate, forcible

"They who are so soon weary of waiting upon God, as to be eager to return to their worldly, in- No premonitory terrors speak its coming in any ment, lies at the 'root of the ungodliness of vast multitudes. (Matt. 24: 48-51. 2 Pet. 3: 4.)-High affections, urgent terrors, conf. ent profesconscience: more callous, than before : nor. can ments recorded in the Old Testament, when the

a god, a priest, a worship, a doctrine, and a sacrifice, suited to a carnal mind, will always meet with abundance of devotees : nay, the very gos. pel itself may be sophisticated, so as to suit their taste; its hearers, having offered their sacrifice, will sit down to eat and drink, and rise up to play;" and while they can render selfishness, self-gratification, and dissipation, consistent , with religion, by their views of Christianity, they will cry them up as loudly and zealously, as Israel versy with the inhabitants of the earth, and has

Let enthusiastical experiences, then, be care [may unite to insure eternal joy and felicity in that | effect, still we can give no satisfactory account of or Madagascar, at the cape of Good Hope, or them, without resolving them into the intelligent around the islands of the Pacific! The law of purposes of Him, in whom alone all laws exist, violence banished our ancestors, from their native and all causes have their power. This is true of land; but the law of peace draws the missionary, all the dispensations of Providence, whether we as with the cords of love, to leave his home for No part of the conduct of the Isarelites, in their ex. | are able to trace them to their secondary causes | the land of strangers. I regard missionary families as peculiar colonits of peace, and hall them The second second second

At the same time it must be acknowledged, as the founders of better states of society than we Sinai as an object of worship, and doing homage to it that when such dispensations are extraordinary in have ever seen, because altogether more consisby the sensual ceremonics of an idolatrons feast. In their apperance, and mysterious in their charac- tent with the simple, pure, humble, peaceful spirit ter, they are adapted to convey to our minds a of Christianity.-T. S. Grimke. more lively impression of the presence and agen. cy of God, than when they are not of this des. DANGER OF SUBSTITUTING THE RELIGION OF EDUthanders and lightnings and the voice of the trumpet a duty than at other times to recognise the hand cription. In such cases, it is, perhaps, still more exceeding loud, and felt the mountain quake so that the that is at work in the administration of this world's affairs. At least, when the very-constitution of How necessary is it, in conveying religious in. divine meditation and worship, and render the service our minds, in despite of their natural atheism, struction, to avoid errors, and frequently to exdue to God alone to an object that had neither eyes nor arises in testimony of the presence of God, as it amine the mind of the pupil, in order to ascertain ears, life nor power! How soon are the marvellous does in such instances, it must be a fearful argu. what has been the influence of the knowledge

Now I need not say that the Asiatic cholera may challenge special attention to itself in this light. There is something so strange and inexplicable, as well as dreadful, in its history, that the most a defective system of christianity, and omitted careless observer can hardly fail to regard it as some most important bulwark of the common faith, being sent upon its errand from God. At His some part that is essential to its unity and harmobidding, it is seen taking its deadly course, as an ny, as well as to the pence and comfort of its angel of wrath, among the nations. Whole lands shrink affrighted from its approach, and cities, in Redeemer of lost and ruined man, shall have quick succession, are filled with consternation by is presence. An impenetrable mystery hangs last, the only foundation for its hopes, the only over its track. Science employs herself in vain ground of its belief, the only rule of its conduct, to explain its origin, or to interpret its way. Art the only measure of its feelings, the one grand is confounded in endeavouring to stay its progress, or to overcome its strength. As an an. sures. This process will, inform the parent of the gel of wrath, it moves on in thick darkness, real attainments of the child, and of the impresand steals with noiseless tread from place to place, in the execution of his dread commission. Its march is known only by the fall of its victims. particular case. No admonition, save the piercing cry of the places where its desolation is going on, gives intelligence of its near approach. In the boundaries of its knowledge. the midst of life and health, when sir, earth, and The affectionate language of t sky seem to hold forth no other promise than of the unbiassed mental actions of the child, form joy, it precipitates itself upon cities and districts together an unequalled method of conveying inof country, and proclaims its presence only by struction, and especially of instilling religious turning them into scenes of amazement and knowledge. In order to secure the full advantage negligence, or temptation, or sin; we lose our sions, and transient comforts, are not sufficient turning memory scenes of amazement and of these circumstances, the catechetical form will independent of these circumstances, the catechetical form will independent of these circumstances, the catechetical form will independent of the second repeatance. So off, and leave the heart more hard, and the kind as to call to remembrance some of the judg. be the most eligible, viz: that method by which kind as to call to remembrance some of the judgand his salvation; and that this change in the God, which pusseth all understanding, keeping change the heart, or for any long time win or his presence, and in a single night filled a whole questions, leads the young mind into an acquainawe men even into exterior good behavior .--- No country with dismay by the work of death. Who tance with the separate ideas of which knowledge carnal heart can long endure the humbling truths, can look upon a plague like this, and consider the the holy precepts, and the spiritual worship of strange and terrible ministration it is performing recomposition, so that it shall be enabled, by de-God : and they who hate his glorious perfections, in the world, without being constrained to say - finger of confusion-GodT Let us take heed, that we do not lose signe or the hand of God in the evil with which we are now threatened. Emphatically, the cholera has been a scourge, employed by the Almighty himself, for the chastisement of the nations, and every stroke with which it has lighted upon their population has been by his immediate direction .-Whatever the cause may be he has had a contro-

> did the golden calf, and call the whole "a feast un? been moving personally among them with his terto the Lord !" Yes, their example, influence, per. rible judgments. And now that the plague is rea. suasion, and discourses, will draw in some ill dy to enter our borders, we may not shut our eyes judging, compliant Aarons, to sanction and give to this alarming consideration. The rod that is credit to this motley religion ; though the whole lifted up over our heads is held in the hand of a not God particularly interposed, it would have

CATION FOR GENUINE PIETY.

Outward circumstances and attachments are too often substituted for the religion of the heart. communicated; whether the notions it has imbibed are those and only those, of the pure and undefiled religion of Christ Jesus ; whether it has clear and accurate, and well-defined views of divine truth, whether it may not have, embraced disciples ; and whether Christ, the Saviour and formed the basis of all its views-the first, the design and termination of its anticipated plea. sion these have made upon the heart, while it affords an opportunity of discoving what is defec. tive or erroneous, of supplying the former, and correcting the latter, administering to omissions, and removing any oblique views which may have arisen; as well as of enlarging, at the same time,

The affectionate language of the mother, and the parent breaks down the truths to be communiis composed, and gradually accustoms it to their grees, to embrace a complex proposition without -The questions the framed L. na ment - mail on the tank of the tion, (so far at least as leading questions can do so,) will impress the mind much more deeply, as well as he more extensively applicable, than any form of question and answer, however simple; although these, indeed, may present a good ground work for the simplifying exertions of the parent.

ENVY.

Envy has been defined, " Pain felt, and malignity conceived, at the sight of excellence or hap. piness in another." Under this detestable passion did the brethren of Joseph labour, and had be as contrary to that of Christ, as "the works righteous God. The alarm that has sounded destroyed both its subjects and its object. Perhaps the flosh are to the fauits of the Spirit !" We [through the land has been uttered as it were, from] there is no vice which so directly filiates itself on wisdom, though he gives us good counsel; his riches, though he supplies our wants; and his greatness, though he employs it for our protection. Dr. A. Clarke's concluding notes on the 37th chapter of Genesis."

The good wife is one, who ever mindful of the solemn contract she hath entered into, is strictly and conscientiously virtuous, constant, and faithful to her husband; chaste, pure, and unblemished sive from choice and obedient from inclination: what she acquires by love and tenderness, she thing which promotes his happiness, must, in the end, contribute to her own : her tenderness relieves his cares, her affection softens his distress, her good humour and complacency lessen and subdue his afflictions; she openeth her mouth, as Solomon says, with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness : she looketh well to the ways of her husband, and eateth not the bread of idleness : her children rise up and call her blessed : her husband also, and he praiseth her. Lastly, as a good pious Christian, she looks up with an eye of gratitude to the great Dispenser and Disposer of all of the fatherless, intreating his divine favour and assistance in this and every other moral and religious duty; well satisfied, that if she duly and punctually discharges her several offices and rela-

tions in this life, she shall be blessed and rewar. ded for it in another.

To conclude, therefore, in the language of Soomon, addressed to the good and virtuous wife Favour is deceitful, and beauty is vain, but the wo man that feareth the Lord she shall be praised. Fear not, for thou shalt not be ashamed, neither be thou confounded, for thy Maker is thy husband, the Lord of Hosts is his name.

A GOOD HUSBAND.

The good husband is one, who, wedded not by before our eyes. interest, but by choice, is constant as well from inclination as from principle: he treats his wife is as repugnant to true philosophy as it is to the to civilize the savage or the barbarous, to reclaim with delicacy as a woman, with tenderness as a express declarations of the Bible. If there be a the wandering and idle, to bless the miserable, friend : he attributes her folly to her weakness, God at all who upholds and governs the universe and to christianize the Heathen. If such results, connexion. A bunch of grapes may be tied on a her imprudence to her inadvertency; he passes which he has made, his providence must reach so fair and glorious, have sprung from the printhem over therefore with good nature, and par. to all interests and all events alike. Not a spar- ciples of our ancestors how much more grand A form of knowledge, a form of godliness, and a dons them with indulgence : all his care and in- row may fall to the ground without the notice of and beautiful must be the results that are destined that good can never result from what appears to moral conduct, may coexist in the same person : dustry, are employed for her welfare ; all his his eye. Not a blade of grass may spring into to spring from the purer and nobler, the more us to be directly contrary to our interest ; and we but the one does not spring from the other ; ex- strength and power are exerted for her support life without the operation of his power. His hand simple, comprehensive, and benificent principles are often tempted to think that those very provicept as "the word of truth," through the power and protection; he is more anxious to preserve is seen in all changes that take place. Blessings carried forth by the missionaries! And do we dential dealings of God, which have for their ob-of the Holy Spirit, causes a man to experience a his own character and reputation, because hers is and afflictions, whether they affect individuals or not see the prodigious difference between the war. ject our present and eternal welfare, are rather revolution in his sentiments, judgment, choice, blended with it: lastly, the good husband is pious nations, are administered alike, according to his like habits and martial spirit of the North Ame- proofs of his displeasure, or evidences of his vin-and affections; except as his understanding is en. and religious, that he may animate her faith by will, and under his immediate direction. It matlightened, his conscience convinced, and his pur. his practice, and enforce the precepts of Christia- ters not by what secondary causes, or by what by the Indians, French, and Spaniards, and the me, said poor desponding Jacob. Whereas instead

ed;" and that Satan can easily blind the under. of high heaven. standing, pervert the judgment, and mislead the

conscience of the best of men, if left to themselves. Soon do we, when in this case, forget the terrors of mount Sinai, and the more affecting scenes which Gethsemane and Golgotha exhibit, day as among the most interesting of colonial exyea, all our sweet experience of the love of periments. We think nothing of them now: and Christ: while some golden or gilded idol usurps his throne and his worship; and we are easily in. duced to disgrace his gospet, and gratify his enemies .- Well is it for us, that the " Prophet, like unto Moses," but infinitely more powerful and merciful, once veiled his majesty, made atone. ment for our souls, and interested the glory of the Father in our salvation, and now effectual. ly intercedes in our behalf; elso we should in a the most important crisis in the history of society moment be comsumed by his hot displeasure.

From Nevin's Fast Day Sermon. THE FINGER OF GOD IN THE CHOLERA.

There are some persons who hold that the di-ine providence is concerned only with large in-religion has been delivered from its great enemics,

have the more need to be upon our guard against the voice of the Almighty. Undoubtedly it has Satan as this does. In opposition to the assersuch delusions, when we consider that "the heart meaning, and claims attention as much as if it tion that we cannot envy that by which we profit ; it is deceitful above all things and desperately wick. had been spoken in living words from the midst may be safely replied, that we envy our neighbour's

MORAL DIGNITY OF MISSIONARY ENTER-PRISE.

I look upon the missions to the heathen in our look at them with as little concern as the nations of Europe at the forlorn and helpless settlements scattered along the coast of North America; ap parently, as carelessly and unprofitable as the very sea weed cast by the storm on the beach But the wonderful, the unexampled career of these may teach us what those are destined to become. The refugees to North America left England at in that country, when Protestantism was deeply Ib. felt, and civil and political liberty were better understood than they had ever been before. The missionarics leave our country under similar, but

erests and great events, while smaller affairs are intolerance and Church establishments ; and when eft very much to the determination of mere civil and political liberty have the best safeguards chance, as being beneath the notice of the Infi- they have ever had in our written constitutions nite Mind: Even such persons are bound to re- and forms of government, and in the principles cognise the hand of God in the movements of the lof a free press, and of general education, univerwide spread calamity we have just now been con- sally acknowledged and reduced to practice. templating. It is too vast an event in the history They carry with them also a purer and simpler of our world, to be resolved into the operation of morality, and a spirit of benevolence more vaany causes that may be supposed to lie without the rious, practical, and enlightened, than has ever range of that plan of intelligence, on which the yet been known. Our ancestors came to the bargovernment of God proceeds. We must deny the ren shores and the pathless wilderness from per fact of any such government at all, or admit that sonal considerations entirely, though of pure and n such a case as this we have an illustration of it noble character. But the missionary goes forth solely under the influence of the most disinterested But the distinction to which I have just referred motives of self-sacrifice to instruct the ignorant,

FAMILY DISTRACTIONS.

How ruinous are family distractions ! A house livided against itself cannot stand. Parents hould take good heed that their own conduct be not the first and most powerful cause of such dissentions, by exciting envy in some of their child: ren, through undue partiality to others : but it is in vain to speak to most parents on this subject ; they will give way to foolish predilections, till, in the prevailing distractions of their families, they meet with the punishment of their imprudence.-

RESTITUTION.

There is one doctrine relative to the economy of divine Providence, little heeded among men :mean the doctrine of restitution. When a man has done wrong to his neighbour, though on his repentance, and faith in our Lord Jesus, God forgives him his sin, yet he requires him to make restitution to the person injured, if it lie in the compass of his power. If he do not, God will take are to exact it in the course of his Providence. Such respect has he for the dictates of infinite ustice, that nothing of this kind shall bass un. noticed. No man should expect mercy at the hand of God, who, having wronged his neighbour, refuses, when he has it in his power, to make res. titution. Were he to weep tears of blood, both the justice and the mercy of God would shut out his prayer, if he made not his neighbour amends for the injury he may have done him .-- Concluding notes on the 43 of Genesis.

MUSTERIOUS PROVIDENCES. 64 C. - - -

The ways of Providence are often to us dark: and perplexed, so that we are ready to imagine, 166

difficult .-- Ib.

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his family, and the fulfilment of his ancient pro. members,) which is in a rising state. There is quite a his family, and the fulfilment of his ancient pro-mise, that the postcrity of Abraham should be as the stars of heaven for multitude. How strange is it that our faith, after so many evidences of his goodness, should still be so weak; and that our opinion of him should be so imperfect, that we and well attended; and the spirit of awakening is pre-and well attended; and the spirit of awakening is precan never trust him but while he is under our own vailing to a good degree in some neighbourhoods, and eye! If we see him producing good, we can be. about half a dozen are calling aloud for preaching. lieve that he is doing so, and this is all. If we believe not, he abides faithful ; but our unbelief must make our way extremely perplexing and

PUBLIC PROFESSION OF RELIGION.

The prospects of society, if in some respects they seem to be more promising than formerly, in others, appear more perilous.-It will not vet in others, appear more perilous.—It will not yet chapel, sixteen classes, containing three hundred and do, if it will ever do in this world, for good men to fifty members. Nett increase this year, fifty-seven; take their simple, separate, silent way to the grave. It will not do to dismiss from our system of moral ties two; including between two and three hundred discipline any means, however humble, of promoting the virtue and purity of the world. "The flood of worldly maxims and practices that is sweeping through the earth threatens such danger, that all possible land marks and barriers should be lifted up to stay its course. Souls are struggling in that mighty deep of human passions ; and they should call to one another, and cheer one another in the perilous strife. They should indeed put forth their own strength, and pray to God for help ; but they should lay hand upon eve. of Ernestown, and Camden. It contains thirty appointry support, upon every floating plank that will ments. The distance round the circuit is 191 miles. help to buoy them up. The conflict is brief, as Numbers in society 749. Numbers ceded to the Wa. well as perilous; all will soon be over, and moral safety, therefore, should be the engrossing and manifest concern. The blessed haven, where age, and another about to be erected; thirteen sabbath are light and safety, lies within reach ; but the schools ; seven temperance societies, &c. At present dull tide will not float us thither, the strong arm of the state of the circuit is prosperous; a gracious work irregular and misdirected effort will not bear us of religion prevails in several neighbourhoods. to it; nay, but we must plainly direct our course, and spread abroad our sail, and command and consecrate all power, action, mechanism, to the one great purpose. Thus does it become Christian men to live in this world ; and thus doing thus declaring their great aim, thus letting their light shine, may they hope to bear the greatest number of their fellow beings with them to the heavenly land.-Christian Examiner.

Religious Intelligence.

BONSHIRE OR CLARENDON MISSION. July 24th, 1832.

Dear Brother :-- I suppose at the session of Confer-ence it will be necessary to know the present state of this Mission; therefore, I send you my report. I would have sent it to the Secretary according to instruction; but he living in York, a considerable distance from the place where Conference will sit, I thought it more advisable to send it to you. You are well acquainted with the difficulties under which I laboured the former part of the year-respecting the barrenness of the place, and more, and our prayer is, O may it spread wider and the abounding evil. But the Lord has not cast off and wider until all the world be converted to God. this place altogether; he has made bare his arm in defence of his Gospel, and manifested himself the God of Love who waiteth to be gracious. From the beginning of May a spirit of religious inquiry; was noticed among the people; this has increased to abxiety in some for the salvation of their souls. Now the moral aspect of the Mission is changed. The leading members are all abve to the interest of the Church of Christ; the Societies are hungering and thirsting for nore spiritual enjoyment :- some lacksliders are reclaimed, and a goodly number of those who were travelling the downward road, have joined with us to The people are principally emigrants from Scotland and walk in the narrow path. The meetings are well and Ireland. Our congregations are generally large, espe-regularly attended, and the divine blessing rests upon cially on the Sabbaths. The people have an ear to bem. Old prejudices is dying, piques and grudges are buried, and I hope will not have a resurrection ; wounds] which bled are bound up, and we have at least the appearance of peace in all our borders. The Society at present numbers 50.

There are two Sabbath Schools in operation in a flourishing state; one numbers 50 children, under 6 was barned down about two years since. The work of teachers, and there has been recited since its com. God is prospering on the circuit. With one or two mencement, 12 weeks ago, 5235 verses of Scripture exceptions all is peace and harmony. There was held by 20 scholars. They have a small Library. The other in June last a comp-meeting on this circuit, which was have taken place in this and other parts of the Pro-school is attended by 40 children, under the manage well attended by the friends from this and the Perth vince. We have four Chapels ; a fifth has fately ed in the defence of insulted and infringed rights, and been finished. Two Chapels and a Parsonage house in the maintenance of a system of public religious and I suppose the Mission will pay this year the half of According to the returns from the circuit last year, a large portion of the most respectable inhabitants,my allowance, together with my expenses; in all 54 there were 142 members in connection with us; I find Peaco and harmony prevail among us. Temperance dollars; and for want of a system that same is attended the sum total from the different class papers this year and religion are prospering. The Lord he is God; and the New Testament. The result as to public opinion with inconvenience. Viewing this I thought a Mis-sionary Society would counteract this inconvenience the next year; and having received your sanction, I the next year; and having received your sanction, I the next year; and having received your sanction, I the next year; and having received your sanction, I the next year; and having received your sanction, I the next year; and having received your sanction, I the next year; and having received your sanction, I the next year; and having received your sanction, I the next year; and having received your sanction, I the next year; and having received your sanction, I the next year; and having received your sanction, I the next year; and having received your sanction, I the next year is the the next year. The next year is the the next year is the next year is the next year is the next year is the next year. The next year is the next year. The next year is the next year. The next year is the next ye proposed it to the people, who manimously adopted it. have taken an active part in the work, and are still fill-So we formed without regard to sect in a subscriber a ling the appointments during the Conference.—There Missionary Society, auxiliary to the Methodist Missio. are four Sabbath schools on the circuit, two of which nary Society of Upper Canada, and the necessary officers elected, the subscriptions amounted to S0 dollars, thodist Episcopal Church. Of these schools you have provided you send them a minister. If the Conference | an account from the Secretaries, ' The third is in the send a preacher another year on the same terms of the past, I think after that the place would be able to support a preacher fully.

God working for the preservation of hunself and but one Temperance Society, (the Perth-above 100 settlers in that place and a number of emigrants from

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J. CARROLL. MATILDA CIRCUIT. August 10, 1832.

Yours truly,

Agreeably to your request, I herewith give you a sketch of the Matilda Circuit. This C't. is bound on the South by the St. Lawrence, embracing part of Edwardsburgh Matilda, East and West Williams turgh, Osnatook and Cornwall. This C't. has one stone local preachers four ; exhorters, two ; temperate sociemembers. Sunday Schools 4, averaging thirty-four scholars each. All of the above Societies are in a flou. Zora to the east ; and part of Westminster to the south rishing condition. The Temperance Society has a powerful influence on the community at large.

Yours truly &c. S. WALDRON.

N. B. The distance round this Circuit, is one hun-S. W. dred miles. BAY QUINTY CIRCUIT.

This Circuit embraces the townships of Adolphus. town, Fredricksburgh, Richmond, Sheffield and a part terioo circuit 116. Members removed to other places 79-removed by death and expulsion 28. There are on this circuit two meeting houses or chapels, one parson-Bay Quinty, Aug. 7th, 1832.

GEORGE FERGUSON. . AUGUSTA CIRCUIT.

August 9th, 1832. Sin :-- Agreeably to your request, we herewith give ou a sketch or the outlines of the Augusta Circuit .---This circuit is bounded by the St. Lawrence on the south, and contains the following townships :-- Augusta, part of Edwardsburgh, South Gower, Oxford and Mountain. The flourishing villages of Prescott and Kemptville are within the bounds of the Circuit. The distance traelled by the Minister in the course of four week is 175 mles : during which journey he fills 25 stated appoint. ments.-We have 20 classes containing 620 members, nett encrease this year 213. Number of local preachers 4, and of exhorters 4. There are 5 Temperance Societies in a prosperous state. This good cause is rising on this Circuit. We have 8 Subbath schools, containing 363 children. We found the circuit in a good state on our arrival last year; during the winter ind spring the work progressed. The good effects of our camp-meeting in June have already been made known through the medium of the Guardian. Since that period the work of reformation has extended more and wider until all the world be converted to God.

EZRA HEALY, JOHN BLACK.

MISSISSIPTI CIRCUIT." (A two weeks' Circuit.) To the Editor of the Christian Guardian

Hallowell, August 15, 1932.

SIR .- This Circuit is situated on the north side of the Mississippi River, from which it takes its name.-It embraces the Townships of Lanark, Rainsay, and Packingham, with a part of Drammond and Beckwith hear the word, and I trust in many instances "they treasure it up in good and honest hearts." There is but one meeting house on the circuit, sufficient to accommodate a quarterly meeting congregation ; and this is in an unfinished state. There was a comfortable house in another neighbourhood ; but, unfortunately it

are auxiliary to the Sabbath school Society of the Metownship of Ramsay, 8th Line; it now numbers up-through the pious and indefatignable labours of Mrs. Mansel and others. The fourth is in the township of Packingham. This has been recently established ; but we trust it will be a lasting blessing to the neighbourhood. It contains 30 scholars on its list .- There are two Temperance Societies on this circuit ; of which you gave some account in the Guardian last winter. They are both prosperous. The Mississippi Society numbers 140; the Lannark Society upwards of 300. There is also a Dorcas Society established in the Townships of Ramsay and Beckwith. From its fund, though small, several poor families have been relieved I would there were more such Societies through the country.

Ingland, who I trust will be an honour to society and a blessing to the country. This circuit embraces an extent of country of about 100 miles in length and taken in connexion with the appointments back, makes a travel of nearly 300 miles in passing round the circuit. There are 24 appointments—this extensive field has for some years past shared only the labour of one preacher, which have been found to be entirely insufficient for the

There has however for some months past been work. an additional labourer on the circuit ; and we are happy to state that it has been attended with beneficial results Forty or fifty souls have been added to the church the majority of whom are hopefully converted to God .--There are on this circuit three Temperance Societies and four Sabbath Schools; all of which are in lively operation, and bid fair for extensive usefulness .-Wishing prosperity to the Amherstburgh circuit and to the cause of God universally. 14.

I remain yours truly, M. WUITING. LONDON CIRCUIT.

August 1st, 1832.

Dear Brother :- The London circuit includes the town and township of London; Nissouri and part of and Lobo to the west, . There are 23 appointments and 23 classes-420 members, 6 exhorters, and 3 local preachers,-and a distance of 108 miles we travel to accomplish a round. It is considering its newness in many respects, a pleasing circuit.' The majority of the members are Europeans, and can safely say, that among both Foreigners and Canadians we have many excellent members of the Church of Christ. But lest we should say too much in exaltation, and thereby disappoint those who may succeed us; we have alike, with other circuits a few, and bless God there are but few, fretful and rather unstable professors; may the Lord strengthen them, that they may yet become stead. fast and unmovable. There are six Sabbath schools, the reports of most have always appeared in the Guardian. Temperance Societies are in a most flourishing state, and rapidly increasing among young and old. There are two juvenile Temperance Societies which are worthy to be mentioned. The London circuit is of a fair reputation to the west ; and why? Because it has members not merely in word, but also in deed; and who remember that those who preach the Gospel, should also live of the Gospel. ... May the Lord increase the number of such members is the prayer of

Your affectionate Brothers in Christ, JOHN BAILEY, A file will be ited a filtranti Des + H. BIGGAR. TORONTO CIRCUIT.

This is a four weeks' Circuit, and embraces the following Townships :- Toronto, Chinguacousy, Esque-zing, and a part of Trafalgar, Erin, Caledon, and Amerenth. The distance travelled on this circuit each time around is two hundred and fifteen miles; the number of appointments is thirty-five; the number in Society, seven hundred and thirty-four; the nett increase is a hundred and forty-four. There are six Sabbath schools : about one, hundred and fifty children attend. The number of Temperance Societies is seven, supposed to contain nine hundred members. There are two log Chapels on the circuit. RCDERT CORSOS. Chapels on the circuit.

1.20

ANCASTER CIRCUIT. The Ancreter Circuit includes the following Townhips, viz: Ancaster, Barton, part of Saltfleet, Glan ford, East and West Flamboro', Nelson, Trafalgar, and part of Nasaganda. There are six or seven Temperance Societies and ten Sabbath schools, in which about three hundred children are taught the doctrines of the Holy Scriptures. There are seven meetinghouses, thirty-one appointments, eight hundred and forty members; the increase the last year one hundred S. BELTON. and sixty-three. 🎲 🚊

e. (For the Christian Guardian.) NIAGARA' CIRCUIT.

. Thorold, July 31, 1832. MR. EDITOR !!

racter. It also, contained a remonstrance against the The number of members and probationers introduction into this country of an endowed political taken into Society on the Circuit this year is rising of 300; but the nett increase will not be in proportion to church, as alike opposed to the statute law of the Prothe number admitted, in consequence of some parts of vince, political and religious expedience, public rights this circuit being attached at the last Conference to the and liberties. I believe this was the first article of the Stamford and Canborough circuits.-We have nine kind that was ever published in Upper Canada; and Sabbath schools on this circuit. Some of them are in while from that time to this a powerful combination of a prosperous state; others would have been more so, while from that time to this a powerful combination of could they have been supplied with suitable books. The talent, learning, indignation and interest has been arnumber of scholars taught in these schools, is 325. rayed in the vain attempt to support by the weapons of

On this circuit there are nine Temperance Societies, reason, scripture and argument, a union between the embracing 860 members. To these Societies we are church, and the world-between earth and heaven; much indebted for the great revivals of religion which

ranklin Metcalf, Vm. H. Williams,	Egerton Ryerson,
olin Ryerson,	Anson Green,
Vm. Ryerson, Javid Wright,	Daniel McMullen, Andrew Prindle,
Vm. Griffis, olomon Waldron,	Ezra Adams, Alexander Irvine,
lobert Corson,	Tho's Madden, Super'y
oseph Messmore,	Philander Smith, do.

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ork Station		0	264
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Albion	154	0	154
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Cold Water Mission	8	223	231
ake Simce and Cold Water Mission	489	0	489
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mbersthurd	190	10	190
ab Koong Mission	, 150	47	47
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Lingston Station	138	0	138
Waterloo circuit.	900	0	900
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Elizabethtown circuit	, 555	0	555
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Matilda	360	0	360
Ottawa	290	0	290
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			205
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erth Rideau Bonshire Mission Sault St. Marie's Mission.	56	Ő	56
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CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, August 29, 1832.

DERS OF THE GUARDIAN."

I now bid you farewell, in the relation of an Edito

and unjust attack made upon their principles and cha-

anticipation of the future.

3.553

of intemperance. "By their fruits shall ye know them," says one wiser and more just than my accusers; and these fruits---to the production of which the Guardian has been co-operating with other agenciesare all the vindication of the course I have pursued that I desire.4 Though I am a Methodist, and believe that the doc-

ties, and the most successful efforts in the suppression

trines and rules of Methodism are as a whole more scriptural and apostolic than those of any other Church, I still cherish, as I have always done, towards other Christian denominations, who hold the essential doctrines of the Bible, feelings of good-will and fraternal affection, and bid them good luck in the name of the Lord Section of Fig. 73

To those Editors who have treated me honourably and courteously, I tender my sincere thanks and best wishes for their personal happiness and success; to others who have thought proper to pursue an opposito course. I owe and cherish nothing but good will.

To the public I desire to express my unfeigned gratitude for their confidence, support and patronage, beyond my merits and most sanguine expectations; and I beg to add that I shall never feel less interest than heretofore, in whatever concerns the welfaro of the . people and the beneficial operations of British laws in this colony.

The present is an eventful and interesting era of our Provincial history, and the future presents a prospect the most animating. The night of ignorance, of bigotry, and of intolerance has nearly passed away; the day of political equity, religious liberty, and conciliatory government is about dawning upon us. The verfare has been long and obstinate; but the enemy has long since been driven from every fortress but that of personal scurrility and abuse-the last hope of an exploded error, or a detected cheat. Just sentiments and principles have taken deep root in the public mind ; a spirit of inquiry and intelligence has been waked up; the principles of temperance and morality are obtaining to an unprecedented extent ; the Gospel in "power, in the Holy Ghost, and in much assurance," is making wide and rapid conquests; the subject and interests of education safe acquiring their proper place of importance in the estimation of the public mind; the spirit of the age is pre-eminently that of enterprise; the moral signs of the times proclaim every where that the settime. to favor Zion universally has come; and a wide and effectual door now opens to render all these circumstances subservient to the great purposes of human edemotion. By this is well as a great That the Guardian may be rendered more extenively useful in the promotion of this glorious end, we verily believe : and to secure the confidence and support of the public in the pursuit of it, my esteemed TO THE PATRONS, SUBSCRIBERS AND REAsuccessor needs neither introduction nor recommendation from me; possessing in himself more ample claims to both than those which I can presume to put forth. and turn my exclusive attention to the pursuit of and That he may be blest and prospered in his labours; that preparation for other equally, important and in some the public may derive advantage and pleasure from the respects perhaps more responsible duties." And here change; that the Guardian may become a more suc-I beg the indulgence of a brief review of the past and cessful protector of principles and morals, and a more welcome intelligencer of good news, and continue to I first appeared before the public as a writer at the increase in the career of its usefulness, until the sower age of two and twenty years. My first feeble and the reaper shall rejoice together, is the fervent effort was a vindication of the Methodists and several prayer of its late Editor, and the public's humble and other christian denominations, against an uncalled for devoted servant,

EGERTON RYERSON.

UNION OF METHODISTS IN CANADA AND GREAT BRITAIN. Extracts from Minutes of Conference on the correspondence which has taken place between the Board of Metholist Missions in Canada and the Wesleyan Committee in London, containing outlines of a Union proposed by the Canadian Conference between that body and the Wesleyan Conference be-England.

"That this Conference concurring with the Board of Missions on the inexpediency of establishing two distinct Methodist Connexions in Upper Canada, and deprecating the evils which might arise from collision, and believing that the cause of religion generally, and ie interests of Methodism in particular, would, by blessing of God, be greatly promoted by the united exortions of the two Connexions; it is resolved, "1. That a Union between the English and Canada Conferences, duly securing the rights and privileges of the Societies in this Province, is an object highly ini-

NUMBERS IN SOCIETY.

On account of the present feeling among the people I intend to remain here during the time of Conference. Yours in Gospel bonds, To the Rev. F. Metcalf P. E. JAMES BROCK.

OTTAWA CIRCUIT. August 15, 1832.

This Circuit is situate, on both sides of the Ottawa. on Grand River, 50 miles in length, and embraces 5 townships on Signouries in Lower Canada, and three townships in this Province. The number of members in Society is 200. The number of appointments is 20. The 4 weeks tour is calculated at 250 miles. One large respectable Chapel; and several school houses, commodious for the worship of God--3 temperance societies consisting of about one thousand members, -- and three Sabbath S. Societies, having under their care several sabbath schools.

GEORGE POOLE Preacher in Charge. PERTH CIRCUIT. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian Hallowell, August 10, 1832. Sin :

This Circuit embraces the town of Perth, the townships of Drummond and Bathurst, and two appointments in Dalhousie, one in Sonth Sherbrook, one in Emsley, and one in Beckwith; making a ride of about 80 miles. When I went last year for Conference, I left quite a revival progressing; but on my return, I found that it had subsided, as I was long absent, occasioned by the distance I had to ride to and from Conference, the postponement of the Conference, and its prevented by it, &c. protracted session; and being delayed by sickness on my way back. A number of the probationers received last year have been dropped this year; about 20 have removed to other parts, there being a great spirit of vince; five have been expelled for neglect of duty; two

Yours respectfully, S. HUNTINGTON.

COLOURG CIRCUIT : Embraces townships, 6; appointments, 26; distance a miles around the circuit to all the appointments, 160 classes, 26; members, 560; exhorters, 7; local prea-chers, 5; sabbath schools, 9; sabbath school scholars, 250, there may be some more ; temperance societies, 5 members in temperance societies, 590. In most of the appointments for preaching, the congregations are large, espectable and attentive. The classes in general are n a prosperous state. Our sacramental occasions and especially our late protracted meeting, have been attend. ed with beneficial effects. The Sabbath Schools as far as my knowledge of them extends, are on the advance. with a few exceptions.' The cause of Temperance is rising and exerts a very beneficial influence wherever it exists, much good is communicated and, much evil 2,102,223

R. HEYLAND. AMMERSTBURCH CIRCUIT.

To the Editor of the Christian Quardian. Mr. Editor,-In compliance with your request, I transemigration from those to the western parts of the Pro- imit to you the following report of the Amherstburgh Circuit. ... This circuit is situate on the North shore of have withdrawn; and four have died: so that though I Lake Erie and Detroit river, embracing within its limits have received 41 on trial and 11 by letter, yet our nett the townships of Oxford, Howard, Harwich, Raleigh, increase is but very small. There are 206 members on Tilberry, Romney, Mercia, Gosfield, Colchester, Molthis circuit. We have three local preachers, two ex-horters, and several gifted men who are not licensed as yet; all of whom have been very laborious the last tached to the Methodist Church and are supplied with year; and whom I have left to fill the appointments till religious instruction from the preacher on the circuit, the return of a preacher. We have been enabled of the next is Patenticoat, which is almost exclusively set. late to settle an unhappy difficulty existing for some tled with French who adhere to the Church of Rome time with regard to our Chapel ground in Perth -- and consequently very few attend our ministry. We Though this may seem trilling to others, it is a subject have however near the village of Sandwich a very res-of vast importance to religion in that place. There is protable congregation, consisting of some of the first

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who unite in the support of our institutions, embrace

Willson), with whom I have been labouring in word old veteran of the cross thus compelled to quit the field while his heart is warm in the work. O may his mantle fall upon some stripling David amongst our youthworn out Ministers.

Yours in the bonds of the Gospel, . 9 JOSEPH MESSMORE.

NAMES OF THE PREACHERS, A Ques. Who are admitted on trial ? Ans. John Baxter, Matthias Holtby, James Musgrove, Lewis Warner. Edwy Ryerson, John Sunday, a native Alex. McNabb, be employed among the Indians, Qaes. Who remain on trial ? Ans. James Brock, John Armstrong, Henry Wilkinson, Horace Dean, Gilbert Miller, James Currie; Conrad Vandazen, John Bailey. Edmund Shepherd, Ques. Who are admitted into full connexion ? Ans. Thomas Bevitt. James Evans. Elected to deacon's orders this year. Ques. Who are the Deacons? Ans. * John C. Davidson, * Hamilton Biggar, * George Poole, * John S. Atwood, * Ephraim Evans, * Thomas Bevitt, * James Norris, Charles Wood, * Cyrus R. Allison, * Matthew Whiting, John H. Huston; Gilbert Miller, Deacons Elect. Peter Jones. 2nd. Simon Huntington, * Asahel Hurlburt, * Richard Jones,: John Carroll, * William Smith. Henry Shaler,: * John Beatty, William Patrick. Alva Adams, Matthias Holtby. * Richard Phelps, • Those persons elected to Elders orders this year. - , Ques. Who are the Superannuated Preachers ! Ans. Tho's. Whitehead, William Brown, Peter Jones, 1st. David Youmans, Wyatt Chamberlain, Joseph Gatchell,

James Willson, Son King Barton. Ques. Who have located this year? Ans. None.

Ques. Who have been expelled this year ?. Ans. None. Ques. Who have died this year ?

Ans. None. Elders effective.

William Case, Rowly Heyland, Samuel Belton, Edmund Stoney, George Ferguson, Ezra Healy, George Bissell, James Richardson,

educational isstruction, accordant with public rights and interests, the principles of sound policy, the economy of Providence, and the Institutions and usages of It has authorised the Provincial Legislature to "repeal or vary" so much of the 31st of George the Third, as and doctrine for the two last years, is about retiring or vary" so much of the 31st of George the Third, as from the itinerant field; being forced to do'so by old makes a provision for "the support of a Protestant age and bodily infimities. My heart bleeds to see an (Clergy," as the local circumstances of the country may require. The whole question now rests with the people of Upper Canada, and their guardians-the public . In whatever light this great question may be viewed

by others, I view it as one of the greatest importance to every inhabitant of the Province, as a christian, a man, and a British Subject. And whatever may be the opinion of others, the recollection of the part I have taken in it in early life--however humble that part may have been-will I trust afford me the most substantial pleasure at the latest period of my existence.

- I have been nearly three years before the public as an Editor, "for better for worse." That I have furnished many instances of human imperfection and infirmity. I doubt not ; that I have failed in meeting public expectation in some respects, I think is probable. . I have only to say-and I can say it with a conscience void of offence towards God and towards man-I have aimed well, and have done what I thought was best for the interests of religion and of my native country. , Two assertions have been made by adversaries resnecting my editorial course, which I think it proper to notice : The one is, that it has been opposed to the voice of public opinion; the other is, that it has been injurious to the interests of Methodism. As to the first assertion, if it be true, how is it that the circulation, influence and popularity of the Guardian has been inthe second assertion, if the Guardian has been injurious to the interests of Methodism, how is it, that since the publication of the Guardian, Methodism has retnained firmly united against every effort of schism and every faction of par y interest, and has spread the redceming influence of its doctrines and spirit in a ratio of more than twice that of any equal period in former years? The discipline and rules of Methodism have been as strictly enforced during the last three years as they over were-perhaps more so-and the only additional agency employed in the extension of the work. has been the publication of the Guardian; and in those districts and neighbourhoods where it has been most extensively circulated, its columns generally read. and its real sentiments and character universally known, have there been the most extensive revivals of religion, the largest and most respectable additions to the Socie. This country are the same; but there is a difference in several particular the largest and most respectable additions to the Socie.

portant and desirable. cipline and economy of the Wesleyan Methodists in England be introduced into the Societies in this Prevince, as far as circumstances and prudence will' render advisable.* "3. That Episconacy be supersoded by an Annual

Presidency ; unless it will jeopard our Church property, or as soon as it can be legally secured.

"4. That the usages of the English Conference be adopted in the admission of Candidates into the Itinerant Ministry amongst us.

"5. That ordination be administered amongst us after the same form as that in which Missionaries are set apart to the office of the ministry in the English Conference.

."6. That the English Conference shall have authority to appoint, as often as they see fit, a President from their own body in England, to preside over this Conference; provided the same shall not be eligible oftener than once in four years, unless desired by this Conference: '

"7. That when the English Conference does not appoint a President as aforesaid, one shall be elected by this Conference from amongst its own members.

"8. That the Missions which now are or may be hereafter established by this Conference, be considered Missions of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, under the following regulations: The Wesleyan Missionary Committee in London shall appropriate the amount necessary to carry on the Missions; but this amount shall be applied to the support of the several Mission creasing from the publication of the first number to the stations, by a Committee of seven or nine persons, present time ?--opponents being judges. In regard to (one of whom shall be the President of the Conference) members of and appointed by this Conference. The Methodist Missionary Society in Canada shall be auxiliary to the Wesleyan Missionary Society; and the funds raised be transmitted to the Treasurer of the Parent Society and appropriated as aforesaid. The Missionaries shall be appointed by the Canada Conference, subject to the sanction of the Wesleyan Missionary Committee. "9. That in pursuance of the arrangements above

proposed, it is understood that all Missionaries sent by the Wesleyan Committee into Upper Canada shall be members of this Conference.

"10. That nothing contained in the foregoing resolutions shall be understood or construed so as to affect the rights of our General Conference, or the standing * The General Rules of the Methodist Societies in England and in

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

and privileges of our present Itinerant and Local it will accord alike with the warmest feelings of his Preachers, 252 March 10, part of and

Connexions.

- "12. That a Representative be sent home to England to negociate with the Wesleyan Committee and Conference, on the several subjects embraced in these resolutions."* Det Mathematics * . P. C. Vier 199 . 19

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR OF THE GUARDIAN .--Such is the general outline of arrangements proposed ish a brief statement of the work within the bounds of and extension of Wesleyan Methodism in Upper Ca. bo found under the head of Religious Intelligence and with strong anxiety, for years past, and which we the circuits generally. have had the happiness of doing all in our power to in- | It appears by these reports and the returns of numkind.

It has been intimated in some of the provincial journals, that the general principles of this measure were dist doctrines and usages. submitted to the consideration of the Canadian Conference by the Representative of the Wesleyan Missionary Committee, and that he attended the Conference features of the revivals which have taken place during for this specific purpose. This is a mistake ; and we think a little explanation on this point is called for.— a growing prayerfulness, and watchfulness and holy lington said that former scenes in Ireland wore trilling in Among the important objects connected with Mr. Alder's devotedness amongst the members of the Church. [comparison with those recently and new exhibited. The mission to the British. Provinces, and the responsible Wherever the Church is found of "one accord in douste on the subject was long, Lord Plankett, the Earl have ot cording to accounts received here, the Isegan troops doubted, The have othere to account received here, the Isegan troops doubted, the Earl have othere to account received here, the Isegan troops doubted, the Earl have othere to account received here, the Isegan troops doubted, the Earl have othere to account received here, the Isegan troops doubted of the subject was long. Lord Plankett, the Earl have othere to account received here, the Isegan troops doubted of the subject was long. Lord Plankett, the Earl have othere to account of the subject was long. Lord Plankett, the Earl have othere to account of the subject was long. Lord Plankett, the Earl have othere to do account of the subject was long. Lord Plankett, the Earl have othere to do account of the subject was long. Lord Plankett, the Earl have othere to do account of the subject was long. The long the subject was long to account of the subject was long. Lord Plankett, the Earl have othere to do account of the subject was long to account of the subject was long. Lord Plankett, the Earl have othere to do account of the subject was long to account of the subject was long. The long the subject was long to account of the subject was long to account of the subject was long. The long to account of the subject was munications from the London Wesleyan Committee to shines, many will come to the brightness of her rising, Roden's motion was lost, by a mejority of 41 against it. the Board of Methodist Missions in York, U. C. with which he was expected to communicate more is, that they prevail most extensively amongst the midfully in person. On Mr. Alder's arrival, he, toge. die and more opulent classes of society ; and therefore ther with the Rev. Messrs. Hick, Turner and Hefully in person. On Mr. Alder's arrival, he, togetherington, was invited by the President (the Rev. fluence as well as of numbers, J. Rverson) to attend the meeting of the Board, at cuits and stations under circumstances the most auspiwhich the communications referred to were read .-- | cious and animating. Every where is the field already At this meeting the prominent matters connected white to harvest ; every where is the cry heard, "come with Indian Missions and the interests of Wesleyan over and help ;" every where does the Spirit of God with Indian Missions and the interests of Wesleyan Methodism in Upper Conada became the subjects of the servants of God go forth in the power of the Holy foil and free conversation between Mr. Alder and the Ghost, weeping bearing precious seed; and may they be reversed. Missionary brethren, and the members of the Board; return rejoicing, bringing many sheaves with them ! and from the cordiality of feeling manifested on both sides, and the agreement of opinion on the most important points, it was believed on all sides-after further interviews had taken place between Mr. Alder and individual members of the Board-that arrangements might be made between the Canada and English Conferences by which all misunderstandings and collisions would be effectually prevented, and a perfect harmony and unity of operation introduced and maintained be- Messrs. Alder and Hetherington, for their attention and tween the two Conferences. Accordingly the Board counsel and services during this session; and the Con-at its next meeting invited Mr. Alder to attend the ference earnestly prays that the Divine protection and then arproaching session of the Canada Conference for blessing may rest upon Mr. Alder in his roturn to Eng then arproaching session of the Canada Content to land, and ferrently hopes for his safe arrival amongs his friends and the people of his pastoral charge." return to England in August, via Halifax, where he had left Mrs. A.; but having general instructions to do all thodism in U. Canada; and perceiving an unexpected pressing his gratitude for the attontion and kindness and wide opening for the accomplishment of this great · object; he determined to alter his previous arrange- his respect for them, and prayer for their welfare and ments and sacrifice his personal convenience, and accepted the invitation of the Board. He accordingly measures which had been adopted to become more intiattended the Conference, but did not express his mately connected with the English conference, and the own views nor the probable views of the Wes-beneficial results of it. Mr. Hetherington returned leyan . Committee on the question of Union un thanks to the same effect with Mr. Alder, when they

til it had been investigated and prepared in Committee, discussed and agreed upon by the Conference. Hence the above resolutions were not the result of measures submitted to the Conference by the Representative of the Wesleyan Committee ; but the free and spontaneous opinions and proposals of the Confer. ence itself. Afterwards Mr. Alder expressed his views proposed-of the means necessary to be used to bring tion they would meet with before the Wesleyan Committee and Conference,--of the measures which the English Conference might be expected to adopt in revinces in connexion with the English Conference. On more than usual interest." these points Mr. A. expressed himself with a modest respect and caution, an openness, candour and christian cordiality, which we believe commanded the esteem and excited the confidence and admiration of every in cmber of the Conference, whether he concurred in Mr. A's. sentiments in all respects on every point or not. We have thought this explanation necessary to a fair and full account of the whole proceedings.

heart, the dictates of duty, and his official instructions 11. That none of the forgoing resolutions shall be to employ to the utmost his humble talents in the probinding on this Conference, or of any force whatever, motion of an object to which he has already devoted his until they shall have been acceded to on the part of the youth, and health, and strength-the universal diffu-Wesleyan Committee and Conference, and the arrange- sion and establishment of what he believes to be the ments proposed shall have been completed by the two Scriptural Doctrines and Discipline of Wesleyan try in their places. Methodism throughout this his native land.

> BRIEF GENERAL REVIEW OF METHOMDISM IN UP. PER CANADA.

At the late Conference the Editor requested the N. over the cliff, which killed him. reacher in charge of each circuit and station to furn. h a baid station for the house of Lords on the 2d, Lord Suffield present. ed a petition for the immediate abolition of slavery in the Preacher in charge of each circuit and station to furn-

troduce and promote to its present stage of probable bers in Society on the various circuits, that the last tion, "That an humble address he presented to his Majes. year has been remarkably distinguished for extensive success, and which we devoutly hope and pray may revivals of religion in different parts of the Province ; result in accomplishing to the utmost extent the object and that the increase of actual members of Society is Ireland, and adopt such measures as under the distressing contact the distressing distribution of God and the good of human 3,553. The number of regular members of the Methodist Societies in Upper Canada is 14,901. There are hold the Protestant religion, and to protect the lives and probably four or six regular hearers to one member; properties of all denominations of his Majesty's Irish subbesides occasional hearers and others partial to Metho.

To increase in numbers and influence is good, but to grow in grace is better ; and one of the distingualing the year, and which are still progressing in many places, is, that they have been preceded and accompanied by his sanctifying influences; and when Zion arises and Another interesting characteristic of these revivals

"The Preachers go forth this year to their several cir-

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE REV. MESSRS, ALDER AND HETHERINGTON .--- A few minutes before Messrs. Alder and Hetherington left the Conference at its late session in Hallowell, the following resolution was introduced and adopted unanimously by the Conference, by a rising vote :

" Resolved -- That the thanks of this Conference be iven to our beloved and esteemed brethren, the Rev.

On the adoption of the above resolution, Mr. Alder rose and addressed the Conference in a few words, exshown him by the members of the Conference-the pleasure he had falt in witnessing in their delilerations, success--his confidence in the ultimate success of the took their leave by shaking hands with the President and each member of the Conference. "How pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

Mr. Alder's Sermon .- Mr. Alder preached a very excellent and eloquent Sermon before the late Conference, on the object-character-great and rapid spread--present state and prospects, of Wesleyan of the proceedings of the Conference-of the measures Methodism. The Conference by a vote requested a copy of it for publication ; with which request the author has kindly complied. Its general circulation will them to a successful termination-of the probable recep. thor has kindly complied. its general dictulation when it will afford Foreign News By successive arrivals at New grad to Upper Canada -- and of the advantages which York, we have received English News to the 21st of may be reasonably anticipated through the divine bles. July, which are of some importance and interest. The sing from the unity of Methodism in the. British Pro- news from the continent of Europe likewise possess CHOLERA. PRIVATE PRACTICE. new cases. cured. deaths. Augst. 23, 3 $\frac{24}{25}$, 2 2 26, 12 З 27, 28, 3 4 3 ò HOSPITAL. deaths. new cases. cured Augst, 23, 3 $\mathbf{2}$ 24. 25, 0 26, 27, 28, $\mathbf{2}$ Ô

On the question of continuing to pay the interest of five | Parliament was on the eve of dissolution, why should not

West Indies, seventy six yards in length, and signed by on the part of the Canada Conference to the English his charge during the year past. With this request 14,600 persons ; with several other petitions to the same Conference to promote the harmony, unity, efficiency part of the Preachers complied; and their reports will beffect, from different places. He complained that the proposed grant to the West India proprietors would be conand extension of westeyan alethouism in Upper Ca. They furnish a specimen of the state of the work on said the grant was only in the nature of a loan, to persons whose property had been injured by the recent insurrections.

On the same evening, Lord Roden introduced his mo Ly, praying that he would take into his most gracious conieration the afflicted state of his Protestant subjects in in general, appealing to various documents, showing the misery of the people, the inefficient action of the law s, the tumultaous proceedings, the organized bands, meetings, &c Lord Melbourne, in reply, said, that these com-plaints were seventy years old. He did not see so much evil in the processions as had been set forth, nor did he know how they could be put down. The Duke of Welcomparison with those recently and new exhibited. downe, discussing the subject in extenso. The Earl of

man brought forward his annual motion on the subject of imports and exports. He observed that the country never was in such a bad situation ; the cause of which was that ufficient attention had not been paid to the interests of the industrious classes. He moved that it was expedient to take a retrospective view of the imports and exports, to decide on the present condition of the country. The Al-derman was, as usual, somewhat confused in his use of terms, to which political economy has assigned a special meaning. Ho was supported by Colonel Torrens, who contended that much of the financial and commercial policy of the Empire required not only to be reformed but to Mr. Robinson condemned the alterations made by Mr. Huskisson, and Mr. Hume defended them. The Alderman's resolutions were negatived without a di-

ision. THE CHOLERA .- The official report made to the London Board of Health, on the 6th, is as follows : -- England and Scotland, new cases 287, deaths 90, cured 146, remain, ing 885; Total cases 15,452, deaths, 5,714. The above report was from the country part of England and Scat. land. It will be seen from a sketch of an interesting debate, which took place in the House of Commons on the 4th of July, that not a single case occurred in London on that day.

The Liverpool Chronicle of the 7th July, says :- We regret to state that we cannot yet report any decrease in the number of cases of Cholera in Liverpool. The following are the official reports for the past week ; ...

1.1.1	New Cases, 48 & 2 75	Died. R	ecovered. I	Remaining.
June 3	48			
July, 1	& 2. 75			192
	43	· 14 · ·	37	
4				
5				211
	• 44			
Total from	n contuencem	ent on 121	h May, ca	ises, 1126;

died, 327; recovered, 590. In Manchester it had made but little progress : the last date there was he new case. To Waningtouthe disease The accounts from Leeds were had nearly disappoared. not so favourable. The deaths were 59... At York, the number of deaths amounted to 77-47cases, remained under treatment. At Hull 162 deaths-100 cases remained. At Edinburgh it had brokeh out a new, there had been 50 new cases and 13 deaths during the last four days. Dublin on the 3d of July, new cases 153, death 40-Ĭn -re maining 539. Total cases 3875, death 1430. Cork, July 3, 19 new cases, 9 deaths. From the commencement cases 3365; deaths 843; Limerick, new cases 25, dead 9 recovered 52, remaining 127-from the commencement, cases 1653; deaths 638.-Belfast, new cases 28, dead 1, recovering 17, remaining 92-from the commencement, cases 423; deaths 101. Drogheda, new cases 2, dead 2, recovered 2, remaining 10-from the commencement, ca. ses 830; deaths 372. 23 places in Ireland, including those already mentioned-new cases 328, dead 116, reco vered 218, remaining 903. Totals from the commence-ment, cases 12,847; deaths 4,280. In Paris the cholera was said to be on the increase; it

er cont, with a sinking fund of one per cent, in payment that sentiment be applied to his present proceedings, and f a certain portion of the loan due from Russia, pursuant the subject of Irish tythes be left to a Reformed Parliaproceedings, and to the treaty of 1815, notwithstanding the separation of ment 7 He reviewed the testimony taken before the Com-Holland and Belgium, the ministers, after a long debate, mittee, in which the Archbishop of Dublin and many other on the 12th, found themselves in a majority of only 46; Episcopal clergymen, several laymen, the Moderator of which, the Albion says, was no more than the number of of the Presbyteriun Church, and numerous other witnessthose who had a pecuniary interest in keeping the minis es, gave it as their belief that making a composition rent y in their places. A reward of one thousand pounds and free pardon to evil.—After several other members had spoken, Mr. O'Con. any person making disclosures, was offered for the appre. nell, who came in late, moved to adjourn the debate; which hension of any of a gang of suuggters, who made an at-tack on the Revenue officers on the coast of Dorset, on the night of the 28th June, and threw Lieut, Knight, R

PORTUGAL.

It is possible, and even probable, that before this, the eign of Don Miguel in Portugal is over. It was report. ed in some letters that he talked of coming to this country.

HOLAAND AND BELGIUM.

London, July 12 .--- All the accounts from Holland now breathe of immediate war .. The King, and with him the nation, appear to consider that they have, by the last comnumication, thrown down the gauntlet of definition to the Conference, and they are preparing to ,abide the result. On Wednesday last his Majesty set out for Loo. whence he was expected to return to the Hague in a few days. Hostilities, upon a petty scale, have already commenced near Maestricht. Direct accounts from that quarter, of the 3d, contain the following particulars :--- " On the 2d of this month strong detachments of infantry and cavalry were placed at the Belgian Custom Houses round Maes jects."-He described the wretched condition of Ireland tricht, to support the officers, and round the fortress, at the distance of about a league. Posts of Belgian cavalry and infantry are placed, which are to stop all corn, cattle, hay, and straw, coming to this place. The same morning the Belgian troops stopped the post wegon from Aix-la. Chapello to Maestricht, and arrested M. Wyngoud, Surgeon-Major, and Licut. Verschurr, of the artillery, and took them to Meer, where the Belgian head quarters now

According to accounts received here, the Belgian troops

An article from the Hague, of the 8th inst. says :-- " To-In the House of Commons on the 3d, Alderman Waith, morrow, after Divine Service, there will be a grand re-nan brought forward his annual motion on the subject of view of the troops by the Prince Field Marshal.

POOR POLAND.

An article published in the St. Petersburgh Gazette on the 16th Juno, commenting on the Imperial ordinance relative to Polish soldiers in the Russian army, may be regarded as official. The determination was to receive, or in other words to force into the service of the Imperial army those of a lower grade, who had served in the Polish cause, who had no property; and to leave those who had returned to agricultural pursuits to remain the slaves of the soil. The following shows what the views of the Government were with regard to children.

Posen, June 19 .- The late statement that in all Poland children are taken and carried away to Russia is confirm. ed by letters from all quarters. This detestable measure was lately to be carried into execution at Kalisch, and when the inhabitants refused to obey orders, Gen. Sabolero, the governor, issued a summons to them to obey, or to expect more sovere measures. The citizens, joined by their wives, feeling the injustice of the proceeding, were resolved rather to bear the worst that could happen, and an affray attended with bloodshed took place, in which about twenty Russians, and a not inconsiderable number of the citizens, wore killed.

No doubt arrests will take place. But meantime, the remeval of the children has been deferred, and a report on the subject has been sent to Prince Paskewitsch. It is hoped that the Russians will abandon this terrible mea. sure, as it is said that great disapprobation of the proceed.

ing has been manifested by the people in Russia itself. From time to time new emigrants from the neighbour. ing provinces of the kingdom of Poland arrive, but they are immediately delivered up without distinction to the Russian authorities .- Nuremberg Correspondent of June

RUSSIA.

FIRE AT S7. PETERSBURGH.-151 houses were burnt at St. Petersburgh, on the 20th June, by a fire which broke out in the Moscow quarter. The post office was among the number. 450 Poles have been embarked, under the authority of the Prussian and Russian governments, at Dautzig for the South of France.

²³ THREE DAVS LATER FROM ENGLAND

By the packet ship Canada, Captain Graham, from Lirerpool, the Editors of the Commercial Advertises have received files of London papers to the 18th of July, and Liverpool of the 19th, both inclusive. The Canada sailed on tha 19th.

The most important items of intolligence are the Isn. ding of Don Pedro at Oporto, the Protocol of the German Diet, and the fall of St. Jean D'Acre. The details of the debarkation of Bonna Maria's troops, and the subsequent events, will be found in full below. There can be no doubt from the complexion of all the papers, ministerial or otherwise, that Great Britain means to recognize the anthority of the young queen forthwith. The Morning

Herald says ;

THREE DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE. By the ship Kentucky, from Havro, Paris dates of the 19th July have been received.

FRANCE. The CROLEBA was raging at Paris with increased malig. ity. On the 18th the deaths, private practice were 152 in the hospitals 53; total 205. This second attack of this malady has caused great constornation in the French Canitál. Some are of the opinion that the rapid increase in he number of cases has been caused by the intensity of the heat. There is a general complaint, that the measure taken by the government, when the disease first appeared,

were too suddenly discontinued. The latest accounts from Paris mention, that great activity prevails in the sea ports of France.-It is stated that a quantity of cannon, of large calibre, and shall arms, have been ordered by the Government.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

ranis, July 19.-Our government has received a courier from the Hague, with despatches from the Marquis of Dalmaria. They announce that the cabinet of the Hague has received the repty of the Conference to its projected Treaty, but that it. still persists in refusing to the propositions of the five powers. Private letters from the Hague, add, that the King of Holland has just received intelligence from Prince Frederick of Holland, dated at Berlin, which indicate a disposition on the part of the, Prussian government, to sustain the Datch cabinet in the course which it has hitherto pursued. When we see the Austrians and Prussians on the point of establishing themselves on the Rhine, it is not surprising that all coacession is refused, since it is certain that those powers will assist the Dutch, the moment France shall render aid to the Belgians.

SPAIN.

Under a Madrid date of the 10th of July, it is stated that the king of Spain was then sick : the nature of his complaint had not been made known by his physicians ; in consequence of which great anxiety prevailed.

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival at Boston of the ship Mary Ann, which left Liverpool on the 21st of July, London papers to the 19th inclusive have been received. We subjoin such items as are later than last received at this port, as we find in the Boston papers and slips, for which we are indebted to the editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser and Patriot and Commercial Gazette.

ENGLAND.

In the House of Lords July 18, Lord Londondery adtreased some questions to the premier on the subject of fo-eign affairs, particularly those of Greece and Belgium Earl Grey replied, that, so far from indulging in King: making, the ministers had only followed the steps and suggestions of their predecessors in office. The Noble Lord must know that Greece was in a state of great wretched-ness and anarchy, and the necessity for the measure in which England has taken part must be obvious to every one. The Noble Earl then said that the statements respecting the prince Otho and the loan were correct, but that whether the arrangements were for the advantage of this country, of course line only could show. . He trusted that, if peace could be secured in Greece, its revenue would meet the interests of the loan. He added that the original interference with Greece he disapproved, but, after what had been done the case assumed a different cha-ractor. The Noble Earl stated that there would be no objection to produce the protocol. The Earl of Aberdeen defended the course pursued by the last administration respecting Greece and Holland; but, though he was pre-pared to yindicate his conduct as regarded the negotiations tor placing Leopold on the throne of Belgium, he could not view the nomination of prince Otho in the same light. He and his colleagues thought prince Otho too young, and that his religion was against his pretensions. Earl Grey admitted that these might he objections; but the question was, whether, in the choice of difficulties, the Government had not selected the least? The Duke of Wellington observed that his objections to prince Othostill remained, and that, when he saw Algiers and Ancon. na cominuing in the hands of the French, he could not but feel that in those quarters the interests of England were neglected. After some observations from Lords Haddington and Goderich, Earl Grey further remarked that whatever ovils might have arisen from intervention,

they were not the creation of the present Government. It is fixed that Lord Nugent will go out as Chief Com missioner of the Ionian Islands. His Lordship is an old and tried friend to freedom, and being a mon of exceed-ingly amiable tomper, and well aware of the importance of general education and religious liberty to the prosperity of states, it is to be hoped that he will conciliate the Grooks, and by the support of institutions calculated to promote the real interests of mankind, lay foundations, which no adverse circumstances, or conflicting interests, will be able to destroy. Lord Minto, as will be seen by the Court Circular, goes

out as Ambassador to Berlin ; and the Hon. Henry Fox is appointed Secretary of Legation at Turin. Lord F. Fitz. clarence expects, we hear, to be appointed Assistant Adjulant.General.-Courier.

London, July 18. (Eoc.)-Very little has been done in the Funds to day. Consols for Money closed at 83;, being a slight decline; and for the August account left of at.

PORTUGAL.

There is no later accounts from Don Pedro's expedition. nah lietter, written by pedition, says, "a party of us are to sail from Oporto for Lishon, while another party is to approach it by land."

The advantages which we trust under the blessing of Almighty God, will result from the favourable issue of the proposed measures, are

1. The silencing of many objectors against Methodism, and the defeat of party factions, in their pleas for schism.

2. The removal of all grounds or possibility of collision or party disputes by the formation and establishment of distinct Methodist Societies.

3. The perfect satisfaction and confidence of all the members of the Methodist Societies who have emigrated from different parts of Great Britain into Upper Canada, and their ready and uniform incorporation into received files of London papers to the 15th of July incluthe Societics here, uninfluenced by prejudice or misrepresentation.

4. The bringing into the support of Methodism, Methodist Institutions and Missions in this Province a greater body of sentiment, wealth and influence.

5. An increase of men and means to extend the work both amongst the white settlements and the Indian tribes.

6. The improvement of the Ministry, by having much greater variety of choice in the selection of young men for the Itincrant work.

We might add several others to the above particulars, and occupy columns in amplyfling upon each of them; but this we leave to the reflections of the intelligent recognized by this country, as the Government de facto of Donna Maria, whose title to the throne has already

The successful issue of these, as well as of all other efforts to do good, depends not upon him that planteth or watereth, but upon Gop that giveth the increase. Lord, do thou now send prosperity !

The final negotiation of the arrangements, the general outline or principles of which are contained in the above resolutions, has been entrusted by the Canadian Conference to the writer of these remarks ; and he has only to add, that both in England and in this Country,

* The Representative appointed is to leave this Country for England in March next, in order to meet the Wesleyan Committee in London by the first of May. He is to return to Canada Ia August, after the mosting of the English Conference, which commences the last week

Foreign News. S

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM LONDON.

By the packet ship Hudson, Captain Morgan, from London, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have ENGLAND.

The third reading of the Scotch Reform Bill passed the House of Peers on the 13th.

The adjourned dabate on the motion for leave to bring in a bill to make the commutation of Tithes in Ireland compulsory, was resumed on the 13th, when the motion was carried in the affirmative, by a majority of 132.

"The question of the Russian Dutch Ioan had produced much interest, 1t was debated at great length, in the House of Commons, and decided on the 12th, that Eag-land, having been a party to the separation, must bear the njury, if any was to be produced in consequence. Anothr bad heen made to consure the ministers, which failed. The Times says :-- " It is understood, that as soon as Don Pedro shall have landed and established a government in any part of Portugal, that Government will be

been recognized, and, in fact, has never been disputed by any but Don Miguel and his party." It was reported that the new expedition to Africa was to leave Liverpool on the 15th. It consisted of the brig

Columbine, 170 tons, and of the Quorra and Elbunka steamboats.

Sir Walter Scott had arrived at his sent at Abbotsford, to which place he wished to be conveyed

A London paper of the 14th says, that the funeral of the Princess Louisa was to take place the Monday following: Ou the proposition of the Lord Chancellor, an amend. ment was adopted on the 13th, for the purpose of getting

rid of the objections to the union of Orkney and Shetland, by extending the period for the return of the writ. The third reading of the Irish Reform Bill was fixed for the 13th.

is believed to be in consequence of the great use made of unripo frait.

IRELAND.

The continued and increased disturbances in Ireland have induced the British Government to send to that country four additional regiments, viz :-- the 14th, 85th, 90th, and 91st. The 80th regiment had previously been sent off. It is also added that a battalion of the guard

was to be sent off in a few days. In consequence of a well combined conspiracy contriv-ed by the Directory of Dublin, to render abortive all legal remedies for the collection of tithes, a circular letter was addressed by the Lord Lieutenant's orders, on the 5th, to all the Magistrates at Petit Sessions in Ireland, rominding them that all assemblages of persons calculated from their appearance to excite alarm were criminal and unlawful and that meetings convened strictly for legal purposes might be so conducted as to acquire the character of ills gal assemblies. The Magistrates were called upon to suppress them, and to bring the guilty to punishment.

contained in the above document. Already have the self-constituted meetings held at Nass, Tipperkieven, Athlee, Ardress, &c. been dispersed. Yesterday one was to have been held for the same illegal purposes at Clondalkin," Lnt the presence of Mr. Groves, a Magistrate of the Head. office, with a strong detachment of cavalry, infantry, and constabulary, frightened the getters up of the intended meeting; and nothing took place. The Reman Catholic Clergyman of that village, and of the neighboring parish of Laggard, strongly lecured their respective congregations yesterday, on the folly, madness, and unlawfulness of such dangerous combinations.

. Meetings of from one to three thousand persons had been held in the County of Dablin to prevent the gentlemen who had paid tithes from getting in their hay. Se-veral were summoned before these tumultuous assemblages, and notified if they paid tubes, no assistance should

io given them in cutting their crops. It appears that three or four appeared and expressed their regret for what they had done, promising to pay no more titles in future. A meeting of this kind at Newcastle, beyond Rathcoole, was dispersed by the Dublin Police, and two of the princi-pal actors were taken into custody.

Isish Tyrnes.-In the House of Commone on the 5th, Mr. Stanley, Secretary for Irish Affairs, moved for leave to bring in a bill, making the payment of tythes in Irc. land permanent and computsory, under the Tythe Composition Act. The motion was introduced by the Hon. Meinber in a speech of cousiderable length, reviewing the holding Church property in Ireland were recognised, and that Parliament was bound to provide compensation for

them : The third resolution ran thus :-- " Resolved, That this House recognises the liability of property in Ireland to a charge of providing a fund for the civil and religious instruction of the people, but that it ought to be by some lighter mode than tythes." The fourth resolution was in these words: "Resolved, That we are also of opinion

that the mode of levying and distributing such fund ought to be left to a Reform Parliament." cently objected to a motion relative to poor laws, because ours they are called upon to carry through.

We have reason to believe that the acknowledgemon of an accredited Ambassador from Donna Maria of Portugal to our Court will be made forthwith. Already has the Government de jure of the infant Queen been recog-

nized, and it only wanted evidence of the establishment in her name of a Government de facto in any part of Por. tugal to complete the claim upon British countonance. The recent successes at Oporto place Don Pedro III a si

tuation to require now the fulfilment of a promise, and we understand the pledge will be redemed as soon as the ne. cessary official intelligence of a Constitutional Govern-ment being in existence shall have been obtained. No

doubt before this time the information shall have been supplied, and Donna Maria ranks among the legitimate and recognized Sovereigns of Europe. The publication of the document, entitled the public

protocol of the 22nd sitting of the Diet of the Germanic Confederation, had naturally excited both fear and alarm in France. The intentions of the Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia "to check the encroachments of de-mucracy &c;" backed by all the parties represented in the Diet, appear at a singular season ; and the great muster of forces indicates that they are prepared to sustain these intentions. Whether the great military movements of the Austrian armies had for their object Germany or France was a subject of spoculation, but the continued as peet of security shewn by the latter power was unfavou-rable to the idea of the apprehended hostilities.

ENGLAND. In the House, of Lords on the 17th of July, the Royal assent was given by Commission to the Reform Bill (Scot.

land. In the Commons, Lord Ingerstrie inquired whether in-telligence had been received of the landing of Don Pedro, Yo and whether he had been honoured with a salute? The Chancellor of the Exequer replied that intelligence had Alb been received of the landing, but they had no information Lak of the salute. "He doulted the representation, because our officers had the strictest injunctions to observe rigid Yuf inpartiality."

On the 16th, Lord Althorp moved the order of the day for a Committee of the whole on the Russian loan. Mr. Baring observed that the recent majority in favor of Mi. nisters on this question, had been procured by the noble Lord's threat of resignation. After some remarks, he conclude i by saying that "he should, therefore, move for

papers connected with the treaty of Vienna; and if there were other papers connected with the late transactions which would be useful in clucidation, and which might be produced without detriment to the public service, it would be competent for the noble Lord to more for them." He subject. Mr. James Graham was of opinion that no mea-sure to render the payment of tythes in Ireland compul-sory or voluntary would be acquiesed in. He proposed as an anedment to the Secretary's proposition, four reso. Iutions: That it was essential to the peace of Ireland that the system of tythes should be extinguished, not only in name but in substance: That tho rights vested in persons planatory of the spirit and objects of that convention." After considerable debate, the house divided. The There were for Mr. Baring's amendment 155, against it 191. Ma-jority for ministers 36. The Courier says :

Mr. Buring's motion was, astensibly, for the production of information relative to the documents on which the last payment, made to Russia, by ministers, was founded; but really implying censure on Ministers, for having made the payment in December last."

It is obvicus that the present Ministry, as any other b be left to a Reform Parliament." Mr Sheil said that as the Secretary for Ireland had ro. | gacy of Castlereah's diplomacy, than with any clicr mea-

NOTICE .--- The Primitive Methodists intend hold. ing an English Camp-Meeting near the Blue Bell, Dun-das street, on Sunday Sept. 2nd, to commence at 9. o'clock, A. M.

York, August 20th.

A List of Appointments for Quarterly Meetings on the London District.

Dumfriese circuit, 6 & 7 Oct	
$\mathbf{L}_{\mathbf{a}\mathbf{b}\mathbf{r}} = \mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{a}\mathbf{b}\mathbf{r}} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{A} $	
Oxford, do	•
Thames, do.,	,
Amherstburgh, do	1.5
W. do. at Howard, 17 & 13 do.	
Westminster, do 10 & 11 do.	
London, do 24 & 25 do.	
EZRA ADAMO, F.E.	127

APPOINTMENTS OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS ON THE?

NIAGARA DISTRICT:

	First Quarter.		
St Cathoringz	15th & 16th	Seutember.	
Stamford	224 & 23d	• • • •	
Conhoro	29th & 30th		
Amagehow is she have	6th & 7th	October.	
	10.4		
NT-L-Second Control Second	1 Stl. R. 1410	44	
Torouto	2010 62 2180		
Vork	· 27th & 28th	54	
Albion	'Hrd & 4th	November	
Lake Sunco?	7th		
Vonce Street	10th & 11th	14	
	F. MET	ALF, P. E.	

DIED.

DIED. In this Town, of the provaiting epidemic, on the 25th inst., Mr. John Dennis, aged T5, formerly Masser Buikler in the Dock Yark et Klugs-ton, and one of the first esthers in the Township of York, having first-settled on the Humber in 17:6 In this Town, on the 25th instant, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. Lamberv Brooke, In the 20th year of her age. In York on the 15th instant, Jars. Moore, widow of the late Wal. Moore, Apothecary. On the 27th June, at the place of life residence, in the Township of Hallowell, much and justly regretcel, James Vance, aged 67 years. He has left a Widow and two Sone, and a large circle of relations and prineds to mourn: but, their loss is his finalite gain. This death was peaceful and happy, and his hope full of inmortality. On the same day, and his hope full of inmortality.

On the same day, and a nonthe. I John Johnston, uged about 4 months. In Dunafries, on the 24th May, Mrs. Dorathy Mudge, Widow of Me.

In Duminies, on the statismust intered in one of the rarly numbers [Bligh Mudge, whose death was noticed in one of the rarly numbers the Guardiau. She was in the 73d year of her age, had here a prot sor of religion for a few years in the Methodist Episcopal Church. I a few works previous to her death, she appeared more elevated it usens, and professed an increase in her religious enjoyments: her red more elevated that usual, and professed an increase in her religious enjoyments: her B-ness was short, and her death then uncrpected; but her friends and relatives entertain a consoling hope, that she has entered into the joys

of Ber Lond. At Bath, on the 27th inst. of cholera, Mr. Joseph Henther, of the firm of Kerr & Heather, Kingston, in the 25th year of his age.

GENERAL CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

BY ROBERT HAWKE.

No. 71, King-street, East of the Market-square.

N.B.-Every description of Clothing made to Order, and constantly kept on Hand, being of the best Materials, and in the Neatest Style; which can be Warranted. 146-tf.

محین دور دمانه و برقمه می اور معیون اور میرون و در دمانه کاری این اور می ایند این ماه و می داند و ایند ایند این ایند این ایند این ایند و این ایند و این ا

168

restrict the Poetry. An Halling

د الدرية، حال الحراق الترجية بالمربعة المربعة المربعة ويرقى معر يوسيونيون المربعة المربعة

CHRISTIAN WARFARE. Soldier, go-but not to claim Mould'ring spoils of earth born treasure ; Not to build a vaunting name, the state of the state Dream not that the way is smooth, Hope not that the thorns are roses. Tara no wistful eye to youth Where the sunny beam reposes ; Thou hast sterner work to do, Hosts to cut thy passage through. Close behind thee gulis are burning-Forward ;-there is no returning.

Soldier, rest-but not for thee Spreads the world her downy pillow : On the rock thy couch must be While around thee chafes the billow : Thine must be a watchful sleep, Wearier than another's waking. Such a charge as thou dost keep, Brooks no moment of forsaking,

Sleep as on the battle-field.

Girded, grasping sword and shield; Those thou cansi not name or number. Steal upon thy broken slumber.

Soldier, rise-the war is done, Lo, the hosts of hell are flying; 'Twas thy Lord the battle won,' Josus vanquished them by dying. Pass the stream ;-before thee lies --All the conquered land of glery. Hark !--- what songs of rapture rise ? These proclaim the victor's story. Soldier, lay thy weapon down, Quit the sword and take the crown ; Triumph ! all thy foes are banished, Death is slain and earth has vanished.

Miscellancous.

GENIUS-TALENT-CLEVERNESS,

Genius rushes like a whirlwind-Talent marches like a cavalcado of heavy men and heavy ches like a cavaicate of heavy liea and neavy nor to censure that portion of it which is generally said to horses—Cleverness, skims like a swallow in a summer evening, with a sharp shrill note and a sudden turning. The man of genius dwells with strengthen the public mind and to free it from the obloquy men and with nature ; the man of talent in his strengthen the public mind and to tree it from the obloquy study; but the clever men dances here, there and turbulence and disaffection: "He comes before his fellow king every thing, and enjoying nothing, but too light to be dashed to pieces. I The man of talent will attack theories—the clever man assail the in-dividual and slander private character. But the ed solicitations of many valued friends, and now that he man of renius despiseth both. he heeds none, he stands pledged to it, he will not flinch from it, but will will attack theories-the clever man assail the infears none, he lives in himself, shrouded in the consciousness of his own 'strength-he' interferes with none, and walks forth an example, that, "eagles fly alone,-they are but sheep that herd toge. ther." It is true, that should a poisonous worm cross his path, he may tread it under his foot; should a cur snarl at him he may chastise it ; but he will not, cannot attack the privacy of another. Clever men write verses, men of talent write prose, but the the man of genius writes poetry .- Wil. son's Lectures on Poetry.

Superstition .- A Physician, not far from Albany, had an old superstitious lady as a patient. He applied a blistering plaster on the back of the neck for a disorder in the head. After taking off the dressings from to the fire !- Did thee not know that it would cause my blister to dry up, and make it very sore and pain-ful? I always know that it would over since I was a child six years old, and I have seen it tried fifty times No doubt you have, said the quick-sighted or more.' doctor ; "but has thee ever known it have this effect since the large eclipse of the sun, on the dark day ? Did thee not know that the dark day destroyed this evil ?" "Why no, doctor, do thee say so ?" " Certainly I do. Now the'll see if thy blister don't do just as well as if I had not put the dressings in the fire."-"Well, I declare," said the lady, "I am glad the dark day has done some good, for sure I never heard before that it ever had done any whatever."---The blister did well, and the lady thought the doctor truly a learned man; and master of his prefession. N. Y. Medical Inquirer. a da sera da s

Weeping Willow .- The first weeping willow was planted in England by the celebrated Alexander Pope. 3.4 and 6.4 cotton Tickings." planted in England by the celebrated Meximuer Lope. 13.4 and 0.4 couton Trekings. The poet having received a present of figs from Turkey, Camblets, Moreens, Shaltoons and Lastings. Observed a twig of the basket in which they were pac-ked, patting out a shoot. He planted this twig in his Black and Coloured Bombazettes, and Merinoes, single & WENDER the Public their acknowledgements double width. stock all the weeping willows in England have sprung. Origin of Infant Schools.-It is said these very interesting and useful establishments owe their origin to interesting and useful establishments owe their origin to solve an entropy of the solve an obscure Latheran Clergyman, by the name of John Brown and black Hollands, and grey and blacked Ducks Frederick Oberlin, pastor of Walback, in the Ban Frederick Oberlin, pastor of Walback, in the Ban Brown and bloached Canvas and Bowlas. Set the state of the Brown and bloached Canvas and Dowlas. Set the state of the state o Accident brought Oberlin and his admired method to light; and thousands upon thousand have already reason to bless his name. ' His " Life," edited by a bonevolent female, was published in London last year. [An interesting memoir of him has also been I blished by the American Sunday School Union.)

ROSPECTUS of a New Weekly Paper to be Published in this Town, which shall be conducted on principles of the most extensive liberality, and have for its object the well-being of all classes of the community without regard to sect or party. It shall be devoted to the interests of our Provincial Constitution ; and, is intended to disseminate the earliest domestic & foreign intelligence togother with the most correct principles of pulitical economy, and to comment, as far as our local circumstan ces will permit, the union that now happily exists between these Fravinces and the Mother Country. It shall hold inviolate the secrecy of private life, but at the same time, it shall pronounce judgmont on public men and public measures with the strictest impartiality. In short it shall diffuse the most useful knowledge at the lowest possible expense. Conducted on these principles it shall look with confidence for patronage to a discriminating public. It shall be allocd shall be called appropriate

"THE CANADIAN CORRESPONDENT," * And shall have for its Motto;

"NULLIUS ADDICTUS JURARE IN VERBA MAGISTRI." From which the Proprietor promises never to swerv uder any circumstances. (ad)

It may be reasonably enquired, in what consists the ne-cessity of adding to the number of the various periodicals already in existence amongst us, considering especially our, very thin and scattered population ? : But admitting that some talent has been employed upon many of them it is a matter of question amongst the most respe table and thinking portion of the community, how far that talent has been hitherto usefully applied, whilst it is admitted by all; that a respectably conducted Paper is necessary in this flourishing Capital-a. Paper: uninfluenced by prejudice and willing at any sacrifice to promote the public weal-to give a proper tone to the public mind-to developé the vast resources of this great appendage of the British Em-pire-to advance its Agricultural and Commercial interests, and to spread amongst all the people that moral scientific and political knowledge, which purifies and ele vates the mind, and infuses into it that manly spirit of freedom which is equally removed from the frowns of tyranny, and the adulation of the uninformed. It is not, owever, the intention of the Proprietor of the "COR. RESPONDENT," to enter into the views of those individuals who question the utility of the public Press of this Province, and still loss to join with them in pronouncing indgment on its subserviency, licentiousness of inactivity; nor to censure that portion of it which is generally said to every where like a butterfly in a hurricane, stri- citizens with clean hands, free and independent, and ha solicits their patronage on the sole ground of steadily pre-serving the same charactor. The Proprietor has been urged to this undertaking as

fearlessly discharge his duty. 'A Gentleman of talent, in tegrity, and critical taste shall be employed in its Miscel-laneous and Editorial departments; and it shall in every respect to rendered worthy of the support of our rapidly acreasing and intelligent community.

The pecuniary expenditure in the outfit of an establish-ment such as the "Corréspondent" is contomplated to be, must necessarily be considerable, yet he will not attempt to solidit a single subscriber. —He has always venerated a free Press, as the best blessing of a free people, and he shall ensure a statement of the solid of t shall always endeavor to maintain its dignity and freedom to the utmost extent of his ability. The "Correspondent" then must stand or fall on its own marits. It shall contain 28 columns, printed in the best style,

on a large Imperial Sheet, and shall be published every

Saturday; in time (if possible) for that day's Moil. TERMS .- Four Dollars per annum, payable in ad ance,---and rates of advertisements, the same as usual in this town." It is expected that the first number shall be is. sued early in the month of November next. JAMES KING,

York, 20th Augst. 1832.

...... FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, IN YORK, U. C.

Proprietor.

A LARGE assortment of Light and Drab Ground 7.8 and 9.8 Fancy Prints, Fancy and Spotted Navy and two Blue do. 30 a 40 inch Bleached Cottons,

26 a 72 " Grey Cuttons, stout, fabreis, stout sprons and Two Blue Checks and Glascow Stripes.' Shirting stripes and fancy printed Shirtings

Moleskin, Corderoys, Drills and Nankeens. Black and coloured silk and cotton Velvets. Gros de Naples, Sateens, Persians, and silk Serges, Fancy Bandanas, Sarsenets and Barcelonas. Black and Greek Crapes, Bombazcens, Norwich Crapes and crape do Lyons. Summer and winter Vestings.

Black and coloured twists sewing ailk. 7.8 Sarsenets, and 6.4 white and colored Jacoret linings.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF EMIGRANTS.

CROWN Lands in the Townships of Sumidale, Gro, Medonte, and Orillia, in the Home District, may be obtained by indigent Settlers, on condition of actual residence,

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN

ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS, Viz:

Fifty Acres will be allotted to each Head of a Family, apon 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.

proposed to be settled; but a ill make ne advances in Pro. | acquaint all, that he has received from London and Liv, ly upon their own resources for bringing their Lands into Welsh, an assortment of ly upon their own resourses for bringing their Lands into cultivation.

The Government Agent, Mr.' Richey, will be stationed at the South-East corner of Medonte, and will show to Settlers as they arrive the Lots open for Location, and af.

ford them any information they may require. Settlers with means, will have opportunities of purchas-ing at the Public Sales, due notice of which will be given in the newspapers published within the Province, and in land bills transmitted to the different Emigrant Societies. IF For further particulars apply to the Commissioner f Crown Lands.

PETER ROBINSON. Commissioner of Crown Lands } Office, York, 21st May, 1832. • 134 13

NEW WHOLESALE

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

GOODS,

opening at his old stand in King-Street, and will dis-pose of by Wholesale only, at prices which will be consequently be sold very low. 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 already come to hand. - Town and country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine his Stock ; and Merchants from a distance will also find it worth their while to visit York, when they are in the way of purchasing Goods.

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

York, 6th June, 1832. 135-tf GOOD AND CHEAP!!

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS. ALSO.

GROCERIES AND CROCKERY.

THE Subscriber having just commenced business in the above line, in that Store, (lately occupied by Mr. Sandilands and formerly by Messre. Phelan & La. verty) commonly called *Cheapside*, a few doors East of Yonge Street on the South side of King Street; desires o 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 ly low.

The articles comprised in his assortment (which is very general,) he thinks on examination will be found to cor respond with the above motte, " 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, remom bering 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 theis purchases.

A reduction will be made to Housekeepers and others, who purchase by the piece. As the lowest price for which each article can be afford ed will be asked, no second price will be made.

York, 18th June, 1832. S. E. TAYLOR.

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

REMOVED.

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has removed to the Store lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Carfrae, Scn'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 Slaple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Sc. Sc. at very ow prices. Country Merchants and Pedlars supplied on liberal

terms. WILLIAM RUSSELL.

York, 19th June, 1832."

JEWELRY, &C. 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 at ford some assistance towards opening roads to the Lands since his commencement in the above line, begs leave to

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

mong which are the following articles - Plain, fillagreed, and set fine gold Broaches, Finger (a) as are made in common Copola Furnaces; also has en Rings, Bresst Pins, Eur Rings, Neck Chains, flat link and hand a variety of Plough Patterns both Richt and n.r.r curb Watch Chains, and Seals chased, Coral Necklaces, HANDED; amongst which is one lately invented by him-silver Corals and Pap Boats for children, mother of pearly self, of a medium shape between the common and Scotcla and gold plated bracelets Clasps, and Waist Buckels to

inatch. Best Sheffield plated Silver mounted, Fruit and bread Baskets Liquor Frames with cut flint bottles, Cruet Tea Sets, (sold separate if required.) Wine Strainers, gold gilt, Egg Stands with caps and spoons complete, Chamber and upwright Candlesticks,

Best Sheffield sets of Skewers, Dinner, Desert, and Tea Spoons, .

Dinner and Desert Forks, Nutcrackers.

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

consequently be sold very low. The highest price given for Old Silver. Kingeton, July 24th 1832.

From the Upper Canada Hendd. We beg to direct the attention of the public to Mr. lackson's advertisement in to-day's paper. The articles e onumerates are decidely of a superior quality to any that have heretofore been offered for sale in Kingston, both as to material and workmanship, and the prices are certainly very low.

3w

PHCENIX, FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HIS Company established its Agency in Canada in the year 1804, and continues to Insure all kinds of Property, against Loss or Damage by Fire, upon the most reasonable terms.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co. Montreal, August, 1832. N. B. Applications for York, and its vicinity, to be

nado to MURRAY, NEWBIGGING & Co.

York, August, 1832 , 142-tf

JOSHUA VAN ALLEN, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and Customers, that he has removed his establish, ment to that central and commodious Shop Nr. 128 King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street. 97.16 York, July 4, 1831.

MABDWARE₂ WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

GENERAL and Choice Assortment, con-Stantly on hand, and For Sare, by JOSEPH D. RIDOUT. York, King-street, Jany. 1832.

LOOKING GLASSES, PRINTS &c. &c.

King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street. LENANDER HAMILTON, Gilder, &c Bookbinding, in all its various branches; and that she will continue the Stationary business, with a general supply of all articles in that line as usual. York, Juty 27 1631. LEXANDER HAMILTON, GHOEF, OC. 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 continuance of their generous support.

one and a half miles from York, on Yong street ; a has constantly on hand Mahogany and Gilt frame

SAMUEL ROGERS.

HOUSE, CARRIAGE, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL. PAINTER, GLAZIER, &C.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of Nork and its vicinity that he has commenced the above business at: No. 124 King, street, opposite Mr. Dixon's, Saddler, and hopes from his stile of work to be able to give satisfaction to those who may honour him. with their patronage. " York, August, 1832. -143.4f. Sec. 1

UNION FURNACE:

SIGN OF THE CILT PLOUGH,

OPPOSITE MR. T. ELLIOT'S INN, YONGE-STREET, YOBE. and a set of the set N - - - 461 (4

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that at the carlies? opening of the spring navigation, there will be erec-. opening of the spring navigation, there will be erec-ted 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 Sub-scriber is constantly manufacturing

MILL IRONS AND MACHINERY CASTINGS of superior workmanship, and all such Castings in general as are made in common Copola Furnaces; also has on Ploughs, and acknowledged by those who have tried it to be superior to the best Scatch Ploughs or any other description known in this or any other country.

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

York, February, 1832. Tr There will be on hand, the ensuing season, an Ex-tensive Assortment of STOVES & HOLLOW, WARE,

both Wholesale and Retail. 118.tf. A. N.

CARDING MACHINES.

YMAN JUDSON, OI the contactures both Younge, Johnstown District, manufactures both 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 reas sonable prices and liboral terms of payment.

IF. Orders to be addressed to LYMAN JUDSON, Union Ville, P. O.

Johnstown District. 99.12m. LL Persons having claims against the Estate of the late Mr. JOHN MORDEN are hereby requested 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

October, 1831.

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

TO BOOK-BINDERS.

GOOD Workman who can give satisfactory" recommendations as to character, will find constant employment on application to E. LESSLIE & SONS.

York, U. C., 7th August, 1832. 143.9

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

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

THE Subscribers have for Sale the following School Books, being the manufacture of Upper Ca-nada, viz:-Canadian Primmer, Reading Made Easy, Mavor's Spelling Book, Wobster's do., New Tostament, English Reader, Murray's Grammar: Also, Writing, Printing, and Wrapping TAPER.

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

person, she will carry on the business of her lato husband

Value of Labor .-- A pound of iron in a crude state, is perhaps worth a cent. It is converted, we will suppose, into steel, then into watch springs. Now, according to a calculation made in a work upon this subject, there are 7,000 grains in a pound weight, and every

A bad Look-out .- Mr. Mackenzic, author of the Manuel of the Weather, predicts that the summers of Merricks & Hay's Gunpowder, F, FF, FFF, and T. P. 1836 and 1837, particularly the latter, will be very unpropitious; exceeding in cold, rain, snow, and frost Shott's Castings, say Potash Kottles and Coolers, assorted any summer within the last five hundred years ! Nay Bellied Pots and Dutch Ovens, double and single Stoves, more, 1838, he says, is nearly equally unpromising; consequently this, and the following year of 1830, will form a period of distressing privation, since upon these two last the deficiency of 1837 and 1938 will fall with the greatest effect .- How vain man would be wise !

Beauty.- That quaint old moralist, Quarrels, in his Eachirid on, gives us the following advice : Gaze not on beauty too much, lest it blast thee; nor too near lest it burn thee; if thou like it, it decieves thee; if thou love it, it disturbs thee; if thou lust after it, it des. troys thee; if virtue accompany it it is the heart's pa-troys thee; if virtue accompany it it is the heart's pa-troys thee; if virtue accompany it it is the heart's pa-troys thee; if virtue accompany it it is the heart's pa-troys thee; if virtue accompany it it is the heart's pa-troys thee; if virtue accompany it it is the heart's pa-troys thee; if virtue accompany it it is the heart's pa-troys thee; if virtue accompany it it is the heart's pa-troys thee; if virtue accompany it it is the heart's pa-troys thee; if virtue accompany it it is the heart's pa-troys thee; if virtue accompany it it is the heart's pa-troys thee; if virtue accompany it it is the heart's pa-troys thee; if virtue accompany it it is the heart's pa-troys thee; if virtue accompany it it is the heart's pa-troys thee; if virtue accompany it it is the heart's pa-troys the the troys troys the troys tr radise ; if vice associates with it, it is the soul's purgatory ; it is the wise man's bonfire, and the fool's fur.

Woman's Shield .- The artless maiden, in her own Woman's Grieta.—1 ne artices nanden, in her own modesty and innocence, had guardians more effectual than the bolts and bars prescribed by her vigilant aunt. Another.—Nature hall set up a safeguard in her he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods,

Newspapers .--- There is no book or print so cheap As a newspaper-none so interesting, because it con-sists of a variety, measured out in suitable proportions sale or retail, for ready Money. as to time and quantity .-- Being new every week, or day, it invites to a habit of reading, and affords an easy and agreeable mode of acquiring knowledge, so essy and agreeable mode of acquiring knowledge, so es-sential to the welface of the individual and the commu-nity. It causes many an hour to pass away pleasantly and profitably, which would otherwise have been spent in idleness or mischief. I show the sent spent is bonnets, very low by Vork 3d: July, 1932, 1991, 1981, 1991

Dutch Shirtings and stout Dervices Linen and printed Table Cloths. Diaper Huckabuck and Cloutings, Frankley

Osnaburgs and Arbroath Sheetings. Book and Jacconet and Mull Muslins, Muslin and bace Collars and Caps." White and black Bobbinetts, figured and plain.

Bobbin, Laces, Tatting, &c. silk and cotton. Umbrellas and Parasols. Linen and printed cotton Shirts." Assorted West of England Cloths and Cassimeres. Sattinets, Kerseys, Cassinets, Martinet, Padding, Frieze, Cratings, and Baize. Assorted white and colored Flannels. there are 7,000 grains in a pound weight, and every watch spring weighs one-tenth of a grain. Seventy thousand watch springs, worth say \$2 each, yield \$140,000 for one pound of iron, or rather for the labor expended upon it. Flushings and Canadian Cloths,

Superier Spanish Indigo. Cannister,

Bellied Pots and Dutch Ovens, double and single Stoves, cast Boxes and Sad Irons. And in the course of a few days, will be received 12 Quarter casks. Madeira Wino. 1 9 Butts Sherry 2 Butts Sherry. 8 Pipes Sicilian White Winc;

W. GUILD, JR. & Co. York, 4th August, 1832. 144-tf.

Sec. 18. 1 iew goods, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

face, that forbade all trespass upon her premises; but ladies who have least cause to fear for themselves; are most ready to keep watch over their more tempting nets anongst which is a very extensive assortment of Super-fine, Fine, and Common Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Finsh-ings, and Forest Cloths, together with a large and general supply of other seasonable Goods. As a part of the above are of his own *Impertation*, and were carefolly selected and purchased at the *Manufactories* in *England*

sale or retail, for ready Money. P Please call and examine for yourselves.

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. Ilaving 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 that their articles will give great satisfaction. They would intimate that their advantages from connections in Trade and the event of their transactions. enable them FANCY & STAPLE DRV GOODS. Trade and the extent of their transactions, enable then to sell their goods at lower rates than can be afforded by any similar establishment. Dyposite the market place, Vork, June 1832.

Wholesale and Retail Store: In the House lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Russell, on the corner of Yonge and Lot Streets, 1,

YORK.

VORK. ING BARTON takes the libert y of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened a Store in the above place. He has a large and well selected assortment of Cloths, Flushings, Blan. kets; Flannels, red, white, &c.; Bombazettes; Bomba-zeens; Lace; a variety of Winter Shawls; fine rick do., of different kinds; Shirting; Grey and Printed Calicoes; Magaris, Merinoes, Marsiellos, Quilts, Taby. Velvet, Gros de Naples; black and colored Petershams, of the best description for ton Coats; a large assortment of ready de Naples; black and colored retersnams, of the best description for top Coats; a large assortment of ready made Clothes; Hats, and Caps of all kinds, from 2 to 40s. Very fine Linen Shirts, made in the best style; Guernsey Froeks, 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 as may call to purchase. Dr No second price.

READY MADE CLOTHING, Dry Goods, &c. AF ILLIAM LAWSON roturns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal encou agement he has met with since his commencement in business, and informs them, that he has now on hand ar extensive assortment of Ready made Cluthing, all made up in his own Shop, and in the best style of workmanship :

Also, Cloths, Vestings, Fustians, Bombažzens, Norwich Crapes, Merinos, Bombazetts, Flamels, Biankets, Car-petings, Calicos, Cottons, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Mus-lins, Lace, Ribbons; Gentlemen's Hats, a superior article direct from England; Ladies' Beaver, Leghora, Straw, and Valuat Bonnals; smill Warss; and a subtract the and Velvet Bonnets; small Wares, and a variety of other site the Gaol.

York; Deer. 19th, 1831.

DRIME, Prime Mess and Mess Pork, and for Sale by WILLIAM WARE. A CONSTRUCTION OF A CONSTRUCT York, 11th August, 1832. the industrial test-is fit

talah No

York, Nov. 5th, 1831 :103.tf. RESH CLOVER SEED, for sale by E. LESSLIE, & SONS. York, 28th Feby. 1832 C ENUINE STOUGHTON BITTERS propared, and for sale by J. W. BRENT, & Co. 129-tf Druggiste. Druggists. WAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA, for the cure of King's Evil or Scrofula, for sale by J. W. BRFNT, & Co. 129-16 Druggists. **CO-PARTNERSHIP**

he friends and customers of the ate WM. Moar Apothecary &c., and the Public in gene. at are respectfully informed that the business will be car. late WM. Moar Apothecary &c., and the Public in genc. ral are respectfully informed that the business will be car. ried on under the name of .

HAMILTON & HUNT.

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

treal.)

The Apothecary and compounding department will be those who may require carefully prepared. W. P. HAMILTON. CHARLES HUNT. 119.tf.

W. P. MAYEKHOFFER HUDDE IN CONTROLS IN CONTROL OF the Home District thanks to the inhabitants of the Home District

conducted by Mr. Hamilton Licentiate, of the Apotheca rics' Hall, Dubin, whose experience in the business for 14 years will, he trusts, entitle him to the confidence of those who may require Prescriptions or family receipts

York, August 8th, 1832. OR Sale, that valuable farm situated within

> Darlington, in the New castle District, containing by ad-measurement eighty acres,—fifty of which are under im-provement. The farm is well watered, and on the premisare erected two good substantial frame buildings, -- one, a dwelling house, and the other a merchants slore, or shop, which has leen occupied as such for several years shop, which has icen 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 whole, or part, of the above lot, as may best suit the purwhole, or part, of the above lot, as may best sub the put chaser, may be had by application to the subscriber, JOHN FLETCHER. Darlington, July 9th, 1832.

House, neatly finished, for which an indisputable title can be given ; Apply to J. R ARMSTRONG, or to JOHN MILLS n the premises. York, June 5, 1832.

STORE AND ASHERY, both in good repair in STORE AND ASHERY, both in good repair in that well known and flourishing Township Tratal-gar, on the West Branch of the 16 Mile Creek. Any young man wishing to commence bu iness will find it to be an advantageous place, it is 5 miles from Dundas Public that he will always be furnished with it for the street on one of the best lines in said township. Ap-

Trafalgar, 14th June, 1832.

FARM FOR SALE.

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 disposed of on reasonable terms. Enquire on the premises of JOHN BULL. August 1st, 1832.

for their liberal patronage of his most valuable remedy the "WONDER SALVE," he begs leave to state to the supply of Country Merchants and others. In order to ply to the subscriber on the premises: prevent imposition and Counterfeit, each direction will for the future be signed by the Proprietor. It may be had

in York at the stores of Hamilton & Hunt, and J. W Brent & Co., Druggists, King Street. Markham, May 13, 1832. £1000 Wanted. FITHE above Sum is wanted for three or four years, on which the interest will be paid yoarly. Very valuable fast Estate will be given in secu-

rity. For description of property, and other information, refer to this office. refer to this office. 125.46

York ,14th Feb'y, 1832.

FORMED.

Oxon four o five years old; Red Colour; in good Loooking Glasses of various descriptions and sizes. A choice assortment of Dressing Glasses, Looking Glass for pictures, Clock faces, prints, &c. &c. York Nor, 5th 1821. The Scheeriber will be thankful for any information which will enable him to recover the said cattle; or, he will pay reasonable charges to any one who will return

York Paper Mill, Nov. 16, 1832.

JESSE KETCHUM.

105.

144...tf TRAYED from the Common near this town, 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 when lost. Whoseever will find or give inforfamation where they may be found will be well rewarded for their trouble by

DAVID BURNS, Shoemaker, Market street. " 143.tf.