

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Published under the direction of the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada.—James Richardson Editor.

VOL. IV. NO. 29.

YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1833.

WHOLE NO. 185.

Christian Guardian:

DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

Office in Jordan-st., a few doors South of King-st.

J. H. LAWRENCE, —Printer.

Terms.

The price of the CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN is twelve shillings and six pence a year, if paid in advance; or, fifteen shillings if paid in six months; or, seventeen shillings and six pence if not paid before the end of the year: exclusive of postage. Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance.

The postage is Four Shillings a year; and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first number by those who wish to be considered as paying in advance.

All travelling and local Preachers of the M.E. Church are authorized Agents to procure Subscribers, and forward their names with Subscriptions; and to all authorized Agents who shall procure 25 responsible Subscribers, and aid in the collection &c., one copy will be sent gratis. No Subscriber has a right to discontinue, until all arrears are paid up. Agents will be careful to attend to this.

All communications, unless from authorized Agents, must be post paid.

The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of superannuated or worn-out Preachers of the Methodist E. Church in Canada; and of widows and orphans of those who have died in the work; and the general spread of the Gospel.

FLETCHER'S LETTERS

ON THE SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATION OF THE SON OF GOD. LETTER II.

Sir,—Having proved, in my first letter, the existence of the spiritual senses, to which, the Lord manifests himself, I shall not enter upon that subject, by letting you know, as far as my pen can do it:—1. What is the nature of that manifestation, which makes the believer more than conqueror over sin and death.

1st. Mistake me not, sir, for the pleasure of calling me enthusiastic. I do not insist, as you may imagine, upon a manifestation of the voice, body or blood of our Lord to our external senses. Pilate heard Christ's voice, the Jews saw his body, the soldiers handled it, and some of them were literally sprinkled with his blood: but this answered no spiritual end: They knew not God manifest in the flesh.

2d. Nor do I understand such a knowledge of our Redeemer's doctrines, offices promises and performances, as the natural man can attain, by the force of his understanding, and memory. All carnal professors, all foolish virgins, by conversing with true Christians, hearing gospel sermons, and reading evangelical books, attain to the historical, and doctrinal knowledge of Jesus Christ. Their understandings are informed: but, alas! their hearts remain unchanged.—Acquainted with the letter, they continue ignorant of the spirit. Boasting, perhaps, of the greatness of Christ's salvation, they remained altogether unsaved:—and, full of talk about what he hath done for them, they know nothing of Christ in them the hope of glory.

3d. Much less do I mean such a representation of our Lord's person and sufferings, as the natural man can form to himself, by the force of a warm imagination. Many by seeing a striking picture of Jesus bleeding on the cross, or hearing a pathetic discourse on his agony in the garden, are deeply affected and melted into tears. They raise in themselves a lively idea, of a great and good man unjustly tortured to death; their soft passions are wrought upon, and pity fills their heaving breasts. But, alas! they remain strangers to the revelation of the Son of God by the Holy Ghost. The murder of Julius Cæsar, pathetically described, would have the same effect upon them, as the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. A deep play would touch them as easily as a deep sermon, and much to the same purpose; for in either case, their impressions and their tears are generally wiped away together.

4th. Nor yet do I understand good desires, meltings of heart, victories over particular corruptions, a confidence that the Lord can and will save us, power to stay ourselves on some promises, gleams of joy, rays of comfort, enlivening hopes touches of love; no, not even forestates of Christian liberty, and of the good word of God. These are rather the delightful drawings of the Father, than the powerful revelation of the Son. These, like the star, that led the wise men for a time, then disappeared, and appeared again, are helps and encouragements, to come to Christ, and not a divine union with him, by the revelation of himself.

I can more easily tell you, sir, what this revelation is not, than what it is. The tongues of men and angels want proper words to express the sweetness and glory, with which the son of God visits the souls that cannot rest without him.—This blessing is not to be described, but enjoyed. It is to be written, not with ink, but with the Spirit of the living God, not on paper, or tables of stone, but in the fleshy tables of the heart. May the Lord himself explain the mystery, by giving you to eat of the hidden manna, and bestowing upon you the new name, which no man knows, save he that receives it! In the mean time, take a view of the following rough draft of this mercy; and, if it is agreeable to the letter of the word, pray that it may be engraved on your heart, by the power of the Spirit.

The revelation of Christ, by which a carnal professor becomes a holy and happy possessor of the faith, is a supernatural, spiritual experimental manifestation of the Spirit, power, and love, and sometimes of the person, of God, manifest in the flesh, whereby he is known and enjoyed in a manner altogether new; as new as the knowledge a man, who never tasted any thing but bread and water, would have of honey and wine, suppose, being dissatisfied with the best descriptions of those rich productions of nature, he actually tasted them for himself.

This manifestation is, sooner or later, in a higher or lower degree, vouchsafed to every sincere seeker, through the medium of one or more of the Spiritual senses opened in his soul, in a gradual or instantaneous manner, as it pleases God. No sooner is the veil of unbelief, which covers

the heart rent, through the agency of the Spirit, and the efforts of the soul struggling into a living belief of the word: no sooner, I say, is the door of faith opened, than Christ, who stood at the door and knocked, comes in, and discovers himself full of grace and truth. Then the tabernacle of God is with man. His kingdom comes with power. Righteousness peace and joy, in the Holy Ghost, spread through the new born soul; eternal life begins; heaven is open on earth; the conscious heir of glory cries Abba, Father; and from blessed experience can witness, that he has come to "mount Zion, and to the city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem, and to an innumerable company of angels; to the general assembly and church of the first born, which are written in heaven, and to God the judge of all, and to the spirits of just men made perfect, and to Jesus the mediator of the new covenant, and to the blood of sprinkling, which speaketh better things than the blood of Abel."

If this manifestation is duly improved, the effects of it are admirable. The believer's heart, now set at liberty from the guilt and dominion of sin, and drawn by the love of Jesus, pants after greater conformity to his holy will, and mounts up to him in prayer and praise. His life is a course of cheerful, evangelical obedience, and his most common actions become good works, done to the glory of God. If he walks up to his privileges outward objects entangle him no more. Having found the Great I AM, the eternal substance, he looks upon all created things as shadows. Man the most excellent of all, appears to him altogether lighter than vanity. Yea, doubtless, he counts; all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus his Lord; esteeming them but dung, that he may win Christ, and to the last, be found in him, not having his own righteousness, but that which is through the faith of Christ: that, by new discoveries of himself, he may know him and the power of his resurrection every day more clearly. In the mean time, he casts his sins and miseries upon Jesus, and Jesus bestows his righteousness and happiness upon him. He puts on Christ, and becomes a partaker of the human nature. Thus, they are mutually interested in each other; and, to use St. Paul's endearing expressions, "they are espoused and married." Joined by the double band of redeeming love and saving faith, they are one spirit as Adam and Eve, by matrimony, were one flesh. "This is a great mystery," says the Apostle, "but, thanks be to God, it is made manifest to his saints."

II. If you ask, sir, how can these things be? Describe to me the particular manner of these manifestations, I reply in our Lord's words to Nicodemus, "art thou a master in Israel," nay more, a Christian "and knowest not these things?" Verily, I say unto you, though we cannot fix the exact mode, and precise manner of the breathing of the Spirit; yet, we speak what we do know, and testify what we have seen, "but you receive not our witness. Marvel not, however, if we find it impossible to tell you all the particulars of a divine manifestation. You, yourself, though you feel the wind, see its amazing effects, and hear the sound of it, cannot tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth; much less could you describe it to the satisfaction of one, who never heard or felt it himself.—Many earthly things cannot be conceived by earthly men. The blind, for example, can never conceive the difference of colours; what wonder, then, if natural men do not understand us, when we tell them of heavenly things?"

Nevertheless, I would in general observe, that the manner, in which the manifestation of the Son of God is vouchsafed, is not the same in all persons, nor in the same person at all times. The wind bloweth where it listeth, much more the Spirit of the living God. His thoughts are not as our thoughts: he dispenseth his blessings not as we expect them, but as it pleases him. Most commonly, however, the sinner, driven out of all his refuges of lies, feels an aching void in his soul. Unable to satisfy himself any longer, with the husks of empty vanity, dry morality, and speculative christianity; and tired with the best form of Godliness which is not attended with the power of it, he is brought to a spiritual famine, and hungers after heavenly food. Convinced of unbelief, he feels the want, of the faith of God's operation. He sees that, nothing short of an immediate display of the Lord's arm can bring his soul into the kingdom of God, and fill it with righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost. Sometimes, encouraged by lively hopes, he struggles into liberty of heart, and prays with groanings, which cannot be uttered: at other times, almost sinking under a burden of guilty fear, or stupid unbelief, he is violently tempted to throw away his hope, and go back to Egypt; but an invisible hand supports him, and, far from yielding to the base suggestion, he resumes courage, and determines to follow on to know the Lord, or to die seeking him. Thus he continues wandering up and down in a spiritual wilderness, until the Lord gives him the rest of faith, "the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen."

This evidence comes various ways. Sometimes the spiritual eye is first opened, and chiefly, though not only wrought upon. Then the believer, in a divine, transforming light, discovers God in the man Christ, perceives unspeakable glories in his despised person, and admires infinite wisdom, power, justice and mercy, in the blood of the cross. He reads the scriptures with new eyes. The mysterious book is unsealed, and every where testifies of him whom his soul loves. He views experimentally, as well as doctrinally, the suitableness of the Redeemer's offices the firmness of his promises, the sufficiency of his righteousness, the preciousness of his atonement, and the completeness of his salvation. He sees and feels his interest in all. Thus he beholds, believes, wonders, and adores. Sight being the noblest sense, this sort of manifestation is generally the brightest.

Perhaps his spiritual ear is first opened, and

that voice which raises the dead, "Go in peace, thy sins are forgiven thee," passes with power through his waiting soul. He knows by the gracious effect, it is the voice of him, who said once, "Let there be light and there was light." He is sensible of a new creation, and can say, by the testimony of God's Spirit, bearing witness with his spirit, "This is my beloved's voice; he is mine and I am his. I have redemption through his blood, even the forgiveness of my sins," and having much forgiven, he loves much, and obeys in proportion.

Frequently also Christ manifests himself, first and chiefly to the spiritual feeling. He takes the burden of guilt, dejection, and sin from the heavy-laden soul; and, in the room of it, imparts a strong sense of liberty, peace, love, and joy in the Holy Ghost. The ransomed sinner, enabled to overcome racking doubts or dull insensibility, believes now with the heart unto righteousness, and makes confession with the mouth unto salvation. "Surely," says he, "in the Lord I have righteousness and strength. This is the finger of God. This day is salvation come to my soul. None but Jesus could do this for me. The Lord he is God; he is my Lord and my God." This manifestation is generally the lowest, as being made to a lower sense; therefore great care ought to be taken, not to confound it with the strong drawings of the Father, on which it borders. Some babes in Christ, who like young Samuel, have not yet their senses properly exercised to know the things freely given to them of God, are often made uneasy on this very account. Nor can they be fully satisfied, until they find the effects of this manifestation are lasting, or they obtain clearer ones by means of the nobler senses, the sight or hearing of the heart.

III. Though I contend only for those discoveries of Christ, which are made by the internal senses, because such only are promised to all: yet I cannot, without contradicting scripture, deny, that the external senses have been wrought upon in some manifestations. When Abraham saw his Saviour's day, he was, it seems, allowed to wash his feet with water, as afterwards the penitent harlot did with her tears. And Saul, in his way to Damascus, saw Jesus' glory, & heard his voice both externally and internally, for they, "that journeyed with him saw the light, & heard a voice," though they could not distinguish the words which were spoken.

Sometimes also manifestations, though merely internal, have appeared external to those who were favoured with them. When the Lord called Samuel, in Shiloh, the pious youth supposed the call was outward, and ran to Ely, saying, "thou callest me:" but it seems the voice had struck his spiritual ear only, otherwise the high priest, who was within hearing, would have heard it, as well as the young prophet. And though Stephen steadfastly looked up to heaven, as if he really saw Christ there with his bodily eyes, it is plain he discovered him only with those of his faith, for the roof of the house where the court was held, bounded his outward sight; and had Christ appeared in the room, so as to be visible to common eyes, the council of the Jews would have seen him, as well as the pious prisoner at the bar.

Hence we learn—1st. That the knowledge of spiritual things, received by spiritual sense, is as clear as the knowledge of natural things, obtained by bodily sense. 2d. That it is sometimes possible to be doubtful, whether the outward eye or ear is not concerned in particular revelations; since this was not only the case of Samuel, but of St. Paul, who could not tell, whether the unspeakable words, heard in paradise, struck his bodily ears, or only those of his soul. 3d. That no stress is to be laid upon the external circumstances, which have sometimes accompanied the revelation of Christ. If aged Simeon had been as blind as old Isaac, and as much disabled from taking the child Jesus in his arms as the paralytic, the internal revelation he had of Christ could have made him say, with the same assurance, "Now, Lord, let thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." If the Apostle had not been struck to the ground, and his eyes dazzled by outward light, his conversion would not have been real, provided he had been inwardly humbled and enlightened. And, if Thomas, waving the carnal demonstration he insisted upon, had experienced only in his inner man, that Christ is the resurrection and the life, he could have confessed him, as when he cried out "My Lord, and my God!" I am, sir, yours, &c. J. F.

[From the Christian Soldier.]

LOVE TO GOD.

To serve and obey God on the conviction that it is right to serve and obey him, is in Christianity joined with that love to God which gives life and animation to service, and renders it the means of exalting our pleasures, at the same time that it accords with our convictions. The supreme love of God is the chief, therefore, of what have been called our pathetic affections. It is the sum and end of the law; and though it has been lost by us in Adam, it is restored to us by Christ.—When it regards God absolutely, and in himself, as a Being of infinite and harmonious perfections and moral beauties, it is that movement of the soul toward him, which is produced by admiration, approval, and delight.

When it regards him relatively, it fixes upon the ceaseless emanations of his goodness to us all, in the continuance of the existence which he at first bestowed; the circumstances which render that existence felicitous, and above all, upon that "great love wherewith he loved us," manifested in the gift of his Son for our redemption, and in saving us by his grace; or in the forcible language of St. Paul, upon "the exceeding riches of his grace in his kindness to us through Christ Jesus."

Under all these views, an unbounded gratitude overflows the heart which is influenced by this spiritual affection. But the love of God is more than a sentiment of gratitude: it rejoices in his perfections and glories; and devoutly contemplates them as the highest and most interesting subjects

of thought; it keeps the idea of this supremely beloved object constantly present to the mind; it turns to it with adoring ardor from the business and distractions of life; it connects it with every scene of majesty and beauty in nature, and with every event of general and particular providence; it brings the soul into fellowship with God, real and sensible, because vital; it moulds the other affections into conformity with what God himself wills or prohibits, loves or hates; it produces an unbounded desire to please him, and to be accepted of him in all things; it is jealous of his honour, unwearied in his service, quick to prompt to every sacrifice in the cause of truth and his church; and it renders all such sacrifices, even when carried to the extent of suffering and death, unreluctant and cheerful. It chooses God as the chief good of the soul, the enjoyment of which assures its perfect and eternal interest and happiness: "Whom have I in heaven but thee, and there is none on earth that I desire beside thee," is the language of every heart, when its love to God is true in principle, and supreme in degree.

If then the will of God is the perfect rule of morals; and if supreme and perfect love to God must produce a prompt and unwearied, a delightful subjection to his will, or rather an entire and free choice of it as the rule of all our principles, affections and actions, the importance of this affection in securing that obedience to the law of God in which true morality consists, is manifest; and we clearly perceive the reason why an inspired writer has affirmed that "love is the fulfilling of the law."

The necessity of keeping this subject before us under those views in which it is placed in the Christian system, and not surrendering it to mere philosophy, is, however, an important consideration. With the philosopher, the love of God may be mere approval of the intellect; or a sentiment which results from the contemplation of infinite perfection, manifesting itself in acts of power and goodness. In the Scriptures it is more than either, and is produced and maintained by a different process.

We are there taught that "the carnal mind is enmity to God." Yet this carnal mind may consist with deep attainments in philosophy, and with strongly impassioned poetic sentiment. The mere approval of the understanding, and the susceptibility of being impressed with feelings of admiration, awe, and even pleasure, when the character of God is manifested in his works, as both may be found in the carnal mind which is enmity to God, are not therefore the love of God. They are principles which enter into that love, since it cannot exist without them; but they may exist without this affection itself, and be found in a vicious and unchanged heart. The love of God is the fruit of the Holy Spirit: that is, it is implanted by him only in the souls which he has regenerated; and as that which excites its exercises is chiefly, and in the first place, a sense of the benefits bestowed by the grace of God in our redemption, and a well grounded persuasion of our personal interest in those benefits, it necessarily pre-supposes our reconciliation to God thro' faith in the atonement of Christ, and that attestation of it to the heart by the spirit of adoption.

We here see, then, another proof of the necessary connection of Christian morals with Christian doctrines, and how imperfect every system must be which separates them. Love is essential to true obedience; for when the apostle declares love to be "the fulfilling of the law," he declares in effect, that the law cannot be fulfilled without love, and that every action which hath not this for its principle, however virtuous in its show, fails of accomplishing the precepts which are obligatory upon us. But this love to God cannot be felt so long as we are sensible of his wrath, and are in dread of his judgements. These feelings are incompatible with each other, and we must be assured of his reconciliation to us, before we are capable of loving him. Thus the very existence of love to God, implies the doctrine of atonement, repentance, faith, and the gift of the spirit of adoption to believers; and unless it be taught in this connection, and through this process of experience, it will be exhibited only as a bright and beautiful object to which man has no access; or a fictitious and imitative sentimentalism will be substituted for it, to the delusion of the souls of men.

THE DEITY OF CHRIST.

A belief of the deity of Christ is not only inseparably connected with the Christian's experience, but is essential to the general maintenance of his creed. That this is true, however, is still more clearly proved by the notorious fact that a denial of that doctrine is ever accompanied by a corresponding degeneracy of religious sentiment, in relation to other important particular in the system of Christianity.

Those who allow that God was manifest in the flesh, that the only begotten Son was clothed with humanity, and died on the cross to save us, are naturally impressed with the malignity of sin and with the weight of its eternal consequences, which called for such a surrender, for such a sacrifice. But to the unbeliever in the deity of the Son of God, sin is no longer a mortal offence against a Being of perfect holiness. It assumes the softer name of "moral evil." The existence of it is ascribed to the Creator himself, and in connexion with its punishment, it is even regarded as forming one part of a providential chain, which is destined to terminate in the happiness of the sinner.—Satan is transformed from the father of lies, a murderer from the beginning, the deceiver, accuser, and destroyer of men, into a harmless metaphor, a mere figure of poetry. Hell, of course, is robbed of its deepest terror, and is treated of, not as a place of eternal punishment, but as one of temporary and corrective suffering, a purgatory provided in mercy, rather than ordained in judgment.

With these unscriptural views of sin, its author, its origin and its effects, is inseparably connected a partial and inadequate estimate of the law of righteousness, which sinks down from the high

and consistent level, maintained in scripture of universal godliness; and while it still borrows something from Christianity, gradually assumes the shape of a worldly, though plausible, moral philosophy.

Since man is no longer regarded as a fallen and lost creature, prone to iniquity, and corrupt at core, but as a being essentially virtuous, it is plain that he can no longer be considered as standing in need of redemption. That word may indeed, in some metaphorical sense, find its way into the creed of those persons who reject the deity of Jesus Christ. But the doctrine of pardon through faith in his blood is dismissed as unnecessary and absurd; unnecessary, because we are not under the curse of the law; absurd, because it is inconceivable that a mere man, "weak and peccable like ourselves," could possibly atone for sin.

In like manner, the doctrine of a spiritual influence freely bestowed by a glorified Saviour for our conversion and sanctification, is discarded as untenable. On the one hand, such an influence, is no longer required; on the other the greatest of merely human prophets can have no power to bestow it. Since, indeed, the divine character and inward operation of the Holy Ghost, are intimately connected in the system of revealed truth, with the deity and atonement of Christ, it naturally follows that the latter doctrines cannot be forsaken without the surrender of the former. In point of fact, they usually disappear at the same time, or in rapid succession, from the creed of the skeptic.

Lastly, since the Bible has explicitly declared the several doctrines to which we have alluded, its plain declarations (in order to meet these novel views) must now be interpreted as harsh, unnatural metaphors; as strained, oriental figures. Hence its authority is gradually weakened, and although perhaps it is still allowed to contain much true history and some divine doctrine, it descends from its lofty station of a volume truly "given by inspiration of God:" No longer are its contents food for daily, pious meditation; no longer is it the test by the simple application of which all questions in religion must be tried and determined. On the whole, revelation is marred, and religion becomes a wreck. Man is left to the perilous guidance of his own perverted reason, and must steer his course through the ocean of life without the true rudder.

It may perhaps be objected that the degeneracy of religious sentiment, to which we have now adverted, attaches chiefly to the lowest grade of faith in relation to the person of Christ; and this is certainly true. Nevertheless, it is, I believe, in various degrees, the inevitable accompaniment of every system which does not include the doctrine of his deity; and the lower we fall in our estimate of Him, the greater and more conspicuous this degeneracy becomes. The lines which separate the different classes of persons, who reject the deity of Christ, are of a finite breadth and easily passable. The broad, impassable distinction, the infinite difference of opinion, lies between those who confess their Saviour to be God, and all who regard him only as a creature.—J. J. Gurney.

AWFUL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE MINISTERS OF JESUS CHRIST.

Taken from Dr. A. Clarke's Notes on the prophecy of Ezekiel, chap. iii., verse 17 to 19, inclusive.

Verse 17. I have made thee a watchman.] The care and welfare of all this people I have laid on thee. Thou must watch for their safety;—preach for their edification;—and pray for their eternal welfare. And, that thou mayest be successful, receive the word at my mouth, and warn them from me. God is particularly jealous lest any words but his own be taught for divine doctrines. He will not have human creeds, no more than traditions, taught instead of his own word. No word can be successful in the salvation of sinners but that which comes from God. Every minister of His gospel should be familiar with his Maker by faith and prayer.—God will then hold communion with his spirit: otherwise, what he preaches will be destitute of spirit and life; and his hackneyed texts and sermons be like the dry mouldy Gibeonitish crusts.

Verse 18. Thou shalt surely die.] That is, if he turns not from his wickedness. And thou givest him no warning; as above, he shall die in his iniquity, which he should not have committed;—but his blood will I require at thy hand;—I will visit thy soul for the loss of his. O how awful is this!

Hear it, ye priests,—ye preachers,—ye ministers of the gospel;—ye, especially, who have entered into the ministry for a living;—ye who gather a congregation to yourselves that you may feed upon their fat, and clothe yourselves with their wool;—in whose congregations souls are dying unconverted from day to day,—who have never been solemnly warned by you, and to whom you have never shown the way of salvation,—probably because ye know nothing of it yourselves. O, what a perdition awaits you! To have the blood of every soul that has died in your parishes or in your congregations unconverted, laid at your door! To suffer a common damnation for every soul that perishes through your neglect! How many loads of endless woe must such have to bear! Ye take your tithes, your stipends, or your rents, to the last grain, and the last penny; while the souls over whom you made yourselves watchmen have perished, and are perishing, through your neglect. O worthless and hapless men! better for you had you never been born! Vain is your boast of apostolical authority, while ye do not the work of apostles. Vain your boast of orthodoxy, while ye neither show nor know the way of salvation; vain your pretensions to a divine call, when ye do not the work of evangelists. The state of the most wretched of the human race is enviable to that of such ministers, pastors, teachers, and preachers. But let not this discourage the faithful minister, who teaches every man in all wisdom, that he may present every man perfect in Christ Jesus. If, after such teaching and warning, they will sin on, and do die in their sins, their blood will be upon them: but thou, O man of God, hast delivered thy own soul.

Temperance.

From the Canadian Courant.

[Concluded.]

Examine other testimonies from the United States. I have examined the calculations that have been made in relation to the lives that have been sacrificed, and the enormous expenditure occasioned by this vice, and I see not but they are correct. They are too great almost to be credited, and yet too accurate to be set aside.

It is said that 30,500 lives are destroyed annually by this terrible evil, and that 400,000 more are endangered by it; that our country pays at the rate of one hundred and twenty millions of dollars per annum by intemperance. This sum is five times as large as the revenue of the United States Government—it would pay off our national debt in six months—it would build 12 such canals as the Grand Erie and Hudson Canal, every year—it would support a navy four times as large as that of Great Britain—it is sixty times as much as the aggregate income of all the principal religious charitable societies in Europe and America, would supply every family on the earth with a bible in eight months—it would support a missionary teacher among every two thousand souls on the globe!

It has recently been ascertained by one of the members of the British Parliament, from the treasury itself, that the revenue collected during the last eight years in Great Britain on these poisonous beverages, which are principally paid by the classes commonly denominated poor, amounted to more than \$500,000,000. In 1823 it was more than 72,000,000 dollars. To these duties must be added the cost of the poisonous article. Can we wonder at the distress, which we are told, prevails among the operatives and mechanics in that country?

There is no reason to suppose, that the inhabitants of Lower Canada, are more temperate, than the people of the neighboring state. Supposing death to occur here by intemperance in the same proportion, and estimating the population of the United States, at ten millions and Lower Canada at half a million of inhabitants, there will be fifteen hundred, who annually die in this province of intemperance! And can men be sleeping over such facts; and fifteen hundred fellow immortals annually sinking into the grave from this single vice—annually plunging into perdition! Did some foreign power annually sweep the country, and bury fifteen hundred fellow subjects, into hopeless slumber, the whole country would rise to meet the invader, and inch by inch dispute his landing on our shores, or did some deadly disease, lay a tribute of fifteen hundred of our fellow subjects by the year, our borders would be filled with lamentation and wailing. And yet no efforts are made to resist the invader of an enemy who destroys entire soul and body, and we all without thinking him put to our lips, the poisonous cup which as it circulates round carries off yearly 15 hundred of our friends, neighbours and countrymen!

Why do not those facts electrify the nation, and dranch the whole land in tears? We shudder at the imminent danger of those places which lie at the foot of volcanic mountains, or that are visited with earthquakes; alas! all the volcanoes and earthquakes that have ever consumed and swallowed up towns and cities, have not destroyed one tenth part the number of lives, or almost wealth as this one evil. The crimes and cruelties of the French Revolution filled the world with horror and awaked the nations of the earth to a sense of danger, but a destruction of a hundred fold more direful character, but just begins to excite a salutary fear in some parts of our land. The evils of the slave trade are beyond description, but they have no comparison to this destruction that walketh in darkness and wasteth at noon-day.

If such tremendous results, as we have just glanced at, follow in the train of intemperance, self-respect, self-interest and patriotism, should prompt to entire abstinence. The commencement of indulgence in this vice is like the letting out of water. There is no security but in shutting down the gate wholly and forever. Facts enable us to trace more than three-fourths of all the crimes punished by our laws, to this vice. Nor is this vice responsible for a less proportion of our pauperism. The intelligent superintendent of the Albany poor-house has stated, but for the use of strong drinks, this establishment would be tenanless.

It is stated on good authority, that out of 992 adults, received into the almshouse in the city of Baltimore, the last year, 944 were ascertained to be habitual drunkards.

"In the County of Cumberland, Pennsylvania, of 50 paupers, 48 were made such by intemperance. And in the County of Oneida, New York, out of 253 paupers, 247 were made such in the same way."

"According to a report of the superintendents of the Washington County, (N. Y.) poor-house, out of 322 persons received into that establishment since its commencement, 290 were sent there in consequence of their own intemperance or that of others."

"According to a statement made by Colonel Hamilton, nineteen-twentieths of the inmates of the Montgomery County, (N. Y.) poor house, owe their situation to intemperance."

"And the Solicitor General, at the sitting of the supreme court, in the County of Hampden, Massachusetts, remarked, that he found but one indictment for crime in the County of Worcester; but one in the County of Hampshire; and but three in the County of Hampden; and that in all parts of the State, the indictments for crimes had surprisingly diminished within two years. And he could ascribe this change in favour of virtue and good order, to no other cause than the influence of Temperance Societies, and the great change, which they had been the means of effecting with regard to the use of strong drink."

"The keeper of the Ogdensburgh, N. Y. jail, states, that seven-eighths of the criminals, and three-fourths of the debtors, imprisoned there, are intemperate persons."

"Of the first 600 children sent to the New-York house of refuge, after its establishment, 601 were known to be children of intemperate parents."

"The Sheriff of Washington County, Pa. stated last year, that of twenty-four commitals, twenty-one were caused by intemperance."

"In Stockfield County, Ct. the proportion of criminals who are intemperate, is twenty-five out of twenty-nine."

It is acknowledged, that three-fourths of all the pauperism in our country, four-fifths of all aggravated crimes, one half of all madness, one half of all sudden deaths, and one fourth of all deaths in persons above twenty years of age, are caused by spirituous liquors. Shall benevolence and patriotism sleep on with such exterminating ruin around them! If an epidemic disease appears in a street of one of our large towns, or aboard a single vessel; if a single case of hydrophobia is recorded by any of our public Journals, what trepidation throughout the land, what horror of the evil, what multiplied proposals of remedy! And yet what is one, or what are both these scourges, in their wildest and most unsparring havoc, in comparison with intemperance.

Thus I have endeavoured to establish these four points:

Alcohol is a poison. The moderate use of ardent spirits is not necessary. Such use of them is hurtful. An immense proportion of the crime, poverty and disease in the world, is to be traced to the use of ardent spirits.

SIMULTANEOUS MEETING IN GREAT BRITAIN, ON THE 25th FEBRUARY, 1833. Abridged from the Journal of Humanity.

The National Temperance Society of America having appointed the 26th inst. for simultaneous meetings throughout the United States, and having invited the friends of the cause in Europe to adopt similar measures, for increasing the interest already excited, the British and Foreign Temperance Society cheerfully

sealed themselves of the opportunity to hold similar meetings on the same day; one of which was held yesterday morning, at Willie's Rooms, St. James.

There were a great many ladies present, and among the gentlemen on the platform were Lord Henley, the Bishop of Chester, the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, Sir A. Agnew, M. P., Russell Todd, M. P., A. MacKinnon, J. Wilks, M. P., W. Crampton, Solicitor General for Ireland, Dr. Levinge, Dr. Edwards, Rev. D. Wilson, and T. Lowin, Esq.

Letters were sent from the Bishop of Chichester, John Ivatt Briscoe, Esq., M. P., M. L. Esto, Esq., Surgeon 1st Life Guards, and others, giving reasons for their absence—expressing cordial approbation, and enclosing contributions to the funds of the society.

Lord Henley having been called to the chair, directed the attention of the assembly to the object in furtherance of which the meeting had been convened.

One of the objects of the present meeting was to introduce this Society to the notice of those who were unacquainted with its merits; and secondly, to arouse those already connected with it to further exertion in well doing. Objections would, and no doubt must arise to every attempt to better mankind, and for this reason it was a matter of the first moment to enlist, and it was one of the highest satisfaction to know, that they numbered among the supporters of this society ministers of all denominations. (Applause.) At the great meeting last year they were honored with the presence of the Bishop of this Diocese, and several prelates, one of whom was now present. (Cheers.) This was peculiarly pleasing, because an argument had been raised against this Society, that it was attempting to supersede the first of all means of reformation, the Gospel. It had been said, "You are attempting to reform without building upon the only foundation which is secure." But the answer was, they were not building on any foundation but the Gospel, which called for the use of all legitimate means to advance the kingdom of God and the happiness of mankind.

Mr. N. E. Sloper, read a report to the following effect:—Notwithstanding the obstructions arising from indifference or misapprehensions, in proportion to the short period of the existence of the operations of the Temperance Society, a more rapid progress had been made than in any philanthropic undertaking depending on a change in public opinion and practice. Since the annual report was published, a large number of tracts and other publications had been printed, making the whole number issued from the press, in London alone, upwards of 1,311,350; about 250 Temperance Societies had been established in England, including the islands of Guernsey, Jersey and Man, comprising, according to the latest returns, more than 47,000 members. The first English Temperance Society was established in Lancashire, which county now contains 17,000 members. Scotland, under the direction of a vigorous committee, numbers 380 societies and 55,000 members. In Ireland, notwithstanding numerous difficulties, about 20,000 persons have joined the standard of the Temperance Society. The Canadas, and other distant colonies, comprise several thousand members, making a total of little less than 150,000 British subjects associated to abolish the use of spirits as a beverage. The effects are not merely felt in the increased happiness of individuals and their families, or spoken of on the platforms of Temperance Meetings, but are treated by merchants as steadily operating on the British markets, and materially affecting the relative prices of various articles of produce. (Hear, hear!) Nor are these beneficial effects confined to the British Dominions, but Temperance Societies are beginning to exert an influence in the courts of continental kingdoms. In Sweden, the King, though surrounded by noble distillers, expresses his distinct approbation of such institutions; and the Crown Prince is a patron of a society there. The government of Prussia lately applied to the New York Committee for a complete history of the temperance reformation, and a sketch of all the machinery necessary to be set in motion, to enable the government to establish temperance societies throughout the kingdom. The report concludes with an allusion to the marked change in public opinion with respect to ardent spirits already produced by temperance societies, and a demand for perseverance and co-operation with the philanthropists of America, to spread the benefits of such institutions throughout the world.

Extract of a letter from an American Gentleman, dated 27th February, 1833. My Dear Sir—This short month brings the time of the next ship's sailing so soon after the "great 26th," that I shall not be able to give you a full account of what was done on this side the Atlantic. The letter bag goes to Liverpool in about an hour; and I must throw my thoughts together. We have not heard, of course, from the country, but in London the most ample and satisfactory justice was done to the "invitation" that the friends of Temperance in Great Britain, we'd join with the friends in the United States, to hold simultaneous meetings. The British and Foreign Temperance Society, as I have before informed you, received Chancellor Walworth's letter with warm welcome, and at once invited two hundred of its auxiliaries to observe the day. How many of them have done so, I cannot inform you until the ship of the 8th proximo. Seven or eight meetings were held in London. I attended two of them. Of one, I cannot say any thing respecting its interest, as I was the principal speaker. Of the other I unhesitatingly say, it was one of the richest meetings I ever attended. It was held in King-Street, St. James', at the west or Court end of the town. A temperance meeting had never been called in this influential neighbourhood, and this served to introduce the subject to the higher ranks of society. At one o'clock the chair was taken by the Right Hon. Lord Henley, who opened the meeting with some appropriate and stirring remarks. His lordship is always found at his post in any enterprise which has a tendency to alleviate human misery. His fine countenance glowed with an expression which said his heart was in the cause. The meeting was addressed in a most masterly style by Lord Henley, John Wilks, M. P., Bishop of Chester, Rev. Dr. Bennett, Rev. Santerson Robbins, P. Crampton, Esq., Solicitor General for Ireland, and Captain Benton, R. N. The Bishop of Chester, as follows: "Resolved, That this meeting views with feelings of lively interest the efforts made by American philanthropists, to correct the public opinion and practice with regard to the use of distilled spirits as a beverage." "These simultaneous efforts seem to produce in practice what they promised in theory, judging from what has been done here. Properly organized, they will in future years be a most overpowering moral engine. By united attempts the moral power of good men will be measured. Perhaps no one thing is so little understood as the moral power or strength which God has delegated to man. It is only directed against the evil by combined effort. We have pulled, one at one time and another at another time, but this experiment, I trust, will teach us a new economy."

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. The sixth anniversary of this Society was held last evening, in the Chatham street Chapel: and notwithstanding the city was visited with a severe thunderstorm about the hour appointed for the meeting, and two other Societies held their anniversary at the same hour, the chapel was crowded to overflowing.

JOHN TAPPAN, Esq. of Boston, presided. The business of the evening was introduced by the General Agent, the Rev. Dr. EDWARDS, who read copious extracts from the annual report. Although he occupied more than one hour (perhaps two thirds too long a time for the reading of any annual report) yet the audience listened with great attention. We learned from it, that during the past year 250,000 copies of extracts from previous reports had been circulated, and that two

additional agents had been actively engaged during the same period, in promoting the Temperance cause in this section of the country. It next alluded to the simultaneous meetings in Great Britain and the United States held in every town and hamlet, on the 26th of February last, and the great good that would probably flow from them. A justly merited notice was introduced of the order of the 5th November last, issued by the Secretary of War, for the suppression of the use of ardent spirits by the troops belonging to the United States. This noble act, says the report, will cause the name of the Secretary, who gave the order, to be handed down with glory to posterity. It next mentioned an opinion expressed by the late Thomas Jefferson—that statesman told a friend, that drunkenness had done more injury to the public morals than all other sins combined, and that could a test be allowed to the candidates for office it should be—"does he drink ardent spirits?"

Religious Intelligence. From the Christian Advocate and Journal. OUR INCREASE. We confidently expect our next minutes will show a net increase of more than fifty thousand members the past year. The increase in the Baltimore and Philadelphia annual conferences for the last year, was eleven thousand two hundred and seventy-five. At this we greatly rejoice, but it is with trembling. Our rapid advance in numbers increases our responsibility to God and his people. An immense population is thrown under our influence, whose spiritual, temporal, and eternal interests will be more or less affected by the action of the Church. Unless the means of intellectual, moral and religious instruction are increased in proportion to the increase of the church, it will become a problem whether our increase in numbers will be best, all things considered. But though we thus write we have not the least misgiving in regard to the future: it brightens upon us, and its brightness increases in the distance; because we confidently believe the means of intellectual, moral and religious improvement will be increased rapidly. But in order to this the whole church must remain sound in doctrine and united in discipline, and must enter more heartily upon the support of all our benevolent operations.

GENESSEE CONFERENCE. This conference was formed in the year 1810. At that time, however, upon the territory now embraced in the conference, there were but eleven travelling preachers stationed. And of the membership within their respective charges, the entire number was but about two thousand two hundred. There are now one hundred and nine preachers employed on circuits and stations, and the membership in the conference exceeds twenty-one thousand. Thus we perceive that in the short space of twenty-three years, eleven have swollen to one hundred and nine; and two thousand two hundred have become a mighty army. Sixteen years since there were but eight churches (and these were indifferent) consecrated to Divine service within our boundaries—now there are one hundred and six; eleven of which have been dedicated since last autumn, and a number more are in a rapid state of progression.

The spiritual interests of the Zion of God among us were never more interesting than at this hour. Converts are multiplying like the dew, and the older saints are going on to greater attainments. Thousands have been born of God, and hundreds have been sanctified within the last ten weeks. Surely such a time I had never expected to see. Glory to God for what he has done and is doing among us. J. COPELAND. Weilsburgh, Va. April 30, 1833. DEAR BRETHREN—We have just closed our third quarterly meeting for this place since conference. The Lord was with us: deep impressions were made on the minds of many; several joined the church. Since the last conference I have received eighty into the church, and our prospects are good. I have lived in the western country thirty years, twenty of which I have spent in the ministry. I have never known such extensive revivals of religion. Many years ago I was convinced, from a careful examination of the prophecies of the Old and New Testaments, that the time for Zion was fast approaching. The movements of Providence of late years have greatly confirmed my faith. "Millennial years are hastening with the sun;" the great purposes of God are accomplishing in the earth; and "the unsuffering kingdom of God's Messiah will prevail."

GREENSBORO, KY. April 13, 1833. MESSRS. EDITORS—I am happy to inform you that the Lord is still carrying on the good-begun work in the bounds of the Littleton circuit, Kentucky conference. Since I last wrote I have had the pleasure of receiving about one hundred and fifty members, many of whom have been powerfully converted, backsliders have been reclaimed, and the old professors much revived; and we are looking forward better times. From the preachers down to the lay members, there appears to be an earnest struggle; prayers are offered daily for a general outpouring of the Spirit of God. Many profess to be struggling for sanctification. May the Lord prosper us in this quarter of his moral vineyard. RICHARD BIRD. Springfield cir. B. C. March 30, 1833. Our little circuit has been visited in power; and at many of our appointments prospects are more favorable than ever. Upward of two hundred have been received into the church, the most of whom profess to have received the forgiveness of sins; and after allowing for deaths, expulsions, &c. we have a net increase of more than two hundred members. To God be all the glory. DAVIS KINROSS. Pevville, Feb. 3, 1833. DEAR BRETHREN—The new and commodious meeting-house at West Dryden, (Fox's Corners) was dedicated to the worship of God, by the Rev. John Dempster, on the 15th January, at which time and place we commenced a protracted meeting, which continued thirteen days. Its results were very cheering to the society and preachers of the circuit. About sixty professed the remission of sins; and many of the members were quickened to run the heavenly way. The work was deep and powerful, and the triumphs of the Gospel over Deism and Universalism, were powerfully exhibited. We might mention several interesting cases that occurred at this meeting, if time and convenience served. To conclude: we are very grateful to God for the "excellency of the power" which wrought the salvation of so many souls. GEORGE WHITE. GLAD TIDINGS. The Rev. Brother Maffit arrived in this place a few days since, and has since preached more than half a dozen times to large, intelligent, respectable and attentive congregations. A glorious revival has commenced, which we hope will last until the whole city is converted to God. We have many mourners, and occasionally the shouts of new born souls. Brother Maffit has promised to remain with us a few weeks, and from the warmth and zeal which he manifests for dying mortals, we are looking forward for bright and glorious times. We have long prayed for a revival, and we do hope that God will, in answer to many prayers, convert precious souls in this place, and get to himself a great name. Nashville, Tenn. April 30, 1833. GOOD NEWS FROM ENGLAND. Extract of a letter from Mr. T. Partridge, a local preacher in England, to his brother in America. The state of English politics, you learn from the newspapers. Of course you know that after a mighty struggle the glorious "bill of reform" was carried in May last, and public rejoicings took place all over the country. But thank God we have got an infinitely more glorious reform just now, being carried, I hope and believe, through the entire country. O, it is a

blessed reform indeed! A most unprecedented revival of the work of God, unprecedented at least in this part of the country. During the last year we heard of many great revivals in those parts where the cholera was raging most, but that was at a distance from us; but now, thank the Lord, now, without the dread of that fearful plague, we have at home, yea, at this small village, a most blessed work: about 30 adults, besides Sunday scholars, (a good many) have been added to our Society within these three or four weeks. Our number is now eighty, and many more are coming forward. We now hope to see what we have long prayed for, viz. that God would convert the whole village. The blessed work is spreading all round this circuit, (Luton) and also Leighton, Newport, and Bedford circuits. At the last-mentioned place another large, new, elegant chapel has lately been built. At the opening £280 was collected. The chapel will seat one thousand two hundred persons. Two such days as those at the opening were never known in Bedford before—such a wonderful power attended the work. Many new Chapels have been built and are now building. Watch nights have been held until four o'clock in the morning, and prayer meetings every evening and all night. Ten, twenty, thirty, and forty have found peace at one meeting. Our congregations are in every place very large, and God is mightily working; and we hear this is very general throughout the whole connection: in some circuits eight hundred, in others one thousand, or one thousand two hundred have been added lately; and I firmly believe this is only the drops before the shower—Lord, send the mighty shower. Amen. The work began at this place the last Sunday of the year. Such a meeting I never attended before: penitents crying aloud for mercy in all parts of the chapel; believers praying with them, and exhorting them to believe; and every now and then was heard the shout of a soul made happy. And then again rose the praises of the people, who sung "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," &c. in the old hundredth tune, as loud as they could. Thus it continued till one o'clock on Monday morning. Before the meeting broke up all the penitents were made happy. Some "who came to scoff, remained to pray;" and ultimately they went home rejoicing. The subjects of this great work are persons of all ages, from seventy-five years old to the child of thirteen. T. PARTRIDGE. Legrave, near Dunstable, Feb. 26, 1833. PRESBYTERY OF CAFFRARIA. Presbytery of Caffraria! It sounds like a happy dream, or the anticipated language of another generation. But we find in the Oriental Christian Spectator, published at Bombay, an official letter, signed, in the name of the Presbytery in question, by John Bennie, Moderator. It is addressed to the Scottish missionaries in India, and is dated, Lovedale, Caffraria, 4th July, 1832. The following are extracts: "The Christian Church at home, has professed to have been benefited by missions; and it expects to receive still greater benefits through their instrumentality. If it was so in times past, when so much separation and weakness existed among missionaries, we are persuaded its expectations will be more fully realized as missionaries are united and strong. The accounts and appeals of solitary missionaries have been of avail in stirring up, not the Church, but individuals in it, to consider their duty. As to this point your own experience will bear witness. Yet, after all such appeals, reiterated from time to time, and by one person after another, what has been effected? Amidst all the translations of ministers which have taken place since our Societies commenced, how few ministers have seen to it to be their duty to engage in this work? How many preachers of the gospel are there, and yet their is scarcely any indication of consideration of the first part of that passage, "Gone into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." The schools of the prophets, which are successively filled, and emptied, do indeed profess to be inquiring about missions, but in what have their inquiries resulted hitherto? Is there nothing that can be done to remedy this? If missionaries abroad, were more united, did they correspond more and cooperate together, would they not have a greater influence at home?" "Our number is six—composed of four ministers and two elders, who are mechanics—placed at four stations. At each of these stations there is likewise a native communicant who acts as a reader or exhorter. Our stations or institutions are simply a house or houses for the missionaries and a church. Natives who desire to hear the word of God and to live according to it, have come to live at each institution. At each of the two oldest stations, Clumie and Lovedale, there is a considerable population; at Pirrie and Burnhill, commenced in May and June, 1830, there are but three or five families. The inhabitants of these stations attend worship morning and evening, daily. There are two meetings on the Lord's day, besides these two. There is a good population in the vicinity of each station; and a considerable number of people from neighbouring places attend on the Lord's day. A school is kept at each station, attended chiefly by the inhabitants of the institution. It has pleased the Lord to bless these means among this people. There are a few serious people who are only hearers, but besides these there are a number of catechumens and communicants. Besides the labours alluded to above, conversations, reading, catechising, and disputes are held at the stations with travellers and visitors. Visits are likewise made to the native kraals or places for some miles around. At different times journeys of some length have been taken among the people. We resolved lately that they be made once in three months by two & two of the spiritual labourers going together. The above work is carried on under the superintendence of a Presbytery of ourselves, in which we follow the rules and practice of the Presbyterian bodies at home."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. The Religious Intelligence of this week, (see that department,) although relating principally to other countries, must, notwithstanding, be cheering to those who feel an interest in the prosperity of Zion. At no period of the existence of the Methodist E. Church in the United States has her prosperity been equal to the present. Unanimity and zeal appear to distinguish both preachers and people in an eminent degree at the present time—sanctification, or entire holiness of heart, and life, is the principal theme and object of pursuit, with most of them; and the result is, as might be expected, a great increase and general prosperity: so that an addition of not less than 50,000 souls is confidently anticipated the present year. The fever for Reform in the government of the church, which raged so extensively in some parts of that country a few years since, has subsided, and the preachers are happily now more intent on keeping and enforcing the rules of the church than on mending them; and therefore little more is heard of caucusing, electioneering, &c. and their invariable attendants, party spirit, strife, animosities and divisions. While they continue, as at present, to labour for the salvation of souls, and bring all their energies to bear on that one important point, the promotion of holiness in the church itself, prosperity will doubtless attend them; and with the venerable, dying Wesley they will have continual cause to exclaim, "The best of all is, God is with us."

The letter from England is worthy of particular notice, as it not only informs of the extensive and glorious revival going on among the Methodists there, but also shows that the manner of conducting meetings in time of a revival in America, is not peculiar to the "New World." This account equals, with respect to the excitement produced and the continuance of the exercises, any thing with which we are acquainted among the Methodists of America.—"Watch nights held till 4 o'clock in the morning, and prayer meetings every evening and all night!"—"Penitents crying aloud for mercy in all parts of the chapel; believers praying with them, and exhorting them to believe; and every now and then was heard the shout of a soul made happy &c.!!" Glorious news! May the ancient flame continue to spread through the nation, and throughout the world, till the strong holds of sin and infidelity are brought down to the ground never more to rise. We are the more pleased with this account as it will serve to show the falsity of those who have endeavored to prejudice the minds of many against the Methodists of this country, by representing them as encouraging disorder and excitement in their meetings; such as would be altogether condemned and censured by the Methodists in England. But we can safely say that we never saw nor heard of any excitement or exercises among us in time of a revival, dissimilar to those described by Mr. Partridge. And is it not reasonable to suppose that the exercises of a meeting in the time of a peculiar outpouring of the spirit of God, must of necessity be as extraordinary as the occasion which calls them forth.

TEMPERANCE. The meeting mentioned in our Temperance department, an abridged account of which we have begun to publish, will be found peculiarly interesting. The British and Foreign Temperance Society is led and supported by some of the first of the nation. There, noble men, bishops, legislators, and professional gentlemen, are not ashamed to enrol their names with the society, or to come forward to its support with all the weight of their talent, rank, and influence. This is as it should be, and the cause is worthy of it. The formation of temperance societies is an union of effort to suppress and prevent drunkenness, through the force of public opinion and example; and therefore, the influence of great and leading men in the community, has a powerful effect either one way or other. If exerted favourably, it will be productive of much good,—but if they keep at a distance and do not unite with the society, they unavoidably assist powerfully to in-

crease the number of those who are addicted to the use of ardent spirits.

It is not reasonable to suppose that the exercises of a meeting in the time of a peculiar outpouring of the spirit of God, must of necessity be as extraordinary as the occasion which calls them forth.

TEMPERANCE. The meeting mentioned in our Temperance department, an abridged account of which we have begun to publish, will be found peculiarly interesting. The British and Foreign Temperance Society is led and supported by some of the first of the nation. There, noble men, bishops, legislators, and professional gentlemen, are not ashamed to enrol their names with the society, or to come forward to its support with all the weight of their talent, rank, and influence. This is as it should be, and the cause is worthy of it. The formation of temperance societies is an union of effort to suppress and prevent drunkenness, through the force of public opinion and example; and therefore, the influence of great and leading men in the community, has a powerful effect either one way or other. If exerted favourably, it will be productive of much good,—but if they keep at a distance and do not unite with the society, they unavoidably assist powerfully to in-

crease the number of those who are addicted to the use of ardent spirits.

It is not reasonable to suppose that the exercises of a meeting in the time of a peculiar outpouring of the spirit of God, must of necessity be as extraordinary as the occasion which calls them forth.

TEMPERANCE. The meeting mentioned in our Temperance department, an abridged account of which we have begun to publish, will be found peculiarly interesting. The British and Foreign Temperance Society is led and supported by some of the first of the nation. There, noble men, bishops, legislators, and professional gentlemen, are not ashamed to enrol their names with the society, or to come forward to its support with all the weight of their talent, rank, and influence. This is as it should be, and the cause is worthy of it. The formation of temperance societies is an union of effort to suppress and prevent drunkenness, through the force of public opinion and example; and therefore, the influence of great and leading men in the community, has a powerful effect either one way or other. If exerted favourably, it will be productive of much good,—but if they keep at a distance and do not unite with the society, they unavoidably assist powerfully to in-

crease the number of those who are addicted to the use of ardent spirits.

It is not reasonable to suppose that the exercises of a meeting in the time of a peculiar outpouring of the spirit of God, must of necessity be as extraordinary as the occasion which calls them forth.

TEMPERANCE. The meeting mentioned in our Temperance department, an abridged account of which we have begun to publish, will be found peculiarly interesting. The British and Foreign Temperance Society is led and supported by some of the first of the nation. There, noble men, bishops, legislators, and professional gentlemen, are not ashamed to enrol their names with the society, or to come forward to its support with all the weight of their talent, rank, and influence. This is as it should be, and the cause is worthy of it. The formation of temperance societies is an union of effort to suppress and prevent drunkenness, through the force of public opinion and example; and therefore, the influence of great and leading men in the community, has a powerful effect either one way or other. If exerted favourably, it will be productive of much good,—but if they keep at a distance and do not unite with the society, they unavoidably assist powerfully to in-

crease the number of those who are addicted to the use of ardent spirits.

It is not reasonable to suppose that the exercises of a meeting in the time of a peculiar outpouring of the spirit of God, must of necessity be as extraordinary as the occasion which calls them forth.

TEMPERANCE. The meeting mentioned in our Temperance department, an abridged account of which we have begun to publish, will be found peculiarly interesting. The British and Foreign Temperance Society is led and supported by some of the first of the nation. There, noble men, bishops, legislators, and professional gentlemen, are not ashamed to enrol their names with the society, or to come forward to its support with all the weight of their talent, rank, and influence. This is as it should be, and the cause is worthy of it. The formation of temperance societies is an union of effort to suppress and prevent drunkenness, through the force of public opinion and example; and therefore, the influence of great and leading men in the community, has a powerful effect either one way or other. If exerted favourably, it will be productive of much good,—but if they keep at a distance and do not unite with the society, they unavoidably assist powerfully to in-

crease the number of those who are addicted to the use of ardent spirits.

It is not reasonable to suppose that the exercises of a meeting in the time of a peculiar outpouring of the spirit of God, must of necessity be as extraordinary as the occasion which calls them forth.

TEMPERANCE. The meeting mentioned in our Temperance department, an abridged account of which we have begun to publish, will be found peculiarly interesting. The British and Foreign Temperance Society is led and supported by some of the first of the nation. There, noble men, bishops, legislators, and professional gentlemen, are not ashamed to enrol their names with the society, or to come forward to its support with all the weight of their talent, rank, and influence. This is as it should be, and the cause is worthy of it. The formation of temperance societies is an union of effort to suppress and prevent drunkenness, through the force of public opinion and example; and therefore, the influence of great and leading men in the community, has a powerful effect either one way or other. If exerted favourably, it will be productive of much good,—but if they keep at a distance and do not unite with the society, they unavoidably assist powerfully to in-

crease the number of those who are addicted to the use of ardent spirits.

It is not reasonable to suppose that the exercises of a meeting in the time of a peculiar outpouring of the spirit of God, must of necessity be as extraordinary as the occasion which calls them forth.

TEMPERANCE. The meeting mentioned in our Temperance department, an abridged account of which we have begun to publish, will be found peculiarly interesting. The British and Foreign Temperance Society is led and supported by some of the first of the nation. There, noble men, bishops, legislators, and professional gentlemen, are not ashamed to enrol their names with the society, or to come forward to its support with all the weight of their talent, rank, and influence. This is as it should be, and the cause is worthy of it. The formation of temperance societies is an union of effort to suppress and prevent drunkenness, through the force of public opinion and example; and therefore, the influence of great and leading men in the community, has a powerful effect either one way or other. If exerted favourably, it will be productive of much good,—but if they keep at a distance and do not unite with the society, they unavoidably assist powerfully to in-

crease the number of those who are addicted to the use of ardent spirits.

It is not reasonable to suppose that the exercises of a meeting in the time of a peculiar outpouring of the spirit of God, must of necessity be as extraordinary as the occasion which calls them forth.

TEMPERANCE. The meeting mentioned in our Temperance department, an abridged account of which we have begun to publish, will be found peculiarly interesting. The British and Foreign Temperance Society is led and supported by some of the first of the nation. There, noble men, bishops, legislators, and professional gentlemen, are not ashamed to enrol their names with the society, or to come forward to its support with all the weight of their talent, rank, and influence. This is as it should be, and the cause is worthy of it. The formation of temperance societies is an union of effort to suppress and prevent drunkenness, through the force of public opinion and example; and therefore, the influence of great and leading men in the community, has a powerful effect either one way or other. If exerted favourably, it will be productive of much good,—but if they keep at a distance and do not unite with the society, they unavoidably assist powerfully to in-

crease the number of those who are addicted to the use of ardent spirits.

It is not reasonable to suppose that the exercises of a meeting in the time of a peculiar outpouring of the spirit of God, must of necessity be as extraordinary as the occasion which calls them forth.

TEMPERANCE. The meeting mentioned in our Temperance department, an abridged account of which we have begun to publish, will be found peculiarly interesting. The British and Foreign Temperance Society is led and supported by some of the first of the nation. There, noble men, bishops, legislators, and professional gentlemen, are not ashamed to enrol their names with the society, or to come forward to its support with all the weight of their talent, rank, and influence. This is as it should be, and the cause is worthy of it. The formation of temperance societies is an union of effort to suppress and prevent drunkenness, through the force of public opinion and example; and therefore, the influence of great and leading men in the community, has a powerful effect either one way or other. If exerted favourably, it will be productive of much good,—but if they keep at a distance and do not unite with the society, they unavoidably assist powerfully to in-

crease the number of those who are addicted to the use of ardent spirits.

It is not reasonable to suppose that the exercises of a meeting in the time of a peculiar outpouring of the spirit of God, must of necessity be as extraordinary as the occasion which calls them forth.

TEMPERANCE. The meeting mentioned in our Temperance department, an abridged account of which we have begun to publish, will be found peculiarly interesting. The British and Foreign Temperance Society is led and supported by some of the first of the nation. There, noble men, bishops, legislators, and professional gentlemen, are not ashamed to enrol their names with the society, or to come forward to its support with all the weight of their talent, rank, and influence. This is as it should be, and the cause is worthy of it. The formation of temperance societies is an union of effort to suppress and prevent drunkenness, through the force of public opinion and example; and therefore, the influence of great and leading men in the community, has a powerful effect either one way or other. If exerted favourably, it will be productive of much good,—but if they keep at a distance and do not unite with the society, they unavoidably assist powerfully to in-

crease the number of those who are addicted to the use of ardent spirits.

It is not reasonable to suppose that the exercises of a meeting in the time of a peculiar outpouring of the spirit of God, must of necessity be as extraordinary as the occasion which calls them forth.

TEMPERANCE. The meeting mentioned in our Temperance department, an abridged account of which we have begun to publish, will be found peculiarly interesting. The British and Foreign Temperance Society is led and supported by some of the first of the nation. There, noble men, bishops, legislators, and professional gentlemen, are not ashamed to enrol their names with the society, or to come forward to its support with all the weight of their talent, rank, and influence. This is as it should be, and the cause is worthy of it. The formation of temperance societies is an union of effort to suppress and prevent drunkenness, through the force of public opinion and example; and therefore, the influence of great and leading men in the community, has a powerful effect either one way or other. If exerted favourably, it will be productive of much good,—but if they keep at a distance and do not unite with the society, they unavoidably assist powerfully to in-

crease the number of those who are addicted to the use of ardent spirits.

It is not reasonable to suppose that the exercises of a meeting in the time of a peculiar outpouring of the spirit of God, must of necessity be as extraordinary as the occasion which calls them forth.

create crime, misery and ruin all around them. The meeting in London was held at the west end of the Town, the very seat of fashion and influence.

MR. FLETCHER'S LETTERS.—The superior excellence of these letters, and the vast importance of the subject treated of, will, we trust, fully justify the continuance of them.

It will be perceived under the head of Foreign news that the Irish Coercion Bill is already enforced in the county and city of Kilkenny; so that its merits will shortly be tested.

It will also be perceived that the late rains have done much damage in different parts of the adjoining States.

MR. O'CONNEL has written a long letter to the people of Ireland, in which he execrates the Whitefeet, proposes to all parties to conciliate and preserve peace, order, and obedience to the laws; but at the same time proceeds to point out the particulars in which the coercion law may be evaded, and hindered of any salutary operation.

It will be seen that the Cholera has again made its appearance in the South.

PUBLIC MEASURES.

For information respecting public movements in our Provincial Government, we refer our readers to the latter part of the extract we have published from the Courier—they may place what reliance they please upon this, knowing the channel through which it comes.

The rumour respecting the Chief Justice being on his way to England was unfounded, as we anticipated in our last—He went only to Kingston and immediately returned.

THE COURIER.

The abuse of the Guardian, among others, by the Courier, and "those of the same kidney," as the Herald says, has been so long kept up that it has ceased to excite surprise; but we must confess we were scarcely prepared for such a master-piece of effrontery as is exhibited in the following editorial of that paper of last Saturday.

"Proficiency of the Republican Revolutionary Printing Press.—Perhaps in no one month in the history of Canada have so many falsehoods, and so much reckless slander been put forth by the organs of the grovelling, ignorant, and unprincipled republican faction, as have been contained in the columns of the two Canadian Crown Law-Reports, the whole generation of scurrilous democratic vipers have been employed in manufacturing lies, or in circulating them from one end of the colony to the other."

"Among the lies coined in the offices of the 'Christian Guardian,' and the 'Colonial Advocate,' and reiterated by the sycophantic, craven, sub-revolutionary organs of the faction, and returned upon us with compound interest, days and weeks after the said lies have been exposed to all the world—are the following: 'The Lt. Governor is to be immediately recalled'—the Chief Justice has been dismissed—'the Archbishop has been turned out of the Council'—the Executive Council ceased to exist last Saturday—'the House of Assembly is to be dissolved, and a new election to take place forthwith'—Mr. Rolph has been offered the Solicitor Generalship, and refused to accept it'—Mr. Bidwell is to be the new Solicitor General—'the Legislative Council are to be impeached'—'orders have been received by the Lt. Governor to reorganize the Executive Council, and to dissolve the Parliament, but he has postponed doing so, until the result of the applications which has been dispatched to England is known'—'The Chief Justice, we learn on good authority, departed for England on Tuesday (21st May) on a special call'—These, and twice as many more stories have been coined in the offices of the 'Christian Guardian' and Colonial Advocate within the last month—and yet they are all—every one of them unqualified lies! Nothing daunted however, the 'Christian Guardian' and Colonial Advocate are no sooner detected in fabricating one set of lies than they atone for their profligacy by coining a new batch of greater lies than the former."

"Now let us give a few words of truth in opposition to the forgeries of these sanctified liars! At no period of the government of this Colony, has His Excellency Sir John Colborne possessed the confidence of His Sovereign, or of His Sovereign's Ministry, more entirely and unqualifiedly than at the present moment."

"For all the dismissals and dissolutions, and rumours of dismissals and dissolutions which have filled the revolutionary presses, there is this foundation and this foundation only—At the same time that the removal of the Crown Officers was announced—it was intimated by Lord Goderich that 'the subject of dissolving the Provincial Parliament had been under the consideration of His Majesty's Ministers,' but no determination was expressed on the subject, and as several dispatches have since been received without any allusion to the matter, the idea is fair to presume has been abandoned. It was also intimated that His Majesty's Official Organization of the Executive Council, by constituting it hereafter of the Heads of Departments only, thus assimilating it in some degree to the Cabinet Council of the Mother Country; but no definitive determination was communicated upon this subject. These we have sufficient cause for stating constitute the whole and sole real ground for the 'thousand and one' reports of dismissals and removals which have been resounded through the Province by the Yankee Revolutionary Press."

Now, all we ask of our readers is to examine the Guardian, and see if they can find when or where it has ever published or re-published any thing like what

the Courier here states, about the Lt. Governor being recalled—the Chief Justice dismissed—the Executive Council ceasing to exist—the House of Assembly dissolved—Mr. Rolph or Mr. Bidwell being offered the Solicitor Generalship—the Legislative Council impeached, &c., and let this inimitable supporter of "British Rule" stand convicted before an insulted public.

THE REV. E. K. AVERY. The trial of this gentleman at Newport, R. Island, for the murder of Sarah Maria Cornell, at Tiverton, commenced on the 6th inst., and was not closed at our latest dates. It excites intense interest; about 100 witnesses were subpoenaed—60 on the part of the state, and 100 for the defendant. The following from the Commercial Advertiser is the latest account received. The decision will shortly be known, when we will give the particulars.

Avery's Trial.—The Newport Herald of yesterday says, that the trial of Mr. Avery was still going on, and that crowds of spectators are in attendance daily from all quarters. The examination of witnesses on the part of the government, was closed in the afternoon of Wednesday, having occupied six whole days. R. K. Randolph, Esq. opened the defence immediately thereafter, and an examination of the witnesses on the part of the accused, was to have begun yesterday morning. The trial is not expected to terminate before the middle, or close of the ensuing week.

The following extract of a letter from Mr. Ryerson will be gratifying to his numerous friends, as affording information of his arrival in old England; being favoured with the speedy passage of 21 days, therefore though containing no other news, we hasten to lay it before our readers.

Portsmouth, April 12, 1833. My dear Sir, We arrived in this port this morning about 11 o'clock, after a very pleasant passage (in the packet ship York) of 21 days. I took the coach this evening, and expect to be in London to-morrow morning. Our ship is one of the steadiest best sailing ships in the line, and Capt. Nye inferior to none in his profession, either in courtesy or skill.—The London line of packets always stop at Portsmouth and land their passengers, who can go from thence to London in 8 hours.—I was not so less sick every day during the whole passage.—To place my foot again on terra firma was more than usually desirable. This morning was clear and beautiful, and the entrance into the harbour to Spithead, through a long narrow channel of 26 miles, with the Isle of Wight on the right and the Hampshire coast on the left, afforded us a delightful and animating prospect. The land on the country side rose gradually from the water's edge to some miles distance—the Island (the favourite resort of gentlemen in the summer) reminds one of the garden of Eden—and the appearance of one farm house after another—here and there a magnificent plantation, and splendid Gothic castle, with the beautifully cultivated green fields, indicate neatness, comfort and wealth. E. RYERSON.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Mr. Editor:—It will be gratifying to the friends of Indian improvement, to know that the work of religion is continually advancing among the natives, both of the societies already formed and among the Pagan tribes in the interior; and that in proportion to the influence of religious feeling is their improvement in civilization. Of this we have an example at the River Credit. From the commencement of the change among this people, 8 years ago, they, as a community, have never departed either in faith or practice. It occasionally individuals have departed, but the great body have been examples of piety, never indulging in the use of spirits, or guilty of any disorder dishonourable to their religious profession. It is now pleasing to see the extraordinary change manifest in their whole deportment and economy.—In the religious exercises of the Quarterly Meeting, yesterday, we were delighted with the order and fervor of their devotions. The Love Feast and Communion were solemn and impressive, thirty six native Christians spoke in the love feast, and about sixty were at the communion table.

Their temporal condition is also continually mending—they have fields and gardens, two or three miles, where five thousand feet of boards are made every 24 hours; four thousand saw logs have been brought to the mill during the winter. The Indians are taking, on board of schooners, their boards to York and Niagara, where they receive eleven and a half dollars per thousand. They have also built a large frame storehouse, two stories, at the mouth of the Credit, and plans are under consideration for improving the harbor, &c.

Four of their public speakers are employed by the Missionary Society to labor among other tribes.

REMARKS.—When it is considered that but 8 or 9 years since, these very Indians were among the most wretched of the wretched of the human family; lost in ignorance, vice, and dissipation, wandering about from place to place, dragging out a miserable existence, without hope or hope in this world or that which is to come; and that they have been, through the blessing of God, rescued from this state and brought to their now comfortable, respectable, and happy condition, together with many hundreds more in a similar situation, by the labors of the Methodist Missionaries—who, we say, in consideration of this, can withhold his aid to the Missionary Society? Who is unfeeling enough not to throw in his mite to help a work so good?

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR BROTHER, We arrived here on Saturday evening last, and spent the Sabbath with our christian friends, who appeared much interested in the glorious cause of Missions. They intend to have their Missionary Anniversary this evening, and the friends of Missions anticipate much good to be done. May the Great Spirit fill the hearts of all his people with the pure missionary zeal, and then we shall not lack for means to carry on our operations of christianizing and civilizing our poor perishing brethren in the wilderness.

Brother Clark, the Missionary for Green Bay, has not yet arrived at this place. We hope he may come before we leave. I am happy to say that our Indian brethren in company appear to enjoy themselves well, and I think the Lord is enlarging their hearts to feel for the wretched condition of our pagan Indian brethren. I hope you, and all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, will pray for us that the Lord may bless us, and make us as abiding to our people. We expect to leave this on to-morrow or next day after, for Detroit; from thence to the Salt of St. Marie, the scene of our missionary labors. I never was at Buffalo before. It is a fine flourishing town. The Seneca Indians live about 4 miles from the town. We have seen several of them, but we could not talk with them in the Indian. Their language is entirely different from the Chippeway. The country all about this appears to have been once a great Indian country, from the vestiges of Indian flint arrows, stone axes, and Indian earthen ware, found in this place.—A thought strikes me—What has become of those once numerous and powerful tribes who thronged the shores of these lakes and rivers? Ah! the fire-waters and bloody wars have wasted them away, and nothing remains of them but a handful, scattered in small groups in different parts of our wilderness to tell the sorrowful tale, that once their forefathers were strong and great. O that the remnant might all turn to God and live! Tuesday 21st. Last evening the Methodist Missionary Society was held in this town. It was a time of refreshing to the friends of Missions. The Rev. Mr. Clark, Missionary for Green Bay, arrived this morning with his family. We expect to leave this for the west on to-morrow morning. Wednesday 22. We did not start as we had expected on this day. Thursday 23rd. We leave Buffalo this morning at 9 o'clock by the Steamboat Henry Clay for Detroit. I hope you will not forget to send us the Guardian. We want to bear all what is going on in the moral and religious world. I write in haste, and remain yours truly, PETER JONES.

For the Christian Guardian.

COLBORNE SABBATH SCHOOL.

In consequence of our Sabbath School not being in successful operation for several months past, (which has been established some ten or twelve years,) the friends of the institution thought it advisable to re-establish the school; considering the many advantages of a Sabbath school to the young, by implanting right principles in their minds at an early age, giving them a knowledge of the holy Scriptures and preserving them from many vices to which they are naturally exposed. Notice having been previously given, a sermon was preached on the occasion by the Rev. R. Jones, at the Methodist Chapel in Colborne, on the 5th of May, 1833; when the school was organized, auxiliary to the Sabbath School Society of the Methodist E. Church in Upper Canada. The officers consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and five Managers. G. S. STEPHENS, Sec. Colborne, 13th May, 1833.

YOUNG MEN'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The first quarterly meeting of the York Young Men's Temperance Society will be held in the Primitive Methodist Chapel (Bay street) on Tuesday next, 4th June. The chair to be taken at 7 o'clock. A general attendance of the friends of Temperance is requested. York, 29th May, 1833.

Foreign News.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

By the packet ship Suenens, Captain Kearney, from London, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser, have received files of London papers to the 11th of April inclusive, with Commercial and Marine Intelligence to the same date. We have Liverpool dates of the 9th.

IRELAND.

The affairs of this unhappy and distracted country, as some a more sombre appearance, if possible, by every fresh arrival. The Whitefeet continue their depredations—O'Connell recommends to the people to agitate, and the innocent are likely to suffer with the guilty from these different, but illegal modes of seeking redress.

PROCLAMATION OF THE IRISH GOVERNMENT UNDER THE NEW BILL.

DUBLIN, Sunday, April 7.—The following Proclamation extending the provisions of the bill to the county and city of Kilkenny, appeared in the Dublin Gazette. It is stated that a proclamation will appear early in the present week, prohibiting the meetings of the Volunteers, the Conservatives, and the Trades' Union:

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.

ANGLESEY.—Whereas by an Act passed in the third year of His Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for the more effectual suppression of local Disturbances and dangerous Associations in Ireland," it is amongst other things enacted that it shall and may be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant and other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, at any time after the passing of the said Act, and from time to time during the continuance thereof, as occasion may require, to issue his or their proclamation, declaring any county, county of a city, or county of a town in Ireland, or any portion thereof, respectively, to be in such a state of disturbance and insubordination as to require the application of the provisions of the said Act.

Now, we, the Lord Lieutenant, do, by this our Proclamation, in pursuance and execution of the said Act, and by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, declare the county of Kilkenny, the county of the city of Kilkenny, the city of Kilkenny, and the liberties of the said city, to be in such a state of disturbance and insubordination as to require the application of the provisions of the said Act. And we do, by this our Proclamation, warn the inhabitants of the said county of Kilkenny, the city of Kilkenny, and the liberties of the said city, to abstain from all seditious and unlawful assemblages, processions, confederacies, meetings, and associations, and to be and remain in their respective habitations at all hours between sunset and sunrise, from and after Wednesday the tenth day of April instant, of which all Justices of the Peace of the said county, and county of a city, constables, peace officers, and other whom it may concern, are to take notice.

Given under the Council Chamber in Dublin, this 6th day of April, 1833.

ROSE WM. MARION, WM. SARSEN, JOHN RADOLFFER, JOHN DOWRY, F. BLACKBURN, R. H. VIVIAN. "God save the King."

COUNTY OF KILDARE.—On Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning, an armed party of Whitefeet attacked the house of Thomas Cross, a respectable farmer, living at Ballynasa, near Prosperous, demanded his arms, and, on being refused, fired into the house; Cross returned the fire, and shot a young man named Philip Geraghty, who was carried off by his party, and brought to his father's house at Millersstown, near Robertstown, and thrown on a dung-hill, though yet alive, where he was found at day light, by his mother, who went out to turn a horse out of her yard. He was brought into the house, where he died in about an hour and a half. The distance from Cross's house to Geraghty's, as the way he was brought, is five miles. Cross had but one man in his possession named Alcock, who refused to assist his master.—Dublin Evening Packet.

MURDER OF A POLICEMAN.—Yesterday evening a party of the Dubuck police were patrolling on the road bordering the demesne, when they fell in with three men whom they called upon to stand; two of them submitted, but the third fled pursued by one of the constables, who fired with the view of intimidating the fellow, when he turned round and shot his pursuer through the body, which caused instant death. The murderer escaped, but the others are in custody; they are identified as having committed a robbery at Snugborough, about an hour before.—Drogheda Journal.

WHITEFEETISM IN THE NORTH.—ENGLISHMEN.—The punishment of some of the Englishmen rioters at the late assizes seems rather to have increased than repressed the spirit of insubordination. In the parish of Clonmany, which was the chief seat of disturbance, more outrages have occurred within the few days since the assizes than for as many months previous. The other day, a man named O'Donnell had his house broken into by the rioters; himself absent, his windows destroyed, and all the furniture in his house broken, on account of some dispute connected with dispossessing a tenant. A Liverpool named M'Elheny, got his house thrown down at night, and narrowly escaped with his life on condition of never again acting in that capacity.

ENGLAND.

The renewal of the charters of the Bank of England, and of the East India Company, were topics of great interest, and discussed with great earnestness, not only in the public papers, but in private circles. A project was on foot to establish, in place of the present institution, a NATIONAL BANK on different principles of organization. It is quite evident from the tone of the leading Journals particularly of the times, which generally catches and follows the first impulse of the popular breeze, that the Grey Ministry is on the wane. The Morning Herald too, censures the conduct and policy of the administration, in terms that denote belief of its early dissolution.

Dennis Collins, the old pensioner, who threw a stone at His Majesty, is ordered to be transported for life. Both Houses of Parliament adjourned on the evening of the 4th of April—the Commons to the 15th, and the Lords to the 16th of the same month. A Liverpool named M'Elheny, got his house thrown down at night, and narrowly escaped with his life on condition of never again acting in that capacity.

London, April 6.—Affairs of the Bank of England.—The Directors of the Bank of England held a meeting in the Bank parlour this afternoon, at which the Governor and Deputy Governor reported the minutes of the conference between them and Lord Althorp, held a few days since. The precise tenor of the intentions of Government with regard to the renewal of the charter, have not yet transpired, but we are assured that Ministers have stated it as their intention to propose to parliament, that the sum of £100,000 per annum shall be deducted from the

sum paid to the Bank of England for the management of the public debt, & that with this reduction in the amount paid to the Company, and some changes of minor importance, the charter is to be renewed for a limited number of years.

GERMANY.

The elements of discord and revolution are ripe in many parts of the Germanic Empire. Owing, however, to the vigilance of the government, and the strongly armed force that is employed for that purpose, it has been hitherto found impracticable for the unquiet spirits to rally or mature any substantial plans of concentrated action. A riot, however, of a very serious character, broke out at Frankfurt on the evening of the 31 April, under the very walls of the Chamber of the Diet of the Confederation. We have a private letter from Frankfurt, dated on the 4th, giving the particulars of the outbreak of the riot. Five soldiers were killed and twenty wounded. The loss on the part of the students and rioters was not stated, except generally that it was great. Their object was the liberation of the prisoners confined in political offices. This they effected; but the next day the latter voluntarily surrendered themselves, and the leaders of the revolt were apprehended. Order was again re-established, although another letter, dated 3 o'clock on the 4th, says it was reported that the Palace of the Duke of Nassau, at Beberich, was in flames.

The King of Wittenburgh issued a proclamation on the 2d of April dissolving the States General, with a view to a new election for the representatives of the nation. The reason for this measure is distinctly assigned to be the turbulent spirit of the former body. The Prince of Hesse Cassel issued a manifesto on the 25th March, conceived in still stronger terms; asserting that a majority of the Chamber had, from the very commencement of the session, assumed an attitude hostile to the government.

Both these royal functionaries express a strong hope that the new elections may eventuate in such a manner as that harmony may thereafter prevail between the government and the representatives; but it is very evident that the discontents are broad and deep, nor would it be astonishing if insurrections of a more formidable character than the riot at Frankfurt should ere long disturb the repose of Germany.

PORTUGAL.

In the ever changing aspect of affairs presented by the contending brothers at Oporto, the cause of Don Pedro appears once more on the ascendant. He has effected an adjustment of the difficulty with Admiral Sarmiento, according to his demands, and consequently retaining him in his service with a naval force superior to that of Don Miguel.

SICILY.

A letter from Messina, under date of 23d February, gives a melancholy account of the condition of the people of this island. Famine, less extensive, but scarcely less deplorable and afflicting in its character than that of the Cape Verde, has produced sickness, desolation and death. The mischief was occasioned principally by a succession for many months of heavy rains and dark mists, which covered the plains with water and prevented the sowing of the crops.

UNITED STATES.

Great Freshet.—The papers from the North, by the mails of this morning, furnish melancholy details of the effects of the late rains. Our intelligence reaches to Salem, Washington county. At that place the rain commenced on Friday, and continued to fall, with little intermission, until Tuesday last. On Monday night, White Creek rose to a height which it had not reached for many years, and partially overflowed the village of Salem.

A Troy, at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the flood had risen from seven to eight feet above the steamboat dock, and it was still rising. The Albany Journal of last evening mentions that five men were drowned at Troy by the breaking up of a raft of which they had charge. A man and a boy, near Troy, were drawn into the current and lost, while attempting to rescue a cow. At Albany, the damage has been very great. We copy the following account from the Argus of yesterday: The rise of water opposite this city within the last three days, is, under the circumstances, entirely unparalleled. In the annual spring freshet, attendant on the breaking up of the ice and the dissolving of the snow, the water has seldom reached a greater height than at this moment. The lower part of the city is completely inundated; the streets being impassable, except by boats or rafts, for some distance above the Eagle Tavern. We saw canal boats, yesterday, taking in their lading from the doors of stores in Dean-street. All the islands between this city and the Overhull, many of them in a high state of cultivation as gardens, &c., are covered with water. When it is remembered that the season had been remarkably dry, (the usual equinoctial storm having gone by default, and very little rain having occurred since the breaking up of the river, some idea may be formed of the quantity of water that must have fallen in the four days commencing Friday night and ending Tuesday night.

A young man named Kane, lost his life on Sunday night in attempting to secure some lumber.

It is reported that a forwarding house at Troy has lost goods to the amount of \$25,000. We fear that the disaster will be found very numerous. We learn that the canal was completely covered at Canojoharie, and that it has sustained considerable damage.

The most painful accounts begin to be received of the destructive effects of the freshet. The river continued rising till about 10 o'clock this forenoon, when it was a foot higher than in the spring. The loss of property is immense; nearly all the stores and buildings of Market Street, the whole length of the City, was inundated.

The bridge across the Mohawk at Fort Plain has been swept away.

We fear that the injury to the canal is so great as to interrupt the navigation for several weeks.

It is impossible to estimate the loss of our citizens, which is much greater from the occurrence of such an extraordinary flood at an unusual season.

Many of our merchants found the water in their stores yesterday morning, before they had an article of goods removed.

Since the above was in type, we have seen two gentlemen from Canada, who have been detained two days on their way in consequence of the state of the road.

The Connecticut River, on Tuesday, was seventeen feet above low water mark, and was still rising.

At Plattsburgh, the destruction of property is said to be immense. The upper bridge was swept away yesterday morning; and also every dam and boom on the Saratoga river, between Cadyville and Plattsburgh.

From the Black River Gazette, May 15. The rain, which commenced falling on Saturday night, and continued with unabated violence till Saturday evening, caused the streams in this vicinity to swell an unprecedented height, sweeping every thing before them.—Great damage was done to the new and valuable grist mill of Mr. S. Leonard, in this village—loss supposed to be over £250. The new and substantial bridge across the creek at this place was also taken off. Considerable damage was also done to the clothing works of Messrs. Northrop and Willard. But the most appalling sight was at Mr. Murray's mill, about half a mile down the creek from this village. The heavy embankment on the north side of the mill dam gave way, taking with it the dwelling houses of Mr. Murray and the Miss Richards', together with all their contents. They both went to pieces, so that very little, if any, of the furniture and clothing will be saved. Fortunately the inmates of the two houses had left before the embankment gave way. Mr. Murray's books, notes, papers, &c. we understand were all in his house, and consequently destroyed. The bridge at that place was also swept away. The loss sustained by Mr. Murray is considerable.

TRENTON, N. J., May 18.—The Delaware is much swollen by the late rains. It has not, perhaps, been higher at present, since the great freshet of 1822.

CHOLERA AT NASHVILLE.—The Nashville Banner of the 10th inst. announces that the cholera, or something very much like it, prevails in that place. The opening of the spring, the commencement of the hot season, the abundance of early fruit and green vegetables, and the imprudence of the people, are assigned as causes of the painful result.

CHOLERA AT NEW ORLEANS.—Letters and papers received this morning from New Orleans, dated the 30th April, state, that the cholera had re-appeared at that place. The Editor of the Courier, in his paper of the 30th, says, that it is of no use to disguise the fact—that the disease, for some days had been unusually great, and that the persons attacked after a few hours illness, "to speak plain" says the Editor, "died of the merciful cholera, or if we mistake the character of the dire disease that prevails it is, at least, as fatal in its effects as the cholera."

MARRIED.

By the Rev. James Norris, in Clarke, Oct. 29th, 1832, Henry Guild to Sarah Page, both of the Township of Clarke.—In Reach, Feb. 25th, 1833, Thomas Dutton to Jane Rice, both of the Township of Reach.—In Whitley, Feb. 7th, William Nichol to Sarah Ann Campbell, both of Whitley.—In Clarke, Feb. 14th, Samuel Milton Stamer to Esther Perkins, both of Clarke.—In Darlington, Feb. 25th, William Deaton to Winnet Jencks, both of Darlington.—In Hope, Feb. 28th, William Morrow, of Cayuga, to Sarah Morrow, of Hope.—In Hope, May 14th, Horace Farley to Lizzy Morrow, both of Hope.

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending May 22, 1833.

E. Evans, John Messmore, J. K. Williston, C. Vandusen, J. Williamson. We get no orders to stop J. A.'s paper, but have done so now.—You will please call on him for payment for the past six months of the present volume.

THE NEW BAPTIST MEETING-HOUSE.

On Yonge Street, a little beyond Hogg's Mills, will be opened for Divine Worship on Sabbath the 2d June, when Sermons will be delivered by the Rev. J. Harris and T. F. Caldwell, and a collection taken at the close of each service towards liquidating the debt still remaining on the house. Service in the morning by the Rev. J. Harris, to commence at 10 o'clock—in the afternoon by T. F. Caldwell, at 2 o'clock—and in the evening at 6 o'clock. Other ministers are expected to assist on the occasion. York, May 23, 1833. 184-4f

MRS. PARSON.

215 King-Street, (opposite the U. C. Gazette Office.) RESPECTFULLY solicits a share of patronage from the Ladies of York and its neighborhood in the MILLINERY, DRESS, AND STRAW BUSINESS. * * * Bonnets dyed and cleaned in a superior manner. York, May 24th, 1833. 185-4f

E. HENDERSON.

AVAILOR &c. takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to his friends and the public in general for their continued support, and would inform them that for the time being, he will carry on his business at his house on Yonge Street opposite the Hon. John Emsleys. P. S.—Patrons kept on hand for the accommodation of country Tailors, and those who make up their own. Yonge Street, May 23d, 1833. 185-4f

STRAY COLT.

COME into the premises of the Subscriber on the 3rd, of inst. a Bay Mare Colt two years old, with four black legs and black mane and tail, a little white about the hoofs of each hind leg, and a small star in the forehead. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away. JOSEPH GARDNER. No. 7 1st Con. West Centre Road, Toronto, 23d May 1833. 185-3w.

Sale of Crown Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that a portion of the lots in the Town Plot, recently surveyed at the head of Kennebec Bay, Lake Simcoe, will be exposed to Sale by Public Auction at the Court House, in the Town of York, on Saturday, 1st June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the following terms, viz: The purchase money to be paid by four instalments, the first instalment at the time of sale, and the second, third and fourth instalments with interest, at the interval of a year between each, and subject to the condition of building a stone, brick, or frame house, not less than 24 feet long and 18 feet wide, to be completed within one year from the day of sale. For further particulars apply to the Commissioner of Crown Lands. PETER ROBINSON. Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, York, May 16, 1833. 184-2w

SALE OF TWO ACRES, Near the Don Bridge.

TAKE NOTICE.—That the small tract of land situated near the Don Bridge, supposed to contain about 2 Acres, and formerly sold at Public Auction, by the Executors of the late STEPHEN BEWARD, Esq. will be again sold by the Executors at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on the Premises, on WEDNESDAY the 12th day of June next, the conditions of the former sale not having been complied with. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.—The tract will be divided into four equal parts, of about half an acre each, to be put up separately. York, May 16th, 1833. 184-4w.

FOR SALE.

LOTS No. 7 in the 6th Concession, and No. 13 in the 3rd con. of Hangerford, 200 acres each. Lot No. 6, in the 1st con. of Ferry, 200 acres. East half of Lot No. 1, in the 5th con. of Kaladar, 100 acres. East half of Lot No. 16, in the 7th con. of Kennebec, 100 acres. West half of Lot No. 31, in the 6th con. of Matilda, 100 acres. 50 Acres in North Crosby, and one Village Lot in Demorestville. The above lots of Land will be disposed of on liberal terms, as it respects price and periods of payment.—For further particulars apply (if by mail post-paid) to the Adolphustown, April 20th, 1833. CYRUS R. ALLISON. 181-4f.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Ebenezer Parsons, Toronto, are hereby required to present them duly authenticated to either of the subscribers; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make payment to either of the undersigned without delay. DAVID CULP. DAVID PARSONS. Executors. Nelson, May 7th, 1833. 182-13w. p.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Administration of the effects of John W. Wilson, Butcher, deceased, has been granted to the subscribers, Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the said John Wilson at the time of his death, to pay their respective debts to Wm. Lawson, Merchant King St. York, without delay. York, May 6th, 1832. Wm. LAWSON. JOHN MILLS. JONATHAN DUNN. 182-4.

STRAY COLTS.

TWO COLTS, supposed to be three years old, the one Bay and the other Grey, came into the enclosure of the subscriber on the 5th inst. The owner is hereby requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. Garsfrax, Gore District, JOHNS MCKEE. May 16th, 1833. 184-3w. p.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS B. PHILLIPS is appointed Justice of the Peace for the Township of Toronto, by His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K. C. B., Lot No. 13, Centre Road, in the first concession East. May 9th, 1833. 184-4f

NOTICE.—A Fair will be held on Richmond Hill

Yonge Street on the last Thursdays in March, June, September and December. Richmond Hill, Feb. 1833. 170-4f

TO LET.

WHAT Large and Commodious House, on Hospital Street, now occupied by Mr. H. SHEPARD. Enquire of J. R. ARMSTRONG. York, April, 24th, 1833. 180.

INFORMATION WANTED!

BENJAMIN LIMAN, from the County of Tyrone, died in Ireland on the 16th June 1831.—Any person who can give information where he is, will please write to his brother, Isaac Liman, Kingston, Upper Canada.

FOR SALE at this Office, a few

copies of the COLONIAL HARMONIST, by MARK BURMAN, of Port Hope—being the first collection of Sacred Music ever published in Canada. York, December 12, 1832.

A FRAGMENT.

Behold this ruin! 'Twas a skull
Once of ethereal spirit full
This narrow cell was life's retreat:

Beneath this mould'ring canopy
Once shone the bright and busy eye—
But start not at the dismal void!

Here, in this silent cavern, hung
The ready, swift, and tuneful tongue.
If falsehood's honey is disdained;

Say, did these fingers delve the mine,
Or with its envied rubies shine!
To hew the rock or wear the gem,

Avails it whether bare or shod
These feet the path of duty trod?
If from the lowers of joy they fled

[From the Morning Star.]

UNIVERSALISM WILL NOT DO TO DIE BY.

Mr. Editor—I make the following communication
by request of Mr. DANIEL CROSSFORD, who
died on the 23rd of Jan. last, aged 40 years.

This man had been a firm believer in the delu-
sive doctrine of universalism for several years.
He was such when he came into Newburgh a few
months previous to his death.

The Editors are pledged to favour no religions, much
less any political party; but to act on those great prin-
ciples on which all Evangelical Christians agree.

A few days afterwards I was sent for to visit
him again. When I entered his room he appear-
ed to be glad to see me, and said, after he had
raised the phlegm from his stomach, he should
be able to converse with me.

The above is the substance of what he said,
though in not so many words as he expressed it.
After praying with him, I left his room, and con-
sidered him a hopeful convict.

The plan of the above Periodical is novel, and com-
mends itself both on account of the richness of matter
which it promises, and the cheap rate at which it will
be afforded to its patrons.

Rev. G. W. RIDDLEY, A. M.
Corresponding Sec. and Gen. Agent of the Episcopal
Education Society.

Rev. CHARLES H. ALDEN, A. M.
Principal of the Philad. High School for Young Ladies.

Rev. ALEXANDER, D. D.
Prof. of Didactic and Polemic Theology, in the Theo.
Sem. Princeton, N. J.

I cheerfully concur in the foregoing recommendation.
Rev. CHARLES HOOGE, A. M.
Prof. Oriental Literature in Theo. Sem. Princeton N. J.

The plan of the periodical publication, described in the
foregoing proposal, strikes me as novel, perfectly fea-
sible, and highly promising. It is evidently adopted, if
carried into successful execution, to bring the reading
public acquainted with a great variety of excellent works;

Rev. SAMUEL MILLER, D. D.
Prof. of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government
in the Theo. Sem. Princeton N. J.

THE BENEVOLENT QUAKER.
Doctor P., a Quaker of Philadelphia, is very
kind to the poor. In the times of sickness, pro-
duced by whatever cause, he is always ready and
willing to assist them.

Our streets are frequently somewhat crowded
with building materials—so much so as often at
particular places to prevent two vehicles from
passing each other, if the driver of either is dis-
posed to be obstinate.

As the doctor was one day proceeding to visit
a patient, his progress was impeded by a dray—
the driver of which had stopped his horse in one
of those narrow passages.

'Well friend,' said the doctor, 'all I have to
observe is this: if they would get sick, or any
of thy family should ever be in distress, send for
Dr. P., he will do all he can to assist thee.'

How true it is, that 'a soft tongue breaketh the
bone.' If the doctor had cursed the drayman till
midnight, he would have received naught but
cursing and blows in return.

THE CHRISTIAN LIBRARY.

KEY AND BIDDLE,
No. 23, Minor Street, Philadelphia.

Will publish a Semi-Monthly periodical under the above
title. The First Number will appear on the first day of
May next.

1. The most valuable Religious and Literary works
which appear from the English press. In selecting from
the former class, sectarianism will be studiously avoided;

2. Translations of valuable works from the Continental
press; and occasionally original productions of American
writers.

3. Standard works which may be out of print; and se-
lections from such as are accessible to all.

4. Brief reviews of such books as do not fall within the
plan of this work; so that the reader may be enabled to
become speedily acquainted with most of the publications
of the day, and to form, in some measure, an estimate of
their value.

The Publishers have made arrangements to receive from
Europe copies of all popular works suitable for this publi-
cation, as soon as they are issued from the press, and will
be enabled on that point, to furnish, by course of
mail, the most distant subscribers with their copies before
the same book could be procured even in our cities, thro'
the usual method of publication.

The CHRISTIAN LIBRARY will be published semi-monthly
on fine paper, with a fair type, for Five Dollars a year.
Each number will contain forty-eight extra imperial or
double medium octavo pages, in double column.

An opportunity is thus offered those who may desire it,
of acquiring a well selected library, at the cheapest possi-
ble rate. The following will show in what estimation the
enterprise is held by those whose competency to judge,
will not be questioned.

I have examined the plan of the above named work,
and consider it one of the noblest designs for the dissemi-
nation of religious truth which characterizes the present
age. I am well acquainted with the Editors, and have
perfect confidence in the faithful performance of the
promises held out in the prospectus.

The plan of the above Periodical is novel, and com-
mends itself both on account of the richness of matter
which it promises, and the cheap rate at which it will
be afforded to its patrons.

Rev. G. W. RIDDLEY, A. M.
Corresponding Sec. and Gen. Agent of the Episcopal
Education Society.

Rev. CHARLES H. ALDEN, A. M.
Principal of the Philad. High School for Young Ladies.

Rev. ALEXANDER, D. D.
Prof. of Didactic and Polemic Theology, in the Theo.
Sem. Princeton, N. J.

I cheerfully concur in the foregoing recommendation.
Rev. CHARLES HOOGE, A. M.
Prof. Oriental Literature in Theo. Sem. Princeton N. J.

Among the many schemes for family libraries, I know
of none which promises to furnish so much, and such se-
lect matter for family improvement, on the most econo-
mical terms, as that of the "Christian Library." The plan
is adapted for wide circulation and great variety; and,
under the control of intelligent and judicious editors, would
be productive of immense benefit to the community.

It has long been my opinion that the periodical press
has in adequate measure been made use of, to extend use-
ful knowledge through our widely spread population.
But even where periodicals are read by the people, good
books are very much out of their reach.

W. C. BROWNLEE, D. D.
One of the Pastors of the North and Middle Dutch
Churches, N. Y.

The plan above proposed by the publishers is happy in
putting it in the power of almost every lover of science
and religion to collect a valuable library in a manner
which renders payment easy, and secures the reading of
the books, by presenting him with a limited portion at a
time.

Desires the advantages of the proposed periodical stated
in the preceding recommendations, I consider it as ap-
parently entitled to support, on the ground of its supplying
a timely and efficient antidote to the frivolous and in-
famous publications now issuing in such profusion from
the American Press.

W. W. PHILLIPS, D. D.
Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, in Wall-St. N. Y.

The plan and auspices of this publication appear to me
to speak its praise to the intelligent, without eulogium.
It has my approbation, confidence, and prayers for its
success, under God, in widely benefiting the community
of American Christians.

The above recommendations render any additional tes-
timony to the importance and excellence of the proposed
publication unnecessary. Yet if to any, my name may
commend it, I most cordially give it, with my earnest
desire that it may succeed.

The design of the "Christian Library" is such as to
command my entire approbation, and my heartiest wishes
for its success.

MURRAY NEWBIGGING & CO.
VENDOR the Public their acknowledgments
for liberal support, and respectfully announce arri-
vals for the Regular Traders from Great Britain, and now
offer at Wholesale and Retail an extensive and unequalled
assortment of articles in

JUST RECEIVED.
A LARGE supply of Paints, Oils, and Colours, in-
cluding
Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil,
Ground and Dry White Lead,
do do Spanish Brown,
Spirits of Turpentine,
Litharge, Prussian Blue,
Blue and Green Paint,
Venetian Red, Red Lead, &c.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.
WILLIAM LAWSON, Merchant Tailor, &c.
invites the attention of his friends and the public,
(whose liberal patronage he has hitherto received) to his
extensive selection of Fall Goods, which is now com-
pleted, and consists of a large assortment of West of England
and Yorkshire Cloths, Cassimers, Forest Cloths, Peter
Shaws, Flanneling, London, Manchester, Glasgow, Not-
tingham, and Leicester Goods; Fur Caps, imported Stuff
Hats, Ladies' Cloaks, Beaver, Leghorn, Velvet, Chip and
Staw Bonnets. Also, a choice stock of Gentlemen's
Ready-Made Clothing, suitable for the season; made up in
the best manner in his own shop. Any orders to measure,
executed with dispatch and in the handsomest style of
workmanship and fashion in a Fine Dress Coat finished for
£2. 10s. currency, and every other article according to
quality, equally low.

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

NEW GOODS, CHEAP GOODS,
AND GOOD GOODS!!!
AT S. E. TAYLOR'S WHOLESALE AND
RETAIL STORE,
No. 181, South side of King-st. a few doors East
of Yonge-street.

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

LEATHER.
JUST RECEIVED from Montreal, and for
sale by J. EASTON, No. 6 King-st. a quantity of
Sole & Upper Leather,
Harness Leather & Calf-Skins.
All of excellent quality.
York, May 1, 1833.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT, YORK.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the
MERCHANTS AND PUBLIC OF UPPER CANADA,
that they have during the past Summer purchased with
cash in the markets of Wolverhampton, Birmingham and
Sheffield, and hold now on hand at their Warehouse in
King Street, a very superior and exceedingly extensive
stock of
HARDWARE SHELF AND HEAVY GOODS,
which they will dispose of on as advantageous terms as
can be procured from any Establishment in British Ame-
rica.

THE IMPORTATION CONSISTS OF
Iron, Steel, Castings, Tin, Wire, Anvils, Vices,
Nails, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Chains, Joiners'
Tools, Japanned Ware, Plated Ware, Saddlery,
Files, Saws, Edges Tools, Paints and Cordage.

Together with a great variety of CUTLERY and BRASS
GOODS, in short, the assortment comprises almost every
article in the Ironmongery Line that the country requires,
and they flatter themselves that upon examination Pur-
chasers will not only find their Stock Well Selected, but
offered for sale at VERY REDUCED PRICES.

REMOVAL.
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public in
general, and his friends who have continued to be his
steady customers for the last twelve years, (at his late
store in Market-square) that he has now removed his Es-
tablishment to No. 116 north side of King-street, in a large
brick building, (the only one between the Canal and Yon-
ge street) where he is now receiving and opening a large and
well assorted stock of Hardware, Barr Iron, and Casting
Stoves, &c., all of which will be sold at very low prices.—
The business in future will be carried on under the firm of
Peter Paterson & Sons.

NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT.
THE Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and
public, that he has just returned from a seven
months absence in Britain, during which time he has
visited all the principal Cities and Manufacturing Towns
in England and Scotland; where he has selected an
extensive assortment of every description of
GOODS,
Suited to the trade of this country—which he is now
opening at his old stand in King-Street, and will dis-
pose of by Wholesale only, at prices which will be
found uncommonly low.

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

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

NEW GOODS.
Wholesale and Retail Store;
AT THE CORNER OF YONGE AND LOT-STREET.
JUST ARRIVED, and will be sold
on the lowest terms for Cash by KING BARTON,
an excellent assortment of Cloths, Blankets, Flannels,
Cottons, Calicoes, ready made Clothes, best South Sea
Sail Gloves, very best Seal Caps, and common Caps in
Great Variety, Hats, Bonnets, and Hats of different kinds,
Groceries and Glass, and a great variety of Goods too nu-
merous to mention.—K. Barton thankful to his friends and
the public, for past favours, solicits a continuation of
the same, and is satisfied his present selection, and his
prices will be fully satisfactory to as shall call and
examine for themselves.

CHEAP WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE
FOR ALL KINDS OF
Dyestuffs, Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines,
Paints, Oils, &c.
E. LESSLIE & SONS,
P. S.—Ten Barrels Superior Dutch Crop Madder—
Lot of Spanish Indigo, and a few barrels of English Lamp
Black in papers may be had at a small advance above cost.
York, Jan. 20th, 1833.

PHOENIX
FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LONDON.
THIS 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.

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

SANDAVER & OVEREND,
(FROM LONDON)
Painters, Glaziers, and Gilders. Ornamental De-
signers, and Glass Stainers.
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of York
and its vicinity, that they have commenced the a-
bove business, at No. 52 Lot-street, west of Osgood Hall,
and hope by their unremitting attention to business, the
superior durability of their plain, and elegant simplicity
of their decorative painting, to merit a share of their pa-
trons support.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late
JOHN THOMSON, Physician, by Note or Book
account, are required to make payment without delay
and any persons to whom the said Estate may be indebt-
ed, will present their accounts duly authenticated to the
Executors.

W. B. ROBINSON,
JAMES HENDERSON, } At Newmarket.
WILLIAM ROE,
or JOHN BLAKE, York.

BOOKS, on sale at the Guardian Office:
Clarke's Commentary; Watson's Theological Insti-
tutes; (a most valuable work) Watson's Life of Wesley's
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.

STOLEN from the subscriber on the 22d instant, a
yoke of middle-sized red oxen; the smallest of
which has wide horns at top, white on the forehead,
belly and legs, which, on one side, reaches above the
hip, and the circle or covering around one eye ball
(plainest seen at the corners) is white, and the other
dark. The other has more white outside the thigh—
belly and legs much like the first, with horns inclining
inward at top—six years old past. Any person that
will give information how they may be obtained shall
be amply rewarded.

NOTICE.
I HAVE sold to Mr. John Armstrong my Axe Factory
in this place, and recommend Mr. Armstrong to the
public as capable of making as good Axes as myself.
HARVEY SHEPARD.
JOHN ARMSTRONG.
RESPECTFULLY to Town and Country
Merchants and the public generally that he has
commenced the above business and will have constantly
on hand Warranted Broad and Narrow Axes, Hoes, Adzes
and other Edge Tools Wholesale and retail at his Factory
Hospital Street.
York, 15th Jan. 1833.

NOTICE.
STOLEN from the subscriber on the 22d instant, a
yoke of middle-sized red oxen; the smallest of
which has wide horns at top, white on the forehead,
belly and legs, which, on one side, reaches above the
hip, and the circle or covering around one eye ball
(plainest seen at the corners) is white, and the other
dark. The other has more white outside the thigh—
belly and legs much like the first, with horns inclining
inward at top—six years old past. Any person that
will give information how they may be obtained shall
be amply rewarded.

CLERGY RESERVES.

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

Farm for Sale.—In the fifth con-
cession of Vaughan, being the West halves of num-
bers 18 and 19 containing 200 acres about 35 of which are
improved with a good log house about 15 thereon—15
acres are seeded for meadow. It has on it a good well of
water, and also a stream running through the lot. En-
quire of the Subscriber on the premises.
JOHN FRANK,
Vaughan, 20th March, 1833.

FOR SALE.
IN the fast improving Town of London, Upper Canada.
The Subscriber in making his works at this place, will
have to dispose of some time in June, next, four ready
made water privileges, well adapted for manufacturing
purposes, or mechanical operations. There will be about
half an acre of Land with each privilege.
Any information respecting them, or the purposes to
which they could be adapted, will be given by the subscri-
ber if addressed by letter post paid.
Also, For Sale, one hundred acres of good land, being
the East half of Lot No. 14 in the 13th concession of Gara-
fraxa, about fourteen miles from the town of Guelph and
on the same stream.

FOR SALE.
CRIST MILL, SAW MILL, and LAND. The East
half of Lot No. 29 and 30, in the 1st Concession of
Markham, east side Yonge Street, 12 miles from York,
190 Acres, about 70 cleared. Lot No. 19, in the 1st Con-
cession Sophiasburgh, 184 Acres, 70 or 80 clear. Lot No. 21
in the 1st Concession Hallowell, South side East Lake,
200 Acres, 10 clear. For particulars, apply to the owner
at York, if by letter, postage paid.
DANIEL BROOKE.

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.
THE Subscribers have for Sale the following
School Books, being the manufacture of Upper Can-
ada, viz.—Canadian Plummer, Reading Made Easy
Mavor's Spelling Book, Webster's do., New Testament
English Reader, Murray's Grammar; Also, Writing
Printing, and Wrapping PAPER.
N. B. Country Merchants and Schools furnished with
Books, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Paper.
ESTWOOD & SKINNER.
York Paper Mill, Nov. 16, 1832.

WOOLLEN FACTORY.
THE Gananoque Woollen Factory is now in opera-
tion, where Wool will be Manufactured
into Sattinets, and the various other kinds of Cloths—
usually worn in the country either on shares or for pay-
ment. Cloths constantly on hand and exchanged for wool
on liberal terms.—C. H. Pugh Esq. Agent Freeport, Geo.
Langly Esq. Mattawan, Messrs. H. & Y. Jones, Brockville,
John G. Parker Esq. Kingston, C. Bochus Esq. Hallowell,
C. H. McCallum Esq. Belleville, who will forward wool and
deliver Cloth in return. Terms for manufacturing may
be seen at the different agents.
WESTER & CHAMBERS.
Gananoque, 1st April, 1833.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having any demands against the
Estate of the late HENRY DANIEL, of Blenheim,
deceased, are desired to send in their accounts, duly
authenticated, on or before the first day of January next,
and all those indebted to the said Estate are desired to
make payment without delay to either of the Subscribers.
ESTHER DANIEL, Administratrix.
JOHN McLEOD, Administrator.
Blenheim, March 18, 1833.

WHEREAS Administration of the Goods
Chattels, and credits of RICHARD DARKER
deceased, has been granted to the subscribers, notice is
hereby given to all persons indebted to the said Richard
Darker, at the time of his death, to pay their respective
debts to the undersigned, DAVID LAWSON and LEONARD WILCOX,
and to all persons to whom the said Richard Darker
was indebted, to send in their accounts to the said David
Lackie or Leonard Wilcox without delay.
DAVID LACKIE,
LEONARD WILCOX.
York, October 1st, 1831.

UNION FURNACE:
SIGN OF THE GILT PLOUGH,
YORK.
THE Subscriber informs the Public, that at the earliest
opening of the spring navigation, there will be erect-
ed in the Union Furnace a powerful Steam Engine, and
that the Furnace will be so enlarged as to be able to make
Castings of any Size up to two Tons weight. The Sub-
scriber is constantly manufacturing
MILL IRONS AND MACHINERY CASTINGS
of superior workmanship, and all such Castings in gen-
eral as are made in common Copola Furnaces; also has on
hand a variety of Plough Patterns both iron and brass
handers; amongst which is one lately invented by him-
self, of a medium shape between the common and Scotch
Ploughs, and acknowledged by those who have tried it to
be superior to the best Scotch Ploughs or any other de-
scription known in this or any other country.
All those wanting work done at this Foundry, either
Cast or Wrought, may depend on having it done by steady
and experienced workmen.

NOTICE.
I HAVE sold to Mr. John Armstrong my Axe Factory
in this place, and recommend Mr. Armstrong to the
public as capable of making as good Axes as myself.
HARVEY SHEPARD.
JOHN ARMSTRONG.
RESPECTFULLY to Town and Country
Merchants and the public generally that he has
commenced the above business and will have constantly
on hand Warranted Broad and Narrow Axes, Hoes, Adzes
and other Edge Tools Wholesale and retail at his Factory
Hospital Street.
York, 15th Jan. 1833.

NOTICE.
STOLEN from the subscriber on the 22d instant, a
yoke of middle-sized red oxen; the smallest of
which has wide horns at top, white on the forehead,
belly and legs, which, on one side, reaches above the
hip, and the circle or covering around one eye ball
(plainest seen at the corners) is white, and the other
dark. The other has more white outside the thigh—
belly and legs much like the first, with horns inclining
inward at top—six years old past. Any person that
will give information how they may be obtained shall
be amply rewarded.

NOTICE.
I HAVE sold to Mr. John Armstrong my Axe Factory
in this place, and recommend Mr. Armstrong to the
public as capable of making as good Axes as myself.
HARVEY SHEPARD.
JOHN ARMSTRONG.
RESPECTFULLY to Town and Country
Merchants and the public generally that he has
commenced the above business and will have constantly
on hand Warranted Broad and Narrow Axes, Hoes, Adzes
and other Edge Tools Wholesale and retail at his Factory
Hospital Street.
York, 15th Jan. 1833.

NOTICE.
STOLEN from the subscriber on the 22d instant, a
yoke of middle-sized red oxen; the smallest of
which has wide horns at top, white on the forehead,
belly and legs, which, on one side, reaches above the
hip, and the circle or covering around one eye ball
(plainest seen at the corners) is white, and the other
dark. The other has more white outside the thigh—
belly and legs much like the first, with horns inclining
inward at top—six years old past. Any person that
will give information how they may be obtained shall
be amply rewarded.

NOTICE.
I HAVE sold to Mr. John Armstrong my Axe Factory
in this place, and recommend Mr. Armstrong to the
public as capable of making as good Axes as myself.
HARVEY SHEPARD.
JOHN ARMSTRONG.
RESPECTFULLY to Town and Country
Merchants and the public generally that he has
commenced the above business and will have constantly
on hand Warranted Broad and Narrow Axes, Hoes, Adzes
and other Edge Tools Wholesale and retail at his Factory
Hospital Street.
York, 15th Jan. 1833.

NOTICE.
STOLEN from the subscriber on the 22d instant, a
yoke of middle-sized red oxen; the smallest of
which has wide horns at top, white on the forehead,
belly and legs, which, on one side, reaches above the
hip, and the circle or covering around one eye ball
(plainest seen at the corners) is white, and the other
dark. The other has more white outside the thigh—
belly and legs much like the first, with horns inclining
inward at top—six years old past. Any person that
will give information how they may be obtained shall
be amply rewarded.

NOTICE.
I HAVE sold to Mr. John Armstrong my Axe Factory
in this place, and recommend Mr. Armstrong to the
public as capable of making as good Axes as myself.
HARVEY SHEPARD.
JOHN ARMSTRONG.
RESPECTFULLY to Town and Country
Merchants and the public generally that he has
commenced the above business and will have constantly
on hand Warranted Broad and Narrow Axes, Hoes, Adzes
and other Edge Tools Wholesale and retail at his Factory
Hospital Street.
York, 15th Jan. 1833.

NOTICE.
STOLEN from the subscriber on the 22d instant, a
yoke of middle-sized red oxen; the smallest of
which has wide horns at top, white on the forehead,
belly and legs, which, on one side, reaches above the
hip, and the circle or covering around one eye ball
(plainest seen at the corners) is white, and the other
dark. The other has more white outside the thigh—
belly and legs much like the first, with horns inclining
inward at top—six years old past. Any person that
will give information how they may be obtained shall
be amply rewarded.

NOTICE.
I HAVE sold to Mr. John Armstrong my Axe Factory
in this place, and recommend Mr. Armstrong to the
public as capable of making as good Axes as myself.
HARVEY SHEPARD.
JOHN ARMSTRONG.
RESPECTFULLY to Town and Country
Merchants and the public generally that he has
commenced the above business and will have constantly
on hand Warranted Broad and Narrow Axes, Hoes, Adzes
and other Edge Tools Wholesale and retail at his Factory
Hospital Street.
York, 15th Jan. 1833.