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ACT The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of Superannuated or work-out Preachers of the Wesleyen Methodist Church in Canada, and of widows and orphane of those who have died in the work, and to the general spread of the Gospel.

### ORIGINAL.

OBSERVATIONS on the Sermon of the Rev. W. MACAULAY, &c., by the Rev. J. C. DAVIDSON.

members and Ministers of the Wesleyan fessing himself to be a scholar, a develop to your unconscious selves." christian, a christian Minister-yea, professing himself to be the only authorised this sermon, a large body of Wesleyan Minister in this town. You will readily Methodists attended upon Mr. M., in atperceive, I refer to the late extraordinary tending upon and conveying to the tomb the Rev. Mr. MACAULAY, preached in Wright, and because the Methodists atthis Chapel, on the mournful occasion of tended his service, he seems to conclude the death of Mrs. CATHARINE WRIGHT, most confidently that they wished to bean occasion which I confidently antici- come members of the Society over whom pated would have been ably improved in he is Minister. Therefore, we hear him good will to all. Judge then of the church, scattered as they have been, on feelings that filled my heart, whilst sitting the mountain and on the moor, with the former years preached, undisturbed, the I will go and see him before I die."—
unsearchable riches of Christ; and where "I hall still this re-union," says he, we and our beloved people, from Sabbath "as when Jacob put the hand-maids and to officiate on the occasion, at the request | ed natural affection, as the Church rejoicbeheld the lifeless remains insulted; beholds you.' the sacred pulpit desecrated; the ministerial office prostituted to purposes of tomary for people of all denominations to the Methodist Church that Mr. M. wishalumbered in this peaceful village.

who breaks into your house for purposes pears no great likelihood. of plunder, does worse; but he who violates the rights of hospitality, for

That direct efforts were made to excite Methodist Church, will appear by a conused, but from a true and authentic copy venly grace. But his design does not the name of Wesleyan Methodists .-Hence Mr. M. himself observes, "The wished to establish by this discourse was, seems very willing to welcome them that Methodism by not only arousing the to the bosom of the denomination with ematics and ancient literature, is not only attention and renewing the convictions of which he is united-" how gladly," says frequently unnecessary, but often injurithe departed, but also by assuming the he, "would the Church welcome you to ous. This elevates the mind and conwithout afterward turning her over, for thought that he would have wished pre- his hearers; it accustoms him to lanfurther improvement in grace, to the viously to have enlightened and reformed guage too refined for their understand is the persuasion, that success can only stitutions and laws into contempt. It is ers, and imploring, as it were a blessing ministry commissioned by Christ bimself them; but all this he professes himself ings, and it bids him shun, as unworthy follow the labours of a certain class of really heart-sickening to look into the on the new art, by dedicating its first

design, he engaged " to stir up our minds, is, and highly questionable.

Mr. M. seems never to have risen up to speak, with greater confidence in himmental endowments. Hence he says, shall breathe a lovely fragrance to the very soul. I shall touch the cords of your hearts with the old keys, to which unprovoked attack levelled against the your better hopes-your holier principles your ancient faith—the blessings of Methodist Church, by a gentleman pro- your earlier days, I shall endeavour to Upon the occasion of his preaching

Sermon, if Sermon it may be called, of the respected remains of the late Mrs. promoting penitential feelings, resigna exclaiming with wonderful affection and tion to the will of heaven under the joy .—"I hail this meeting, with the afflictive bereavement, and charity and old and long lost children of our holy in the sanctuary where my venerated happy presage of Israel, who said, 'It brethren, the servants of the Lord, in is enough, Juseph, my son, is yet alive; to Sabbath, quietly worship the God of their children foremost, and Leak and her our fathers,-judge then of my feelings, children after, and Rachel and Joseph I say, when, in this very house of God, hindermost, and passed over and bowed into which we allowed, through christian himself, and came near to his brother courtesy, this gentleman to en er in order | Esau under the outbreaking of suppress. of the friends of the deceased, we ling at the revisiting of her long lost, now

We know, my friends, that it is cusmisrepresentation, and the provocation of gather together at a funeral service, but es to contend—it is against them he has bitter feelings, that might have long what Minister before ever thought that all the great hatred, the people are good, that came together to hear him preach a Reputation is more valuable than all funeral sermon, wished to become memthe fleeting treasures of this life to every bers of the Church with which he was individual, public body, association or connected? Surely, this was a strange church. The robber who attacks you presage in this gentleman's mind, a preupon the highway, does ill-very ill; he sage of the fulfilment of which there ap-Mr. M. throughout the whole of this

discourse speaks of the Methodist Church purposes of slander and misrepresental as being no part of Zion, or of the Church tion, does worst of all, and is unworthy of Christ; he speaks of them as having of the confidence of the social circle. - wandered from the truth, from happiness, And the Minister who abuses the rights from safety; as being thoughtless, unof ecclesiastical hospitality, for the pur- wise, miserable, exposed, and habitual tongue that rises up in judgement against pose of maligning, injuring, and mis neglectors of the ordinances of their God : thee thou shalt condemn. representing the denomination that court therefore, says he, "Ye, who were once teously treats him; blindly and presump. of Zion, now for so long an interval not tuously acts against the command of beheld in her courts, ye who once were Christ by the Apostle, "Take heed unto laught the gloom and the comfort of threelf and unto the doctrine; continue Gethsemane, now present yourselves in them; for in doing this thou shalt both within the hearing of the ministerial save thyself, and them that hear thee." voice." He represents them as a brood 'Follow peuce with all men, and boliness of chickens wandering from the parent without which no mun shall see the hen; as the frisking lambkin, that wan-Lord." It is the duty of the person ders into thickets, which tear its tender attacked on the highway to defend him- sides. "Alas," says he, "how little have self, and to wrest, if possible, the dagger you known the way of happiness, when from the assassin's hand. It is the duty you left the wisdom of your forefathers, of the head of a family to guard, at the poor thoughtless things; however grey peril of his life, those under his care with age, though I am but a child in from the violent attacks of the abandoned. knowledge, child like as I am, I can at And it is the duty of the Minister, or once expose your error, and direct you Pastor of a congregation, to step forward to the wished for haven." Then he reand repel, as in this case, the foul asper- presents the Church of England as sions thrown upon the people of his Christ, and the Methodists as the dying devotes his whole time to it. Others charge and the Ministers with whom he malefactor. "My long lost brethren of permit greater latitude, and allow perhas the honour of being united. Respect the Church of England, let the church the imprudent conduct of Mr. M., pre- sion to Christ under the sun-forsaken by their Christian knowledge and experivented the writer of these remarks from sky and the death-enforcing cross, how repelling, at the time, the unprovoked gladly would the church welcome you to of the Gospel in a manner adapted to and unjust reproaches brought forward, her haven of rest." A little before this bitter feelings, and to misrepresent the not this a new and questionable description of the Methodist Church 7 Does not sideration of ungarbled extracts; taken Methodism design to bring us nearer to not from a bare recollection of the words the truth, to make us more happy, more thoughtful, more wise, more useful, than sings to generations yet unborn. of the manuscript itself. Mr. M. selected we formerly were? And does not Mefor his text, Nehemiah 1, 4-10, a thodism require that we be more strict beautiful passage of Scripture, affording than ever in attending upon the courts of carthly knowledge is needful, and without good opportunity to speak of the perfect the Lord, and worshipping in his fear ?tions and glories of our covenant God, And does not every Methodist know that and the great encouragement the Al- this is the way of happiness and safety, ed part of mankind, when we examine mighty Maker affords to all-to approach and that the work of righteousness is into the state of the minds of the people with confidence the throne of the head peace, and the effect of righteousness of our Villages and country places; when

> peace. Although Mr. M. gives such a sorry

not by advancing anything new or quest haven of rest;" and all this Mr. M. and every beautifully turned period, and of all others. The man fills the whole will not Christians examine this subject tionable, but" simply "by putting us in says he can do, "though he is but remembrance." That he did stir up the a child in knowledge." That this gen-but so many clouds cast around the sim-every thing, while God and his truth are die upon the "unruly member," so "full minds of all that heard, is true; but that tleman is not such a child in knowledge plicity of the Gospel, and operate only nothing "new or questionable" was ad as he says he is, I am ready to admit, as barriers, to its reaching the heurts of vanced, is not so true, because there is a having, as I expect, employed the leisure the uneducated. Not that low and vulgreat deal in his Sermon that is new to he has enjoyed in improving his mind in gar language should be exemplified and ment is not much exaggerated. Mr. M. of elucidating the truths of the Bible, self, or with a higher opinion of his says, that he is not only a child in know- which neither offends the ear by its plain. My christian brethren, I shall make that there does not appear many traces of learning as to render it an "unknown this inanimate corpse an argument for the a child-like spirit in the sermon we are tongue. doctrine of life. I shall make flowers considering, but we must acknowledge spring up from this bed of death, that there is much that appears childish, puerile, trifling.

After hearing this reproachful descripman's delineation, poor, thoughtless which written sermons too often engender. things, unwise, unhappy, no part of Zion, holy brotherhood!"

trasted are pious and holy; the Brother. mole in their subterranean operations." Thus you see, it is with the Ministers of compared with those whom he is pleased to call the wily and deceifful Leaders .--This always has been the way with the enemies of the Methodist Church-they have professed, and do still profess, great love for the people, whilst-to use Mr. M's, manner of speaking, "they have stung with envenomed fung" the Ministers of the connexion-"though applied against a body" really "charmed and invincible," For the Lord God hath said of his faithful servants-no weapon formed against thee shall prosper, and every

(Concluded next week.)

### LOCAL PREACHING.

portance, than the establishment of a pals of heaven. regular and efficient preaching of the Gospel. To the necessity of this, the Scriptures bear ample testimony, and to the benefits resulting from it, the Church has in all ages been witness.

Among the numerous sects of Christians that now exist, each has its peculiar way of maintaining that establishment. Some consider that no individual is qualified for the important work of the ministry unless he has been prepared for it, by a systematic education, and afterwards sons to preach, who, whatever may have ence, to be fitted, to dispense the truths

To preach the Gospel among men of enlightened and cultivated minds, much it, little success would follow. -But when we associate, among the less enlightenquietness and assurance for ever; and we recollect how easy it is when convers. them.

To teach poor and unlettered persons. ed by years devoted to the study of Math. exceeded its natural and wholesome capable of doing without any perceptible of himself, that commonness of express ministers? Each one seems to have his political papers, or to listen to the lan- fruits to the service of Heaven.—Hallam's province." In carrying into effect this intervention of time. "I can at once ex- sion, which alone can make his sermons favourite Paul or Apollos, who is to be guage of the political circle, so violent is Introduction.

pose your error, and direct you to the useful. All the graces of eloquence, lauded to the skies to the disparagement this spirit of denunciation and abuse. literature and science; but there is a addressed to the unlearned, such is equalsense, I am afraid, in which the state- ly to be avoided, yet there is a manner ledge, but child-like ;-I must confess ness, nor yet is so decked with displays of

Feeling has been pronounced the source of true elequence, let a man but feel what he says, and his language, how, spiritual advantage must result from the ever unpolished, will reach the heart, let divine blessing accompanying the truth, tion of Methodism, will you not, my his hearers but be convinced, that he is and that in the absence of this no elo-I now enter upon a painful duty, made they were long ago wont to be responsive friends, be astonished to hear Mr. M. in earnest, that he is sincere, in fact that quence or zeal on the part of the preachauch by the very uncalled for and --your wealth of feeling so long buried—ask and answer the following question: he feels for them, and they will assuredly er, can animate, edify, or save the soul. "Am I, my brethren, making imputations feel with him. Hence, the superiority of The second thing by which hearers on that pious and holy brotherhood known circumspect extempore preaching, when prevent the good effects of preaching, is by the name of the Methodist body? The "out of the abundance of the heart, the their neglect in preparing themselves to farthest in the world from it." A while mouth speaketh" over that cold and life receive the advantage which might otherago they were, according to this gentle- less, and indifferent manner of delivery,

The great qualifications therefore, for habitually absent from the courts of the the work of the ministry in many of our Lord,-but now, all in a moment, the preaching places is, that we feel the truth Methodists have met with a great change and force of what we desire to deliver, indeed, and have become "a pious and that we have experienced the genuine effects of that truth, upon our own Is the Rev. Gentleman sincere in the hearts-without which, all learning, and answer he gives to this question? Who knowledge, and wisdom, will but make who then address their attention to the after reading his sermon will or can be- the preacher a "sounding brass and tinklive him, when he says he is the farthest ling symbol"—but which while possessing in the world from making imputations and acting under its influence, however this is the practice of most Christians. on the Methodist connexion. But it would defective the education, or humble the During the days of the week they suffer seem from what follows, that Mr. M. was situation in life, he is qualified to address themselves to be engrossed by the busionly speaking by way of comparison or those whose education and situation is contrast, that he was now comparing or not superior to his own. We would not neglected; family exercises are hurried. contrasting the people with the ministers, wish to be understood, however, to say and the ministers with the people, and that Local Preachers are all composed of that the people thus compared and con- this class of men, or that even, the greater part of them are men of no refinement hood of the ministry, in his opinion, be- of mind, nor of suitable qualifications to they vainly expect that the minister of ing impious and unholy. Hence, says address intelligent and educated congre. the Gospel will furnish them spiritual food he, "the people are not responsible for the gations, no, very far from it, for we have errors of their Leaders, who weave their had, and do still have of this order of webs of deceit in darkness, and with much useful men-those whose pens have been self gratulation, are using the eyes of the employed, to the advantage of thousands and under whose eloquence multitudes

have sat with "sweet delight." Hence the suitability for their important work, of those of our labourers, denominated Local Preachers-Men, taken ordinances of religion become barren. It from among those, for whose benefit they labour; acquainted with their temptations, their peculiar prejudices, and that do not study to clothe their language, with other words, than those comprehended by their audience. It is from a want of the consideration of these circumstances, that so many persons are led to load with reproach, Local Preachers-to treat their labours as guilty presumption, and a ful Christian who is much engaged in the mean of bringing down the wrath of hea-ven, rather than its blessings upon the Church, indeed some silly persons would fain make themselves believe, that this useful body of men, greatly defile the break to them the bread of life. Temple of God, and are only corrupters the sacred text. Their ignorance is to be pitied; and that system of Church Discipline to be admired, which brings Of the various means of grace ap. into the "field" a body of men, whose unpointed by God, none is of greater im- trumpeted doings are written in the an-ALPHA.

## SELECTED.

### BENEFIT FROM PREACHING.

The preaching of the Gospel is an ordithe perverseness of man; the sinner which they represent. may harden himself against reproof, and for the dead, and the feelings of the and you re-unite in the chamber of death, been their education, or their present the Christian may so abuse the ordinance not rightly viewed by the mass of our friends, more than enough lacerated by as the dying malefactor gave in his adherest situation and employment in life, appear as to render it unproductive of good to people. We have so long been accusconfine our remarks. The proof is af. seem to regard it as essential to liberty, forded in every particular church, that to speak disparagingly, and even conthe comprehension, of those among whom preaching does not produce its appropria temptuously of those who are elevated to to unexpectedly, on so mournful an you will remember Mr. M. gave us to they may be called to labour. The Me. ate fruits; the children of God are not high places of power. But this is cer- 1452; and considering the lapse of time understand that he was going to advance thodists compose this latter sect, who, so as humble and devoted as they should be; tainly inconsistent with the whole tenor that would naturally be employed in such nothing "new or questionable." But is far from considering, human wisdom of their walk is not as circumspect, and of the Bible. Subordination is one of the no importance to a Minister of the Gos. their growth in grace as visible, as might first principles inculcated in the blessed art, and that we have no other printed pel, have brought into the field, men of reasonably be expected. And why is Volume. It is solemnly enjoined by the book of the least importance to fill up the very first talent, whose piety, labours, this? It cannot be that God has mistaken 1st command of the 2nd table of the de- the interval till 1457, and also that the and literature, will prove lasting bles, the nature and efficacy of the ordinance, calogue. The text which stands at the binding and illuminating the above-menfor this supposition would be an imputa- head of this article, forbids us to revile attributed, in the present age of the fanity. The Apostle Peter also speaks inculcated from the pulpit, still "Christ are reserved unto the day of judgment to records of bibliography. crucified" is the general theme of dis- be punished, he says :- " Chiefly them course. Nor is it mainly occasioned by that walk after the flesh, and despise a want of earnest zeal in the ministers of government. Presumptious are they, the Gospel, although we know that this is self-willed; they are not afraid to speak seem to have been to explain the text that instead of forsaking the wisdom of ing with them to darken counsel "by the most popular explanation; but the evil of dignities." And to enforce the and improve it to practical and pious their fathers, they are walking in the way words" to them unknown, it will easily fault lies principally in the Christian hear. sentiment, he says, "even Angels, which purposes, but to correct our views and the hely Prophets went, the way that be perceived, that little refinement of ers of the word. We will now allude are greater in power bring not railing give us right opinions respecting that leads from banishment; the King's high language, and little of the classical, is only to two particular modes in which accusations against them." Surely, it branch of the christian church known by way of holiness, where all her paths are necessary for those who minister among they prevent the efficacy of a preached seems to us, no language could more Gospel. The first is the prevalent error pointedly condemn the prevailing pracof regarding the human instrument as tice of railing at men in power, heaping some on paper of choice quality, with principal point then, my brethren, which I description of the methodist people, he the way of salvation, the learning acquir- possessing the power, which resides only upon them ubuse, deriding their charac- strong, black, and tolerable handsome in God, and in esteeming him more than ter and acts, and sneeringly impugning characters, but with some want of unithe divine ordinance. We know that re. their motives. Nothing is more common formity, which has led, perhaps unreason. spect and love are due to the instrument, than this, both in the press, and in the ablyto a doubt whether they were cast in but the danger is imminent, when he is daily conversation of the people; yet a matrix. We may see in imagination whole functions of a church towards her, her haven of rest"-one would have ceptions of the Preacher above those of regarded apart from the divine blessing scarcely any thing can be more unchristing this venerable and splendid volume lead. on the ordinance. And yet how common tian, or more calculated to bring our in- ing up the crowded myriads of its follow-

regarded only subordinately. A practice of deadly poison."

like this, and especially considered in its We are not indeed precluded from dispresent prevalence, is sufficient to account cussing the measures of government, but of itself for the low state of personal pic. cannot this be done in a mild, forbearing ty. God is a jealous God and his glory Christian spirit? Because our rulers he will not give to another. Even his embrace sentiments, and adopt measures own ministers are not permitted to inter- which we do not approve, must we attrifere in this respect; and if they are bute to them the worst motives which the looked to or esteemed in the place of nature of the case will admit? Must we God, the most unhappy consequence must pour upon them volties of the coarsest The danger resulting from this is to be world, and with them, the nation they repobviated, by a simple conviction, that all resent, as objects of universal contempt?

wise attend the ordinance. The scattered seed may fell in a variety of situations, but in the good and well prepared soil alone, is it productive. They who most highly prize the preaching of the Gospel from an experience of its officacy, are those who take heed how they hear who by meditation and prayer, prepare themselves for the house of God, and truth with humble reliance on the blessing of God. But alas! how contrary to ness and cares of life; secret devotion is ly performed; the mind is seldom permit-ed to enjoy that quietude which is so essential to undistracted communion with and consolation. No miracle is to be content to feed on the husks of the world, they must look for no better provision on taste is perverted; and to such souls the is a real hardship that ministers should be blamed because under such circumstances, their ministrations are unaccompanied with good effects; and yet how often do we hear the very class of persons here described, complaining that they are not edified or comforted under the instructions of their ministers! Thus it ought not to be. The conscientious and careprivate duties of religion will grow in grace under the most ordinary preaching; while those of an opposite habit will famish, although a Paul or Apollos should

From the Boston Recorder.

### SPEAKING EVIL OF RULERS. "Thou shalt not revile the gods, nor curse the ruler of thy people."—Excous 22, 18.

The Apostle Paul declares that "the powers that be, are ordained of God; and rendering due honours to civil rulers .-therefore, be said that it applies only to

We are persuaded that this subject is

ensue; the Gospel will be of none effect, epithets? Must we hold them up to the

#### From the Presbyterian. MINISTERIAL INFLUENCE.

It cannot fail to have been remarked, that contrasting the present with a for-

mer age, a very sensible diminution in the respect paid to the minsterial character, has taken place. The blind reverence which an ignorant papist shows for his priest is neither suitable nor required ? nor is it to be expected that the ministerial office will secure respect where it is found associated with an unbecoming deportment; but the sanctity of the office. when honestly and faithfully sustained, demands, not only from the nature of the case, but from the express command of God, the deepest respect of all for whose benefit the office was instituted. We do not speak of the admiration which superior talents, and particularly eloquence, may command, but of the affection, attention, and reverence which are due to a faithful exhibition of the truth, and in a measure to him who is the sincere and willing instrument in its exhibition. A disposition to decry ministers of the Gospel, necessarily leads to a low God; and then when the Sabbath arrives, ly prevents the good effects which are intended to be produced by it; and it may safely be presumed, that the comexpected; if they have for six days been paratively inefficient results which at present attend the preaching of the Gos. pel, may be attributed to the too common the Sabbuth; the mind is still occupied practice of discussing the merits of miniswith the thoughts which have had free ters with a freedom which borders on coningress through the week; the spiritual tempt, and often denunciation. The people it is true cannot be blind to the faults of their ministers; they cannot but see that they are men of like passions with themselves; yet still these faults should not be the theme of common discourse, or be needlessly exaggerated, and above all should never be suffered to interfere with the respect which belongs to the office which Paul "magnified." If a congregation should desire the blessing of God to rest upon them, and the work of God to prosper in the midst of them, let them revere the ambassadors of Christ; respect their high calling; be lenient to their faults; attentive to their instructions; affectionate to their persons; and disposed always to regard them as though God was, through them, beseeching sinuers to be reconciled.

### THE FIRST PRINTED BIBLE.

The earliest book, properly so called, is now generally believed to be the Latin Bible, commonly called the Mazarin Bienforces the duty of obedience, and of ble, a copy having been found about the middle of the last century, in Cardinal This precept was given to a people living Mazarin's Library at Paris. It is reunder the despotism of Nero. It cannot, markable that its existence was unknown before; for it can hardly be called a rulers who fear God, and administer the book of very great scarcity, nearly twennance of God admirably adapted to the laws upon the principles of justice. The ty copies being in different libraries, half vants and necessities of the world. Its authority vested in them is to be regarded of them in those of private persons in design is to admonish and instruct; to as the authority of God; and therefore to England. No date appears in this Bible, convince the sinner of the error of his be respected and obeyed. And when the and some have referred its publication to way, and to build up the Christian in his rulers themselves are reviled, and treated 1452, or even to 1450, which few permost holy faith. This benevolent design with contempt and disrespect, indignity is haps would at present maintain; while may, to a certain extent, be frustrated by cast upon the authority, and the law others have thought the year 1455, rather more probable. In a copy belonging to the Royal Library at Paris, an entry is made, importing that it was completed in binding and illuminating at. his soul. To this latter point we now tomed to feel our independence, that we Mentz, on the feast of the assumption, August 15th, 1456. But Trithemius, in the passage above quoted, seems to intimate, that no book had been printed in tioned copy, is likely to have followed tion of his wisdom. Neither can it be our rulers, accounting it a species of pro-the publication at no great length of time, we may not err in placing its appearance Church, to the general corruption of the of this spirit in terms of the severest re. in the year 1455, which will secure its ministry; for although much error is prehension. Speaking of the unjust who hitherto unimpeached priority in the

It is a very striking circumstance, that the high minded inventors of this great art tried at the very outset so bold a flight as the printing an entire bible, and executed it with astonishing success. It was Minerva leaping on earth in her divine strength and radiant armour, ready at the moment of her nativity to subdue and destroy her enemies. The Mazarian Bible is printed, some copies on vellum,

### RELIGIOUS

WESTERN GERMANY. The Editor of the Boston Recorder has

received a series of letters from a correspondent who has been travelling on the continent of Europe, and has commenced publishing them in the Recorder. We make the following extract from one of the letters.

Hamburg is a very important city, one of the most so in Europe. It stands on the Elbe, about eighty miles from the ocean. It has a population of near 130,000 souls. The wealth and commerce of this city are great. It is, in fact, the great outlet and inlet for the commerce of a great part of Prussia and Saxony, besides some other and less important

portions of Germany.

Is is an interesting fact that this city owes its existence to Christian enterprize. It was at first, about a thousand years ago, a missionary station, planted by the order of Char-

There are in Hamburg five or six Lutheran Churches, and one German Reformed. These are connected with the state, and supported by it. But few, I fear, of the many pastors of three or four may be said to preach the true over he consented to conduct us to the door, and proper divinity of Jesus Christ, and salvation through Him alone. The others are was over. Rationalists, so far as they have any systematic views of religion. Besides these churches, there is a small and interesting French church, composed of the descendants of the French refugees who left France at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and at cal pastor in the Rev. M. Saintes. There is also one of the adherents of the Established Church, which is connected with the British Embassy, and partly supported by it. The Independent Church has from two to three hundred attendants, and is under the pastoral ber of the Bible and Tract Societies of this city. And I may here remark, that the and steadily at Hamburg. The latter society has published a large number of tracts, and has disseminated them widely. It has been greatly aided from England and the United States.

There is also at Hamburg a Baptist Church,

Foreign Missionary Society

But the most interesting fact which I met with at Hamburg, and which shows that religion is advancing in that city smid many difficulties, is this: There are there 14 or 15 pious young men who have been educated in These young men are what are called candiis, they have completed their studies, and are I censed, but are not settled. They are expecting appointments to vacanand political authorities, who have these apthe pastors of the German churches are ever seen. These young men are now trying to found a Missionary Institution like that of to go to the heathen. May the Lord bless vert it, and make it a city of holiness; for it is now a city of ancommon wickedness.

Hamburg. It is an interesting old city. Religion is revived here in a very pleasing manner. The Rev. Dr. Geibel, who preaches in the German Reformed Church in that city, and who, I may remark, is one of the very best men I have ever seen, told me that when he began to preach in the city of Lubec, he was the only evangelical minister in it. But now every church in that city (and there are some six or seven, for a population of 25,000) has one or more evangelical pastors. Thus you see that the blessed work is going forward in Western Germany. In my next 1 shall speak of Southern Germany.

### From the New York Observer.

PROTESTANTISM IN PORTUGAL. A few weeks since we published the letter of the Rev. Mr. Rule, communicating the gratifying intelligence that Spain is open to the labours of Protestant missionaries; and we now have the pleasure of adding, on the authority of an official statement of the directors of the European Missionary Society, in one of our London Magazines for March, that a Protestant Missionary is labouring without interruption, and with very encouraging success, in Portugal. "About four months ago," say the directors, 'Dr. Vincent Gomez, once a dignitary of the Spanish Church, but now conformed to the Church of England, was sent to Lisbon under the anspices, and at the expense of the European Missionary Society. stood so as not to make the guilt or innocence Ilis whole time and energy are devoted to of the accused to depend upon the simple fact of missionary labours-to preaching in publicconversing with and instructing natives of various ranks in private—and the distribution injustice, or inhumanity, on the one hand, or of Bibles and religious publications. During those of kind purposes or good intentions on the that short period, his success has been most encouraging; he has experienced the utmost willingness to listen to the truths of the gospel; a congregation, now amounting to about 200 persons, assembles on every Sunday for the worship of God; and an inquiring, devotional spirit is manifested by those who strend the services of this infant church .- No mate. rial obstruction has hitherto prisen from the authorities, or from the priesthood, since the present government is pledged to a wide extension of civil liberty, and professes not to

One letter received at the Society's office,

The word orcached has been undoubtedly blessed to two individuals, who have given most positive proofs, not only of their change of thought on matters of religion, but of a change of heart also.'

Another letter says :-

evening is generally devoted by the Portu- and many more, like the 'big racoon, were guese to amusements. From what we already sitting on the rail?" know, we have good reason to hope that the time is fast approaching when we shall witduring the entire service on the first Lord's day.'..... We want at least one hundred Bibles for the use of our congregation."

PROMINENT CEREMONIES OF THE ROUISH CHURCH AT ROME.

BY W. PISK, D. D. The Flagellation.

Some friends informed us that a coremony of no small interest was to be witnessed every night at a particular church, which they described to us. We mentioned the subject to our valet de place, and requested him to conduct us to the spot. He gave that peculiar shrug of the shoulders, which to be under-stood must be seen, and which none but an Italian, I believe, can fully enact-and said he was there once and never wished to go again. It seems that some of the professedly self-inflicted penance had been misdirected these churches (each church has from two to and had fallen upon poor Luigi, the bare five or six pastors) are evangelical. Perhaps was over. When we arrived we found one single light

glimmering near the alter; the church itself seemed badly kept, compared with most Roman churches, and the worshippers appeared coarse and equalid. None but males were admitted, for a very good reason, as the reader other periods. This church has an evangeli- will presently see. Every thing around looked suspicious, and if some of our countrymen had an English congregation of Independents, and not been there before us and described the scene, we might have supposed ourselves in dangerous circumstances. For myself, I passed back of some broken forms that lay near the wall, behind which I entrenched myself at a little distance from the theatre of faithful preacher, and a most valuable memsingle candle was carried to a small temposingle candle was carried to a small temporary platform, beside which stood a crucifix and a palmer like gloomy ecclesiastic ascend-Bible and Tract causes bave advanced greatly ed and commenced an impassioned harangue, the tenor and harden of which were the suf ferings of Christ, and an exhortation to the people to be willing to suffer with him; that as Christ was chastised, and suffered for their sins, much more should they be willing to chastise themselves for their manifold transunder the charge of an excellent man, who is gressions. The solitary light was removed, in the employment of the American Baptist and in the midst of Egyptian darkness the tragedy commenced. It was as though you had been suddenly ushered into one of the chambers of Pandemonium. The first thing we heard after the extinguishing of the light was the cracking of whips or thongs, and the sound of scores of simultaneous lashes wel the German Universities for the ministry. laid on. Then followed the most bitter ground and wailings, as from miserable wretches writhing under the torture. The sounds became commingled—the strokes fell thick as hail-and groans and howlings filled the temcies as they occur in the little republic at ple. It was an awful scene! After it had Hamburg. But I fear that the ecclesiastical continued for several minutes there was a continued for several minutes there was a pause, and the same voice resumed the exhor-Pause, and the same voice resumed the exhormoniments in their power, and who are mostly Rationalists, will not be likely soon to employ them as pastors. Meanwhile they have laboured most assiduously in holding Sunday schools, visiting the sick, &c. I know not away in the distance. He paused, and again Schools, visiting the sick, &c. I know not away in the distance. He paused, and again when I ever thet with a more affecting fact the flagellation and the howlings were resumthan is here presented to our view. Here cd. At the second pause the light was reare excellent young and faithful men labour-stored; a person went around and collected ing mostly without the encouragement of the thongs or ropes, to preserve them I sup pastors, holding monthly meetings for prayer, pose for future penance, and the assembly for the conversion of the world, attended by broke up. Whether they had lashed themsome hundreds of people who love the Saviour, selves, or each other on the floor, I cannot but at which not more than two or three of say; I had intended, when the flogging commenced, to have put myself in a situation to have received some of the blows, being will ing to run some risk of a lash or two to de-Basie, in Switzerland, to prepare young men termine for myself whether the blows were laid on with effect or otherwise. But the abundantly these dear young men, and con-tight was extinguished unexpectedly, and I went the hearts of the unconverted pasters in had made no arrangements that would have Hamburg. Pray much for them, and for that enabled me, situated as I was, to make the experiment satisfactorily." Lean only say that there were blows enough, and they were sufficiently loud to have done good execution; The city of Labec stands on the Drave, 12 and they were accompanied by enough of miles from the Baltic, and about 40 from wailing and of wee, to have indicated an indescribable amount of suffering; and this is

# THE GUARDIAN.

a religions worship! in a Christian ascembly

and at the very seat of the infallible Church !

WEDNESDAY, May 10, 1837. ----

" Baltimore Conference and the Slave Trade -At the last session of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist E. Church, a committee was appointed to report on that portion of a communication from the late General Conference which recommends to the annual conferences the propriety of adopting suitable regulations with a view to secure, as far as practicable, uni formity in the administration of discipline, particularly with reference to the trial and expulsion f members, and of their admission into the

"In the report of this committee we find the the administration of discipline, and published in the 556th No. of the Christian Advocate and

Church.

" That in all cases of administration, under the general rule in reference to "buying and selling men, women and children," &c., it be and hereby is recommended to all committees as the sense and opinion of this conference-that the said rule be taken, construed, and under purchase or sale of any such slave or slaves, but upon the, attendant circumstances of cruelty, other, under which the transactions shall have been perpetrated; and, farther, it is recommend. ed that in all such cases the charge be brought for immorality, and let the circumstances be adduced as specifications under that charge."

" Signs of the Times .- A late New Orleans

paper contains the following paragraph: " Going to the Race !- Sunday was indeed Sunday—it rose bright and shining, and every object around spoke of happiness and joy All the world was a-stir for sport—merry faces and interfere with the religious opinions of the the Course, of course, seemed the object of every cheerful voices saluted the ear on every side, and one's desires. Even the sir was a smooth beling, and racy temperature.—The rail road and the rail road cars were objects of intense interest, although little calculated by their simple engineer, to create feelings of romance, or even answer the purposes of usefulness. Never mind. No one was inclined, as they rode on the rail, to rail at the road, although hundreds were quietly waiting for the care some hours before their arrival, and then found less than 'It was quite delightful on the Sabbath half the required places to sit on. Living beings regret to say, more than an equivocal part nour and power, and might unto our God for

attentive at worship, especially as Sunday bales in a ship's hold, crowds were on the tons,

"An editor of that city remarks thus- We have dared to follow the dictates of common ness the triumph of the Redeemer's cross in this land of darkness. And again: 'Nearly lic holiday. France—enlightened and Catholic France—has always held her festivals on that day set and the public pastimes on the public pastime day, set apart by human and divine laws, for recreation and amusement. It was left for Louisians to break through the trammels of prejudice and superstition on this side of the water, and she has nobly dated to do it. Let hypo-crites rail, who would gladly imitate, if they dared; and bigots condemn, because their gloomy and illiberal tenets of the dark ages are despised by the intellects of 1837. Louisiana laughs at them! Her citizens presume to judgo for themselves, nor while they point to the fact that Parisians hold their regular races on Sundays, in their Champ de Mars, do they deem it socessary to cite the example of any nation for either their actions or coinions."

> Tue former of the two extracts, that stand at the head of this article, we have read more in grief than anger; oh! "how are the mighty fallen!" Our hearts are indeed sad to see the day that METHODISTS are found content to enjoy the wages of iniquity by partaking in the fearful crime of enslaving the innocent; yet, were this the extent of their fall, we might be content to weep in secret over the sin of our brethren of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, but they are ever and anon sanctioning, by their public acts, the errors of their private conduct. We were "ashamed in the gote" before our enemies when we learnt the resolutions of the late session of the New York Conference, on the subject of the non-intervention of their Preachers in the Slavery question; but, we confess, we were hardly prepared to behold a Methodist Conference, a company of

know it was clearly expressed, and well the civilized world. so did not your fathers act, -through "evil of his family, and to that kind of intercourse Pasters of the same." report and good report, in honor and dis. which is so strikingly favourable to the growth bonour," they "approved themselves the of all the best affections of the heart. It is objection to the Office of Local Preachers is Ministers of God," the God of universal now too well known, and too generally thus destroyed when it is clearly understood benevolence, and could righteously boast that granted, that Infidelity is most withering in that they make no pretentions to the Ministry "they had wronged no man." Alas my its effects on the gentler passions of our of Christ, nor in any way profess to be Pastors

to the Jews we grant, and so was polygamy, but where is either sanctioned? And surely believes a leave to the large of religion; religion is love, and in believers do not need to be reminded that proportion to our love to the Great Fountain against thus leaving the flock of Christ to the many things were permitted, and even many questionable principles "winked at" under the Massia Times and the care of those, who, were there no other objections of the Massia Times and the care of those, who, were there no other objections of the care of those, who, were there no other objections of the care of those, who, were there no other objections of the care of those, who, were there no other objections of the care of those, who, were there no other objections of the care of those, who, were there no other objections of the care of those of the care of those, who, were there no other objections of the care of those of the care of those, who, were there no other objections of the care of those of the care of the the Mosaic dispensation, which our gentle and holy Christianity "calls on all men every where" to abandon. God had a perfect right, as the universal Sovereign, to permit what relationships he pleased to exist among men; especially since, as a world of rebels, we have forfeited all inherent claims on his goodness. But his having once allowed slavery is no sufficient argument in proof of his always doing so, and we assert, and fear not to declare that every honest christian must agree with us, that the very spirit of the New. the latter, Testament is altogether opposed to the spirit of Slavery, as found among civilized nations. Let one proof suffice,the mass of American Slave-holders are opposed to the instruction of their Slaves: rightly judging, that such a state of degradation is incompatible with moral elevation and mental improvement; yet does not the Gospel of Christ require that we shall make it known to all, and give such instruction, at least, even to Slaves, as shall teach them how "they may adorn the doctrine of God their following resolution, which was adopted by the "they may adorn the doctrine of God their conference, for the regulation of its members in Saviour in all things." But were we for a moment to admit the propriety of maintaining in "enlightened" christian America, institutions only permitted even to half enlightened Jewish Palestine, little would the American Slave-holder gain by the admission. For are there no stripes given but "the forty, save one? Does every maimed Slave go free, as the price of his injury? Does every maid with whom her master " hath dealt deceitfully" go free? Has the trumpet of Jubilee ever sounded even for those whose skin 'but too plainly' shows they are of the people of the land. But the very origin of modern Slavery is most iniquitous; the Slaves of Judea were of the heathen taken in warfare; but in this day of Christian light, having righteously learnt that conquest is no sufficient reason for enslaving a people, they have substituted the more refined and honourable method of RIDNAPPING, stealing from their wild forest wards the Deity; in proportion to the measure homes those against whom we have not even of real love and gratitude towards the Divine any pretended ground of complaint; that this Being which is found in the heart, will be the is iniquitous all are ready to grant; how then, desire to increase, not lessen, the opportuniin the name of common integrity, we would ties for engaging in his service and meditating

With respect to that portion of our Metho. spend an eternity in ascribing "blessing, and dist Brethren who are acting, we deeply glory, and wisdom, and thanksgiving, and hoevening to see so many; and these so very were pressed as closely on the seats as cotton with respect to the Slavery Question, we ever and ever."

most solemnly warn them to heware, lest a spirit of expediency once getting entrance among them, "it cats as doth a canker."—It has ever been the glory of Methodism to ask only one question, "What is duty?" and learning that, to endeavour, by the help of God, to do it at every cost. Had not our venerable Founder acted thus, where had Methodism been this day? We stand the more surprised at the conduct of the Pro-Slavery party (that is their true name) among the Ministers of the Methodist E. Church in the United States, inasmuch as were there nothing in the tenor of the New Testament, nothing in the inherent rights of those who "are born equal," opposed to their views, still we should imagine the fearfully demoralizing effects of slavery would have been a reason amply sufficient to have enlisted their determined opposition to a system, the legitimate effects of which is to make the master a tyrannical debauchee, the slave a degraded scoundrel, and the unfortunate female the unprincipled victim of a brutal licentiousness.

Of the difficulties attendant on a settlement of this unhappy state of things, we at present say nothing, not that we are not fully aware of them, out difficulty is not 'with us' the criterion of duty; and it will be quite time enough for our friends of the United States to expect our sympathies and condolence on that subject, when they shall seriously in the fear of God, and in His fear only, set about grappling with those difficulties; at present, we confess, all our sympathy is expended on the unrighteously oppressed sons of Africa and America!

THE latter extract appearing at the head openly admitting the principle-that it is particulars, and vet that in the rest they will

nature, to need us to insist upon the truth of of the church. Were they indeed intended in Slavery is frequently vindicated by an the assertion; there is nothing has, nothing any degree to supercede the regular ministry, appeal to Jewish customs; it was permitted can have, an equally happy effect on our or was the charge, oversight, and building up to the house of the Lord, or surrounding the the Records of redeeming love, or anticipate selves felt the "wormwood and the gall," hallowed bond of union that goes far to rivet

yet closer the ties of natural affection, How much all this is frustrated by the node of of spending the Sabbath, so highly extelled by the "daring" Editor of "enlight. ened" Louisiana, we need not stay to insist upon. It is self evident that the little leisure by in this country, are frequently the means of which most men can command, being thus carrying the Gospel where, perhaps, it could occupied in amusements that tend to any thing but to sooth and calm the mird, they will rather serve to estrange than otherwise, the be sufficiently manned with watchmen reguaffections from each other; especially as their few leieure days most consequently be spent in the midst of the public, if not in riot and confusion; thus preventing all those kindly attentions of friendly intercourse which greaty contribute to maintain the happiness of so. have the constant labours of a regular appoint.

If, however, the proper occupation of the Sabbath be important to the happiness of men God for the benefit. n their social relationship, how much more must this be the case with respect to their religious advancement. We are quite ready o admit, that a real christian will be the same. n principle, at all times, but then it is no less manifold tendency to draw aside our hearts, of themselve too prone to wander, from those hings that make for our present and eternal pence; and that it is therefore of vital importance that we should have some seasons frequently recurring, in which it shall be at once our duty and privilege to meditate on the things of God, and engage in those duties that have an especial tendency to beget in us a death unto the world and a life unto Christ. A wish to desecrate the dayof the Lord ever notice of its conclusion was a mistake, proves a fearful want of all right feeling toask, can any man, who has the slightest on his goodness and majesty. How could pretensions to honesty of principle, vindicate those who find one holy Sabbath here an incourse of conduct thus based on the deepest tolerable burden, hear to dwell for ever in the

presence of that ineffably Holy One, and to

LOCAL PREACHERS.

We have inserted in another part of this week's paper, a communication from a respected friend on the subject of our Local Preachers; many of his remarks are worthy of attention; they offer, in brief, important reasens why, as a body of christians, we have employed such a class of labourers in the ineyard of our Lord.

Few circumstances connected with our ecclesiastical polity have subjected us to more animadversion than the fact of our employing laymen to " preach the gospel." We are, however, inclined to believe that the opposition of the wise and good, would cease if they rightly understood the matter. We know few orders of men who deserve

better of the Church than Methodist Local Preachers, who are found walking humbly with their God in the zealous prosecution of their valuable and unostentatious labours of love. They are mon who are in general closely and industriously engaged in secular concerns during the six days, and who yet hold it their privilege as well as duty, eccasionally to employ the seventh day in "stirring up the pure minds" of their brethren "by way of remembrance," or in sounding the trumpet of alarm in the ears of the ungodly. This is their calling-this their work; and further than this, we know our Local Brethren have no wish to go; many of them. owing to a christian diffidence that does them honour, have, as it were, to be "thrust out," e'er they will consent to engage, even thus far, in the public work of the Lord. Obiections to their office have generally arisen from a supposition that we were secularizing Methodist Ministers, of whom it may in of this article, we hold to be, though a very the Ministry, by introducing into it individu some sort be said, in the old Methodist melancholy, yet a very suitable comment on als, not only who had no previous preparaphrase, "late in connection with John the former. We must not suppose that a tion, but who were still engaged in trade and Wesley and others,"-we did not expect to people professedly christian, can live in the commerce. But this is an entire misconcepsee them, in their official capacity, at least, open violation of justice and mercy in some tion; whatever the peculiar situation of a new country may have led to in the early days of right to traffic in the badies and souls of be found walking righteously, seberly, and Methodism, yet has Methodism never confounour fellow men, in many cases, our FELLOW- godly; nay, but "the letting out of iniquity ded, in principle, the office of a Local Preacher is like the letting out of water." We do not with that of a Minister and Pastor. We are Surely, Sirs, it was conduct neworthy of mean to assert that the deplorable moral and aware that the friend, whose letter we have honorable men, not to speak of christian civil condition of New Orleans is the result of referred to above, has been somewhat incaumen, still less of christian Ministers! thus to slavery alone, but we cannot but suppose that tions in his use of the word " Ministery;" but endeavour to nullify, by a sort of side note, it has greatly contributed to bring about a we doubt not, that it was a mere oversight a leading rule of your Church; a rule that state of things in that disgraceful city, a and that he will quite coincide in our views of needed no explanation; in your hearts you parallel to which cannot, perhaps, be found in the subject. By a Minister we understand, in the largest acceptation of the word, an understood to forbid, in every way, and under Among all the speculations of cold-hearted individual entirely set apart to the work of the any circumstances, the trading in men, be scepticism, there is none more cruel than that sanctuary; but if we were accurately to dethey previously freemen or slaves, with the which would advocate a systematic desecra. fine the term, we should confine it to those design of enslaving them or retaining them tion of the Sabbath. No institution can be who, in the language of the Church of Engin Slavery. Why do you not at once come conceived more admirably adapted to cultivate land, have received "priest's orders;" that boildly out and advocate the principle of our facer feelings, or to bring into kindly is, those who having passed the term of their Slavery, and defend it as best you may !- neeration the social sympathies of our nature, probation, have been solemnly invested by Or otherwise confess that with you the glory than is that of the christian Sabbath. It not their ministerial brethren with the power to of Methodism is departed; that you submit, only relieves man from the absorbing cares of administer all the ordinances of our most for the sake of expediency, to what you his secular calling, but by the very nature of holy religion, and have been entrusted by know to be wrong in principle. Oh! brethren, the duties it requires, leads him to the bosom them with the care of the flock of Christ as We conceive that the principal ground of

> for our own relatives. We cannot go together in the temporalities of this world. But the family altar coll together upon the name of in their own proper light, as men of strong our common Father, we cannot together read sense, and sterling piety, who having themthe bliss of an inseperable re-union in the know how to warn others of their danger; much more satisfactory. Commerce there had realms of unmingled joy,-without feeling a who themselves rejoicing in the love of Christ, and anticipating the promised glories of their "Father's house," are indeed able to comfort the mourner, and encourage the doubtful .-We can hardly think any one, who really loves the soul of his brother, would wish to stop the months of these excellent men who, especial be seldom heard but through their instrumen tality. When the walls of our Zion shall larly set apart to the work, then we grant the labours of these volunteers may be dispensed with to advantage; as few will be disposed to deny that great would be the gain to the Church generally, could every congregation ed ministry; till that time we gratefully accept the labours of our Local Brethren, and thank

SHEFFIELD is the name of a new Post Office recently established in the township of true that the world and its concerns have a 8 from St. George, and 6 from Galt. Any papers at that office, will please let us know through Mr. Cornell, and they shall be sent there accordingly.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W." On the Immortality of the Soul, will be continued, probably, next week. The

NOTICES.

· Hamilton, May 6, 1837. MR. EDITOR,-You will oblige us by giving the following notice a place in the next number of the Christian Guardian.
Yours, &c., W. RYERSON.

" To the Preachers on the undermentioned Districts.—The President of the Con-ference hopes to be able to attend the followg appointments :--.

May 30.—The evening sitting of the Augusta District Meeting, at Prescott. June 1 .- Bay of Quinte District Meeting,

June 4 .-- Preach in the morning at Lundy's Lane, and in the evening at Niagara. June 5 .- Missionary Meeting at Lundy's Lane in the morning, and at Niagara in the

evening.
June 6.-District Meeting at St. Catharines, at S A. M. Missionary Meeting at Thorold, in the evening.
June 7.—Missionary Meeting at St. Cathar-

ines in the evening.

June 8.-Toronto District Meeting, Yonge

" P. S .-- The Chairmen of Districts will meet the President of the Conference, on the Monday preceding the Conference, in Toronto at 9 A. M."

Quarterly Meetings-Niugara District. Grimsby Circuit, ..... May 13th and 18th. Stamford do ..... " 27th and 28th. St. Catharines do. ... June 3rd and 4th. 27th and 28th.

The District Meeting for the Niagara District will commence in St. Catharines, June 6, at 8 o'clock in the morning. The Financial affairs of the District will be taken up on Wednesday the 7th, precisely at 10 A. M., when all the Recording Stewards are requested to attend. W. RYERSON,

The Toronto District Meeting will commence in the Brick Chapel on Yonge Street, the 8th of June at 9 o'clock. The Stowards are requested to be inattendance on Friday, the tenth, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
J. RYERSON, Chairman.

Monies received for the Upper Canada Academy, during the week ending May 9. By the Rev. S. Rose.

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# Foreign & Domestic News.

John Ryerson, Treasurer.

GREAT BRITAIN & THE UNITED STATES. Linnen, March 28 .- More confidence has been exhibited in the commercial money markes to day, and the advices from Liverpool are also shown a disposition to revive, and the sales of cotton were expected to be greater to day than

they have been for some time. . March 27 - The uncasiness which prevailed during a great portion of this week with res-pect to the arrangements that have been in progress for the object of assisting the merchants-here and at Liverpool, who are engaged in the American trade, has been dissipated to a very great degree, in consequence of those negotiations having been satisfactorily arranged; and the negociant parties from Liverpool have, weunderstand, left London with an impression very favourable toward the bank direction, who have met their views to a greater extent than even the most sanguine of the parties anticipated .-We trust that this calm in the money market has been founded open a solid basis. In fact, the occurrences of the past two or three weeks have afforded a lesson to the bullionists, which we trust will induce them to give up their bigotted opinions, and promote to the atmost s a searching reform in our unstable monetary

system.

By the arrival of the packet from New-York. we have commercial accounts to the 25th of February, which have materially relieved the anxiety which has prevailed in our commercial circles, particularly those more immediately connected with the United States.

Money still continued to be scarce for com-Office recently established in the township of mercial purposes, but the rate of interest had Beverley, Gore District,—John A. Cornell, been reduced from 2½ per cent to 1½ a 2 per Post-master. It is 14 miles from Dundas, eart, per month. Trade had become very brisk, 8 from St. George, and 6 from Galt. Any of our subscribers in that part of the country | I there was also a greater demand for English who could more conveniently receive their fabrics. An apinion prevailed among the mercounting American paper here would compel them to send specie to this country, even at a sacrifice on the amount of the premium upon gold over the discount rates here. The exchange on London ruled at 91 a 1, and United States Bank shares had advanced to 1201.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, May 9. The city article of the Times, April 1, says that the arrangement for establishing a large credit on the Bank of England, in favour of the Bank of the United States, is understood to be on the point of being carried into effect. The arrangement is spoken of as affording American merchants a medium of payment, to fulfil their engagements in England, to which no exception can be taken on either side of the water; and as tending rather to prevent than to facilitate the transmission of bullion, it being "a most important matter not to force the Americans to send gold at pre-

In one respect-and that not an unimportant one—the accounts are favourable.—The arrangement with the Bank of England for the relief of the American houses in London, has been completed, the money

received by them-and it was believed they soon found that she was on fire in the hold. were out of danger. It is also stated that an | She had on board 1576 bales of cotton, and 25 arrangement has been effected with the Bank of England, by which the Bank of the United States will be permitted to draw without AN IMMEDIATE REMITTANCE OF SPECIE.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

The much talked of affair of the Vixen, seized by the Russians in the Black Sea, has at length undergone a long discussion in Parliament. The subject is so important, as involving the tranquillity of Europe, that we have given in-sertion to several sporches. These will be read with all the interest they deserve, which is not a little. We have generally been of opinion that the peace of Europe was secure-that no difference existed among the great powers of sufficient importance to disturb the general barmony that prevailed, and that in addition to a lack of cause for war, there was a lack of inclination also. But now it would appear, even from the admissions of Lord Palmerston himself, who was anxious to sooth the indignation of the House, that cause does exist for war, and that England cannot much longer put off the day of settlement with Russia without sustaining a loss of national honour. This is a painful conclusion to arrive at, and would induce us to accede to the further delay craved for by the Foreign Secretary, in the hope that the Northern Autocrat will give such explanations, and put the trade on such a footing as will satisfy the British nation. The Vixen was seized on two grounds, for an alleged violation of the Revenue laws -and for an attempt to break a refute each other, for if Russia exercised the legitimate suvereignty over Circassia, why should she establish a blockade, for it would not surely be necessary to blockade her own ports. If, on the other hand. Russia only considered horself at war with Circassia, and was attempting to conquer it by force of arms, all attempts to me pose revenue regulations would be illegal until the conquest was consummated. A blockade, then, and revenue jurisdiction, seem in this case to be incompatible. But Russia in reality claims the severeignty of Circassa, and derives her doubtful title from Turkey, which latter power coded it to Russia in the Treaty of Adrianople. Now, Turkey had no right to make such a cession, because Circassia formed no part of the Turkish empire, but had on all occasions resisted the Ottoman assumption and maintained its independence. Russia had moreover, in the Treaty of London, previously agreed with England and France not to acquire any territory of the Porte; this treaty she broke by accepting Circassia, or rather by signing the treaty which conveyed its pretended cession. In strict honour and good faith, Turkey could not give, nor Russia receive, the territory in question; and yet upon this doubtful title, with Circassia herself in arms asserting independence, is the British flag violated, British pro-perty confiscated, and Englishmen incarcerated in Moscovite dungeons. The full enormity of the case is ably set forth in the speech of Lord Dudley Stuart, who without reserve branded Lord Palmerston with his want of spirit, and with scandulously trifling with the honour of England. The English spirit however is roused, for both Tories and radicals spoke out; and their impulience is only restrained with the hope that Russia will concede to negotiation what she has heretofore denied to justice.

We regret that we must conclude this article as we began it, by saying—that, if Russia does not recede from her high pretensions, war must ensue, or the honour of England will be tar-

[Private Correspondence, New-York Herald.]

London, 17th Feb., 1837. I will give you an important piece of news. The British Cabinet is now secretly negotiating for the possession of the Island of Cuba. It takes the form of a pledge or mortgage, for four millions sterling to be advanced to the present government of Spain. I understand that Mr. Stevenson, vour minister, intend to seek an interview with Lord Palmerston on the subject It is now esid that the French intend to abandon all their conquests in Africa in order to remove any pretext in England to take Cuba The advance on Constantine has been counter. manded with this view. There is a rumour also in the high diplomatic citeles, that Lord Palmerston intends to get Cuhn as a check to the further advances to [of] the United States upon Texas and Mexico. The whole intrigue will be completed soon. I will write you again.

Novel Experiments on Railways .- Since the mopening of the Durham and Sunderland Railway, a novel experiment has been tried on th Tine, which proves the practicability of Rail road vehicles being propelled by wind. A tomparary mast and sail were erected on a rehicle, which was set going at on easy rate. On the sail being trimmed to the wind, the speed in creased to the rate of ten miles an hour. A train of five coal-waggons was afterwards attached, but no additional sail hoisted. The train was set going as casily as possible to give anit motion, when alle speed increased to the rate above mentioned, The experiment was repeated . for several days between Sunderland and Hen. don, each way, with the same success, and was witnessed by numbers of speciators, who were much delighted with the novelty of the scene .-. Mining Journal.

### FRANCE.

· · · According to the Journal de Paris, the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours are on the point of pro-ceeding to London, on the invitation of the King of England, and will visit the principal towns of the Kingdom. They are to be accompanied by the young Princes, their brothers. Before they cross the Channel, their Royal Highnesses will make a short stay at Brussels with their zister, the Queen of the Belgians, who is in an advanced state of pregnancy. They will after wards embark at Ostend.

The Messenger says;-" The general discussion on the affairs of Algiers and the expedition against Constantine, is expected to be opened on the 22d. Both parties announce their determination to declare the whole truth. Every thing predicts an animated debate,

According to a letter of the 10th inst, from Berlin we learn that the health of the King of Prussia doclines so fast, that but little hope remains that his life can be preserved for any length of time. His Majesty's strength fulls daily, and the chronic disease of his liver has for some time past assumed an alarming charactor.

A letter of the 28th ult. from Warsaw states that a Ukuse had been published in the month of January last, by the forms of which no sub-ject of ancient Poland could enter the ministry, or occupy any high employment in the empire, unless he had previously served five years in Russia. Those Poles alone who are of the Russian Greek religion enjoy the advantage granted to Russian subjects.

## UNITED STATES.

The burning of the ship Westchester .- The Portsmouth Journal gives an interesting narra-tive of the disaster which befell the ship Westchester, of which we have already published some of the particulars. The ship was struck by lightning on Friday morning, the 14th inst., three days after suiting from New York for Liverpool, being then about 105 miles East from the island of Nantucket. Three men in the top were injured by the lightning, one so severaly that it is thought he cannot recover. and another is badly burnt in the thigh. report published in the New York papers that three men were killed appears not to be correct. The vessel was considerably injured, and it was purpose.

passengers, 12 of whom were females.

As soon as fire was discovered, the hatches exclude the air, and the course of the ship was changed towards Portsmouth. The fire was During the examination, the semales repeat of freemen. It sets out, indeed, with supposing fortunately emothered, and at midnight of Sunday the ship arrived in Portsmouth outer harbour. Of "their lord," as they called him, and their secrecy, they can be made so.—N. Y. Courier of Oh Monday she underwent a survey, and on obligations to obey him implicitly. We have Enquirer. 18th April. hatch was raised. A volume of smoke poured out, together with a poisonous gas, which caused one of the firemen to faint, and produced serious effects on other persons. The engines were kept in operation until the fire was quelled which did not take place until past midnight of so vile but it may find followers; success, at age, with her little brother, a lad about 12, consequence of a fall from the mast head on the

preceding day.
On removing the cotton from the hold, it was fine new ship of 699 tons, and valued at 63,000 should disqualify the Bank of the United States dollars. Her cargo was valued at \$96,000, from fulfilling its engagements. Thus may the Eight of the crew who had retired to steep in American merchants, manufacturors and plant the cubin came near losing their lives, from the person going into the cabin, and observing a cat stretched on the floor and near expiring. The difficulty they were aroused. Capt. Ferris preservation of the ship, and of the lives of the passengers and crew, with great good judge-ment. The citizens of Portsmouth co-operate heartily in the measures for the suppression of public. the fire and preservation of the property .-

Money Pressure in the United States .- A suspension of specie payments was spoken of kicked up a row with the Council—a concurin the Senate and Assembly of the State of New rent branch of the legislative power. They lim from at the month they for the first States, is extracted from an article in the Arien.

mond Compiler, a well conducted Virginia paper.

This message was unanimously adopted; and

"When we look at home, we find the market in the most diseased and deranged state: Bink. ing institutions have managed wrotchedly. A system of speculation has been carried on, which has risen to a perfect mania. In the South west, the most loose arrangements have existed. The merchant pays twelve months in advance for the cotton crop of the planter. A note is given by the merchant for the supposed amount of the ensuing cotton crep, which the planter endorses Britain, from London 23d March, arrived in his but she was strictly moral in her life, interestensuing cotton crop, which the planter endorses Britain, from London 23d March, arrived in his but she was strictly moral in her life, interest— James.—To be sure you would, for the and sells in the market for as much as he can sail best from the ship, which had anchored the ing and amiable in her deportment, and both Bible tells us, "There is no peace, saith my get. This mode of trading is common. The preceding evening at St. Patrick's Holo. Surjoined is a slip which was issued to pended on by the merchant; hence the seasons occasion from this office, decide his good or ill fortune. To this mode of had given way the preceding night. Only the Marbile, and other places at the South :- The ship channel, however, is clear, and the batcrop of the past year having failed, logother tures which form a continued line on both sides

of cotton. " Again, in land speculations the most extreme folly has been evinced. Spots of land are purchased for a song, laid off into a city, sketched on paper beautifully, and sold readily; the speculator amassing a fortune out single trade. Tracts of land are chased at Government price, say I dollar 25 passage having, been formed this morning cents per acro, fifty series or so cleared, a house through the Key, at Point Levi.

erected at a cost of some 100 dollars or 200 dollars, and immediately sold at a profit of thous.

The Times of the 22nd. ands. How often is it rung in our ears that such a gentleman has made 20,000 dollars by a to Wednesday after Easter, 29th March.

Money matters had become easier in London. amount is an ordinary succelation.

"This has had its effect upon the country and an undue value has been given to every thing.—The golden harvest reaped from paper cities and otherwise, has made the poor man

entirely unnatural; and those who have wit. nessed monied convulsions heretefore in this country, have predicted the result for some time past. Runk discounts have in some sections last fall at Rimouski.

The other vessel announced by the Telegraph house fly's wing below the first F. Sound had this city.

At St. Thomas, on the 30th of April, by the last fall at Rimouski.

A gentleman reports an opening in the ice at long the right angle of light's incidence of Rev. C. Vandosen, Mr. Henry B. Winans, of long the right angle of light's incidence of Rev. C. Vandosen, Mr. Henry B. A gentleman reports an opening in the ice at might as much produce a sound on the first turpuper issues have been unprecedented in the States. Accommodations have been afforded so liberally to some, that failures, to amounts to Laprairie by the locomotive on Saturday bloom in Neal's garden, emitted heat four and welch starting us, are the consequence. In the morning, for the first time this season. To a native green day. The stormy peteril as much were increased about 9,000,000 dels.; and in 4 p. m., but the Canadian Eagle was hourly except to about 70,000,000 delta; and in peteril as much because to about 70,000,000 deltas! This ratio of bec Gazette 20th April. increase has, doubtless, been pretty much con-tinued, and gives proof of the great inclination to speculate. In the mean time we have imported between 30,000,000 dollars and 40,000,. 000 dollars beyond our exports!

"Under those circumstances, why should there not be a pressure? How is it to be avoided? We do not believe that any power has taken premeditated steps to produce such a state of affairs. The proper bounds, from the long, quiet and easy condition of our money matters, had been forgot, and the spirit of overtrading and speculating, has been permitted to overleap all of them."

Fanaticism and Outrage.-Seldom have we than that which was communicated to us a day or two since, by a friend who was cognizant of the subjoined facts. It appears that in the vicinity of Auburn, Cayuga county, a knave by the St. John's to day .- 16. name of Sweet has gathered around him half a score of eilly women, who believe him to be a divine being, whose commands they are implic illy and unhesitatingly bound to obey, under the penalty of the displeasure of beaven. His house hold consists of himself and six white and one black woman. These deluded beings, although some of them are well educated and respectably connected—reverence him as their "divine lord," and hold themselves in readiness at all times to yield obedience to his wishes. That they are obedient has been repeatedly demon strated. On one occasion, the impostor commanded the wench to take a huge carving knife, and proceed through the streets and slay what. ever might impede her progress. She entered upon her task, and had not the instrument of obeyed the command to the letter. On another occasion, he commanded three of the white women to proceed, on a Sabbath day, to a neighboring church where the communion was about to be administered, to upset the table, scatter the vessels and drink up the wine. Accordingly, at the proper hour, they entered the house, singing and dancing as they proceeded, and performed

he duty assigned them.
Those outrages incensed the neighbourhood, the duty as and it was secretly determined by a few who had Dick Johnson, with the added prospects of for an earthly master, and I consider that imbibed an attachment to the code of Judge Benton's or Rives's succession. We don't want time his and not mine, and now I have a day Lynch, to present the whole household with a the Canadas; and if they will try the Regency to spend for God; then I have no more right coat of tar and feathers. For this purpose some government a little while we promise them they to spend for God; then I have no more right to spend for Go night of last week, to Sweet's house, which they The Canadians, as well as a party in England, respect so often offended God, let us ask him entered, seized several of the inmates, (among seem intent on adding to their institutions the for assistance "to keep his Sabbaths, and whom was Sweet)covered their bodies with tar, and then feathered them with the contents of a

this second visit, one of the disguised gentlemen ined, and bound over for trial

During the examination, the females repeat-

Tuesday she was brought along side of the not heard the result of the subsequent examinawharf and scuttled, and after her dock was tion, nor whether any disposition has been made cleared, and rigging removed, the engines of the of the imposter who has been instrumental in fire department being in readiness the main establishing this new creed in Cayuga .- Roches.

We insert the above in order to give human weakness; and that no imposture is ford, a young woman in the 16th year of her Tuesday. A man died on board on Monday, in least to a certain degree, is no proof of truth. left their Father's house, and went to the bush

### MEXICO.

great misery; the government uneasy and poor, brooding over their sufferings. Equally painful accounts are given from other parts of the re-

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

sent to the House of Assembly, whom it must, we should think, place rather in what is called a kink .-- [The Assembly rescinded its resolutions.

### LOWER CANADA.

Opening of the Navigation.—An opening in the ice at Point Levi took place with the rising tide yesterday invening, about ten o'clock, and at the same time Capt. Swinburne, of the Great Surjoined is a slip which was issued on the

The ice at the narrows above the Chaudiere with the somewhat strange decline in the price of the river at low water mark, in many places of cotton. tides at the middle of the ensuing week. The lake ice has not yet come down.

" Thursday, 27th April, 1837. Half past Ten, A. M.

Captain Swinburne, of the Great Britain from London, is just come up in his boat, a

Stocks kept up. There was no continental news of import

ance. Things between the Carlists and the Christines in Spain remained nearly in statu que. Sir John Harvey has been appointed Lieu

Reports no vessels in the river. A gentleman reports an opening in the ice at

startle us, are the consequence. In the morning, for the first time this season. No

We understand that although the ice on St. frem north to south, and fled over the narrowest Peter is broken up in some places, it is still parts of the seas, as they will this autume. The fast in others; the ice also holds at several placeuckee and the nightingale first began their city it has moved up with every tide since Sun-April, in the days of Nimrod. Birds that live on day last; but still holds fast at Point Levi, in a flies, laid bluish eggs in the days of Taxable piece of not more than a quarter of a mile. piece of not more than a quarter of a mile in they will two thousand years bence, if the sun broadth, resting on the north shore at the turn should not full from his throne, or the earth not of the channel, and the Beauport and Canar-break her barness from the planetary car. The diere beaches. This piece of ice stood for a first bird that was caged oftener sung in adagio of the Chaudière.- Ib.

The British America, Captain Armstrong, left port for Quebec vesterday morning at 9 A. M. heard a more heart sickening detail of fanaticism, with a barge in tow. She will leave Quebec on Tuesday, and probably have the Great Britain in tow .- Montreal Morning Courier, May 1. The steamer Franklin is expected to arrive at

### UPPER CANADA.

Commerce with Canada .- We published two three weeks ago, a petition to the American Congress from sundry inhabitants of Uppe Canada, praying for the repeal of the duties of flour, wheat, and timber imported from Canada, into the United States. The Washington Globe says, "This petition unfortunately came too late to expect any action upon it; but as bills for removing some of these restrictions were actually ponding before the House, there is little doubt that some measures for the relief of our from tier trade will be adopted by the next Cungress, It would seem to be the mutual interests of the inhabitants on both sides, to have as free an intercourse as may be practicable. To refuse death been wrested from her hand by the first on that frontier the benefit of drawback, is to person whom she attached, she would have deny to corselves a very profitable and growing obeyed the command to the letter. On another branch of trade," We are glad to see such sentiments expressed in the official journal. They are unquestionably correct .- N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

> What Brother Jonathan thinks of the BALLOT! .

Canadas .- There really seems to be a Cana | toils, and have a day to spend for God. dian party mad enough, if they could, to come Cottager .- "A day to spend for God." under dominion of Martin Van Buren and Important thought! Six days I have to work

theoretical perfection of vote by Ballot.

The truth is, that the whole idea of the ballot bed which they took from the house for that is wrong. - Those who are not in a condition to me the Bible, that we may drink of truth from exercise a political franchise with a little inde. its fountain. We will read of the zeal of sell.

The intraders then retired; but again soon pendence, would do better for the community returned, and stole a large quantity of maple and better for themselves, by foregoing it alto-sugar, with which they decamped. On making gether. The Ballot, its whole process,-the spirit that makes it necessary, the spirit it propwere secured, and covered with wet blankets to was recognized, and the next day arrested, exam. pgales-its whole influence and character are stally at war with the directness, the frankness

#### To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. . SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

DEAR SIR, -On visiting a neighbourhood the South part of the Township of Malahide last week. I heard of the following most another proof of the lamentable character of Shocking occurrence which happened in that Mormonism to wit .- En. Guand. pro tem. in order to boil Sap; on their way there, she pulled up some of the roots of wild Parsnip, We learn from the Albion that Mr. Biddle, of which she cat freely, and gave also to her We learn from the Albion that Mr. Biddle, for which she cat freely, and gave also to her the flames would probably have barst out on Wednesday, had they not been previously quelled by the introduction of water by means of the fire engines. The cotton is much injured—the greater part only by being wot. The ship is a fine new ship of 699 tons, and valued at 63,000 dollars. Her carron was valued at 496,000 and silver in order to embarrass her finances, there are record and silver in order to make of the United States. weed was yet able to proceed, and liastened home to inform his Parents. His Father. ers perceive that every door is shut against trembling with fright, flew immediately to her effect of the deleterious gas, produced by the combustion of the cotton. Their situation was suit of the deputation from New York to this ground, in awful agonies; he took her in his modern Nero.—Toronto Patriot., were in quick succession, one after another, and the most violent that were over witnessed At Mexico on the 24th March, there was by those who beheld her; the blood flowing most profusely from her nose and mouth. the people destitute, clamoring for bread, and Her mortal system being unable any longer to resist the virulent attack, she sunk under its weight, and expired in about 15 minutes after she was brought into the house. The lad, who had followed his Father out, fell at The Assembly of this Frevince, not to be his heels in a fit, unperceived, but in a few out stripped by their kin in the Canadas, have minutes partially recovered, and came in, as York on the 13th instant. This is going a have lately, it seems, adopted some very offentime, began to mistrust what was the cause of eth the Sabbath from polluting it. Every head with a vengeance. The following bird's sive proceedings, that convey porsunal imputations against the Council. This attack, that been eating. He answered, "wild Parsnips." it, and taketh hold of my covenant; even have lately, it seems, adopted some very offen- time, began to mistrust what was the cause of eye view of the state of trade in the United body has met by a very spirited but proper pro- It was now too late to do any thing for their daughter, but they gave him sweet Milk, and an emetic; he lay in convulsions nearly all the afternoon, but is now convalencent: though very lame, all his limbs being much affected

y it. Miss Tedford, with her Parents and their family, came from Nova Scotia to Malahide some time last summer, where they settled in comfortable circumstances. I have not learnt that she ever experienced a change of heart; loved and esteemed by all her acquaintance. Her days were soon numbered. She died much lamented by her juvenile companions and all that knew her. "Therefore be ye also will always love the Sabbath day. Regularly ready; for in such an hour as you think not attend to its religious duties, and in every

the Son of man cometh."

C. VANDUSEN.

St. Thomas, April 29th, 1837.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

From Bayley's Nature considered as a Revelation. UNIVERSALITY OF NATURE.

After Europe has changed its languages ten times,' the terms of the material revelation are unaltered. Does Africa jabber in a thousand rueless languages? does Asia forsake her venerable tongues! is America a modern Babal, forming a new race of lan-guages from the refuse of the old families? Nature changes not here; she owns no authority, there was not a doubt upon his mind of his she suffers no provincialism in her universal speech. The larks now carrol the same song. and in the same key, as when Adam first turned his enraptured ear to catch the moral. The his enraptured ear to catch the moral. The unshaken—Jesus precious and heaven sure. Credit Harbour. Satisfactory reference and owl first hooted in B flat; and it still loves the He has left an aged and infirm father, a wife good security will be required. Application to key, and screams in no other octaves. In the land eight children, to mourn; but their loss is be made to the President on or before the 22nd all, the price of labour has not kept pace with every thing else. It is the only thing which has not received an undue and forced value.

Fitzroy. same key has ever ticked the death watch; his eternal gain. has not received an under and forced value.

Fizzoy.

Trade every where has for months given the Gulph. Saw some ice-tergs on the banks.

Captain Swinburne was 12 hours in the ice in the ever been in B, since Tubal Cain first heard him in his smithy, or the Israelites in the river.

Reports no reseals in the river. Reports no vessels in the river.

The other vessel announced by the Telegraph house five wing below the feet E. Sand the Mr. Charles Bell, to Miss Eliza Barber, both of house five wing below the feet E. Sand the Mr. Charles Bell, to Miss Eliza Barber, both of house five wing below the feet E. a half degrees above the atmosphere, as it does should not full from his throne, or the earth not break her harness from the planetary car. The week before the ice became fixed at Quebec. It than in its natural spirit. Corals have ever also still holds at the narrows above the mouth grown edgeways to the ocean stream. Eight of the Chaudière.—16. as well live in a drop of water in the days of Seth as in ours. All flying insects had on their coats of mail in the days of Japhet, over which have ever waved plumes of more gaudy feathers than the peacock ever dropped.— The Bees that afforded Eve her first honey made their comb hexagonal; and the first housefly produced 20,080,329 eggs, in one year, as she does at present. The first jump of the first flea was two hundred times its own length, as it was the last summer. That concubinal sinner, the ursuline sloth, who scorns at all the anathemas against poligamy, kept ten or twelve wives before Moses was born, as he will when we are

#### footsteps of Noah, as they do ours. THE PIOUS COTTAGER'S SABBATH. SABBATH MORNING.

"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." Exodus xx. 8.

reader. The rat and the robin followed the

Cottager .- Welcome, Sabbath day! the son seems to shine brighter, and the birds to sing more sweetly. than on any other.

Wife .- We should be as cheerful as birds in the morning, for we rest from our weekly

respect so often offended God, let us ask him reverence his sanctuary."

Cottager .- Come, my dear children, give delay.

Nehemiah respecting the Sabbath.

Nebemiah, chap. xiii. 15-18. "In those presses on the Sabbath, and bringing in arrival in Great Britain, a committee be apsheaves, and lading asses; as also wine, grapes, and figs, and all manner of burdens which they brought into Jerusalem on the Sabbath day: and I testified against them .-I contended with the nubles of Judah, and said unto them, What evil thing is this that ye do, and profune the Sabbath day? Did not your fothers thus, and did not our God faning the Sabbath."

Cottager .- He was my dear boy; and so vas the Great God who gave them the Sabbath; and God is always greatly dis-pleased with those who do any thing on the Sabbath, that may be done on any other day. See Exod. xxxi. 15. Num. xv. 32-36. Exod.

Mary .- Father, what are we commanded o do on the Sabbath day?

Cottager .- Read the third verse of the 46th chapter of Ezekiel. Mary -- "The people shall worship-be-

fore the Lord on the Sabbath." Cottager. -- Now read Levit. xix. 30.

Mary. -- "Keep my Sabbaths, reverence
my sanctuary, I am the Lord."

Cottager. - Read Acts xiii. 27.

Mary - The prophets are read every

Sabbath day.". Cottager .- Read verse 44.

Mary .- "The next Sabbath day came alnost the whole city together to hear the word of God."

Cottager .- Read chap. xviii. 4. Mary. -" Paul reasoned in the synagogue

every Sabbath day.". James .- Is their any promise made to hose who keep the Sabbath?

Cattager.—Yes, read Isaiah Ivi. 2-7.

James.—" Blessed is the man that keepit, and taketh hold of my covenant; even them will I bring to my holy mountain, and make them joyful in my house of prayer."

Read also Isainh, chap. Iviii. verses 13 and 14. Wife .- And hath not God fulfilled that promise to us? Yes, he has abundantly blessed us, since we began to keep hely the Sabbath zii Nots, and Walnuts; Almonds; Lemon Cyday, and has often made us joyful in his house rup; Claret Wine; Corn Brooms and Brushes; of prayer.

Mary.—I am sure I would rather go to school and to church, than remain at home to work or play.

God, to the wicked;" and to do what God tells you not to do; is to be wicked.

Cottager .- I hope, my dear children, you hing do all to the glory of God .-- Episcopal Recorder.

### OBITUARY.

DIED, on Sunday evening the 23d April. a his own residence in the Township of Wiloughby on Lyon's Creek, Mr. Daniel Buchner, in the 37th year of his age, after a shor! illness of eleven days. He was for several years a zealous, faithful, and useful, member of the Wesieyan Methodist Church, and one of the warmest friends of her persecuted and much slandered Ministry. "As he received the Lord Jesus, so he continued to walk in acceptance with God-no fear at all concerning the future-all was clear, his confidence unshaken—Jesus precious and heaven sure. He has left an aged and infirm father, a wife

### MARRIED,

Rev. C. Vandusen, Mr. Henry B. Winans, of Bayham, to Miss Millison Ann Carson, of St. formerly of Maryaburgh, Prince Thomas, former Edward District.

At the same place, by the same; Mr. Sur-rennes Thompson, to Miss Harriot Blakely, all of St. Thomas. DIED.

At Mount Pleasant, on the 30th of April. Robert Biggar, Sen'r, aged 75. A native of Dumfries, Scotland, and long a resident in Damfries.

Upper Canada. Opper Canaca.

At Cobourg, on the 26th of March, George Adams, son of the Rev. George Poole, aged 7 months and 13 days.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending May 9.

J. A. Keeler, W. McFadden, E. Adams, P. Keefer, S. Rose, H. Montgomery, J. A. Cornell-C. Vandusen, A. Macpherson, R. Jones, T. Parker.

\* \$39, which over paid 20s. 2d.

### MARKETS. Toronto, May 9.

	The Boes that afforded Eve her first honey made	Flour, fine, per barret, 32	G	a	35	Ð
	their comb hexagonal; and the first housefly	Wheat, per bushel, 6				-
1	produced 20,080,329 eggs, in one year, as she					
ŧ	does at present. The first jump of the first flea	Barley, perdo 3				0
	was two hundred times its own length, as it was	Oats, perdo 0	0	Œ	3	Ð
		Potatocs, perdo 0	0	α	4	0
	the last summer. That concubinal sinner, the	Beef, per cwt., 35	Ď	<u>π</u>		
ı	ursuline sloth, who scorns at all the anathemas	beergarden bei Gwerjaans and ab	ň		20.	č
	against poligamy, kopt ten or twelve wives	Pork, per cwt., 30			32	
	before Moses was born, as he will when we are	Veal perlb 0	54	æ	0	7
		Mutton, perdo 0	6	α	0 -	8
	forgotten. There was iron enough in the blood	Hams, perdo 0			ŏ	_
1	for the forty two men to make a ploughshare, as		•			
	there is to day, from whatever country or men	Cheese, perdo 0	3		0	
		Butter, perdo 1	3	æ	: 1	6
	you collect. The lungs of Abel contained a coil	Eggs, per dozen, 0	7	æ	0	8
ł	of vital matter 150 feet square, as mine; and the		Ğ	_	60	_
Į	first inspiration of Adam consumed seventeen	Hay, per ton, 59	-			-
	cubic inches of air as do those of every adult	Fire-wood, per cord, 0	0	ä	11	3
1	capic meries of an as an intere of every adult					-

## Advertisements.

Freeholders' Bank, convened by order of the Commissioners named in the Bank Bill, took place, agreeably to notice, at the Court House, in Toronto, at 1 o'clobk yesterday 10th inst., when the Sheriff being called to the chair, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopt-

Moved by Mr. Stennet, seconded by Mr. P. De Grassi Resolved .- That the Freeholders' Bank is an institution which promises to be most conducive to the prosperity and welfare of the Commer-

cial and Agricultural interests of this Province. Moved by Mr. Saxon, seconded by Mr. Sten-

Resolved .- That in the opinion of this Meeting it is highly expedient from the deficiency of circulating medium under which the Province now languishes, that the Bank should be put into active operation with the least possible

Moved by Mr. Brent, seconded by Mr. Row-

Resolved .- That as there is every reason to believe that the Royal Assent will be obtained days, I saw in Judah some treading the wine to the Act of Incorporation immediately on its pointed to take preliminary steps to enable the Bank to proceed to business on the sanction of the Legislature being complete. Moved by Mr. Patterson, seconded by Mr.

Harris. Resolved .- That such Committee consist of the Commissioners named in the Bill, Dr. Burn. side, Capt. Strachan, William Stennett, David M. Patterson, J. W. Brent, and James Saxon; bring all this evil upon us, and upon this city? and that they have power to employ such per. Yet ye bring more wrath upon Israel by proviews of the Institution, and to receive one James.—How displeased Nehemiah was Quarter per cent, on the Stock subscribed to.

W. B. JARVIS, Chairman. J. W. BRENT, Secretary. The Committee appointed by the 4th Resolu-

tion met and—

Resolved.—That the Books be opened under the direction of the Committee, to receive Subscriptions to the Freeholders' Bank.

That the undermentioned be requested to re-ceive subscriptions in their several Districts:— Home District and City of Toronto, W. Sten. nett, D. M. Patterson, J. W. Brent, and Wm.

Roe. Esqrs.
Niagara-John Lyons, Esq Niagara District, Hamilton—A. N. McNab, Esq. Nisgara District, Hamilton—A. N. McNab, Esq. Gore District, London—J. B. Askin, Esq. London District, Sandwick—C. Daby, Esq. Western District, Cobourg—H. Ruttan, Esq. Newcastle District, Kingston—W. Yarker, Esq. Midland District, Brockville—L. Sherwood, Esq. Johnstown District

District, Cornwall-G. S. Jarvis, Esq. Eastern District, L'Orignal—R. Hotham, Esq. Ottawa District,
Perth—J. A. II. Powell, Esq. Bathrust Dis.
ict. W. B. JARVIS, Chairman.
J. W. BRENT, Secretary rict.

The following papers are requested to copy the above for one month. London Gazette, Hamilton Gazette, St. Catharine's Journal, Telo. graph, all the Toronto papers, Cobourg Star, Chronicle and Herald Kingston, Bytown Ga. zette, Statesman and Observer.

FOR SALE,

BARRELS PRIME and MESS
PORK, in Lots to suit purchasers. GEORGE MONRO. Toronto, 4th May, 1837.

### JUST RECEIVED,

A ND for Sale by the Subscribers :-Oranges; Raisins; Figs; Currants; Bra-Sugar; Coffee; Tobacco; Cords and Lines; Olive Oil; Turpentine; Pitch; Rozin; Pails and Tubs; Willow Baskete, Cradles; Waggons, and Chairs .-

And expected daily a further and General assortment of Groceries, Wines &c. HUME, & PROVOST. No. 235 King street.

May 6th, 1837.

J. H. HAVENS.

HANKFUL for the very general pa. tronage he has received in his line of busi-ness, would inform his customers that he will be receiving constant supplies through the season of fancy DRY GOODS, well adapted for the season; together with the very best assortment of GROCERIES of every description; also, a new and well selected assortment of DELF WARE. Cooksville, April 22, 1837.

UBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the STOCKHOLDERS of the CREDIT HARBOUR COMPANY, that the ANNUAL BLECTION of DIRECTORS will take place at Moses Poller's Inn. Port Credit, on Monday 22nd May, 1837, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
JOHN JONES, Secy. & Treas.
Port Credit, April 19, 1837.

N. B. WANTED, a person to take harge of the Offices of the Company at the May.

TWILLIAM D. LORD, Son of the Rev. William Lord, being in the Good Business in England. PURCHASING GOODS by COMMISSION for any Canada Merchant who may furnish him with references satisfactory to the British Merchant.

W. D. L. having been brought up to the above Business, has an extensive knowledge of Goods, being frequently in the Market purchasing for himself; and residing in the immediate vicinity of the West of England Clothing Districts, possesses superior opportunities for making advantageous purchases. Merchants who may favour him with their Orders, may zely upon the utmost punctuality and despatch, and the most faithful attention to their interests. 24 Union Street, Bristol, England,

Fob. 24th, 1837.

# TO PARENTS.

YOUNG LADY, living with her mother, in a healthy and airy situation, in the near neighbourheed of the City, would be villing to take charge of two or three little girls. of from six to ten years of age, and boarding them if required, to afford them Instruction in the usual Branches of an English Education. nogether with Fine Needle Work, Drawing, and Music. The morals of the children should be

particularly attended to. For further information, please to address S. C., Post Office, Toronto. 902 May 1st, 1837.

### PROSPECTUS OF A MONTHLY PERIODICAL, TO BE ENTITLED

THE BIBLE ADVOCATE. To be Published under the superintendence of the Committee of the Montreal Aux. Bible Soc'y.

THIS WORK, as its name suggests, will advocate the increased circulation and perusal of the Holy Scriptures (for which it is to be lamented there is in this Province so much necessity), by diffusing important information on the subject, making earnest appeals to the consciences of Christians, and bringing into view the success which has attended those means in other countries. The interesting facts and anecdotes furnished by the operations of Missionaries will particularly be noticed; while the proceedings of the Parent Society, and of all others connected with it, or engaged in the same cause, with the state of the Branch Associations of the Society in Montreal, will ilso form part of the contents of the Paper.

It is hoped, and may be expected, that Ministers of the Gaspel, and the friends of Religion and Marality, will not only contribute to the design by furnishing original articles or other interesting matter to the pages of the Advocate, but will also exert themselves to obtain Subscribers, and send their names previously to the issue of the paper, to Mr. WILLIAM GREIG, 197, St. Paul Street, Montreal, to whom all commu.

nications (post paid) should be addressed. Tanns: per annum when delivered in town, le. 3d. per single copy, or is each for ten and upwards: when sont by mail, postage included, ls. 9d. per single copy, or ls. 6d. each for ten

and above. N. B.—Editors of Newspapers are respectfully requested a insort this Prospectus, at intervals, till the first of May.

Montreal, March 24, 1837.

From the Presbyteriau.

On Saturday, 30th July, I landed at Liverpool of his members, and in the evening attended a concert of prayer, where by invitation I addressed the meeting. There was much feeling —many wept—and I saw indeed that the language of Canaan is every where the same.—Notes of an American Traveler.

It is the same! wherever mon That love the Saviour meet, Heart leaps to kindred heart, and then The interchange is sweet : Each holds with each communion high. The sacred kindlings run, And with imperishable tie. Their souls are knit in one.

One language speak the saints below, They speak but one above,-How readily affections flow, When that which prompts is love! Love! that's the name in every zone Where minds thus taught, adore-That in America is known,

And on the English shore. They speak this common language well Who own a different speech; This fellowship has signs that tell What this alone doth teach; And he that's skill'd in Canaan's tongue. Where'er his foot has trod, Has found with his, some accent strung

The toiler in his city walls, The journeyer on the sea. The dweller of imperial halfs, And he of low degree— Man in his northern world of snow,
Who herds from man apart—
In India's vales where soft winds blow,

In unison with God.

Or Afric's mighty heart,-The foreigner and he at home, The stranger by the way, Whoe'er has enterprize to roam, Or who content to stay-If of this holy brotherhood, Each bosom beats the same And each one in the Son of God Has part, that wears his name.

Where'er thou stray'st or tarryest, know ! If cast with Him thy lot, Thou may'st not in life's passage go Where kindred mind is not ;--Where is not found some follower still,

His witness in each clime--Men, keeping cov'nant, whom He will Ien, keeping covered up in time.

Keep, when scaled up in time.

W. B. Tarran.

ROBERT HALL'S FIRST SERMON.

arrangement already mentioned, to demead Chapel. 1 Tim. iv. 10. "Therebecause we' trust in the living God, who many cases, he is confident it will invariais the Saviour of all men; especially of those that believe." After proceeding for a short time, much to the gratification follows: take any common earthen cup and sat down, his hands still hiding his

pointed to speak again on the same subweek. This second attempt was accompainful to witness, and still more grievous became as conspicuous as his talents; bears to his fellows he is c

reader, in this connection, one of the most extraordinary instances of anomalous mental manifestation which is to be found on record, and which is related by Major Elliot, a professor in the Militage A. A. Itherat discount makes the standard of the mental manifestation. The mental manifestation which is related by Major and 10d. for every subsequent insertion, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberat discount makes the mental manifestation of the mental manifestation which is related by Major and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion. Elliot, a professor in the Military Academy at West point. We extract the account from Dr. Macnish's work. The subject of the case was a young lady of intelligence and good constitution. "Her rendering it a very desirable medium for advertising. intelligence and good constitution. "Her memory was capacious, and well stored with a copious stock of ideas. Unexpectedly, and without any forewarning she fell into a profound sleep which continued several hours beyond the ordinary term. On waking, she was discovered to have lost every trait [trace?] of acquired know. ledge. Her memory was tabula rasa : public patronage. all vestiges both of words or things, were obliterated and gone. It was found ne. cessary for her to learn every thing again, She even acquired, by new efforts, the art of spelling, reading writing and calcu-lating, and gradually became acquainted with the persons and objects around, like with the persons and objects around, like to make at kinds or woolless madelines, and with one light, and with wood. In wood a being for the first time brought into the world. In these exercises she made considerable proficiency. But after a few Blades; Wood and Iron Engine Lather made to in which case an extra charge of 5s. per quarter months, another fit of somnolency invaded her. On rousing from it, she found

berself restored to the state she was in herself restored to the state she was in before the first paroxysm; but was wholly ignorant of every event and occurance that had befallen her afterwards. The former condition of her existence she now calls the old state; and the latter the new state; and she is as unconscious of her double character, as two distinct persons are of their respective natures. For example, in her old state, she possesses all her original knowledge; and in her new state, only what she acquired since. If a lady or gentleman be introduced to her in the old state, and vice versa, (and so of all other matters) to know them satisfactorily, she must learn them in both states. In the old state, she possesses fine powers of penmanship; while in the new, she writes a poor, awkward hand, not having had time or means to become expert. During four years and upwards, one of these states to the other. The alterations are always consequent upon a

long and sound sleep. Both the lady

and her family are now capable of conducting the affair without embarrassment. By simply knowing whether she is in the on Saturday, such July, I canded to Dr. Raffles' old or new state, they regulate the inter-church; on Monday visited with him several course and govern themselves accordold or new state, they regulate the interingly.

> RUNNING IN DEBT .- The following remarks upon this subject are extracted from D'Israeli's work, Henrietta Temple. "If youth but knew the fatai misery that they are entailing on themselves the moment they accept a pecuniary credit to which they are not entitled, how they would start in their career! how pale would start in their career! how pale Touching at Port Credit, Oakville, and Burling they would turn! how they would tremble ton Bay Canal, on the way up and down. and clasp their hands in agony at the precipice on which they are disporting! Debt is the prolific mother of folly and crime; it taints the course of life in all its streams. Hence so many unhappy marriages, so many prostituted pens, and venal politicians! It hath a small beginning, but a giant's growth and strength. When we make the monster, we make our master, who haunts us at all hours, and shakes his whip of scorpions forever in our sight. The slave hath no overseer so severe. Faustus, when he signed the bond with blood, did not secure a doom so terific."

> EXTRAORDINARY EXPERIMENT .- Professor Locke of the Medical college of Ohio, has invented a Thermo Electric instrument of such delicacy and power, that by the electricity generated by the vix. warmth from a touch of the finger, a Rochester, at 10 o'clock, a. K. on Mondays and Thursdays magnetic needle eleven inches long and Fors Hope, at 7 . K. on Mondays and Thursdays weigning one and a half concess suspend.
>
> Turonto, at 7 . K. on Tuesdays and Fridays. weighing one and a half ounces, suspended like a compass needle, is not only reflected, but made to rotate rapidly and
> flected, but made to rotate rapidly and
> flected, but made to rotate rapidly and
> flected, but made to rotate rapidly and
> forthlope, at 5 " A.M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays
>
> Cobourg, at 7 " A.M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays repeatedly round. This is the more surprising, as the electric conductor does not touch the conductor but passes one-fourth of an inch from it. Perhaps so much motion has never before been produced by so little heat. A description of the instrument may be expected in Silliman's Journal. - Cincinnati Republican.

To CERE THE TOOTHACHE. - A friend at our elbow in whom we have confidence, requests us to say, that in those cases of He was appointed agreeably to the the toothache resulting from decay, the nerve may be destroyed with but little liver an address in the vestry of Broad. pain, by applying to it what he calls the oil of white paper. Having himself witfore we both labour and suffer reproach nessed the virtues of his application in

of his auditory, he suddenly paused, and and draw a piece of cotton cloth over covering his face with his hands, ex. the top, confining it by a string tied covering his face with his hands, ex- the top, confining it by a string tied thereby promoted in our congregations, all will claimed, "Oh! I have lost my ideas," around it at the bottom. Make a small be furnished with an agreeable variety; and and sat down, his hands still hiding his hole in the cloth at the top of the cup. each class of persons, in reference to national face. The failure, however, painful as it. Then take a sheet of common white origin, may find some tunes that will cause was to his tutors, and humiliating to him-self, was such as rather augmented than trumpet. Insert the small end in the diminished their persuasion of what he operture of the cloth above mentioned could accomplish, if once he acquired Then place the cup in a position nearly self-possession. He was therefore ap- horizontal and bending the cone still horizontal and bending the cone still more downwards, set fire to the large end. The draft through the tube into the cup will deposite a few drops of oil in the vessel by the time the paper is burnt out. Take some of this oil in a little cotton and apply it to the nerve of the tooth. He says he has tried all other remedies he has ever seen mentioned, but never found anything so sure and effectual as this.

He is no quack, but from the good will he bears to his fellows he is disposed to acject, at the same place, the ensuing The draft through the tube into the cup panied by a second failure, still more vessel by the time the paper is burnt out. to bear. He hastened from the vestry, apply it to the nerve of the tooth. He and on retiring to his room, exclaimed, says he has tried all other remedies he "If this does not humble me, the devil has ever seen mentioned, but never found must have me!" Such were the early anything so sure and effectual as this. efforts of him whose humility afterwards He is no quack, but from the good will he

\*\* Advertisements without written directions will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly

# DOCTOR PEGLEY

EGS leave to inform the inhabitants of the Town of London and its vicinity, that he has commenced practising the several branches of his profession, viz: Menicing, Sungery and Minwifery; and from a knowledge of his profession, hopes to merit a share of

Dr. P. is at present residing at Mr. Wheeler's, Taibot Street. London, U. C., March 11, 1837.

MACHINE BUILDING. USSEL RICH would inform Wool. to make all kinds of Woollen Machiners, war. also with one light, and with wood. The wood

Dietrict, U. C., 1837. HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

WHE Directors of the Company are now prepared to receive applications for Insurance, and whenever applications for £25,000 shall have been received and approved, policies will be issued.

By order of the Board. F. HINCKS, Secretary. N. B .- Blank applications to be had by ap. plving to the Secretary. 382

MR. WALTER TELFER, SURGEON, AS REMOVED from NIAGARA to No. 44, Newgate Street, TORONTO.

July, 1835. 2961f

INFORMATION WANTED OF NEPTHUNE RUDD, who left Spaul, near Swafing, England, last Spring, for not having had time or means to become Canada, and has not been heard from since he will AT large and commodous unrecessors. During four years and upwards, landed. His Sister in law is anxious to hear story Dwelling House and Shop, No 54, the has had periodical transitions from him, and will thankfully receive any information of him, directed to Mr. Fan Moon, to Methodist Chapet, and lately occupied by mation of him, directed to Mr. Fan Moon, to Methodist Chapet, and lately occupied by

ONTARIO.

His mode of extracting the oil is as to the different metres in the Wesleyan Hymn Blows: take any common earther cup

climes, and in other years.

The Music will be arranged for several voices some Anthems and favourite pieces added .--

per quarter, ..... 1 10 0

Extra Charges.

will be made during the two winter quarters. For the female department the wood will be prepared and carried to the rooms, and charged

for as above. By order of the Committee of Management. EPHRAIM EVANS, June 28th, 1836. Sec. pro. tem.

HENRY BALDWIN, Esq.

Barrister at Law, Attorney and Notary, AS removed to NAPANEE. Office in the yellow house between the Taverns. All sorts of DEEDS prepared on the shortest

364tf

Napanee, Oct. 25, 1836.

ALEXANDER GRANT, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY Puntic, &c., King Street, Toronto, opposite the Court House. March 28th, 1837. 385-tf

TO:LET,

And immediate possession given,

Life Pills & Phoenix Bitters. NEW HARDWARE STORE. CLOTHING PANOPTICON J. W. BRENT & Co., Agents, Toronto.

LAKE
ONTARIO

Toronto and Humilton.

THE STRAM BOAT BRITANNIA.
CAPT. WM. COLCLEUGH.

WILL, during the present Saszon
by regularly BERFY DAY (Saudger
Sargher Saszon)
Toscorro, at 7 o'clock, morning;
Hantirox, at 2 o'clock, p. m.
Toscorro, at 7 o'clock, p. m.
Toscorro, p. m.
Toscor

The Music will be arranged for several voices given to an infant in the following deses:—a cea-spooner—a suitable introduction will be furnished, and sever; two hours, till it operates; for a child from one a suitable introduction will be furnished, and sever; two hours, till it operates; for a child from one and sever; two hours, till it operates; for a child from one and sever; two hours, till it operates; for a child from one of two table spoonsful of water, may to a solution of two table spoonsful of water, may to a solution of two table spoonsful of water, may to a solution of two table spoonsful of water, may to a solution of two table spoonsful of water, may to a solution of two table spoonsful of water, may to a solution of two table spoonsful of water, may to a solution of two table spoonsful of water, may to a solution of two table spoonsful of water, may to a solution of two table spoonsful of water, may to a solution of two table spoonsful of water, may to a solution of two table spoonsful of water, may to a solution of two tables spoonsful or the solution o

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by the proprietor,
J MOFFAT, at his office, 546; Broadway, between Spring
and Prince sus., New York.

CERTIFICATES.

Rheumatism, Debility for seven years, Violen Sick Headache.

Fever and Ague.

Fever and Ague.

Certificate from Mr. Samuel K. Townsend, 115 Chapel street.—New York, December 12th, 1835.—I take this early opportunity to inform you of the astonishing effects your Pills and Bitters have had on my complaint. I had been living at Harlen, where I was severely attacked with the Fever and Ague. I have been under the hands of numerous physicians, both in Harlem and New York. I have tree also nearly all the medicines advertised in the papers, the proprietors of which warranted my cure, but all proved equally fruitless. Atlast a fixed advised me to make use of your Pills and Bitters. Accordingly I called to see you, and parchased a 50 cent box of the Pills, and a dollar botte of the Bitters. You may recallect the circumstance of my having a chill while in your office, and that you gave me a glass of the Bitters at the time. Before I fert your office, I was in a profuse perspiration. I have not had a single chill since. I continued the use of the Pills and Bitters until I had taken the quantity I bought. I now enjay perfect health. I doem your medicines invaluable, and as such, I cheerfully recommend them to all similarly afflicted to myself. I consider them the only permanent cure known for Fever and Ague. Yours, sincerely,

Samuer, K. Townsend.

Billious Complaint and Diarrhan.

Billious Complaint and Diarrhon.

Dear Sir:

It is with pleasure I herein certify to the value of year Vegetable Life Pills and Phemiz-Bitters. In the mooths of July and August last, I was afflicted with a severe bilious indisposition and continued diarrhos, attended with severe pain; my appetite was gone, and I became much reduced and unable to attend to my business. It tried a number of kinds of medicine usually given in such cases, but found no relief muil I was advised to take a box of your Fills, and occasionally a glass of your Bitters, and much to my astonishment, I found immediate relief. And by the use of one box of your Fills, and one bottle of your Bitters, my whole-system became perfectly restored to its natural action. I think myself warronted in saying I believe that these pills and butters cannot be considered inferior to any medicine now landed. His Sister-in-law is anxious to hear from him, and will thankfully receive any information of him, and will thankfully receive any information of him, directed to Mr. Fen Moox, to the care of Mr. John Barwick, Thornhill, Upper Canada.

Torento, April 26, 1837.

Sept. story Dwelling House and Shop, No 24, myself warranted in saying I believe that these pills and butter cannot be considered inferior to any medicine new known for the cure of blious complaints. Further than this I cannot certify from experience, but believe your medicine to be equally valuable in other reases, and cheerfully recommend it to the public. Yours, &c.

Torento, April 26, 1837.

Sept. 170 Spring, now 26 Third st.

THE subscribers have constantly on hand a large assortment of HARDWARE. ESTABLISHMENT, 77, King Street, Third house a large assortment of HARDWALL, a large assortment of HARDWALL

FINE Subscribers will receive, per first arrivals from England, part of their Fall Supply of HARDWARE, which will comprise an assortment of Nails, Chains, Hollow Ware,

Tin Plates, Canada Plates, Iron Wire, Shelf Goods, (consisting of Locks, Latches, Hinges, Screws, Bolls, &c. &c. &c.) Cutlery, (a very large and general assortment.)

Which, with their present Stock, will be sold Wholesale, at their usual low prices, for Cash or approved Paper. CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & Co. Importers of Hardware. 22, Yonge Street, Toronto,

6th August, 1836. ON HAND, Naylor & Co.'s very celebrated Cast Steel, Coach Spring Steel,

German Steel, Cutlery, Joiners' Tools, and Saws, Warranted Axes, Cut Nails, &c. &c. &c.

Stoves! Stoves!!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the Public, that they have now on hand the largest assortment of STOVES in this Province, consisting of SCOTCH, AMERICAN, and THREE RIVERS Manufacture, from 24 to 36 inch, which they will dispose of lower than they can be brought from Montreal. Those wishing to purchase are particularly requested to call and examine their stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, a complete assortment of SHELF GOODS and HEAVY HARDWARE.
P. PATERSON & SONS.
No. 116, King Street.
Torento, Sept. 20th, 1836. 359-tf.

now a Stock on hand comprising a General Assortment of STOVES, of various sizes, made after new patterns and Scotch models.

Also, J. VAN NORMAN'S

Patent Cooking Stove. This article needs no puffling, its reputation being established beyond the reach of competition.

Persons wishing to purchase at Wholesale can be supplied on fair terms.

Cast Steel Axe Manufactory. THE Subscriber, long known as a Partner in the Long Point Foundry, having retired from that Establishment, is now extensively engaged in the Axe making business. To those acquainted with J. & B. Van Norman's celebrated Axes, no other recommendation is necessary to effect their sale than the assurance that the same workmen are now in his employ, and the same stock used. Mr. George LEAVITT who formerly carried on the business in Tillconburg, has been induced to act as foreman to the subscriber; he therefore feels cafe in saying

that he can fill all Orders with an article not surpassed in workmanship and beauty of finishing in Canada. His terms will be as low as can be obtained elsowhere.

All orders addressed to Middleton, London District, will meet with prompt attention.

BENJAMIN VAN NORMAN.

Tillsonburg, Oct. 25, 1836. 363

Soap & Candle Manufactory.

No. 48. Yonge Street. friends and the public, for the patronage which he has experienced while conducting the Establishment, and trusts, from his experience and attention to business, to merit a continuance of that patronage so long and liberally

EDWIN BELL. Toronto, Feb. 15, 1837. N. B .- Cash paid for Tallow and Lard.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY. WILSON R. ABBOTT begs leave to inform the citizens of Toronto and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in King Street, nearly opposite the requested to publish the above notice for six Commercial Bank; where he intends carrying months, and send in their accounts to the subtron in all its branches. From long experience, scriber. te flatters himself that he shall be able to presen his customers with as good an article as can be procured in the United States, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

Toronto, U. C. Aug. 22, 1836.

City Boot and Shoe Store. SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOT.

91, King Street,

TAMES FOSTER begs leave to in form his numerous customers, and the public, that he has now on hand a large and general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which rom his facilities in the Trade, he is enabled t sell at the lowest possible prices.

Toronto, Aug. 31, 1836. IF J. F. has received, and now offers for sale variety of Gentlemen's very superior Well LINGTON and CLARENCE BOOTS, of British Manu facture, to which he invites attention. Sept. 26, 1836.

G. BILTON'S TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, For Superior and Fashionable Articles.

No. 49, Newgate Street, Toronto. Directly opposite the Wesleyan-Methodist Chapel.

B. returns his sincere thanks to his friends for their kind patronage since Esq., Brockville.

April 20, 1837. and the public in general, that, having had several years' experience in his business in some of the most fashionable places in England, he is able to make every article of Dress in the most approved style and latest fashion. That the strictest attention is paid to the superiority of his articles will be fully established by a refer. ence to any of his numerous customers. The most approved systems of fitting the human frame are now successfully practiced by him. As every article supplied from his Establishment s made under his being always supplied with the best and cheapest Clothe, he is enabled to compete with any co.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS (WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER.) For Sale at this Office.

temporary in the Province.

August 16th, 1836.

AND FASHIONABLE TAILORING

to the house formerly occupied by J. W. Bront & Co., three doors East of the Market Square; and the better to ensure a continuation of general support, has tately engaged Mr. Thomas EDMUNDS as his Foreman Cutter, formerly in a similar situation with Buckmaster, New Bond Street, London, whose experience in the trade warrants the subscriber to say, that a trial will, on his part, ensure success. By the first arrivals, he expects a general assortment of West of England Cloths, fine and superfine, with every other article suitable for the Summer Trade; and hopes, by punctuality to business, of render general satisfaction.

ROBERT HAWKE.

Toronto, May 7, 1836. N.B. All orders executed with neatness and lespatch.

SAAC ROBINSON, Merchant Tailor. No. 192 King-street, three doors east of Yonge street, opposite Ridout, Brothers & Co., returns his grateful thanks to his friends and a discorning public for the distinguished patronge received at their hands, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their favours, which shall be his duty to merit by strict attention, unctuality and neatness in the execution of any order entrusted to his care.

A large assortment of READY MADE

CLOTHES constantly kept on hand. Mas. ROBINSON carries on the Straw, Tus. an, Leghorn and Bonnet business in the same place, where she will be happy to receive any orders, which shall be carefully and punctually attended to. She has now on hand a large assortment of the above articles, of latest fashions.
Toronto, March 24th, 1835. 280

TO CAPITALISTS Arriving from Europe, desirous of establishing

Toronto, Sept. 20th, 1836.

VAN NORMAN has engaged Messrs. Champion, Brothers, & Co. to act as AGENTS in Toronto for the Sale of the various kinds of Castings made at the LONG POINT FOUNDRY. They have now a Stock on hand comprising a General Assortment of STOURS. from the United States. The principal house is large and commodious, finished, and painted nside and out, and adapted in every respect for

a genteel family. A highly cultivated Gardon, included with boarded fonces, and stocked with Cherry, Plumb, and other choice Fruit Trees; besides which, there is on the premises a very convenient Farm House, two large Barns, Building, 24 by 40 feet, at present occupied as a Tannery, but might be converted into a Cider flouse, or other useful purposes,—with other uitable and requisite buildings for a farmer. There is an abundant spring of pure water, rising to the level of the ground, within a few rods of the house, which never fails in the cryest summer, or freezes in the severest winter, well suited for a Brewery, Distillery, or any similar purpose. Taking the Farm as a whole, it will

vince of Upper Canada.

The proprietor parts with it with regret, but of her prospects and pursuits render it necessary. To prevent unnecessary trouble to persons living at a distance, it is thought advisable to state the lowest terms upon which the property can be parted with; viz.—£1,750 currency, a part of which, however, may remain on mort-

is found one of the most desirable in the Pro-

gage, as may be agreed upon.

For further information, application may be made to the proprietor, Mr. Wm. Sisson, on the premises, or to Mr. E. Fowke, Land Agent.

Port Hope. Port Hope, 4th April, 1837. 3 m. 87.

LAND AGENCY. HE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that he has opened an Office being No. 162, on the North side of King Street, in the City of Toronto, nearly op-posite the Commercial Bank, where every kind fland hasiness in the t business which devolved upon his mother by the death of his father,—begs to inform them that he has become the sole Proprietor of the claiming Land under the Heir and Deviser Ast. Locating all Claims, taking out Deeds, and claiming Land under the Heir and Devicer Act, &c. &c., and all kinds of writing that are in general use, are executed with accuracy and despatch. U. E. and Militin Claims bought and

sold. He will also keep a Registry for the buy. 3m79 log and selling of Land. JOHN SMYTH. December 24, 1836. 374-15 N. B.—The Subscriber has done business as

Land Agent upwards of twenty years, and is well acquainted with the routine thereof. II All the Newspapers in the Province are requested to publish the above notice for six

FOR SALE. GOOD and well finished (wo story 10USE, 20 by 30 feet; an excellent Col. 354tf lar under the whole, with good Out Offices; situated on the Bank of Lake Ontario, in the rising Village of WELLINGTON SQUARE-a desirable situation for a genteel family, or for Mer. cantile business. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber on the Premises.
WILLIAM WOOD.

Wellington Square, Feb. 4, 1836. LANDS FOR SALE, N the London District, Upper Conada, 800 Acres of the very finest quality, in the Talbot Settlement, in that most desirable Township, Aldbordough, which is bounded in front by Lake Erie, and in the rear by River Thames, being Lots Nos. 19, Con. A.; 18, m 2d Con. Eastern Division; 6, in 5th Con. Western

Division.
The above are in the midst of an old and. flourishing Settlement, with all the conven-iences of good roads, Mills, ready Market, &c., and a large quantity of the finest Black Walnus and White Oak Timber thereon.

Also,—In the Township of Reach, House District; Lot No. 12, in the 2d Concession, an extremely valuable Lot.

The above lands will be sole low, or the proprietor will be glad to mortgage the same r such period as may be agreed upon For further particulars apply to H. Starrons,

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CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

TERMS:

The price of the Christian Guardian is twelve shillings and six pence a year, if paid in edvance; or, fifteen shillings, if paid in six mousta; or, separaten shillings and six pence if not paid before the end of the year, exclusives of postage. Subscriptions paid within one mouth after receiving the first number will be considered in advance.

in advance.

The Postage is four shillings a year; and must also be paid with the best and cheapest led to compete with any co-rovince.

36. 5316

SAND MEMORIALS
THOUT BAR OF DOWER.)

8 at this Office.

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