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DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC SCONOMY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE :

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six months: or, seventeen skillings and six pene if not paid before the oud of the year: exclusive of postage. Subscriptions paid within one month alter receiving the first munder will be considered in advance. The postage is Four Shillongs a year; and most also be paid within one month after receiving the first munder by those who wish to be considered as paying in advance. All travelling and local Perachers of the M.E. Church are suthoused Agents to procure Subscribers, and forward their names with Subscrip-tions: and to all authorised Agents who shall procure tex responsible Subscriber, and ald in the collection & c, one cryp will be sent grave My Subscriber has a right to discombuse, until all arrears are paid up Agents will be careful to attend to this. ST All communications, unless from authorised Agents, must be post paid b.

post pail. *** The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of su-peranauatrd or wom-one Preuchers of the Methodist E. Church in Cawork ; and the general spread of the Gospel.

> For the Christian Guardian.

approbation their insertion will oblige

rity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity.

sent of the will that Christ shall be mine as tender. religion, being opposed to its genius and spirit, is ed in the Gospel, and embraced by the affections expressly interdicted, while the duty of maintain. as the only and all-sufficient Saviour. The un- ing the Christian ministry is by the same AUTHO. derstanding by the light of grace, perceives Christ RITY enjoined on the members of each church or every way suitable to remove our misery and congregation. What right has any King or Go. make the soul truly happy. The judgment is for veroment to make that compulsory which the med by this perception, as it highly esteems and FOUNDER of Christianity has made voluntary, in approves of the discovered object. The will, commanding even inspired apostles, and in them influenced by the judgement, determines the his faithful ministers in every age, to receive, hut choice,-it absolutely rejects every condjutor in not to exact, a maintenance, and that, not from the work of salvation and rests on Christ alone : the public generally, but from such as enjoyed the affections embrace the chosen object, and the the benefit of their instructions ? How is it that conscience bears a joyful testimony to the whole. the advocates of a national church never grapple In short, the understanding perceives, the judg- with these two precepts, the one requiring his ment approves, the will chooses, the affections em. [ministers, as they had received FREELY, to give brace, and conscience bears witness. This faith FREELY, and the other requiring him that is brace, and conscience bears witness. This faith FREELY, and the other requiring him that is and that they gave after their ability noto the treasure of appears to be a direct act of the whole soul, and taught in the word to communicate to him that the work." Ezra, ii 68, 69. not of any individual power of it. The power to teacheth in all good things. act cometh from God, but the use of that power is following remarkable prediction :--in the province of man. A sure trust and confilence in the mercy of God that my sins are forgiren, and that I even now am accepted in the below. hand to the Gentiles, and will set up my standard to the people: and they shall bring thy sons in their arms, and thy daughters shall be carried upon their shoulders. And kings shall be thy nursing fathers, and their queens thy

ed is the reflex act of faith. HOPE is an earnest expectation of future good. It is the proper antidote against despair. Hope always attended by desire and patience. Desire orr tar fort; and thou shalt know that I am the Lord: longs for the objects expected. Patience quietly waits their arrival. Hope is the offspring of Chrisian experience, and will not shame its profession. It makes absent jovs present. It beguiles cala-

as well as in the ruled. The nursing of the church | ciples, to justice, and how odious must it be to the fury of a mob, or by the King's troops in the is a duty of all men who know and believe the that Being who loves equity, and hates robbery execution of the orders of their superiors. truth, a duty arising from the universal law which for burnt-offering! If the Church is to be nursed, binds every man to love his neighbour as himself, let her be nursed without the violation of moral church by a public and exemplary profession of in society. During a season of religious awakento impart to such as are in darkness, misery, and principle and moral precept. The command, Christianity and submission to the authority of her ing in the place where he lived, his attention was bondage, the light, happiness, and liberty into THOU SUALT NOT STEAL, is not to be trampled only head. Let them in all things adorn the arrested by the Spirit of God. Often had he gone which he has been brought-a duty incumbent under foot in nursing the Church. Of course I doctrine of God their Saviour-let them walk as to his pious neighbors to converse about his soul ; upon kings in their official, as well as in their do not give in to the doctrine of these gentlemen Christ walked; let them give no offence to the told them his distress, and begged their prayers. PRIVATE, capacity. I further admit, that it is the on church property. I appeal to them, on their Jew or the Gentile, or the servant of God; let He felt anxious for the salvation of his children, duty of all men to study, comprehend, believe, own principles, and condemn them out of their them be perfect as God is perfect, and pure as and commenced some duties of family worship. love, obey, and propagate, what they consider to own mouths.

be the truth. But, in making these concessions, The Jewish church was nursed, on the recom and commandments of the Lord blameless. All not deeply concerned for their souls, and that n meeting my opponents on their own ground, I mendation of Cyrus, by the voluntary offerings of this they may do on the voluntary as well, nay, Christians could ever speak a trifling word. He maintain that in the dissemination of the truth, it her own members. The Jews who remained more so, than on the compulsory system, unless was urged to submit to God without delay. But is the PRIMARY duty of kings and governments not were to aid those who went up to Jerusalem, it can be shown that this system is a part of the he waited for "a more convenient season." In to trample on the broad principle of justice, not to "our or THEIR FREE WILL," for the building of religion of Jesus Christ. To hear some bigots the midst of his procrastination, while his soul was inflict an injury, instead of imparting a benefit; the temple. Ezra, i. 4. not to violate the principle of love, which is the The last clause of the fifth verse is not opposed

fulfilling of the law, and which worketh no ill to to this view of the matter. If we render it "be. church rates, &c. there could be no CHURCH and Ille resolved not to give up "sceking religion," his neighbour; not to make void the authority and side all that was offered willingly," then the no piety in Kings or subjects. Assuming the but only to defer it for a short time, while he was whows and oppinis of these who have died in the laws of the Founder of Christianity; and, in a meaning is, that, in addition to the things which abolition of the compulsory, and the universal bargaining for the farm. He secured the farm, word, not to do evil that good may come - a course they gave voluntarily, on the RECOMMENDATION adoption of the voluntary system, what is there but all his convictions were gone. He now began of action on which Heaven has impressed the of Cyrus, they gave also others of their own dis. to hinder the King and every member of the to shun those Christians whose counsels and

broad seal of condemnation. Having made these cretion. Mr. Editor,-In reading over a small work, general observations, I shall now proceed to exa- If, on the other hand, it be rendered "but in pel, from becoming members of Christian chur. when reminded of his guilt and danger. But a

many years ago published in Ireland, called mine the duty of nursing the church, as incumbent all other respects their offerings were voluntary," ches, of such churches as existed in the apostolic few weeks had elapsed, and he was a zealous ad-"Gleanings of good things," I met with the fol- on kings and governments, as the disciples of or, as it is in our common translation, omitting age, and for nearly four centuries afterwards; vocate of the soul destroying delusion, that "all lowing remarks which may not be unacceptable Christ, a duty originating not in their office, but the supplement that, which is not in the original, to many of your readers. Should they meet your in their spiritual relation to the Head of the church "beside all was willingly offered," the meaning of churches where they attended; from contribu. unhappy; and although strictly temperate, from a -a duty which, though it springs not from their is, that the contributions were voluntary. It is ting of their private property to religious and kind and indulgent father and neighbor, he be-office as civil rulers, may, notwithstanding be immaterial which of these renderings be adopted: charitable objects? Were the compulsory sys. 1st Cer. xiii. 13. And now abideth faith, hope, eba. exercised IN THE STATION to which they have been both of them clearly establish the position that tem abolished, every King and every member of Rendered wretched by reflection, he endeavored elevated by the election or acquiescence of the the offerings were voluntary. Of the two, per. the Government in scleeting the denomination of to engross all his thoughts in schemes of earthly FAITH. By justifying faith I apprehend to community-the only natural and legitimate haps the former is the more correct. It has the Christians to which they attach themselves, would gain. His dislike of truth constantly increased, mean more than a bare assent of the understand- source of civil authority. By the Fourner of support of the Vulgate, the fourth verse of which act on their own convictions of duty, instead of and often was the writer, while in impenitence, ing to the truths of the gospel. It implies a con. Christianity, a compulsory maintenance of his is as follows :---

"And let all who remain, in whatever place they make their abude, assist those of the place where they are, with Presbyterian, or Baptist. There would be m

tributors which was deemed proper. Hence we then sermons distinguished by dulness and insipiread that

"Some of the chief of the fathers, when they came to the house of the Lord which was at Jerusalem, offered less, spiritless effusions of the hireling would be EREELY for the house of God, to set it up in his place; passed by as the whichling of the supply wind

3d. The Jewish church was named by Cyrus in restoring the property of which she had been robbed by Nebuchaduezzar. Ezra i. 7-11.-Let the nursing father of the churches of Great Britain and Ireland, go and do likewise. Let him restore to the Church of Rome, what the advocates of religious establishments consider it robbery and spoliation to divert from its original ightens, and fear is the ballast of hope. Hope is their face toward the carth, and shall LICK UP THE DUST destination ; let him restore to Dissenting churches what has been taken from them, in the shap of tithes, church rates, and clerical impositions, for the maintenance of State menials.

From the 43d ch. to the 49th ch. inclusive, the 4th. Cyrus was a nursing father to the Jewish deliverance of the Jews from the Babylonish capchurch, in releasing the Jews from captivity, in permitting their return to their own land, in allowing them to apply their property to the mainthe soul in the day of barner. It is the anchor of the soul, cast up in the height cribes the restoration of the serve to the tenance of men own rengers, the building of the of heaven, on the broad ocean of God's redeeming land, and the rebuilding of their temple, to the leave to cut down wood for the building of the broad ocean of God's redeeming favourable interposition of a heathen prince. (Isa. temple in Lebanon; that is, in giving them a temple in Lebanon; that is, in giving them a temple in Lebanon; that is, in giving them a temple in Lebanon; that is, in giving them a temple in Lebanon; the temple in Lebanon; the serve temple in Lebanon; temple in Leb grant of their own property. Ezra, iii. 7. For a long period, the nursing father of the CHARITY, or Love. If we understand by this father to the church. Let the reader now turn to pur love to Christ, who is the object of saving father to the church. Let the reader now turn to Church in this country interdicted the public wor. ship of God in every but the established form.-During the existence of this law, Dissenters and Roman Catholics were forbidden to build places of worship; in consequence of which prohibition, all bequests made towards the maintenance of the religious ordinances of the interdicted party were in the eye of the law null and void. It is not long since Roman Catholics and Dissenters were delivered from all civil disabilities. To show the base means taken to depress Dissenters, and the

6th. A King or Government may nurse the he is pure; let them walk in all the ordinances He wondered that all his impenitent friends were talk, one would naturally conclude that, apart balancing between Christ and the world, heaven from a compulsory maintenance by tithes, tiends, and hell, a farm adjoining his was offered for sale. Government from believing and obeying the Gos. prayers he before had sought. He was angry

from aiding in the maintenance of the ministers will be saved." Yet he was restless, evidently fashion or necessity. Then a King might, per. shocked at his blasphemous expressions of harred haps, be a Methodist, Seceder, Independent,

supplies of silver, and gold, and other things, and beasts, harm in this, but much good, as the rich and the

Vulgate, I am under the necessity of presenting high-sounding pretension, of music, painting, and expressions of enmity to God, that the lips of pious its import to the reader in an Italian dress The dumb show. Then religion with the rich and the meaning of the proclamation, by this version, is, great would be a matter of inquiry, not taken up; that in addition to the things recommended to be as at present, upon trust. Then men would exgiven, any other thing might be given by the condercise their understandings and their consciences; dity would not be preferred to sound doctrine,

good sense, and elevated piety. Then the heart passed by as the whistling of the empty wind; then talent, principle, and information, would rise to their legitimate level ; then the churches

of the saints would abound in every parish, and then the whole land would be impregnated with the truth. and concerning the second second

7th. A King may nurse the church, by allow ing her to maintain and govern herself by prince ples delineated in the pages of inspiration. This did Cyrus, and this does not the nursing father of the English Church. Cyrus was a nursing father of the church, yet he published no creed or confession with his imprimatur, nor did he make himself the supreme judge in all ecclesiastical causes. 8. A king may nurse the Church by placing

the churches of all denominations on precisely the same footing. The distinctions of established

THE PRICE OF HIS SOUL. Mr. D. was a man in middle life, and respected towards the doctrines of the gospel, prayer meet-

ings, and revivals. I saw him on the bed of death. Disease was besides what they spontaneously offer to the Temple of great would then be mingled and distributed making fearful ravages; but he was still unsub-God which is at Jerusalem." among all the sects of the land, no longer held dued; there was no tenderness of conscience; Not having, at present, access to the Latin together by the spell of pomp and pageantry, of no tear of contrition ; and so dreadful were his children and friends were sealed up in astonishment; their warnings ceased; none pointed him to an abused Saviovr ; no voice invoked the return of the insulted and departed Spirit; not a tear was shed, so awful was the scene when his soul departed.

Anxious sinner, lingerer on the plains of destruction, "flee," " escape for thy life." Remember the death bed of D. "What shall

it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul ?" E. R.

From the New England Christian Herald.

THE DUTY AND UTHATY OF PASTORAL VISITING.

The Sectiment expressed by Nehemiah in reation to himself, when solicited to desist from building the walls of Jerusalem, is applicable to ministers of the gospel-" I am doing a great work, I cannot come down." The duties that de-volve on them are many, and of the most serious and weighty character. The eternal interests and destinies of souls are connected with the labors and influence of every minister of Christ .----

The woo of God is against every unfaithful watchman in Zion,-The blood of souls required at his hands. The prime object of the minister's life is, to save souls from impending ruin; and those means which are the most conducive to this end, should be employed by him, and most engage his attention. They should call into vigorous exercise all the energies of ministers of Christ. No one duty, however prominent among others, claims the whole time, talent and effort; but every one has a claim to its proportion, and should by no means be deemed redundant or iseless. That branch of ministerial duty which relates to visiting, is of vital importance, and it forces itself upon our attention by many considerations. Did not the Son of God visit families, converse seriously with individuals of all classes, as well as preach to the multitude, and teach in the temple ? "He went about doing good ;" and did he not say to his disciples "follow me ?" We are excited to this duty by the example of the eminent aposile of the Gentiles. "He visited from house to house,"---taught, and " warned night and tures. " Take heed to all the flock over which the Holy Ghost has made you overseer,"-be instant in season and out of season." The observance of these directions must include this duty, as some are aged, infirm, and others are negligent; consequently, they cannot be benefited by public ministrations. But I wish here to explain briefly what I understand by pastoral visiting, for any man may satisfy himself by inspecting the re. on subjects foreign to experimental and practical

A SUBSCRIEER.

mity as company does time. It is the helmet of the soul in the day of battle. "God will deliver." It is the anchor of the soul, cast up in the height cribes the restoration of the Jews to their own ples the soul to outride the storms of life.

aith-the foundation and anchorage of the Chrisjan's hope then the nature of this love is superlaiere there will be no need to enumerate them. ics—things unknown to feeble sense unpierced offerings were voluntary.) by the glimmering ray of reason, and Hope is reat considering the intense desire and unweaied patience which always accompany or attend he expectation of future good. It is great consiingdom, eternal communion with God. But the expects-but love alone enjoys and dwells in Fod. Faith is the nourishing root, Hope, the "sing stalk, but Love is the precious wheat. It lis fellow creature, and man again to God. In hort, it is the bond of perfection-the element of glory, and the nature of God.

From the London Christian Advocate. NATIONAL CHURCH ESTABLISHMENTS.

To the Editor.

Sir,-The advocates of National Churches, inder the painful necessity of supplying their Christian church ! atter lack of evidence and argument, by torturing

tivity is predicted. The words above quoted form a part of this prediction, which, under God, as-CHARITY, or LOVE. If we understand by this 23. Here, then, is one king who was a nursing

In the writings of the prophet Isaiah I find the

"Thus saith the Lord God, beheld I will lift up my

norsing mothers; and they shall bow down to thee with

for they shall not be ashamed that wait for me."-Isaiab

xlix. 22-26.

"The Lord stirred up the spirit of Cyrus, king of Perive, fervant, constant, hearty, and unfeigned. It sia, that he made a proclamation throughout all his kings the offspring of his love begotion in us by a king of Persia, the Lord God of heaven hath given me riew of his loveliness and suitableness, and by an all the kingdoms of the earth ; and he hath charged me to inion formed with the one altogether lovely ; it is build him a house at Jerosalem, which is in Judah. Let nanifested by esteeming his word, obeying his bis God be with him, that among you belongeth to his commands, regarding his presence, parting with ill to enjoy him. The love of our neighbor, flows that is in Jerusalen. And let all who REMAIN, in what ng those with complacency and delight that bear he image of our best beloved. Secondly, our oving the evil and ungodly with a love of pity and penevolence. Thus we imitate him who is lov-ing to all even the unthankful. The properties of bose of the the complete and the complete area in the countries accound, which is in Jerus den. And all they be lower the unthankful. The properties of the total was in the countries accound, which is in Jerus den. And all they be lower the unthankful. The properties of the total was in the countries accound, which is in Jerus den. And all they be lower the unthankful to the properties of the total was in the countries accound, which is in Jerus den. And all they had be a the was in the countries accound, which the there are the view of the the view in the countries accound, which the there are the view of the there are the view of the view of the total was in the countries accound, which the the view of the total was in the countries accound, which is in Jerus den. And all they rom this, which is of two kinds :- First, our lov, ever place they sejourn, sid those of the place where they his love are so well expressed in the context that that were in the countries around, put into their hands, the ensigns of his office, on the pain of disability to hold vessels of silver and gold, and provisions, and beasts, and that or any other office, the legislature judging it a matter utensils, besides what they gave of their own accord,"

In the above version I have partly followed a mility." Blackstone, Book 10, ch. 4. translation of the Vulgate, in the Italian; partly, the translation of Luther, in the German; and in in magistrates appearing with the ensigns of their part my own view of the import of the original, office in the national church ? Dissenters must, lering the objects of it-an inheritance, crown. The Jews who were to go up to Jerusalem, were, it seems, be grateful for liberty to exercise their tablishment. It would perhaps, be found in Scotaccording to the command, or, rather, RECON. religion in peace, and ought not Churchmen to land, as it is actually found in England, that the there is much that goes under this name, which preatest of these is Love. Faith beholds-Hope according to the contraint, or, rather, and ought hat on the same thing, without aspiring Established Church gives less in voluntary contri. deserves to be held in utter contempt by every means of performing the object of their journey, to any thing higher ? Dissenters ought to exer. by the Jews that remained behind, whose depar. cise their worship in humility, and is it becoming tianity and education at home and abroad, than pass away days in families in idleness?-To spend ture, perhaps, was delayed till arrangements were in Churchmen to exercise their mode of worship the Dissenters; of the truth of which statement hours in unprofitable conversation? To runninate s that principle that unites God to man, man to made for their return to the land of their fathers, in pride? 1st. None but Jews were required to engage in

this work, or to contribute towards its accomplish-

"By statute 5, Geo. I. cap. 4, no mayor, or provincial of propriety that a mode of worship set up in opposition to the national, when allowed to be exercised in peace, should be exercised also with decency, gratitude, and hu

Is there not, it may be asked, as much indecency

and unestablished, of endowed and unendowed, is a bar to Christian fellowship and co-operation between the two parties; the established or privileg. ed class uniformly esteeming themselves greatly superior to the unestablished, whom they consider it an act of condescension to notice any way, and are afraid of losing caste by mixing with them in societies and public meetings for charitable and benevolent purposes; This, I am aware, is much more common in England than in Scotland, where Presbyterian purity opens the way in, I hope, most instances, to a friendly intercourse between the established and the unestablished. But to show the working of this principle, even in Scotland, I will i furnish the reader with a quotation from a letter written by a minister of the Church of Scotland." which appeared in the Laverness Courier of March 20.

"The present duty of all the friends of the Establishnent is to avoid all intercourse with the anti-establishent men in Bible and missionary Societies. All the impor tance which Dissenters have in the country, has been reonce our with Dissenters, the latter would soon find out their own insignificance. Their number, and their money, and their talent, and their zeal, would soon dwindle into cyphers. In this proposal there is nothing uncharat able or anti-christian. Quite the reverse, as I could easily show from the Bible and from common sense."

Were the experiment here recommended tried, I am afraid it would not tell to the credit of the esbutions for the maintenance and diffusion of Chris. Christian, and every Christian minister.

5th. Cyrus nursed the church out of his PRI- ports of the following Societies :-- The Society for godliness? To hear the failings of our Christian VATE property, and every Christian King may do promoting Christian Knowledge, the Society for brethren, and witness bitter aspersions against ment. The heathens were not taxed for the the same. The words of the decree are : "Let Propagating the Gospel, the Church Missionary them? From such evils we would pray, "Good" rebuilding of the temple at Jerusalem, or for the the expenses (of the building of the temple) be Society, the Wesleyan, London, Particular and Ge. Lord deliver us." But is it not to go as ministers maintenance of the Jewish religion. There was, given out of the King's house !' Ezra, vi. 4. I neral Baptist Missionary Societies. From the of Christ with gravity, and to salute our friends in in this nursing transaction, no vestige of the re.) will not deny that this expression may mean the statement of this champion of the Establishment, the Lord with a special design to do them good? volting injustice practised in this country, com. public exchequer or treasury. Whatever Cyrus it is clear that a compulsory maintenance, that To inquire into their spiritual prosperity; to in. pelling Dissenters, Seceders, Methodists, Roman did, it is quite clear that Darius allowed the Jews tithe or tiends are a much stronger bond of Chris- struct, to comfort, to admonish, as their cases de-Catholics, and infidels, to pay church rates, tithes, to draw on his treasury for the sums requisite for tion fellowship than the belief of the truth, and mand; and to invoke the blessing of God on them, commanded in the sacred writings, that it has not and clerical impositions, for the exclusive benefit the re-building of the Temple, in addition to the union with the common Head of the church uni. commending them to the word of his grace ?--precept, principle, or example to rest upon, are of one or two dominant sects or sections of the voluntary offerings of the Jews themselves, and versal. Truly, these tithes and tiends, these com. Such visits, whether long or short, will be produc. such of his other subjects who were well disposed pulsory assessments, are a much stronger band of tive of good to families and individuals who may 2nd. This act of nursing the Jewish church, to them. (Ezra, vii, 15-20.) This instance, union than the love of Christ. If national church, be favoured with them. Though ministers may was not accomplished by the spoliation of the however, affords no countenance to the notion es, differing ever so much from each other, only feel the importance of study, and of digging for ne language of prophecy fills an artificial basis, was not accomplished by the spontation of the provision, and of digging for ind converting it into positive commands. Thus, heathen temples and the heathen priesthood.— that kings or governments have a right to apply agree in this, then their votaries have for each treasures of knowledge to make them able minis-the predictions that kings shall be nursing fathers. Cyrus did not lay hold of the endowments of hea. ind queens nursing mothers to the church, altho? thenism, and transfer them to the maintenance of a majority of the community. These two kings are the exclusive possessors and venders of ge. perhaps but little of their time can be devoted to ind queens nursing mothers to the church, almo intention, and maister ment to the maintenance of a majority of the community. These two kings are the exclusive possessors and venuers of get perhaps but nurs of get perhaps neuen and a rule of duty to all kings in all states crued from the bequests of private individuals, cient, they did not tax their subjects, or lay on computsony Assessments." All other articles ing souls is better." But I am far from believing alled Christian. The very atmost, I imagine, to inalienable without injustice; then, as this pro. a compulsory or perpetual impost, but merely are spurious. For the sake of greater accuracy, that to pursue a course of imperious duty, and to which such language can be strained, carries with perty was originally conferred for the maintenance repaired, at the public expense, the injury done each bottle is marked C. P.; that is, compulsory follow the dictates of the Holy Spirit will ever which such language can be strained, carries with t no more than a simple approbation of the act of Popery, the present church establishments of this country are upheld by public robbery; they hat the nursing of the church is æsinless, nay, a commendable action in kings and queens, in rulers. 174

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open to our inspection, the book of nature, experience, and observation : and these contain the original materials of all books.-In these books much may be learned of the dispositions, manners and customs, of the people with whom we labor. It was man who had marred her beauty, and dressed In this way we shall better know their moral condition, ascertain their spiritual wants, and consefrom house to house, much may be effected that ways and hedges, where the faithful ministers of and ever." the gospel have been to compel them to come in, as there are in the house of public worship? How many souls can rise up and call the flaming heperished forever in their sins; but now they are ual drought that now prevails in many of our societies, in some degree to be attributed to the neglect of this branch of ministerial duty? And and appeared ready to break at every step, shall our church languish on this account? Shall I saw in my dream that this ladder was fi pastor at their houses for months together, or for a whole year? And through our neglect shall immortal souls remain in the open field of ruin, and finally sink into the abyss of undying wo?-While I would glance at this point with deference to my fathers in the gespel, as it is not my prero-I set myself down as an unfaithful servant, and would class myself with those of my young breth-ren in the ministry, who have need to be exhorted in depth, and conversing with the person who was I also be to go down to forgetfulness. to stir up this gift of God in them, and to engage nnew in this important work. Let us who have effort this year in this way, to exterminate letharperishing souls to Christ's fold. The result of our labors I believe will be glorious. We shall prosper in our souls, and "God will make Jeru-salem a praise in the earth." S. B.

July 31, 1833. A Junior Preacher.

From the New Hampshire Observer. PROPANE SWEARING.

Profane swearing is one of the most prominent a very Solomon, while to every one it was perfectly and abounding vices of the age. Whether or not evident that he was a complete simpleton this was a sin which often "vexed the righteous" soul" of Lot, were he upon the earth now-a-days, on the ladder, in the warnth of zeal for his good, and he would find an accasion for holy indignation at the height of my solicitude for bis welfare, I mentioned almost every turn. It matters but little where you to him the dauger he was in of losing himself in the are-whether you are passing along the streets of abyss below, and reasoned with him upon the folly of the city, or rambling in the country,

"the frequent curse, and its twin sound, The check distending oath,"

insult the last remnant of decency an honest man may possess. If you chance to travel in a stage. coach, a thing in buckram will round his periods turn around the city, at almost every step, you T then

Passing thus along and seeing at every step renewed excitements to admiration and cheerfulness, I came at ength to very different scenes. The face of the country was great-nature had not been in the least deficient. her countenance in sorrow. I paused to behold.

ry one "their portion in due season." In visiting by night, and filling the air with an unpleasant and almost insupportable odour. From all parts of the we may despair of doing in the sacred desk. Here we can gain access to persons who seldom if ever attend public worship, remove prejudices, arouse the slumbering and information cheer the despand the slumbering and lukewarm, cheer the despond-ing, encourage the faint hearted, quench the fire of discord, promote union in the church, increase our congregations, and endear the hearts of the waste, and the most smiling scene into one painful to Lake Superior. Here Mr. Halliday fitted up a room, people to their pastor, and better prepare them to behold. In many places I saw that these streams flowed for school and meeting, where John continued seven people to their pastor, and better prepare them to behold. In many places I saw that these streams flowed profit by their public ministrations. Is it not an obvious fact, that most of our valuable revivals are commenced by these means? Do not many date their for the function of the form which the function of the form the fo their first serious impressions from what has been with a loud hissing noise, reminding one of the decla-said to them in their own habitation, or in the high-ration which says, "And the smoke-went up forever and conversion of Ot-ti-ah the first native convert on

At no great distance from these buildings and their accompanying reservoirs I saw a deep pit. As I drew that vast wilderness will be read with much delight and near I observed that it was very deep; so deep indeed grateful feeling by all good Christians, and especially that gross darkness—darkness which might be felt, by those who have taken an active part in the good ralds of the cross blessed, that they ever entered rested upon its bottom, if bottom there was any; and the place of their abode and exhorted them to that a ladder was placed against one of its sides, and "flee from the wrath to come." Had they never extended downward as far as the eye could reach been visited unsolicited, perhaps they would have Toward the top, this ladder was apparently firm and perished forever in their sigs; but now they are strong, but I observed this appearance extended but worthy members of the church. Is not the spirit. part of the way, perhaps half; thence downward it was decayed by the action of the fogs and damps which ever prevail in the pit; and beside, so many had gone by that way to the land of silence that it was much worn,

I saw in my dream that this ladder was filled person cur members complain that they do not see their all descending, yet imperceptibly to themselves it would paster at their bouses for months together. or for seem, or rather directly contrary to their apprehensions; for when I inquired their intention in going down into the pit, they all answered, pit, indeed t Why man this is Jacob's ladder, and we mean to ascend by it to a righter and purer region.

By one of those sudden and capricious changes s common in dreams, I found myself near the bottom o gative to "rebuke an elder," but only entreat ; the ladder, or rather near the apparent bottom, for as have remarked, darkness rested upon all below a cer

I should have remarked that all the streams which issued from the buildings I have montioned united near the mouth of this pit, and flowing nearly around it, fell health and strength of body, make one mighty into the river of death, which approaching from another point rushed with a dismal roar into the yawning cavern gy and lukewarmness from our borders; and within which the ladder was placed. And I should have build up the churches in holiness, and gather in remarked too, that none ever placed their feet upon that ladder excent they had first tested of the "fire waters," and that having once set their fect upon the topmos step, they seldom looked upward again. Indeed I found on inquiry that it was one strange property of those waters to cause a man to think he was going upward when he was going downward-straight forward when his course was zig zag; that his best friend was his worst enemy; that he was rich and increased in goods, when he was poor and wretched ; in short that he was

> But to resume my narrative, from which I have diressed. Finding myself near the last apparent man

drinking of those waters which cause to err, when with perfect unconcern, and indeed with a great degree of rudeness, he replied, that he was capable of directing own actions, that the use of the waters was for his benefit; that he drank no more than he needed; and finally that he was near the top of the ladder, and should soon reach the height for which he had been toiling. with a fashionable curse learned during his proba- | Ile said moreover that the men above him were men of tionary term for A. B. A pair of epauletts and sense and judgment; that the above man were men of mustachios salute you with a specimen of the were of his mind in regard to the beneficial effects of language of an out-lawed pirate. If you take a the waters. Thus saying, he descended and I saw him

I then accosted the next one above; pointed to the encounter a head sustained under a beaver by a fate of him who had just disappeared, and urged him to satin stock, than whom none can swear " with escape for his life. He replied in the same language readier skill." The cartman helabours his poor and assigned the same reasons for continuing to drink, plete instification, that all ndding a

tain his account; the work too, was very slow, as his journal was kept in Indian, and must, every word of it, be interpreted by a third person. By the assistance of was still as pleasant as ever; the fertility of the soil M. S. Hurlburt and Henry Snake, it is in a fair way to be completed soon. Brother Sunday left Grape Island on the 28th of June 1832, and returned the last of July 1833, after an absence of thirteen months. In

Large buildings appeared on every side as far as the this time he visited the Missions at Lake Sincoe quently, we shall be better qualified to give eve- eye could reach, sending forth smoke by day and flame thence to Cold-water, near Mah-je-dusk. Bay, thence rv one "their portion in due season." In visiting by night, and filling the air with an unpleasant and to Penatonguishingk (pronounced by the whites Penatanguisheene) where he met with the northern Indians, Lake Superior, is deeply interesting. And the com-mencement of a work of grace among the savages in work of furthering the missionary cause. Yours affectionately, in the service of Christ,

WM. CASE,

JOHN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

June 28, 1832, Left Grape Island in company with Sylvester Hurburt, Thomas Frazier, and Thomas S. Biggs. Brother Crawford who is gone on before us and P. Frazier, are for Munsee-town, Malden, and Michigan ; we for the northern tribes, wherever the Great Spirit may direct our path. I feel my heart very strong to look after those Indians who were wounded in their hearts last year. Indeed, I have all the time thought on my poor perishing brethren in the woods, who are

dying without a knowledge of the Saviour. Lake Simcoe, July 7th.—We arrived here yester-day, and found the Indians well and faithful to serve Fod. While on the road and in York, I felt all the time exposed to the Cholera, which was carrying off so nany people. Yet I felt no fear, I thought I am in the Lord's hand, and I am doing his work. He will save me from any evil. This evening we had meeting with the Christian Indians. We were very glad to meet with Brother Jones who had just returned from Engand. He was the first preacher that ever told me about Jesus Christ. Brother Jones gave us an account

of his veyage to England. July 8th. Sabbath .-- Brother Jones preached to the ndians on John xiv, 14 & 15. It was a refreshing

July 9th,-Arrived at Cold-water Mission-meeting n the evening, a happy time. The brethron doing vell. Here I met with a young man from St. Marie, who was converted last year; enquired of him about the converted Indians: he said they were all faithful but two, who had been drinking. It made my heart sorry that two had fallen, but then again it become warm that the Lord had kept so many others.

10th .- Brother Jones preached. Some wild Indians

allth. Some converted Indians arrived from St. Maie, who rejoiced to meet with us. Left for Penetonguishingk. Brother Hurlburt no better,--we were sorry to leave him behind. By advice of Brother Jones, we also left Thomas Biggs at Cold water Mission, as he was much wanted as an interpreter.

14th. he Indians who were converted at St. Marie last year. In the afternoon having laid in our provisions, and ebtained two guns by the kindness of Capt. Andorson, we parted with Brother Jones and other friends to proceed on our voyage through Lake Huron. Sabbath, 15th. This morning, Brother Cali beach

spoke to the Indians, and gave them directions how to ceep the Christian Sabbath. Brother Taunchey spoke o them about the blind man in the Gospel. They listened very attentively. (To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. DEAR SIR,-I received the following some time since

from Rev. W. Case; it has been suggested, that it could be well to publish it; I therefore send it for that

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN. Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1833.

SCHISM.

be deprecated, because, setting aside the party spirit, case of the Wesleyans. It is admitted on all hands, rancour and jealousy they engender, the energies and that at the time these people sprang up, the Church of check its progress.

In order to ascertain the true nature of schism in the empty parade. Mr. Wesley and his coadjutors seeing, church of Christ, it is necessary to understand in what feeling, and deploring this, were constrained to cry her unity consists; and the more necessary this, as it alond in the streets and use other uncommon methods is clear that too many, even of high professors, are in to raise dead souls to life, and save them from impendgreat measure ignorant respecting it.

The unity of the church does not consist, as some endured, and they were literally "thrust out," and suppose, in merely adhering together under one parti- forced either to be separate or cease to use those calar form of church government, whether Episcopa- means which had proved, through the divine blessing. lian, Presbyterian, or Congregational; nor in being so productive of the revival of true religion. In this subject to one particular visible head, as Pope, Bishop, then, and every similar case, separation is not schism, King, General Assembly, Conference, &c.; nor yet in and ceases to be a crime; because inevitable. The subsuribing and conforming to any particular formula original stock becoming corrupt, dead, or uscless, the of doctrine or mode of worship; as some of our fathers, branches can no longer receive nourishment, and must of both the Romish and Protestant churches, vainly therefore seek root for themselves or die in like manimagined when they denounced all as heretics and ner. But the case is wholly different while the original and Echismatics, deserving only of excision and extire stock remains firmly fixed on the true foundation, and pation, who ventured to entertain an opinion at variance with the established order of things in the church. In other words, while the Church to which any profes-And with many in those churches at the present day, it sor belongs continues pure in principle and efficient is no matter how vicious soover the lives and conduct in practice, answering the end for which Christ estab-

premacy of the Pope, or the King, or the General As- and blessed of God in her ministry und labors, it sembly, and conform to the established order of wor-becomes an offence of no small magnitude to cause a ship, they are reputed good sons of the church, and division therein, by either raising a party and separating entitled to all the privileges of her communion. But therefrom or introducing another to rival and divide it. let them only differ from any of these, and no quarter This is properly a schism, and such we consider every can be shown.

However desirable unity or conformity in respect from Mr. Wesley's day to the present. to these things may appear, vain must all endeavours We may admit, that in many instances the govern. to effect it be, so long as men are men, and exercise ment of the Methodist Societies might, probably, have their unalienable right of private indgment in matters been better managed; that through the imprudence of respecting which we have no positive and specific divine some and intolerance of others, many just causes of ofdirectory: for it is no more to be expected that men fence may have arisen and the work of God been retard-

alike. Neither is it necessary to the unity of the church have degenerated in some respects; but it cannot be said, that they should, as this lies in something more excel- that at any time they have ceased to prosper, that they ient than more externals of any kind. Nevertheless, were not owned of God, and that beyond any other no person is at liberty to make separation or cause di-people of their day, or that any could possibly receive vision in any body of christians, merely on account of injury to his soul from any thing taught or promulgated the difference of opinion he may entertain respecting by their ministry; then, why separate ! If any thing these matters; as they are not of sufficient importance need correcting this is not the way to effect it. The

came to hear the good word. Brother Hurburt taken to justify it. The minority in all such minor things more proper course would be to use every judicious submitting to the majority for the sake of peace-the means, in a christian manner, while with the body, to majority-we inean of the church, not of the Parlia- correct what is amiss therein, and not make a bad ment, or any other set of men not duly authorized by matter worse by breaking off with a party, and thus Christ to decide controversies in his church. producing a division among those whom God had But the proper unity of the church consists, first, of joined together, and on whom he continues to bestow

unity of sentiment in those great and fundamental his blessing. This morning Brother Jones baptised 15 of truths unequivocally laid down in the Holy Scriptures, It has ever been 'the policy of both the visible and such as the existence of one living and true God in the invisible enemies of the Methodists to divide, in order three persons of Father, Son and Holy Ghost; the to weaken where they cannot destroy; and it is a incurnation, death, resurrection, ascension, mediation lamentable fact, that, to the great scandal of the cause, and intercession of the Son, and the regenerating ope- those enemies of God and man have, in many ways, rations of the Holy Spirit; the fall, guilt, depravity, too often succeeded. To say nothing of the separatists and entire helplessness of man without the aid of Di- from original Methodism in Europe and the United vine grace; free justification and sanctification through States, we have no less than six different kinds in this the blood of Christ received by faith; the general judg- Province, where but a few years since there existed but ment, and future rewards and punishments according one only-the Methodist E. Church !! Yet, though to the character formed in this life. In these funda- opposed and hated and reviled by some calling themmental principles all true christians are agreed.

Secondly, they are united in experience, having been name.) and others called "Canadian Wesleyans," beconverted from darkness to light-from sin to righte-sides hosts of avowed enemics, the original stock in

ticular, then separation ceases to be a crime; nay, it then becomes a bounden duty to phorner against these corruptions and perversions; and should this prove unavailing, to separate; as in the case of Luther and the first Reformers. Sometimes a separation may be forced by the narrow bigotry and intolerance of those holding the power and government of the Church, con-Divisions in the church of Christ are very much to trary to the desire or intention of the others, as in the

efforts of christians are thereby very much weakened, England, though not corrupted in principle, had most and the advancement of the church greatly retarded. fatally degenerated in practice; so that her doctrines It is therefore highly important to all who would avoid and liturgy had become a dead letter, and instead of the guilt and condemnation which schism involves, to her children being nursed and cherished with "the understand the true nature and causes thereof, that sincere milk of the word" and the life of true godliness they may be the better able to detect its workings and in the heart, they were "perishing for lack of knowledge," and starving on the husks of dumb show and

ing ruin. But these irregularities were not to be spreads and nurses its branches, and extends its shade,

of men may be, so long as they acknowledge the su- lished his kingdom on the earth, and while she is owned division which has been made in the Methodist body

will think alike in these things than that they will look ed for a while; and it is possible, that as a body they may

selves "British Methodists," (but they abuse that

in the Word of God, and taught by Mr. Wesley and

avail nought to cause serious or lasting injury; for

ARRIVALS IN NEW YORK .- The Commercial Adver-

tiser informs us of the arrival in New York; on the 3rd

Marsden of London, Representative of the British to

beast, and deals out his imprecations as freely a his lashes -as though a startling oath would pal were men of sense and judgment, and that so many liate his cruelty, or give effect to his merciless could not be wrong. Thus saying he took the place of blows. The mechanic must sign and seal his Not discoursed T the blows. The mechanic must sign and seal his contracts—the merchant must express his chagrin the same answers, and he also went down one step. at the low state of trade-and the statesmen avers | Still I continued my efforts, and still received the same his displeasure at the situation of our national replies. At length I accosted one who appeared to and state concerns-all with a frightful curse. listen. He cast his eyes downward, and paleness spread The youth primmed with a new broad-cloth, while over his countenance. I told him that none who went his old father is yet at the plough-beam and his that way ever returned; that the course was downmother at the spinning wheel, smooths the down wards, and the gulf unfathomable; that a few steps mother at the spinning wheel, smooths the down upon his chin, twirles his rattan, and with every he believed, and changed his course, amid the jeers whiff of his cigar, belches out a monstrous dam- and scoffs of his companions, many of whom endeavored nation upon both soul and body, as though "by to restrain him by force from going back. Now in my

suffer penance under the lash.

swearing ?

save the religion of simple decency and honest

dignity-every man is called upon to do some-

from the garments of a Christian people. Quere-

Temperance Department.

From the Temperance Recorder.

THE LADDER-NOT JACOB'S.

mind, by reason of some unpleasant occurrences which

had transpired, I retired to seek repose, and was soon

lost in slumber. But though my outward senses were

closed, and the busy world shut out, the mind-the busy

restless mind was still engaged, and created for itself a

notes of industry broke continually upon the car.

vision of a most extraordinary nature.

Wearied with the labors of the day, and agitated in

appointment" he was constituted a wholesale dream I saw that he continued on his upward course till dealer of Pandemonium scurrility and blasphemy. he had nearly reached the top of the ladder, when he Then there's the urchin with his satchel, swears met with a very well dressed respectable looking person, he knows not what-but swears to be a man ! who asked him why he was returning, and the reason he knows not what—but swears to be a man ! of his huste. And when told, this person pitted him for with as much ambition as the boy scarcely out of the nurse's arms, beats his kettle-drum, that he tion, were useful, and cautioned him not to change his may grow to be a soldier. Indeed, one would habits too sudden. With this he proffered him a portion think the world considered profane swearing a of the water, sparkling and giving its colour in the glass part of the system of "popular education;" and The man hesitated, looked downward a moment and part of the system of "popular education;" and The man hesitated, looked downward a moment and unto the Lord, and he that every man had turned teacher-like a shadow around him, then put the cup to his lips and drank. Jolivered them out of of a father whom we once knew, who would get Soon, very soon, I saw him descend with fearful veloci. his son upon his knee, and compel him to repeat ty, and a heavy groan reverberating from cavern to

his son upon his knee, and compet him to repeat the whole vocabulary of oaths, in hearty style, or And thus I saw that "one sinner destroycth much ffer penance under the lash. While the world is under arms against the soul the return to virtue. I subsequently conversed with destroying vice of Intemperance, is not the foot most of those who were descending the ladder, and now upon the neck of this foe, sufficient to keep from all received the same uniform reply; none used it in the dust, till a blow can be inflicted in the any more than they required; each could judge for himheart of the twin brother Profanc Swearing, and self, and each referred to the one above himself as a both be slain together? We have long wondered the fate of those who go before them; but that the why this vice was not more generally and plainly example of one above them has far more influence than assailed from the pulpit and the press. If there the final end and failure of thonsands who have preis a sword in the hands of Jehovah's ministers, or coded. I lifted up my voice and exclaimed with a a "sling and a stone" among the champions of vehemence which waked the echoes of the pit, ONE morality, let an onset be made upon this odious TEMPERATE DRINGER DOES MORE INJURY THAN TEN THOUSAND SOTS. vice. Throwing aside every whit of religion-

The vehemence of my speaking broke my slumbers C. S. I awoke, and behold it was a dream.

TEMPERANCE AMONG THE HOTTETNTOTS -There is a thing in good earnest, to remove so foul a stain the Kat River Settlement, South Africa, a Temperanco society, consisting of no less than fourteen hundred and | xix. 15. Why should not those whose duty it becomes to thirty eight members. The first annual meeting was held in the 11th of December last. Although the weather was unfavourable, about 700 persons attended, most of whom had travelled several miles, some as much as 18 goeth in company with arrest all vagrants, be specially instructed to take the like notice of every public instance of profane miles, to take part in or witness the proceedings. Besides vain persons shall have the Hottentots of the settlements, there were present man poverty enough. Prov. ny Caffres, Mantatees, Umfinquas, Ghonaquas, and par-ties of other frontier tribes. All circumstances consider. xxviii. 19.

tions of the power of the pledge of entire abstinence, than the world has witnessed.

Secretary to the M. M. Society, York.

I seemed to be passing through a country of surprito his brethren in this part there has been so much to side, while from the work-shops and the farms the busy call his attention, that we found it no easy task to ob-

purpose. Yours, &c. THOS. VAUX. DEAR BROTHER,-It must be gratifying to the friends of Missions, to perceive that the several objects the Society has in view, are continually advancing. Among these is the education of Indian youths, with a view to usefulness among the Indian tribes. Several of the hoys in the Indian schools are quite promising. We here usert some specimens of their translating into the Thippeway language. Some of the passages were seected for them, others were chosen by themselves.

Passages selected from the 107th Psalm, translated by Joseph She-kaug, of 16 years.

1 O give thanks unto 1 Omenick, mahmooyahwa the Lord, for he is win own Keshamunedoo, memah good, for his morey en- ewh onisheeshidt, kiya ewh oodureth forever. shah wanegawin, kahkenighk.

4 They wandered in 4 Ke-babbahwah-neshenongk emah mahwah yahquah nesah nahtoong enahkakoh ohgomah the wilderners, in a solitary way they found ahahsenahwah ewh ootanah kano city to dwell in. tahnahkewadt. 5 Pahkahtaid, kiya kehskah

5 Hungry and thirsbahquaid, awh cobemantesewe newaun mahkoozewand. y, their soul fainted in

them.

6 Oogemahwemahwaun dusl enewh Keshalimonetoo, ogen 6 Then they cricd shahpahwenaun dush emah oo toohah nemezewewaung. their troubles.

7 And he lod them 7 Kiya ogeoneshawenoun emab forth by the right way quyuck emph kayah, kiya she that they might go to a emah otannhsing. city of habitation.

Of several selected passages, the following is by Benjamin Mitchell.

Kespin owh shongkainnemik If thine enemy be bungry, give him bread pahkahtaidt, meezhe encwh pap-quazhegahnun cheahmawdt ; ke to pat; and if he be thirsty, give him water nin kiya keskahpahquaidt, mee to drink : Prov. 25, 21. zhe ewh nepch chemenequait: Proverbs xxv. 21. Eweh duch ezbechogogun me

For thou shalt heap ahko ahtoyun ahkahkahaha es coals of fire upon his head, Prov. xxv. 22. kota einah ostequahningk. Prov. xxv. 22.

Eweh takahkahmigk nepeh As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good owh kahskahpahquait ononch, news from a far coun. medush onesheshing enahjemo win owh wahsah ayahmahkul try. Prov. xxv. 25. abkeh. Prov. xxv. 25. An idle man shall

Owh tosh katemidt eneneh, suffer hunger. Proverbs tahbahkahtaih nepewah. Prov xix. 15. He that tilleth his Waquain dosh kagetegaquain

emah ootahkemingk, nepewah sah okahahyahwann enewh pahquazhegunun, owh dush papah. wechewod enewh mahcheanche. wun tahkecheketemahkezheh.-Prov. xxviii. 19.

The following was chosen by Brainerd Crawford, and the translation is in his own hand-writing.

Come ye children, Oontahshahyook sah, ahpehearken unto mo, I will noochectook, pezin dahweshig, teach you the fear of the Lord. Ps. 34, 11. kekahkekenoo ah moonim ewh ogootshjewin owh Keshamunnetoo. Ps. 34, 11.

The above translations cannot be supposed to be nade with that maturity of judgment that may be hereafter expected, but it will show that they have minds sing general beauty and loveliness; the evidences of sionary Board," the journal of John Sunday and his for improvement, and may encourage others to make cheerful content and happiness were multiplied on every companions, is now forwarded. Since John's return similar efforts for the benefit of their brethrea.

- As ever affectionately yours, W. CASE.

ousness-they are born again of the same spirit; hence Canada continues to hold on their way, and even, they worship one Lord, exercise one faith-that which according to the scriptural promise, to "grow stronger works by love and purifies the heart; and they are ini- and stronger." And while they continue to adhere to tiated into the privileges and mysteries of the kingdom those principles, and pursue that practice laid down of God by one baptism-that of the Holy Spirit.

Therefore they are united, thirdly, on one foundation his follow laborers, they need not fear. Their enemies -Jesus the corner stone-He being "made of God may scheme and plot and rail and write, and the disunto them wisdom, righteousness, sanctification, and affected fly off and separate themselves, but all will redemption."

Fourthly, they are united in one purpose or designwhile the Lord is on their side, there is more for them o "glorify God in their bodies and spirits which are than can be against them. While those who strive to His"-by doing all that in them lies to advance the make divisions, whoever they may be, or whatever may knowledge and glory of His great name, and the bles- be their pretence, will find sooner or later, to their confusion and regret, that they have "spent their strength ings of His kingdom among men.

Lastly, they are united in heart-they love as bre- for naught, and their labor for that which satisfieth not." hren-the love of God and the brethree, which is 'shed abroad in their hearts by the Holy Spirit given anto them," is the bond of perfectness, the cement of the church ; without which, whatever may be its exter-linstant, by the ship United States from Liverpool, which nal ligaments, it will not long adhere together, or be place she left on the 8th August, of the Roy. George productive of any beneficial results to community.

All then of whatever nation, church government, the Methodist Conference in Upper Canada; Rev. J. denomination or description they may be, who agree in Stinson, of Kingswood, Representative of the Westhe above particulars, constitute the true body of the leyan Missionary Committee to U. C.; Rev. E. Rycrfaithful-the spouse or church of Christ-and none son. Canada, Representative of the Canadian to the others; hence it is easy to discern the true nature and British Conference, Miss Field, England, and Mrs. cause of schism. To subvert the principles above laid Stinson, sister and two children.

down; to substitute external forms and ceremonies for | It will appear from the above that Mr. Rycrson was the internal and experimental operations of the spirit wafted across the Atlantic in much less time than was on the heart-such as water baptism for regeneration, anticipated at this season of the year, and therefore the literal cating and drinking of either the real or suppo. postponement of the meeting of Conference is unneces. sed body of Christ or the sacred symbols of his body sary and to be regretted ; yet, as it was made in comand blood, for the spiritual reception of him and the pliance with Mr. Ryerson's particular request, not feasting of the soul through faith ; the performance of knowing how long he might be on the passage, we austerities, penances, or works of any kind in order to trust no one will feel dissatistied therewith.

justification instead of the merits of the vicarious sa-The capture of Lisbon by the forces of the constitucrifice of the Lord Jesus, &c. &c .-- to form parties under pretence of reforming the church when in reality | tional Queen Donna Maria, and the consequent hopethe object is to promote the personal consequence of a less state of the affairs of the usurper Don Miguel, few loading individuals, or to gratify caprice, discon- unless he obtain help from Spain, will materially change tent, or self-will of some restless and ungovernable the aspect of political affairs in that distracted country. spirits; to sow the seeds or fan the flame of jealousy From certain movements in London, it appears that and discord among brethren, by either inventing or should Spain interfere in behalf of Miguel, Britain will propagating any thing to their injury or disparagement; step in on the other side, and thus a decisive blow may to show undue preferences and partialities, or to enter. he given to the dominion of the despots of both countain and foster prejudices towards each other because trues together.

of some peculiarities of manners, country, nation, or THE PATRIOT .- The Editor of the Patriot, for want kindred ; or, in a word, to indulge any principle or practice at variance with that "charity which is the bond of something better to occupy his columns the past of perfectness," is to produce and promote schism in week, as he says, set himself down to make work for the Guardian. But he has so surprisingly blundered as the church of Christ.

From the foregoing premises we may readily discern altogether to overshoot the mark; for he has done so how far any separation may or may not be justified on much himself that there is nothing left for us to dochristian grounds. When the body as a whole, has so He sends forth sufficient antidote with the bane, and far departed from the primitive institutions of Christ so effectually neutralizes his own attacks, that we need and his Apostles, and become so degenerated in prin- say nothing in self-defence. He has fully "demonciples and practice, as to no longer answer the design strated the motives by which he was actualed" in of the Great Head of the Church in its organization and | first framing and promoting the famous Kingston petiestablishment, as laid down in the above fourth par- tion, and in now republishing it with his remarks. For

Religious and Missionary.

To MR. T. VAUX,

DEAR BROTHER. For the information of the " Mis

ed, it seems to have been one of the most signal exhibi.

Bellville, Aug. 30th, 1833.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

devoted to the Christian Guardian and the Methodists.

We have received information of the death of Elder H. Ryan, at his residence in Gainsborourgh, after a painful and protracted illness-the palsy. His funeral which was numerously attended, took place on Wed-

letter from Mr. Peter Scratch, P. M. Gosfield.

FIRES.-Two destructive fires occurred at Troy, N. Y. The one on the 31 nlt. which destroyed property to the amount of botween 14,000 and 15,000 dollars, the other on 1st. inst., destroying to the amount of about 25,000 dollars. The principal property destroy ed by the first, is the window sash and blind factory of Messrs Prescott and Smith, and the coach factory of ately to recognize Donna Maria as the legal Sovereign of Messrs. Eaton and Gilbert, with the adjoining buildings on Green and Albany streets; by the second, the hotel ture of affairs in Portugal, that Don Miguel was not so po-of Massive E and P. Dorlon, corner of River and pular in that country as he had been represented to be,-of Messis. E. and P. Dorlon, corner of River and Grand divisions, with the outbuildings stables &c. and two horses, and also three large and extensive warehouses.

THE PUBLICITY OF CRIME.

The more we reflect upon the tendency of particular and detailed statements of atrocious crimes, the more convinced we are of the impropriety of such publications in general. And we really desire that the press may not be made, as we fear it has been in too many instances, an indirect auxiliary to some of the bisest crimes to be found in the records of vice. The following judicious remarks on this subject are worthy of particular attention.

From the Montreal Daily Advertiser.

The New York Daily Advertiser of Saturday contains the commencement of a minute report of the trial of Le Blane for the morder of the Sayre family, at Morristown, New Jersey. The circumstances of this horrid butchery New Jersey. The circumstances of this horrid butcher have been loid before the readers of probably every news paper in the Umon, with a sufficiency of detail, it would to supposed, to satisfy all natural or useful curiosity on the subject. The evidence, which is published at such length in the New York papers, furnishes no additional information-presents no new view of the case, and is made up entirely of the most revolting particulars, calculated to yield any thing but pleasure or instruction in the perusal. For what purpose, then, is it spread before the public? Cui bono? For ourselves, we confess, we are perusal. unable to answer the question.

Again: some months since, an individual, named Dewey, murdered his wife in the most shocking manner, at Montreal. As in the case of Le Blanc, the particulars of his crime, flight and appreliension were universally pub-lished at the time, and all of horror and disgust that it was necessary the community should suffer was then inflictod. But he has been recently arraigned, tried and convicted, to do which, the forms of the law require that the particular atrocities by which the doed was perpetra-ted should be recited in evidence before the jury. This evidence is carefully reported, and published at great length in some of the Montreal journals. What useful end is sought to be attained by this? We cannot even

conjecture But this is not all. In both the above instances,

a clear understanding then of the schemes, designs, &c. | laughable garrison in Ancona. King Ferdinand of Na. | command of Marshal Bourmont, still with his advice and of Mr. D. and his colleagues, we refer to the last num- ples asserts, through the columns of the press (a new me- instruction; indeed, he stated his intention of dining in pies asserts, through the columns of the press (a new me-dium for conveying regal dogmas in that part of the Pen. insula) that disaffection had not for a moment monaced the monarchy. The freebooters of Greece have for the men. The Pedroite loss was 760, among whom was the interview of the fact, but word the monarchy. The freebooters of Greece have for the men. The Pedroite loss was 760, among whom was the ber of the Patriot, which is both inside and outside insula) that disaffection had not for a moment menaced

> malgre lai, been compelled to content himself with a por-tion, instead of the entire of the Ottoman Empire." FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

foreign funds considerably more, but a re-action occurred the Queen. before the close of the market. With respect to the fo-Ou the 26th, when the letters were dispatched, Lisbon reign funds, the rumor was not in itself any cause for a

decline, and for Portuguese in particular, the effect would be, if it is confirmed, to give it greater stability. GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. O'Connell on the 6th said, in the House of Com. mons, that he wished to ask the Noble Lord (Althorp) whether, in consequence of the recent events in Portugal, it was the intention of his Majesty's Government, immedi-Portugal 7

Lord Althorp said it was evident, from the present pos-(Loud cries of " Hear, hear.") Having, however, said so much, he thought the Honorable and Learned Member would not think it uncourteous if he did not, under the nesent circumstances, answer the question more fully. Sir R. Peel said that he also had an inquiry to make as o snother branch of the foreign policy of the country. He wished to be informed as to the present state of the discussion between the United States and the North Ame. ican Colonies, which had been reforred to the King of the Netherlands. Lord Althorp said that it was a matter not yet decided,

ind the inquiry of the Right Hon. Baronet had been so unexpected that he was unprepared to give a specific an-SWOF. London, Aug. 6,- City, half-past Four.

The city never was in such a state of excitement as at present. Government has just issued a notice for vessels o act as tenders for three months certain. An order has just been posted at Lloyd's, for two transports to be got ready immediately to convey troops (it is said 3,003) to Portugal, as supposed. It is said that Spain has sent for-ces to assist the Mignelite cause.

FUNERAL OF MR. WILBERFORCE.-The funeral of this tamented gentleman took place on Saturday the 3d July. Shortly after one o'clock, the hearse containing the ro-muins of the deceased, drawn by six horses and followed by eight mourning coaches and four, and a long train of carriages belonging to the nobility and gentry, arrived at Westminster Abbey.

A short time previous to the arrival of the melancholy procession, between twenty and thirty Peers had assom. earthquake, which is said to have occurred at St. Loon, bled in the House of Lords, and walked two and two from in the district of Three Rivers, which, if true, is well the House to the Abbey, entering at the Poets' Corner. The members of the Commons entered the Abboy by the West door; there were 110 present, all of whom appeared in deep mourning."

On the body entering the Abbey, the Lords and Commons joined in the procession, and followed the remains bunks of the river. The house and barn of Isaac Lesage of this truly good and great man to his last resting place. have sank in, as also the house and harn of Augustin The funeral service was performed in a most impressive Forron. Isaac Lesage is now dead, from having been manner. Amongst the distinguished individuals who crushed under the ruins of his house. His, who had gone joined the procession, we noticed their Royal Hignesses out to milk the cows, eaw the house sinking in. An old the Dukes of Gloucester and Sussex, the Archbishop of man saved himself with several children by goiting out Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lans. by the roof. The body of Lesage has been found, dread-downe, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Chichester, fully mangled. The house has so sink into the earth that Lord Auckland, Lord Althorp, the Speaker of the House nothing but the head of the chimney is now visible. The of Commons, Sir James Graham, Mr. Secretary Stanley, barn has entirely disappeared. The family of Lesage, the Right Hon. Robert and Charles Grant, Mr. Littloton, who have also lost all their provisions and most of their Sir Robert Peel, Sir Robert Inglis, Lord Morpeth, &c. property, are in a great state of privation. It is said that

moment submitted to the foreigner placed on the throne brave Colonel Cotter, who fell by a random shot after the of their (I fear) ephemeral kingdom, and Mehemet Ali has heat of the action. One regiment of Miguel's cavalry was malgre lui, been compelled to content himself with a por- nearly all cut off. Don Pedro left Oporto for Lisbon on the night of the 27th, in the steamer Britannia, and was saluted by the English mon-of.war cuside. The following

paintor and protracted illness-the paisy. He future maday last. Gosynnic Funkace-It is with extreme regret we here of the destruction by fire, on the 50th with of the Purnace of Field and Calonon, caused by its blanking or blaying out. The melted care was contract as grant data was frame than at the close of face of Field and Calonon, caused by its blanking or blaying out. The melted care was contract of the studied by 18th and the studied by 18th and the capital, where and on the studied by 18th and the studied by 18th and the capital, where and was its and the studied by 18th and the capital where and on the studied by 18th and the capital where and on the studied by 18th and the capital where and on the studied by 18th and the capital where and on the studied by 18th and the studied by 18th and the capital where and on the studied by 18th and the studied by 18th and the capital where and on the studied by 18th and the studie

was perfectly tranquil again, and but few excessos had been committed, considering the excitement which must natur-ally have attended such a crisis, and the wrongs to which

so many of the inhabitants had been so long subjected. Napier's fleet, with the Duke of Painella on board was then entering the Tagus.

The nows of these events having reached Oporto on the 26th, Don Pedro embarked that night from the Foz on board a steamer for Lisbon, leaving to Saldanha the su. prome command both civil and military. Up to the 27th, Marshal Bourmont had not renewed his attack on the town, and, as troops were observed to be passing over to the south bank of the Douro, it was supposed that he was about to raise the slege.

PROCLAMATION OF THE DUEL OF TERCEIRA.

Lisbon, July 34. Inhabitants of Lisbon .- The division of the liberating army, with the command of which his imperial Majesty the Duke of Braganza, Regent in the name of the Queen, was pleased to intrust me with the sole view of liberating you, has crossed the provinces south of the Tagus and has come to the margin of this river, to cause the standard of the Queen and liberty to wave before you. But this

standard, under which the loyal supporters of the throne and the chatter took shelter, amidst the persocutions of exile and combate, nover was the emblem of war and ven.

geance, but that of peace, concord and reconciliation of the whole Portuguese family, and of clomency and pardom for the deluded and unfortunate .-- Therefore, inhabitants of Lisbon, order, respect for the rights of each, the tran-quility and peace of the capital, are what I hope and exact from you. I have taken, and shall continue to take, mea sures for you to be regularly armed by re-establishing the same corps that were once the support of the Queen and the charter: in them, and in others which I shall immediately organize, you will have an opportunity of shur-ing the glory of restoring the nation, and of maintaining ing the glory of restoring the manual, _____ order and the tranquility of our hearts. Dake de TERCEIEA.

Head-quarters, Liebon, July 24.

LOWER CANADA.

The last Minerve contains a strange account of an worthy of attention and public notice. About five in the merning, a general convulsion was fold throughout an extent of about fifteen acres at the least." It is easid to be impossible to describe the scene of desolation which that spot now presents; all is overthrown and fallen to the out to milk the cows, saw the house sinking in. An old man saved himself with several children by getting out

Died, at the residence of her father in Augusta, Avgust 23 1833, af-ter a short but severe timess, Eliza, second daughter of the Rev. Thoand excess, in which children and youth are no often allowed to in-add excess, in which children and youth are no often allowed to in-dulge. The bappy effects of these instructions, and ears, were excen in her conduct through life, and especially in her carly conversion to God. Sister M. embraced religion in FSE, in the 15th year of her age; and heing happily free from victous habits, and blessed with a strong and well cultivated mind, she was particularly qualified to be an honour to the church, of which she continued a useful and exemplary member until har decease.

ward. May we be have ready, that when called to "gass our decount, we may do it with yop and not with grief." W. R. Dreo, at his residence, in the 4th can, of the Township of Hopo, on the 23d of July, Mr. Nicholas Peters, aged 28 years. N. Peters was born in the parish of SL Germans, county of Cornwall, England. He congrated to this Province in the spring of 1801. At the age of 18 he Joined the Methodist Society : at 21 he was received as a Local preach-er, and continued to labour as such whenever health or opportunity would permit, tunil be was removed from this state of probation. The disease which brought him to the gave was a scordula construction, ander which he suffered much for the last 2 years. About two weeks before his death he was seized with the patry in his right sele, which confined him nearly all the time to his loci. He was perfectly sensible to the fast moments of his faith was strong and in facty exceptse and at he was source the each strong and in facty exception of their officient all he was approaching with key fat each the each strong and the sufferings, so as to enable lim to poink of the ear-rant state to which he was a so to be unable to converse with his friends, he would yententing all to strive and meet find in the logy. As he great weaks so as to be unable to converse with his friends, he would find nearly should be obliger speak, he would lift his hands in token of victory. "His languishing head is at rest, Its thinking and a ching are o're,

"His languishing head is at rest, Its thinking and aching are o'er, Bis quict humoveable breast, Is heaved by affection no more."

MARRIED.

At Bellville, by the Rev. John Reynolds on the 28th August, lev. William Case, General superintendant of the M. E. Church anada, to Miss Eliza Barnes, formerly of Lowell, Mass.

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during th week ending Sept. 11 1833. T. Harmon, P. Scratch, H. Beasley, W. Rorko, A

Hurlbart.

THE following FALL and STAPLE GOODS just received and for sale by WILLIAM GUILD Junr.

unr., & Co., at York and Niagora : viz. Blue, black, and colored West of England Broad Cloths Steel and Oxford mixed do.; blue, black, and colored Cassimeres; grey Broad Cloths and plain, grey Kersies Etoffe da Pays; stout Petershams, Flushings, and Lion skins, of assorted colors and qualities; grey and scarled Faddings; red and green Baize; assorted Sattinets and Cassinots; red and white London Serges; white Union Serges; stout Union Plaiding; white, red, green, and yellow Union and Wolsh Flannels; stout Swanskin Flan. nels; 9 a 5 point Blankets; single and double Rose do. stout and medium Whitney do.; Scotch and blue Bonnets 3-4 a 7-4 black and colored Morinos; black and colored Bombazettes and Bombazines; blue, brown, and clize Comblets; 26 a 75 inch wide brown Cottons; 26 a 40

teen, Drill, and Dowlas Clothing. Ladies' Freize Cloaks, Habit Cloth, and Tartan, assorted olors; Men's Tartan and Camblet, asorted colors. White and tarred Cordage, assorted sizes.

2.000 two and three (stout) bushel Bags. And an extensive assortment of other Day Goops, all purchased for cash before the late rise in England, and

will be sold law. property, are in a great state of privation. It is said that a large cross, crected on the road side, as is customary, 50 casks Glassware, comprised of Tumblers, Wine Glasses,

YORK, UPPER CANADA,

COMMERCIAL & CLASSICAL ACADEMY. HINDER the Superintendence of Thos. F. CALDICOTT, and conducted by George Jeffery, Samuel Caldicott. and Alexander Forsythe.-Such additional Masters will be afterward engaged as circumstances may render advisable.

An elegant and well-adapted building, near the Market place, has been lately completed in a superior style for the purposes of this Institution. The Academy has been opened but a very few weeks,

and has already upwards of eighty scholars.

• The following branches of useful and ornamental Edu-cation aro horo taught : viz.

Reading, English Grammar, Writing, Engross-ing, Book-keeping, Drawing, Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, Navigation, Algebra, Elocution, Ge-ography, History, and the Latin, Greek, and French Languages.

The elements of every department of Natural Philosophy, with the Mechanical Arts.

On the last subjects Lectures will occasionally be read to the Pupils.

TERMS.

Cooling, Writing, English Granmar, Arithme, the Geography, Use of the Globes, &c. &c. 0 10 0 Sreek, Latin, and French, with the foregoing, 0 12 6

boarding and lodging, in addition to the above

All Writing and Ciphering books, Bibles, English Readers, and Spelling books, Slates, Stationary, &c. &c. with fuel, will be included under the above charges ; and here will be no additional charge, except for Geographies, Drawing implements, and Classical books.

Young Ladies are admitted, for whom a Governess, of unguestionable ability and respectability, is in faily attendance, to teach them every kind of needle-work, &c.; also, a separate and spacious apartment is provided for heir sule accommodation.

In order that the supporters of this Institution may have the best opportunity of witnessing their children's improvement, the books of the pupils will be invariably sent home for the inspection of those parents who reside in town, on the last day of every month; and for the nspection of parents resident in the country, as often as may prove convenient : there will, moreover, be a public examination annually at midsammer.

From the qualifications and assiduity of the Masters selected for the Institution, T. F. C. feels warranted in affirming that this Academy shall be at the least inferior to none hitherto established in the Province. He is aware that the above assertion may seem bold and inzardous, but is persuasion of its truth induces him to risk it, under a well founded conviction that time will speecily establish he justness of such expectation.

Since the above establishment must rest entirely on its own peculiar and intrinsic merit, having no extransous assistance or government gratuity, T. F. C. hegs leave to ntimate, that he expocts invariably to be paid for all pupils, whose parents reside in York, on the first day of every month; and for those pupils, whose parents reside in the Country, once in three months in advance.

No exertions will be spared towards giving satifaction to the public; but, as this can only be accomplished by promptisude in payment, T. F. C. hopes that, should any parent neglect to pay on the first of the month, and is consequence be reminded of his remissuess, he will not be offended, nor, should the same neglect be repeated, esteem it unjust if his child should be dismissed the Acaderny.

N. B. There will be no vacations for Town Pupils. ex. cept a day or two on public holidays. Applications for admission may be made at the residence of the Superia-tendent, No. 187 King st., or at the establishment. York, August 14, 1833. 196.15.

YORK COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY.

O large an addition has of late been made to the num-ber of Pupils in this Institution, that the Superin-tendent has been induced to engage a Master to teach Combines, so a to the formation of the set o Korsey and Floshing Great Coats, (some with capes.) and instructing others in that elegant accomplishment : be Coatees, Jackets, Trowsers, and Vests. And a similar was for six years the Librarian to the Athenæum in Lon-and extensive assortment of Fustian, Nankcon, Beaver. (don, during which time he became the pupil of Prout and was for six years the Librarian to the Alhenæum in Lon-don, during which time he became the pupil of Prout and Stanfield in Landscape Painting, &c. T. F. C. doubts not that the above arrangement will tend to increase the coldrity of the Establishment, and

specially to afford to the female department advantages which attend no other establishment in the Province. York, August 28th, 1839.

Commercial and Classical Academy. T ENTREL accommodations are provided for Board IT ing Young Ladies from the country, who may wish Terms for Boarding, &c. per Qr. £5 0 6 } Payable Tuition, Books, &c. 1 10 0 {in advance. York, August 21, 1833. £300 PER ANNUM, FOR FIVE YEARS, TO BE SOLD.

publications are accompanied by engravings, which the editors assure the public are "accurate likenesses"-"most perfect resemblances"-of the criminals; thus calling in the limner's art to invest those wretches with the attributes of herces. The obvious tendency of all this is, to challenge admiration for exploits, with the contem-plation of which the human mind should never become familiar, and to teach our youth curiously to analyse in-dividual cases of a crime which they should, if possible, consider incapable of being classed in degrees, and as always bearing "the primal, eldest curse upon it." Nor is the subject yet disposed of, Scon will the law

of man exact its dread penalty from these two homicides Then, in addition to minute details of their execution and fervent assurances of their future bliss, we shall have their "lives and confessions," embellished, of course, with their potraits, dc., by the perusal of which the tyro in guilt may become hardened and experienced, and, emulous of the sympathy of this world, and encouraged by pro-mise of happiness in the next, hasten to imbrue his bands in his brother's blood !

The Missionaries at the several stations are requested to send to the Secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society their respective Roports, as soon as possible.

The anniversary will take place during the sitting of onference. T. VAUX, Conference. Secretary M. S. of M. E. C.

General Intelligence.

From the Commercial Advertiser. LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE. The packet ship United States, Capt. Holdredge arrived this morning from Liverpool, which place she left on the 8th of August, and has turnished us with Liverpool papers to that date, and from London to the 7th, both inclu-

&c.-N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

IRELAND.

Clergyman, after the toil of his parcehial duties during Loon.-Montreal Garette. the day, was about 10 of clock called out of his bed to attend a man who was shot by a patient of his bed to MURDEROUS OUTRAGE. The Police again !- On Sunday attend a man who was shot by a policeman named John Eldon, on the hill of Ballytore. As soon as the reverend gentleman reached the spot, herrible to relate, he found

an old man, sixty years of sge, on the read side, shot through the body, with two bullets, passing from the back through the lawer part of the holly, and forcing out his bowels! By the prompt attendance of a medical doctor,

hese word replaced, after much difficulty. The man was lingering up to Monday night; but it was not expected that he could survive that night. The circumstances which led to this murder were these —the people had a drinken quartel among themselves, when they were most unwarrantably attacked by the

police, with guns, &c. One of the police made an attempt to stab the son of a poor old man-the latter interfered in is son's behalf, and struck the policeman with his hand; without any other provocation, the policeman shot him as described. The policeman, we understand, is in custody. It is matter of astonishment to some, that the people be remembered while philanthropy and piety are known day of October next, at the hour of 10 o'clock. A. M. should have a deep-rooted hatred to this body, who are among men-when those of the novelist, the nolitician. Part of the Town Plot of Cayaga, situated on the Grand

only known to them by every species of lutchery, cruelty, and oppression. Wonderful !-- Kilkenny Journal. MURDER OF MR. SNEYD .--- Dublin, July 29th, 5 o'clock, P. M.—A very melaneholy occurrence took place here to day, at about 1 o'clock. As Mr. Nathaniel Sneyd, of the firm of Sneyd, French, and Barton, was proceeding down Westmoreland st. to the Bank, he was met by a person of the name of John Mason, who deliberately fired a double barrelled pistol at him, wounded him in the body with one shot, and fired the other through his head. I

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through the devotion of the inhabitants, was conveyed to and quart and pint Decanturs.

a great distance without falling, and is oven more perpen-dicular than it was before. The whole of the accident

Yesterday morning Adolphus Demey underwont the "hard sentence of the law," on a scaffold erected for the purpose at the back of the Jail.—Montreal Daily Adver. tiser, August 31.

A most destructive fire occurred at St. John, Newfound. land, on the 7th of July, by which fifty houses, including £25,000 worth of property, were consumed. The fire originated in the house of a Mr. J. B. Thomson, who, in endeavouring to save his child, perished with it, the floor of the room having fallen in.-Montreal Gazette.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM WILBERFORCE.

In our last we published an obituary notice of one of England's ornaments among her nobles, now we give among men-when those of the novelist, the politician, and the warrior, are sunk in everlasting oblivion.

This vonerable man may be compared to the lawgiver and leader of ancient Israel-like him employed in rescuing thousands of his fellow men from cruel labors, but he was happily permitted to die with the cheering and next to certain prospect of their speedy

A large assortment of men's, women's, and children's Boots and Shoes,

A large assortment of Sole and Upper Leather; Scap and Candles; Pot. Post, and Foolscap Paper; grey and brown Wrapping Paper; 400 quarter casks Merrick's and Hay's Gunpowder, F. F.F. FIF, and Cannister.

And the following Shoots' Company's Castings: viz. 400 single and double Canada Stoves, 27, 30, 33, and 36 inches; 2000 Camp Ovens, 12 a 15 inches; 3000 bellied Pots, 21 a 7 gallons; 600 Sugar Kettles and Pot Ash Kettlee, weighing 4 a 12 cwt.; assorted casks of tinned and untinned folding handed Tea Kettlos, Goblots, and Stew paus, all sizes; and Imperial Weights.

quarter casks and hhds. Maderia Wino, and 10 casks 20bottled Madeira. York, Sept. 4, 1333. 200.8

SALE OF LANDS.

TOTICE is hereby given, that the undermontioned Lands recently surrendered by the Six Nation Indians to the Crown, to be sold for their benefit, will be England's ornaments among her nobles, now we give offered for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House in a short notice of one of her gentry, whose name will Hamilton, in the District of Gore, on Tuesday the 1st.

River and on Talbot road South, at the upset price of £10 Carrency per Lot, and upon the usual conditions of building within two years. Also, the vacant Lots in the Township of Cayuga, at the upsot price of 15 Shillings

by, per Acre. Besides the above mentioned lands, a further survey is bondage and slavery, he lived to see, not the complete now making, by Mr. Lewis Burwell, D. S. of the adjoining accomplishment of his arduous, patient, and persevering Tract, which will be also offered for sale at the same time,

The conditions of the Sales will be as follows :- One was just returning from College.street police office, and heard the examination of the officed police office, and heard the examination of the officed paid down, and the had determined for 18 months to shoot one of the firm, slavery throughout the British dominious.—En.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Home Dis-trict Agricultural Society intends applying to the Legislature at its next Session, for the continuation of 600 pairs of Ladies' Prunella do., together with a very Legislature at its next Session, for the continuation of extensive assortment of Men's and Women's strong Boots the Act affording aid and encouragement to agricultural

> J ELMSLEY, President. W, B. JARVIS, Secretory 191.4 York, May 29th, 1823.

to make payment to either of the subscribers. York, July 8, 1833. CASSIUS MATTHEWS,

the Estate of the late Rhoda Stoyell of Toronto, deceased, are desired to send in their accounts, duly authen-

ticated; and all those indebted to the Estate, are desired

FillE Committee of the Upper Canada Religious Tract and Book Society intend to publish an Almanae for the ensuing year, which will be ready for sale with as little delay as possible; and they hope to receive the patronage of Merchants and others who are friendly to the objects of the Society. The Almanac will be printed on a larger sheet of paper than the one for last year; and

it will contain much useful and general information. Orders to be addressed to Mr. Cathcart, at Depository in York. August 23, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the YOAR GENERAL BURYING GROUND, Yonge-street, having appointed John Walstencroft as Sexton of said Burying Ground, request all persons having any of their late friends or relatives interred therein the Sector and have their names providered:

to call on the Soxton and have their names registered: and us there are a few who through mistake have interred some of their late friends and relatives in the reads and pathways, such persons are particularly requested to have them removed on or before the 1st of January next, or the grave will be levelled with the road, thereby depriving elves of the registry .- By order of the Trustees.

DANIEL M'DOUGALL.

N.B. No person is allowed to take up more ground than 8 feet by 12. For further particulars apply to the Sexton York, 12th August, 1833. NOTICE. - All persons having demands against

FIXIE above is well worthy the attention of Emigrants, I or others, wishing to make an advantageous pur-chase, as it will be fold choap for eash; or time could be given for payment of the purchase money.

For particulars, apply by Letter, directed to D. F. at the Guardian Office York, August 26, 1833.

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WHEREAS my Wife, FRANCES, has eloped from my bed and board; this is therefore to forbid all persons trusting her on my account, or paying her any money that may be due to me.

WILLIAM EVANS. 1993 p Cooper's Mills, Humber, 3d Sept., 1833.

STRAY HORSES.

strayWO Bay Horses, with switch tails, branded on the shoulder with the letters J. T., strayed from the premises of the subscriber, on Dandas street, near York, some time last spring. Any person returning them, or giving information where they may be found, shall be suitably rewarded. Dindas street, near York, Sept. 3d, 1833. 1994 d, shall be

CHRISTIAN ALMANAC.

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"WHAT DOST THOU HERB, ELIJAH "" "What dost thou here, Elijah ?- say, While Israel's thousands blindly stray

From wisdom's strait and holy way, And brave Jehovah's ire ? Why thus to Horeb's mountain flee, While under every grove and tree They bend, in idel-rites, the knee, And burn unhallow'd fire?

What dost thou here, Elijah ? Go, Proclaim the terrors of the foe, Who whets the sword, and bends the bow, To mow their armies down.

Direct to God the nation's sim, And say that they, who will not claim His mercy in a Saviour's name, Shall perish in his frowa."

"Twas thus, in Sinia's desert drear, Upon the startled Tishbite's ear The words of warning and fear In still, small accents fell ; Bat oft amidst the noisy crowd, The bustling mart, or palace proud, The voice of conscience sounds as loud As in the lonely cell.

What dost thou, Christian, 'mongst the train Who barter heaven for sordid gain, And heaps of dust, with toil and pain, In Mammon's temple pile ? What dost thou in the tinsell'd hall,

To which the sons of music call, Or where in pegeant, mask, or ball, Gay fashion's daughters smile?

What dost thon, Christian, 'midst the state, Which haunts the mansions of the great. Where tribes of servile flatterers wait, To worship poinp or power? What dost thou at the festive board, With sparkling wines and dainties stored, Where riot holds his rites abhorr'd, And madness rules the hour ?

What dost thou, Christian, where, I ween, The lowly Saviour ne'er had been ? Shun, shun the gay, delusive scene, The poison'd chalice fly, O'er sorrow's darken'd chamber throw The light which southes a mourner's woe, And wipe away the lears that flow From misery's molting eye.

Go, bid the church of Jesus feel The impulse of thy sacred zeal: To aid thy kin's, thy country's weal, Thy time, thy wealth employ. So, when thy mortal race is run, Enthron'd in bliss, the incarnate Son Shall say, " My servant, nobly done ; Partake thy Master's joy !"

From the London Christian Advocate.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY AND THE QUAKERS.

R. Hore.

vant,

Petersburgh.'

Gontlomen,---One of the queerest of beings that ever you saw is my old neighbor Sammy Shent. Our con- their Christian and uncompromising firmness ? Is it versation is, for all the world, like winding up a hank of tangled silk; so many stops, and knots, and twisted convolutions, that we can hardly get quite through a both moral and political in this nation, greater far than single round without some plaguy hindrance. The that of any other dissenting community? I tell you, single round, without some plaguy hindrance. The other night our conversation turned upon the Quakers, whom, you know, the people used to think but little better than Socialians, or semi-unbelievers; and they could only hope for their salvation on the ground of fawning upon men in power. They may squeeze our some covenanted mercy; when Sammy fell upon me, baad, and bid us come to-morrow; and they may deand gave me such a castigation as I have not had f r many a day. But still, I made as good a retrogade as possible; and I annoyed him every step he took in for believing what they say." Lamenting all these things, and being utterly unable following after me; so that, if you could but examine his coat, you would now find, I do believe, as many reported him to you; and so remain your humble sershot holes in it as you would in mine.

Sammy says, the Quakers hold, that all religion, both in our experience and in our practice, is generated only by the agency of the eternal suirit in the human heart; and they believe, that that gracious agency is universal in its operations. And Summy says, that while the Quakers hold that blessed doctrine, he could overlook a thousand errors, if they had them, about unessential things. Sammy is a mighty man for feeling in the matter of religion : for he will have it, that religion never does us any real good until we feel it ; and that all its benefits arise from feeling. "But, what think you," said I, "Sammy, of their

Dutch shipmasters having supped at her house one evening she found, after they were gone, a sealed bag setting up the Spirit above the word of God ?" "Did not the Holy Spirit give the written word ?" was his of money under the table. Some one of them had no doubt forgotten it, but they had sailed over to Cronstadt, reply. "And must not he that gives be greater than the gift which he bestows? Besides, my friend, the patting back. The good waynes put the bag into her the gift which he bestows? Besides, my friend, the putting back. The good woman put the bag into her Also a general assorting Patriarche all lived before the Scriptures were recorded; cubboard, to keep it till it should be called for. Full PATENT MEDICINES, and and many a man has walked with God in expectation of eternal life, according to the ancient promises of God, who never read the sacred volume; but no man ever went to heaven without the Holy Spirit. And, let me ask you, Peter, if the holy Scriptures do not. after all, derive their saving value from the Holy Spirit which attends their verbal teaching, by his gracious operation on the inward feelings of mankind ?" " That is all true enough," said I; "but still I do not like their setting up the Spirit above the word, as though we might appeal to the decision of the one against the teaching of the other." "You do not apprehend their meaning rightly, I am of opinion, Peter: for those people never think there can be any real difference between the teaching of the Holy Spirit in its secret operations on the human heart, and its verbal teaching in the sacred volume, if they were but each completely understood The case is this, my friend; George Fox was raised up, in a solfidian age on the part of the Protestants, and in an age of religious ceremony on the part of the Romanists; for they both had almost overlooked the work of the Eternal Spirit on the inward feelings of the human heart, whereas that holy man perceived that piety to God was all of his own inward inspiration; and that no one is a real Christian, excepting those who have the Saviour in their hearts the hope of glory. And, whereas, the learned defenders of Papal ceremonies and of Protestant creeds, were contimually assailing the poor man with their scholastic sophistry, and with their misinterpretations of the sacred volume, he found it much more easy to deter mine that their dogmas and interpretations were not agreeable to Christian feeling, and to the intuitive convictions of the Holy Spirit in his heart, than he did to detect their verbal fallacies, and their malinterpreta tions, or to make out any logical analysis of his own convictions. No, no, Mr. Pendleton, the good Quakers never meant to say, that there could be any real discrepancies between the inward teaching of the Holy Spirit in the human heart, and its verbal teaching in the sacred volume. Neither do they refuse to test the verbal accuracy of their own convictions by appealing to the unsophisticated weaving of the Bible ; but they have only set up the inward teaching of the Holy Spiri in their hearts for a defence against the pretended authority of all buman and mandatory interpretations of the Bible; and, in short, for the purpose of asserting the competency, and the consequent right, of every private individual to interpret for bimself the meaning the sacred volume according to the best conviction of his heart." Sammy is of opinion, that the Quakers and the Methodists are of the same family ; and, therefore though he calls John Wesley by the name of Father still he calls George Fox his uncle, and he regards every Quaker in the world, both male and female, as a cousin-German. And he thinks that if we understood ourselves, and understood each other fully, we should then love each other very much indeed. Sammy even says, that he has no objection to the second person he is of opinion, we might seek that holy influence a vocal utterance of our desires, as well as by a silent aspiration. And yet he would much rather part with

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

thing which ever I heard him say about them, is this-----

"The Quakers don't increase so fast as they should do;

which I attribute, not to any defect in their theology

but entirely to their modes of worship. I wish the

Quakers were ten thousand times as many as they are."

But it is as the advocates of our religious rights and

iberties, that Sammy eulogises all the Quakers, and

will also go so far as to allow that they are foremost in the cause. He even wishes that all the Dissenters,

both Calvinistic and Wesleyan, as he words the sub-

ject, would come forward like the Quakers, and demand

the rights of men, and all the liberties of the worship-

pers of God, and the followers of Jesus Christ. Sammy

is a most reasonable man about such matters; for he

says, that though he is quite willing to allow to every

man in the world all the liberty which he would claim

for himself, yet he is not quite willing to allow to any

one child of Adam one single particle more. He says,

every man who allows to his neighbour more liberty

than he would claim for himself, is a fool. He even

thinks, that we should all come boldly forward, and petition the Government, claiming equal rights, both

civil and religious, with any of the subjects of these

realms. But he quotes John Bunyan, and says, the

day is coming when every tub will stand on its own

botton; and he says, we should pray to be delivered from tithes and church rates, and from all religious im-

posts, as being inimical to Christianity, and inconsis

tent with the native rights of man. He says, the Qua-

kers tie a marriage-knot as tidily and closely as any

Bishop in the land; and he says our preachers would

be able to do it quite as well as they do; and, in that

case, he says, we could have a little singing and prayer

But I tell Sammy, he must wait with patience till the

Lord shall bring these things about in his own time ;

and not be violent against the Church. And yet when

I say so, he falls upon me all at once, and says. " Pray, Mr. Pendleton, will you call that man a violent man

just what he would that other man should do to him !

And pray, what have we ever got by cringing to the

the abolition of slavery until the slaveholders themselves

upon their lacerated victims ? And are we then to wait

for our religious rights until all the church monopolists

are wearied with their wealth and power, and give up

Quakers have done more than all of us together in the

cause of civil and religious liberty. And yet, let me

ask you, whether the Quakers have lost any thing by

not rather a notable fact, that although they are among

that of any other dissenting community? I tell you, Peter, we are all mistaken about our propitiating the

favour of the Church and the Government by our great forbearance, or by our cringing to the Church, or by our

ceive us with their distant promises, and wonder at us

to silence Sammy by any of my arguments, I have now

THE DUTCH SHIPMASTER AND THE RUSSIAN

COTTAGER,

The following interesting anecdote occurs in a Ger

man work lately published, entitled, 'A picture of St

In a little town, five miles from Petersburgh, lived a

oor German woman. A small cottage was her only

possession, and the visits of a few shipmasters, on their

way to Petersburgh, her only livelihood. Several

PETER PENDLETON.

over a wedding, and do things just in our own way.

that every man who claims more liberty for himself

NEW STORE. THE Subscriber having commenced the mercantile bu. L simes at Oakville, would inform his friends and the public that he intends to keep on hand a general assort. ment of Dry Goods and Hardware, also a few Groceries and Medicines, mostly used in the country, which he of-fers low for Cash. JUSTUS W. WILLIAMS. Oakville, June 1, 1833. tf

Come and Examine!

GENERAL CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT. .71 King-st., East of the Market Square.

BOBERT HAWKE returns thanks to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal encou-ragement he has received since his commencement in business, and has at present a neat assortment of ready made clothing of various sizes and descriptions, made of the best materials, under his own immediate inspection, which can be warranted prime articles. Ilis than he allows to his neighbour is a tyrant, and that

SUMMER CLOTHING

is neatly and carefully put up, which he has no doubt will give general satisfaction, and gain himself the continuance of that support he has so liberally receired to the present; and as he is determined to sell, not only his Clothing, but his Fancy and Dry Goods, at a low profit, he flatters himself that general satisfaction will be given to purchasers.

N. B. Country storekeepers supplied wholesale or moderate terms, and all orders executed at the shortest tice, in the neatest style. York, June 26, 1833. 189y

NEW STORE.

RYCE, BUCHANAN, & Co., have opened a general Dry Goods Store in York, at the corner of King and George Streets,) exactly opposite the premises of Georgo Monro, Esq.) where they will retail the fol lowing articles, for Cash, at extremely low prices.

Grey cottons, cotton shirtings plain, striped and fancy, pron and other checks, sheetings, bed ticks, linens, prints, ginghams, silks, bombazeens, bombazetts, merinos, cambwho lets the meanest of his species all have equal rights internet, cambleteens, vestings, drills, moleskins, silk & cotton and liberties with himself? and who does to every man unbrellas, and parasols, shawls, belts, braces, handkerchiefs, gloves, silk and cotton hosiery, hats, caps, &c &c. These goods have come forward by the late arrivals, and having been carefully bought, with ready money, at the Church ? And what have we got in Jamaica, and Bar. having been carefully bought, with ready money, at the badoes, or in any of the West India Colonies ? And cifferent markets of England and Scotland, by one of the pray, how long are we to wait ? Are we to wait for partners, will be sold at such prices for Cash, as will afford purchasers all the advantage to which immediate payment entitles them.

are completely weary with the labour of plying the lash In opening an establishment, B B. & C. think it proper to state, that while it will be their endeavor to supply aricles of the best description on the most moderate terms, they will have one fixed price. Every purchaser will be freely their pretended right ? Why do not all Dissen-ters follow the example of the Quakers ? Have they been holding up the Church with one hand, and pulling it down with the other ? I tell you, Peter, the quiet placed on the same footing ; and as the lowest price will be named, no abatement will be made.

They have also to mention, that their present stock, while they trust it will be found to embrace such Fancy and Staple Dry Goods as are suited to the season, would have been more complete, but for several valuable packa-ges which were damaged on the way up, and which have, in consequence, been sold on behalf of the Insurers. To replace these immediately, it has been necessary to make a junited purchase in Montreal, time not admitting of heir being had from Britain. They however expect additional importations from Europe in the course of a few weeks, and when these arrive, their stock, they trust, will be found even more deserving of public patronage. *** To Country Merchants a discount will be allowed. York, 26th Jane, 1833,

189-4f.

CHEAP WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, FOR ALL KINDS OF

Dyestuffs, Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

E. LESSLIE & SONS, P. S .- Ten Barrels Superior Dutch Crop Madder-a Lot of Spanish Indigo, und a few barrels of English Lamp Black in papers may be had at a small advance above cost

JUST RECEIVED.

cluding

Lytharge, Prussian Blue,

Blue and Green Paint,

58, King-street.

Also a general assoriment of DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

CROWN LANDS.

N Conformity to Instructions recently received and from His Mujactula Societations of State for the Col ed from His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, the following arrangements for disposing of the Waste Lands of the Crown in Upper Canada. are made known for the information of Emigrants and others. Except in the case of U. E. Loyalists, and other per sons entitled by the existing Regulations of the Govern-ment to Free Grants, no person can obtain any of the Waste Lands of the Crown otherwise than by Parchasing

at the Public Sules, made from time to time under the di rection of the Commissioner of Grown Lands. These sales will be made on the first and third Tuesday of each month, and will either be continued through the following day, or not, as circumssances may appear to the Agent to require.

They will be held at the following places :--At BYTOWN-For the District of Bathurst. BELLEVILLE-for the Midland District.

PETERBOROUGII-for the District of Newcastle YORK-for the Hume District. HAMILTON-for the District of Gore.

LONDON-for the District of London. CHATHAM-for the Western District.

Bosidos these general periodical Sales, there may be oc casional Sales by Auction in other Districts, of such Town Lots, or other Lois of Land, as may remain to be disposed of; and of these Sales ample notice will be given. The conditions of every Sale by Public Anction will be as follows .- One fourth of the Purchase Money to be paid down : And the remainder in three equal Annual Instalments, with Interest at Six per Cent on each Instal.

nent, payable with the Instalment. The Land will be put up at an upset price, of which notice will be given at the time of Sale, and in the provious advertisements which will be published of the Lands intended to be put up at each Sale : and innease no offer shall be made at the uoset price, the Land will be reserved for future sale, in a similar manner by Auction. A Patent for the Lands will be issued free of charge up.

on the payment in full of the Purchase Money and Infer.

The regular periodical Sales will be hold for the first time as follows : In Peterborough, York, and Hamilton, on the third Tuesday in June next; and in Bytown, Bell-ville, London, and Chatham, on the first Tuesday in Jaly next; and they will continue to be held at all those place on the first and third Tuesdays in each month, until after may be on their respective premises, and the lowest price, the first Tuesday in November next; when such other ar- as well as the terms of payment, &c., and if Wild Landsrangements as may be made by the Government will be announced.

Information can be obtained respecting the Lands to be formation to the applicants. lispused of in the several Districts, by applying to the fol-

In the Bathurst Dis't-Mr. J. MCNAUGHTON D. S. Bytown. Eastern do. – JAMES PRINDLE, ESq. Cornwall. Newcastle do. – ALEX. Mc DONNELL, ESq. Peterboro

London do.-R. MOUNT, Esq. Delaware. Western du.-HENRY J JONES. Esq. Chotham. Commissioner for Crown Lands, acting also a

The Agent for the Sale of Clergy Reserves, requests it to be noticed, that such Clergy Reserves as have not been hi-therto occupied by authority, or Leased by the Government, will be disposed of, by Public Auction only, either sale of lands, will be remitted without delay. at the periodical Sales of Crown Lands, or at occasional Sales to be duly advertised; and that the terms of payment for Clergy Reserves will continue to be as follows -Ten per Cent to be paid at the time of Sale, and the remainder in nine Annual Instalments, of ten per cent each, with Interest on each Instalment, to be paid with the Instalment.

Such Clergy Reserves as have been Leased, or occupied by the authority of the Government, must be applied for by letter to the Commissioner of Cro an Lands, and when disposed of, will be sold by Private Sale, on the same terms of payment as those disposed of by Public Auction.

All applications from Emigrants, or respecting Emi gration, not immediately connected with the Sale of Pub-lic Lands, are to be addressed to ANTHONY B. HAWKE Esquire, at York, he being specially appointed by the Go vernment to act in that Department.

PETER ROBINSON. Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, York, 27th May, 1833. 186.22w

CLERGY RESERVES. COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS' OFFICE

LORS, 1st February, 1832. (ROPOSALS for the purchase of Clergy Reserves having already been having already been received at this office, for a greater quantity than are authorised to be sold during the ensuing year. The Commissioner is compelled by his In-

structions to decline for the present receiving any more applications for the purchase of Clergy Reserves — And to prevent disappointment he requests it may be distinctly understood that applications received after this date can be of no bandi to the public in general for their continued support, and would inform them that for the of no benefit to the applicant as to preference or other

COR SALE ;- That valuable property, situate on the River Credit, twenty-five miles from York, being West half of Lot No. 15, in the 3rd Concession of the township of Toronto, west of the Centre Road; con-taining nearly 100 acres of Land, on which is erected a Saw.mill, a Grist.mill with two run of stones, mostly new; a two-story Dwelling-house, and a number of out-houses and small buildings. A village is in progress on the said Lot and from its central situation in a most flourishing part of the country, renders it an object worthy of the attention of any one who may wish to purchase a situation of the kind. Enguire of Cassius Matthews on the promises, or, Daniel M'Dougall, or, Joseph Easton, York York, July 8, 1833, 191-191-tf.

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

Vayghan, 20th March, 1833. 178-tf.

LAND AGENCY OFFICE, AT BRANTFORD.

AL BRANTFORD. he is about to open a Land Agency Office at Brant-ford, in the Gore District, in connection with his profession as a Surveyor; and from his long experience in the practice of Surveying, Conveyancing, &c. he trusts that he will be able in some measure to facilitate the prosperity of this Section of the Country by attention to the above business.

There are many respectable Emigrants daily arriving from Europe, who prefer purchasing improved farms, and wild lands in the neighbourhood of the old settlements, to settling in the back Townships which have been recently surveyed, who would undoubtedly avail themselves of the advantage of such an office, as there they could at once learn what Farms and Wild Lands were for sale.

All persons having improved farms for sale will find it to their advantage to inform the Subscriber by Letter post paid, of the No. of the Lot, Concession, Township, District, Stc. the quantity of improvement ; the kind of Soil-Timbor-Buildings-Springs, or Streams of Water, which the distance from a Settlement as well as a description of the Lot &e. to enable the Subscriber to afford correct in-

Persons living in other Districts or in the Lower Prolowing Gentlemen, Agents for the Commissioner of Crown vince, who may have lands for sale in this part of the Lands—viz: scriber with power to sell and make Conveyances for them.

His charges will be as reasonable as that of any other professional person in the Country, and in proportion to the nature and extent of the business done, or on such terms as may be agreed upon.

All who may intrust the agency of their business to him may rely on the strictest attention being paid to it-and all moneys which may come into his hands for the

Surveying, Drafting Plans, Conveyancing in all forms, Wills, Articles of Agreement, Bonds, Powers of Attorney &c. executed as usual with neatness and despatch. LEWES BURWELL.

Deputy Provincial Surneyor.

£500 REWARD.

W HEREAS the Office of the Bank of Upper Canada in charge of the undersigned was robbed between the hours of 4 o'clock of the evening of the 19th of June last, and 11 o'clock of the same night, of a som of money exceeding £3000, a reward of £500 will be paid by the undersigned to any person or persons, who inay give such information as will lead to the recovery of any person or persons, who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the thief or thieves, without the recovery of all the property stolen.

J. G. BETHUNE. Cobourg, Upper Canada. ,

N. B. The money stolen consisted of about 100 Soverigns, 15 Doubloons, about £100 in Commercial and Montreal Bank Notes, and the residue in notes of the Bank of Upper Canada, J. G. B. 193.tf

E. HENDERSON,

time being, he will carry on his business at his house on Yonge Street opposite the Hon. John Elmsley's, P. S.—Patterns kept on hand for the their own. ountry Tailors, and those who make up their own. 185.tf. P. S .- Patterns kept on hand for the accomodation of

E. L. & SONS. York, Jac. 29th, 1833. 168.tf.

LARGE supply of Paints, Oils, and Colours, in-A. Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil,

Ground and Dry White Lead, do do Spanish Brown, do, ·

Spirits of Turpentine,

Venitian Red, Red Lead, &c.

wise.

117.tf.

seven years passed, and no one claimed it; and though often tempted by opportunity, and oftener by want, to make use of the contents, the poor woman's good prin-

ciples prevailed, and it remained untouched. One evening some shipmaster's again stopped at her house for refreshment. Three of them were English, the fourth a Dutchman. Conversing on various matters, one of them asked the Dutchman if ever he had been in that town before. "Indeed I have," replied he, "I know the place but too well; my being here cost me once seven hundred rubles." "How so !" "Why in one of these wretched hovels, I once left behind me a bag of rubles." "Was the bag sealed ?" asked the old woman, who was sitting in the corner of the room, whose attention was roused by the subject. "Yes, yes, it was sealed, and with this very seal here at my watch chain." The woman knew the seal instantly. "Well then," said she, "by that you may recover what you have lost." "Recover it, mother ! include the money; say no more about it, it always makes me melancholy."

Meanwhile the good woman slipped out and presently returned with the bag. " See here," said she, "hon-esty is not so rare, perhaps, as you imagine;" and she threw the bag on the table.

The guests were astonished, and the owner of the bag, as may be supposed, highly delighted. He seized the bag, tore open the scal, took out one ruble (worth 4s 6d. Euglish money) and laid it on the table for the hosiess, thanking her civilly for the trouble sho had nken. The three Englishmen were amazed, and, indignant at so small a reward being offered, remonstrated warmly with him. The old woman protested she required no recompense for merely doing her duty; and begged the dutchman to take back even his ruble. But the Englishmen insisted on seeing justice done. "The woman," said they, "has acted nobly, and ought to be rewarded." At length the Dutchman agreed to to part with 100 rables! they were counted out and

NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT. THE Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and public, that he has just returned from a seven montu's absence in Britam, during which time he has

extensive assortment of every description of

GOODS.

Suited to the trade of this country-which he is now opening at his old stand in King-Street, and will disfound uncommonly low.

He flatters himself that from the long experience he has had in the business of Upper Canada, he has been singular in the speech of those good people; but he able to select an assortment, in every way suited to the cannot bring himself exactly to believe, that such a wants of the country; 850 Packages of which have alpractice can be absolutely necessary to his own salva | ready come to hand. Town and country Merchant tion. And though Sammy much admires their practice will find it to their advantage to call and examine his in looking for a holy influence in all their worship; yet Stock; and Merchants from a distance will also find it worth their while to visit. York, when they are in the

way of purchasing Goods. He thinks it unnecessary to attempt to enumerate vocal worship, than part with silent worship, if he could) any of the articles of which his Stock consists, suffice not happily avail himself of both. In short, in point it to say, that on inspection he thinks it will be found of doctrine, he imagines we could come pretty near as complete as that of any House in either Province. together; although in public worship he believes we have a great advantage over them. And the worst York, 6th June, 1832. 135-tf

DYE STUFFS, biz.--Logwood, Camwood, Madder, Fustic, Cudbear Blue Vitriol, Oil of Vitriol, Copperas, &c. &c. CHARLES HUNT & Co.

Druggists, No. 87 King Street. 183-tf York, May 16, 1833.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES. WETILLIAM LAWSON, Merchant Tailor, &c. invites the attention of his friends and the public. (whose liberal patronage he has hitherto received) to his Honses, composing part of the Village of Smithville, all extensive selection of Fall Goods, which is now complet. under rent; a large frame Barn; two ed, and consists of a large assortment of West of England a Merchant Shop, with various out bu and Yorkshire Cloths, Cassimers, Forest Cloths, Peter Shams, Flushings, London, Manchester, Glasgow, Not-tingham, and Loicester Goods; Fur Caps, imported Stuff

recover what you have lost." "Recover it, mother it Ready Made Clothing, suitable for the season; made up in North half of 14, in do. do. 100 No, no, I am rather too old to expect that, the world the best manner in his own shop. Any orders to measure, is not quite so honest; besides, it is full seven years executed with dispatch and in the handsomest style of Lot No. 10, in the 5th Concession of Burford, 200 since I lost the money; say no more about it, it always workmanship and fashion : a Fine Dress Coat finished for Half of 18, 7th do. do. 100 £2. 10s. currency, and every other article according to

quality, equally low. W. L. Feels confident that for variety, quality, and

cheapness, his Stock will not be surpassed by any similar establishment in Upper Canada.

South side of King street, No. 153. 156-1f York, U. C. Nov. 6th, 1832.

NEW GOODS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE,

on the lowest terms for Cash by KING BARTON, an excellent assortment of Cloths, Blankets, Flanuels, Cottons, Calicoes, ready made Clothes, best South Sea Coltans, Calicoes, ready made Clothes, best Sonth Gas Scal Gloves, very best Seal Caps, and common Caps in great variety, Hats, Bonnets, and Mits of different kinds, Groceries and Glass, and a great variety of Goods too pu merous to mention.—K. Barton thankful to his friends and merous to mention.—K. Barton thankful to his friends and merous to mention.—K. Barton thankful to his friends and merous to mention.—K. Barton thankful to his friends and merous to mention.—K. Barton thankful to his friends and merous to mention.—K. Barton thankful to his friends and merous to mention.—K. Barton thankful to his friends and merous to mention.—K. Barton thankful to his friends and merous to mention.—K. Barton thankful to his friends and merous to mention.—K. Barton thankful to his friends and merous to mention.—K. Barton thankful to his friends and merous to mention.—K. Barton thankful to his friends and merous to mention.—K. Barton thankful to his friends and merous to mention.—K. Barton thankful to his friends and merous to mention.—K. Barton thankful to his friends and merous to mention.—K. Barton thankful to his friends and merous to mention.—K. Barton thankful to his friends and merous to mero given to the old woman, who thus at length was hand-somely rewarded for her honesty.

examine for themselves. York, 27th Nov. 1832.

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

wisited all the principal Cities and Manufacturing Towns in England and Scotland; where he has selected an extensive assortment of every description of pada, viz:-Canadian Primmer, Reading Made Easy Mayor's Spelling Book, Webster's do., New Testament

N. B. Country Merchants and Schools furnished with pose of by Wholesale only, at prices which will be Books, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Papper.

York Paper Mill, Nov. 16, 1832.

FARM, in the second concession of the Township A FARM, in the second concersion of the street, within of York, Lot No. 9, west of Yonge-street, within miles of the Town of York-70 acres under improve ment, having a new Frame House thereon, with an excel-lent well of water. The Farm has on it considerable grain, &c. which will also be disposed of.

Apply to the proprietor, on the premises. JOHN CARLILE. August 30, 1833.

BLANK DEEDS & MEMORIALS for sale at this office.

PETER ROBINSON. Commissioner of Crown Lands.

FOR SALE,-The following LANDS, in the DISTRICT OF NIAGARA, Township of Grimsby : Part of Lots No. 8 & 9, in the 9th Concession, 180 Acres. 100

Lot No. 8, 5th " 100 180 acres of the above is well cleared and fenced. There are on the promises, a Grist Mill, with two run of Stones, in good order; a Saw Mill, with two Saws; nine dwelling Blacksmith Shops ;

a Merchant Shop, with various out buildings. Any person wishing to purchase a valuable property, and a good stand for business, is requested to call and examine these premisos.

Ilats, Ladies' Cloaks, Beaver, Leghorn, Velvet, Chup and Straw Bonnetts. Also, a choice stock of Gentlemen's Lot No. 13, in 14th Concession of Windham, 200 Acres IN THE LONDON DISTRICT.

> IN THE DISTRICT OF GORE. Lot No. 22, in the 3d Concession of Esquesing, 200 Acres

IN THE HOME DISTRICT.

Lot No. 14, in the 5th Concession of Scott, 200 Acres. Lot No. 15, 11th do. Reach, 200 All which Lands are in well settled Townships, and are

of good quality. For conditions apply to the owner. SMITH GRIFFIN. Smithville, August 9th, 1833. 6m196

VHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE, AT THE CORNER OF YONGE AND LOT STREET. UST ARRIVED, and will be sold on the lowest terms for CASH by KING BARTON, Reach. Bathurst, Huntingdon, North Darchester, Sondra, &c. 4c.

Some of the above Lots have considerable improvements on very reasonable terms. Indisputable Titles can be ral as are made in common Copola Furnaces; also h

LAND FOR SALE,

N the Hame District,-In the Township of King, Lot No. 4, in the 4th concession, 200 acres-In the Township of Clark, Lot No. 35, in the 5th concession, 200 acres TERMS-£175 for each Lot. CASIL.

JONATHAN BIXON. Nelson, Gore District, Aug. 23, 1833.

FOR SALE,

TOTS No. 7 in the 6th Concession, and No. 13 in the 3rd con. of Hungerford, 200 acres each. Lot No. 6, in the 1st can. of Percy, 200 acres. East half of Lot No. 1, in the 5th con. of Kaladar,

100 acres. East half of Lot No. 16, in the 7th con. of Kennebeck.

West half of Lot No. 31, in the 6th con. of Matilda, 100 acres.

copies of the COLONIAL HARMONIST, by MARK BURNAM, of Port Hope-being the first collection of Sucred Music ever published in Canada. York, Docember 13, 1832.

NOTICE.

ON the 21st September, 1832, the subscriber purchased from John Redner, of the Township of Esquesing, two notes of hand against Joel Williams, of the same place, for one hundred Dollars cach, which have been lost or stolen. This is to forbid any person have been lost or storen. Line is payment. Any per-purchasing or receiving the same in payment. Any per-son returning the above notes shill be reasonably reward-ed. SMITH GRIFFIN. 194-13w.

Smithville, 24th July, 1833.

NOTICE.

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

W. B. ROBINSON, JAMES HENDERSON, At Newmarket. WILLIAM ROE, or JOHN BLAKE, York. Newmarket, Sept. 1832. 150-tf

UNION FURNACE: SIGN OF THE GILT PLOUGH,

(Opposite Mr. T. Elliot's Inn, Yonge street, YORK.) THE Subscriber informs the Public, that at the earliest opening of the spring navigation, there will be erec ted in the Union Furnace a powerful Steam Engine, and that the Furnace will be so enlarged as to be able Castings of any Size up to two Tons weight. The Sub scriber is constantly manufacturing

MILL IRONS AND MACHINERY CASTINGS

ot superior workmanship, and all such Castings in gene. hand a variety of Plough Patterns both RIGHT and LEFT HANDED; amongst which is one lately invented by him. self, of a medium shape between the common and Scotch Ploughs, and acknowledged by those who have tried it to be superior to the best Scotch Ploughs or any other de-

scription known in this or any other country.

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

AMOS NORTON, Agent. York, February, 1832.

IF There will be on hand, the ensuing season, an Ex-lensive Assortment of STOVES & HOLLOW.WARE, both Wholesale and Retail. 118_tf.

A. N.

NOTICE.

HAVE rold to Mr. John Armstrong my Axe Factory in this place, and recommend Mr. Armstrong to the public as capable of making as good Axes as myself. HARVEY SHEPARD,

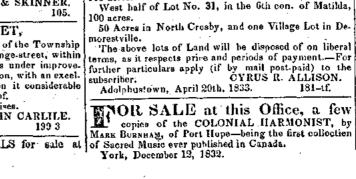
JOHN ARMSTRONG

DEGS Respectfully to intimate to Town and Country Merchants and the public generally that he has commenced the above business and will have constantly on hand Warranted Broad and Narrow Axes, Hoes, Adzes and other Edge Tools Wholesale and retail at his Factory flospital Street York, 15th Jan. 1833.

168 (£-

YOTICE — A Fair will be held on Richmond Hill Yongo Street on the last Thursdays in March, June, September and December. Richmond Hill, Feb. 1833.

170.Lf



English Reader, Murray's Grammar: Also, Writing Printing, and Wrapping PAPER.

TF RAGS taken in payment. EASTWOOD & SKINNER.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

159

100 acres.