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No Solscriber has a right to discontinue, until all acrears are paid up Agents will be careful to attend to this. 27 All communications, unless from authorised Agents, must be

post paid. perionnated or worn out Preachers of the ethodist E. Church in Caunda; and of widows and orphans of these who have died in the work ; and the general spread of the Grepel.

From the Churchman THE EXTENSION OF THE CHURCH.

The field is the world." In the preceding numbers the necessity of effort for the extension of the Church has been shown, are to be expended, has been taken. A great provement of your opportunities, and the exertion work is before us, for the field is the world. A of your powers. world lying in wickedness, and at comity with God, is to be reclaimed, and reconciled. To effect this great, this noble object, is the design of the missionary enterprise -an enterprise which mence. His life was a sacrifice to this cause, and a testimony of its, amazing importance. The unto the end of the world." But after what we countable for what we leave undone, as well as have seen of its actual condition, need the inquiry for our every action. We can dismiss our reunto the end of the world." But after what we be made-Has this charge been faithfully per-sponsibility no more than we can dismiss the air formed? Have the "glad tidings" of salvation that we breathe. been sounded in every land! Has the Church, which is "the body of Christ," and which was her borders over every valley and hill of this apostate, ruined world? Has the light of the glorious Gospel visited, with its healing beams, eve-day. They overlook the necessity of immediate ry dark and desolate place of the earth? Let the exertions, and undervalue their importance. They Cry for help which is borne to us on every breeze it is expended in fruitless wishes, or in feeble or from the moral deserts of our Western borders, unsteady efforts. It is time for them to under-Heathen, who are "perishing for lack of knowledge," lift up their voice.

past indifference and neglect should arouse the an Achan in the camp of Israel!", Church from that long slamber, which has proved In concluding this article, therefore, we must signed for the good of their people, as well as ing. Church from that long saturner, which has pervent beg our renders to weigh well this matter—to themselves: and it is happy when the results parable; it induces thought; we ask ourselves mitted sixty generations of men to pass away consider the claims of the Church—and to regard prove it so. I am daily and hourly watching over the question, what is the meaning of this? We without witnessing the fulfilment of the Saviour's the urgent, pressing wants of the multitudes who the state of my child's health; God is watching analyze every word, so that they prove the best command. Is it not time to begin in carnest?— are without God, and without hope in the world. over us both. I know not as yet what may be exercises for the mind imaginable. Is this incommand. Is a not time to begin in carness in Let them come up to the help of the Lord, and his will concerning us; it rests in doubt and unstruction, this simplicity, to be found in the to put forth every energy, and to press forward in Let them come up to the help of the Lord, and his will concerning us; it rests in doubt and unstruction, this simplicity, to be found in the to put forth every energy, and to press forward in Let them come up to the help of the Lord, and his will concerning us; it rests in doubt and unstruction, this simplicity, to be found in the top of the Lord, and his will concerning us; it rests in doubt and unstruction, this simplicity, to be found in the top of the Lord, and his will concerning us; it rests in doubt and unstruction, this simplicity, to be found in the top of the Lord, and his will concerning us; it rests in doubt and unstruction, this simplicity, to be found in the top of the Lord, and his will concerning us; it rests in doubt and unstruction, this simplicity, to be found in the top of the Lord, and his will concerning us; it rests in doubt and unstruction, this simplicity, to be found in the top of the Lord, and his will concerning us; it rests in doubt and unstruction, this simplicity is a simplicity with the concerning us; it rests in doubt and unstruction, this simplicity is a simplicity with the concerning us; it rests in doubt and unstruction, this simplicity is a simplicity with the concerning us; it rests in doubt and unstruction, the concerning us; it rests in doubt and unstruction, the concerning us; it rests in doubt and unstruction, the concerning us; it rests in doubt and unstruction, the concerning us; it rests in doubt and unstruction, the concerning us; it rests in doubt and unstruction, the concerning us; it rests in doubt and unstruction, the concerning us; it rests in doubt and unstruction, the concerning us; it rests in doubt and unstruction us the concerning us in the the mighty work? Or must another, and another share in the toils and the rewards of this great certainty. I have both hopes and fears. My degeneration go down to the grave, with their sins and glorious enterprise. Let them come up spec. apon their heads, before Christians shall feel their dily, ere death has set his seal of condemnation obligations, and do their duty? Let the Church on their resulutions for the future. Let them sweet counsel together, and talk of the things that answer, No, and go forward with a lively confi. come up heartily, as those who know the value in Israel, lift up your voices. Blow ye the trump. their crucified Redeemer. et in Zion. Call upon every member of the Church to rally around the standard of the cross, and to take his part in this glorious enterprise.

If this is a work now on hand, and to be carried forward-if its successful accomplishment is desirable, an important inquiry is suggested. What py in manuscript of the following letter of Mr. agency is to be employed, and what means are to

surely lead to success? . God has taught as that his great purpose in conman agency. The counexion of causes and effects, of means and and ends, is settled. It is so order. ed by a wise Providence, that the humblest individual may basten, or retard this great workmay promote, or hinder the spread of the Gospel. you, prace, grace and mercy may be multiplied

train of causes which shall not cease to work this behaviour of cach other, both prevaled and pure recommended to change as a substitute for this establishment that the train of causes which shall appropriate part of their time to malprevaled by liely. May my dear people ever keep this in the word of God—to those whose minds are open pupils shall appropriate part of their time to malprevaled by liely. May my dear people ever keep this in the word of God—to those whose minds are open pupils shall appropriate part of their time to malprevaled by liely. May my dear people ever keep this in the word of God—to those whose minds are open pupils shall appropriate part of their time to malprevaled by liely. May my dear people ever keep this in the word of God—to those whose minds are open pupils shall appropriate part of their time to malprevale the state of the moral world is completely liely. May my dear people ever keep this in the word of God—to those whose minds are open pupils shall appropriate part of their time to malprevale the manufacture of the moral world is completely liely. May my dear people ever keep this in the word of God—to those whose minds are open pupils shall appropriate part of their time to malprevale the manufacture of their time to make the manufacture of the manufa

the threshold of eternity.

self that your talent, buried in the dust, will never lastingly saved: much of the welfare of the new- will make the stern demands of God's law more rise in judgment against you. Consider well ly convinced, depends upon the example, beha. pulatable. I grant that many of them are well this matter. Be not deceived: God is not mock viour, and encouragement they meet with from written, but is it possible that man can think to fluence. It must be felt in the circle of your ac. Through faults and errors in this particular, many with the flowers of his fancy. Let no one think, quaintance. It must be sent abroad, and the have been discouraged and stumbled. Be very because the arriess tears of his child flow at some return. For its being small or great you are not can be more contrary to true Christian principles sibility in the heart, or exciting repentance for responsible. The will and not the ability; will than when a brother falls into declension, or sin, sin by recommending them as rewards. The

ion: the rate of improvement, and not the number of your talents, will be the scale by which your character shall be estimated. If the will them. Consider yourselves as a people separat. our view, deprived of any hope of support, liftexist, it cannot fail to operate without regard to ed to glorify God by your consistent profession-ing up her hands almost in despair; in real life the largeness or contractedness of the sphere, in which, you will remember, the same God has and a survey of the field, upon which our efforts placed you, who calls in the Gospel for the im-

Do we hear some one ask, " By whom shall Jacob arise? for he is small,-!low shall this great enterprise be accomplished? How shall the Church be extended so as to embrace the the Son of God came dawn from heaven to com- whole world in one fold and under one shepherd?" " Not by might nor by power, but by Spirit, saith the Lord of hosts." God giveth the increase. work, thus commenced, must be carried on by his But this furnishes no excuso for those sluggish followers. He has made it their privilege and Christians who have faith without works-who their duty to be co-workers with him in its coni- believe that the Lord will, in due time accomplish pletion. His last, solema charge, as he was about his own purposes, and therefore, discard all huto ascend to the bosom of the Father, was, "Go man agency. We are called to be co-workers ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to with God-to spend and be spent in his service. every creature,-lo, I am with you alway, even "None of us liveth unto himself. We are ac-

With those who fully assent to their obligations, and who feel some desire for the extension of the purchased by his own precious blood, extended church and the conversion of the world, there is a strong disposition to wait for a " convenient season"-to defer personal sacrifices to some future

waste places of Christendom answer. Let the have some compassion for perishing sinners, but bear testimony. Let the six hundred in llions of stand their duty-to think, to pray, and to act,to act with a reference to the judgment to come.

lapse of eighteen centuries has not diminished that any should perish who might have been saved ings of the Holy One. May we be comforters to aught of our obligation to "preach the Gospel by my exertions. How great must the guilt of to every creature." The remembrance of her him who hinders the work of the Lord-who is

dence in her Divine Head. Say to the watchmen of the undying soul, and feel their obligations to Him who alone is able to keep you. Walk cir. the marriage, they procured a supply of oil; so

Prope the Cambier Observer REV. LEIGH RICHMOND.

Parishioners .- We have been favoured with a co-Richmond, which we believe has never been be used? Is there an appointed way which will published in this country. Apart from its intrinsic value, merely as the production of this eminent minister, and the expression of his devotedverting the world is to be accomplished by the use ness to his pastoral duties at a time of deep perof appointed means, and by the employment of hu-sonal anxiety and domestic, utiliction, it will be read with much interest. 7

you all is, that during this season of absence from so long have received their concurrence.

considerate towards all the young beginners, and cepts can we need than those uttered by our Saed. You can, and therefore must, exert an in- those that are older in the Christian profession. do service to his Maker, by glossing his decrees dessing of many ready to perish shall be its rich attentive to the recovery of backsliders, nothing of these pretty stories, that he is cultivating sonbe the ground of your acceptance and condemna- to leave him unwarned, or unadvised. "Many have lears that flow at these highly-wrought pictures been suffered to sink into carelessness, and hope. are dried, when real distress meets the eye. In lessness, through want of friends to watch over one case a lovely orphan is perhaps presented to by your love to Christ and immortal souls, -by we see the maimed, the blind, the rude and ugyour meckness of temper-your weanedness from ly, who require our assistance. It is very seldom be reported of you than is true, but this was al- So great an abhorrence has truth to what is not Perceiving her mistake in regard to the character ways the lot of the Lord's people; it is their trial so of patience and the forgiveness of injuries; and we should ever remember that if some things are laid to our charge which are false, how many to set the matter at rest. Many material marks kindness. On this I predicated another question : things really exist which must condemn us in the of distinction between the parables of our blessed ["Will you do so?" that is, "Will you always pray sight of God, and which none know of but God Lord and religious novels, can easily be discoved in the name of Christ?" to which she wrote in reand our consciences. This may reconcile us to red by any one who will read both; and indeed if ply, "If I would repent of sins. I often pray to false accusations from any quarter. In all your one looks carefully at the small grounds afforded Christ, and I will get a heaven. I do so repent. and kindness. Never say that of another when simple illustrations of the Gospel, he cannot fail absent which you would be ashamed to utter face to be amazed at the assumption of this authority. late. I have put down the questions and answers to face. Never encourage talebearing and idle unkind surmisings. Be considerate and charitatural dispositions, and whenever ye fail, humble yourselves under the mighty hand of God. Both

as Christians than critics. . Abonn the Gospel IN ALL THINGS. Beware of the company of the careless and worldly. Come out from amongst them, and be ye seperate; so shall ye be the sens and daughters of the Lord Almighty .- When the Providence which has for a time taken me from amongst you, and so deeply tried my feelings and affections, shall again restore me to you, may we meet in the "How dreadful," said that faithful missionary, fullness of the spirit, loving and loved of one another masters of the passions, unt ther; and all benefited by the leadings and teach any thing that they try to make us. th other in the best sense. My own heart has promised, who also will do it. May you be hap Letter from the Rev. Leigh Richmond to his eternal peace in your heavenly—so prays your ever, the welfare of the rising generation strongaffectionate pastor,

LEIGH RICHMOND.

From the Episcopul Recorder. RELIGIOUS NOVELS.

Mg. Epiron :- In every ago there have existed

And confected strength of the want of the line constant attention by sea and by bar the respectful to the page of the standard of the line constant attention by sea and by bar the respectful to the respectful the respectful to the respectful the respectful to the respectful to the respectful to the respectful the respectful to the res be exerted, and every marvament member must be on the constant attention by sea and by land, to my of ardent spirits; and yet so perfect a silence unconsciously imitated his actions. He explaintour. As long as any hold back, the work will dear child and all his concerns both temporal and reigned over the subject, that though tens of ed, in the course of his exhibition, the means by proceed slowly. The blame will rest upon such, spiritual, yet I do not cease to think of and pray thousands staggered on to untimely graves, leav which instruction was imparted, which were unproceed slowly. The blame will rest upon such, spiritual, yet I do not cease to think of and pray thousands staggered on to untimely graves, leav which instruction was imparted, which were unproceed slowly. The blame will rest upon such, spiritual, yet I do not cease to think of and pray thousands staggered on to untimely graves, leav which instruction was imparted, which were unproceed slowly. The blame will rest upon such, spiritual, yet I do not cease to think of and pray thousands staggered on to untimely graves, leav which instruction was imparted, which were unproceed slowly. The blame will rest upon such, spiritual, yet I do not cease to think of and pray thousands staggered on to untimely graves, leav. the blood or some win or required at their journess apon my near, and ing more made, to hinder the idea of a familiar object, and then the character of look upon you in my mind's eye as either assem-formed, no vigorous efforts were made, to hinder ter and signs expressive of it. This was carried rents the duty of parental faith, and illustrated its the great contest. But the exertions of each one bled in the public congregation, or in more pri-the advance of the evil. Now that we see the out into minutia as subjects stand connected with are needed, and are required: and the command vate companies, meeting for religious purposes, matter in its true light, we look with horror on a each other, and it was truly astonishing to witness are needed, and are required: and the command value companies, included in its respective dwellings at home; but is, "Work while the day lasts," Impossibilities or in your respective dwellings at home; but are not demanded of us. The command to preach wherever I imagine you to be, my pastoral affections are not demanded of us. The command to preach wherever I imagine you to be, my pastoral affections are not demanded of us. This command to preach the despiration of the virtuous part of society that deeply interested me was the practical illus. It ration they gave of the association of ideas. This votions, seemed to forget the sickness of the child, is against such an one, and this strong barrier, it tration they gave of the association of ideas. The provestions are displayed by their taking a word from the in his prayer for his future usefulness. He may displayed by their taking a word from the in his prayer for his future usefulness. the trosper to every creature, impress that we trous to you are warm and powerful. It gives is against seen an one, and this strong partier, in tracion they gave of the association of ideas. This votions, scenica to torget the steames of the creature, in tracion they gave of the association of ideas. This votions, scenica to torget the steames of the creature, in tracion they gave of the association of ideas. This votions, scenica to torget the steames of the creature, in tracion they gave of the association of ideas. This votions, scenica to torget the steames of the creature, in tracion they gave of the association of ideas. This votions, scenica to torget the steames of the creature, in tracion they gave of the association of ideas. The prayer for his future usefulness. He prayer have the ability to fulfill it, and that our obligations are true satisfaction to hear and to know that by is to be hoped, will so close the paths of dissipations are true satisfaction to hear and to know that by the blessing of God, you have the privilege and tion, that few if any will dare to enter. When signs given by the teacher, and then enumerating ed for the child, who had been consecrated to re co-extensive with our ability.

But we seem to hear some exensing themselves benefit arising from the labours of my much estimate we state it as our opinion, that novel reading is an a number in affinity with it, indicating the various God, at his birth, as a man a Christian, and a number in affinity with it, indicating the various God, at his birth, as a man a Christian, and a number in affinity with it, indicating the various God, at his birth, as a man a Christian, and a number in affinity with it, indicating the various God, at his birth, as a man a Christian, and a number in affinity with it, indicating the various God, at his birth, as a man a Christian, and a number in affinity with it, indicating the various God, at his birth, as a man a Christian, and a number in affinity with it, indicating the various God, at his birth, as a man a Christian, and a number in affinity with it, indicating the various God, at his birth, as a man a Christian, and a number in affinity with it, indicating the various God, at his birth, as a man a Christian, and a number in affinity with it, indicating the various God, at his birth, as a man a Christian, and a number in affinity with it, indicating the various God, at his birth, as a man a Christian, and a number in affinity with it, indicating the various God, at his birth, as a man a Christian, and a number in affinity with it, indicating the various God, at his birth, as a man a Christian, and a number in affinity with it, indicating the various God, at his birth, as a man a Christian, and a number in affinity with it, indicating the various God, at his birth, as a man a Christian, and a number in affinity with it, indicating the various God, at his birth, as a man a christian, and a number in affinity with it, indicating the various God, at his birth, as a man a christian, and a number in affinity with it, indicating the various God, at his birth, and a christian and a number in affinity with it. that we seem to near some excusing chemisters beared and a love of easo teemed young friend, and brother minister, among error of the present day which has corrupted ideas naturally following in train with that suggests inster of the Word. The parents laid hold of the with the plea which indolence and a love of easo teemed young friend, and brother minister, among error of the present day which has corrupted ideas naturally following in train with that suggests inster of the Word. The parents laid hold of the with the pica which indonence and a love of easy wound riched, and bromer manister, among error of the present day which has been ed by the first. There were several instances, horns of the altar and prayed with him is ever ready to offer. It would be presumption, you. May all his ministrations be blessed, both many a mind, we do not say that nothing has been ed by the first. There were several instances, horns of the altar and prayed with him. is ever ready to offer. It would be presumption; say they, for them to suppose that their efforts can effect much. Providence has allotted to them an humble sphere. They have no influence!—
This is a more fallacy. Christians by the blessing of God, can do all things. Their prayers that providence are more than the property of each materially depends have power to move the Lord of hosts,—to "open the windows of heaven," and to call down blessing swhich there "shallnot be room enough to re
"the windows of heaven," and to call down blessing swhich there "shallnot be room enough to re
"the windows of heaven," and to call down blessing swhich there "shallnot be room enough to re
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"the windows of heaven," and to call down blessing swhich there "shallnot be room enough to re
"the pupil wrote "drunkard." Succeeding this, the providence the public of it. Exertions the pupil wrote "drunkard." Succeeding this, the pupil wrote "drunkard." Succeeding thi the windows of neaven, and to can now a mess- on the compared to the vines. Into fact that mas a place in instancy, e.e. this runn, not severely censured when he is compared to a man prought votal, that proceed instancy, e.e. this runn, not severely censured when he is compared to a man prought votal, that proceed instance, and to severely censured when he is compared to a man prought votal, that proceed instance, and to severely censured when he is compared to a man prought votal, that proceed instance, and to compared to a man prought votal, that proceed instance, and the severely censured when he is compared to a man prought votal, that proceed instance, and the severely censured when he is compared to a man prought votal, that proceed in the vital interest of the vital interest ings which shall not cease to work till train of causes which shall not cease to work till behaviour of each other, both privately and pub.

ence, and in spite of yourself it will be exerted. fession, and thereby they shall obtain peace and ted into these works, either of a sectarian or even cations. It was an engaging spectacle. While It will prove a "savout of life unto life or of comfort to their own souls. Pray much for your an irreligious character? How an opposer of his here I asked the instructor if the objects of his death unto death." Your associates will receive absent minister, and pray much for him also who torical novels can advocate those which are called charge discovered any ideas of a supreme Being. an impression from you which, will never be ob. is present amongst you, they are both appointed of religious, I am puzzled to find out. The reasons He replied, that from all that could be derived literated. Your influence will be felt, even when God to think and act for your spiritual benefit .- | which apply with the greatest force against one, from them, the impression obtained they had not. you are numbered with the dead. Its sphere will You well know how much my comfort and peace have an equal bearing on the other. Does any My sympathics were now more than ever enlisted. widen beyond your power to calculate. It will of mind depend on this, and how much need has a one say that many of the rules of the Gospel are I looked around, feeling the most intense anxiety be felt, for good or evil, as long as time shall en. young minister of the Gospel of all the best feel. laught by the one? I answer many historical for the precious immortals that surround me.durc till the last man shall stand upon earth to lings and best conduct of his flock, to assist, stren- facts, many virtuous examples, many of the rules I inquired if they could be taught on this point. witness "nature's funeral pyre."-Nay more-it giben, and encourage him in his ardnous and diffi- of good breeding are presented in the other, and The reply was in the affirmative. I then desired will not cease to be felt when a "new heaven cult labours. Forsake not the assembling of your. if a falsebood is a proper medicine to convey the permission to propound some interrogatories on and a new earth," with renovated beauty, shall selves together for private edification, particularly truth in one case, it is in the other. As for sim, the subject of religion to them, which was readily have started into existence, for ever to remain on on the Sabbath evenings. Be very tender and plifying the Scriptures, what more simple pre- granted. the world, and your devotedness of life. All eyes we have before us a scene of distress that touches are upon you, and so they ought to be. All ears the fancy. We often hear of cases of conversion, to think there should be one attached to this last are open to receive ill tidings concerning you, - caused by the reading of the very few tracts, in sentence, and accordingly made one. This renand it is useful. You are thus to be kept preser- the truth of which there is no doubt, as these of dered it unintelligible, and she wrote, "I underved in the Lords ways. Often perhaps more will Leigh Richmond; almost never of works of fancy.

> ple of our Saviour; indeed it generally is thought it, and received the counsel with every mark of lealings, one with another, cherish a spirit of love for a long and intricate novel, by the plain and I look at you are a preacher." In one case, the usual introduction is, the kingdom of heaven is likened, &c., or something to the best that could have been selected. They are ble in all your proceedings. Exercise faith in this amount is so plainly understood, that it is ev-Christ for the acquiring even valuable and scrip, ident that the common facts related are merely used as an illustration of the nature of his kingdom. In the other case wonderful art is employ wards ministers and Christians seek rather to act | cd to weave a supposed case into a nodus vindice dignus. When we have at last found out the riddie; when all the seeming contrarieties are reconciled; when the characters, in which we had all along felt such an intense interest, are happily rewarded for their troubles, do we feel any zeal in returning to the truth? All no! where religions novels fail, we have no hesitation in substituting historical novels, and with no compunction, we resign ourselves entirely to the direction of these masters of the passions, until we become

Again, the parables recorded in the New Testament, are of such a nature as merely to direct undergone much deep depression, but I can bless our attention to the great object which they illus-God for mercies. The trials of ministers are de- trate, and to that end every word is full of mean-We do not rest satisfied with reading the sire is to labour for his bodily and spiritual good, after one text and when it is found we hardly reand wait the Lord's pleasure; we often take cognize it, it is so involved in error. The only exercise of the mind is a guess at the conclusion. belong to our peace. I now commend you to Provious to the entering of the five virgins into cumspectly; keep your eyes fixed on the end of before our entering into communion with Christ, your earthly course. Faithful is He who bath we must have knowledge; but can any one say he is satisfied with what he has acquired from repy in your earthly homes, and then may you find ligious novels? That they should be banished for T. S. S. ly demands.

DEAF AND DUMB ASSYLUM.

Messrs. Editors: If it is admissible, I shall be gratified to have inserted in the columns of your usful paper the following communication, various popular errors, which, from their very predicated on a recent visit to the Deaf and Dumb prevalence, are seldon looked upon with suspi. Assylum of Philadelphia. I happened there on Assylum of Philadelphia. I happened there on ROTHSEY, Isle of Bute, (Scot.) Aug. 14, 1824. place when all eyes are opened, and all are filled pils.—The instructor is an accomplished gentle-My Deer Christian Friends.—My prayer for with asionishment, that so pulpable a fault should man, and performs with remarkable grace and

Reader-whoever you are you have an influ- cularly in this respect adorn their Christian pro- guarantee have we that no error can be insinual we were invited to see them at their various avo-

Approaching an interesting girl of twelve or Though you continue idle, or asleep, dream may you thus encourage many others to add them. viour? The way-faring man though a fool can-thirteen years of ago, I presented her the followof that you have no influence. Flatter not your. selves to the number of those that shall be ever. not err therein. But it is thought that these tales ing questions on paper, and received the unswers nnexed:-

QUESTION 1. Is there a God?

Answer. Yes; he is in heaven. Q. 2. Should not you love him?

A. Yes; I love God. Q. 3. Have you a hope of heaven?

A. I do not know. Q. 4. Do you pray to God?

A. Yes, sir, sometimes. Q. 5. Will you pray three times a day?

A. Yes; I pray morning and evening.

Q. 6. Do you pray for blessings in the name of Christ?

A. Yes, sir.

I then wrote, "Do this always, and you will get to heaven." As I had placed a note of interrogation to the questions above stated, she seemed stand the language, but do not understand it."of the remark, I displaced the note of interroga-By far the most plausible pretext, is the exam- tion, and handed it back. Then she understood

Here the conversation closed, as it was getting just as they occurred. The former are surely not such as were suggested on the spur of the occasion, and drew forth answers at least highly interesting to myself. I left the asylum an ardent friend of the institution, as I humbly conceive every intelligent member of the community ought to be, and I sincerely hope is.

J. A. Collins.

Philadelphia, April 19, 1833.

A WORD TO THE RICH.

There was a certain rich man who had a steward, to whom he intrusted the care of large possessions, giving him strict charge, not to be highminded, nor to trust in the uncertainty of riches, but in the living God, who giveth us richly all things to enjoy; that he should do good with his money, he rich in good works, ready to distribute, rich to communicate: laying up in store a good foundation against the time to come, that he might lay hold on eternal life. In process of time it came to pass that this steward was found to be much more wealthy than his master. He had accumulated larger sums of money, which he secured in stock and added house to house, and farm to farm, until it occupied almost his whole time to his own con. cerns. His habitation was the seat of elegance and refinement. No expense was spared to gratify his wife and children with every splendid in. dulgence which they, in the pride of life, longed for. One thought occupied his mind, to the exclusion of almost every other, that he would leave his large possessions to his posterity, and that they would call their houses after his name; Now and then the thought would shoot through his mind, " What have I been doing? these riches which I call my own, I have embezzeled from their rightful owner, who gave them into my hands, to be expended for his use, and not for mine." But like an arrow through the air, it would scarcely leave any impression, and be quickly forgotton. But at length, the time for reckening came. A messenger arrived at this splendid mansion, when he was one day confined to his bed by an alarming attack of disease. He handed him a paper on prevalence, are solden looked upon with stspi. Assylum of Philadelphia. I happened there on which was written, "Go to, now-weep howl for your cion, until by some accident an examination takes the occasion of the weekly exhibition of the pulses when ill every are enoughly and all are filled nike. The instructor is no accomplished mentle. are corrupted, your gold and silver is cankered, and the rust of them shall be a witness against you. and To go no further back than the memory of unquestionably well qualified for his interesting most of your readers, we might mention, as an employment. So deeply was I interested by the large and died. In an agent of december of this the general and died. In an agent of december of this the general and died. In an agent of december of this the general and died. In an agent of december of this the general and died. In an agent of december of this the general and died.

POWER OF PARENTTL PAITH.

A clergyman some time since, concluding a

"About two and twenty years ago a little cir-

It is utterly impossible to keep the heart in a

harmony in obedience; break one part and you interrupt the whole.

Temperance.

EVILS OF INTEMPERANCE.

"Of 1,969 paupers in the different almhouses in the United States, according to the testimony of the overseers of the poor, 1720, were made such by spirituous liquor. And of 1,764 criminals in the different prisons, more than 1,200 were intemperate men, or were under the power of intoxicating liquor, when the crimes for which they were imprisoned were committed.

"And of forty-four murders, according to the testimony of those who prosecuted or conducted the defence of the murders, or witnessed their trials, fortythree were committed by intemperate men, or upon intemperate men, or those who at the time of the murder were under the power of strong drink.

"A distinguished senator in congress, after thirty years extensive practice as a lawyer, gives it as his opinion, that four-fifths of the crimes in the United States can be traced to intemperance. A similar proportion is sta-ted, from the highest authority, to result from the same eause in Great Britein.
"And when it is considered that more than two hun-

such a vast proportion of them are occasioned by ardent spirit; and when we add to this dark catalogue the waste of money paid out for ardent spirit, the expense of prosecuting the crimes which it occasions, the support of the paupers, the improvidence, idleness, and easer crimes, and depravation diffused throughout our land, and of which the law takes no cognizance, how immense the evil! And the taxation upon the community, arising from these causes, as computed from facts, are four times as great as they otherwise would be."

From the New England Christian Herald. THE DRUNKARD'S END-A FACT.

* "We have made a good voyage of it this season," said the skipper of a fishing vessel to his brother, who was standing near him on the quarter deck, by hand, I did not expect to reach the court house; but as they were sailing up the channel. "We shall share Mr. W. using his best exertions, they did not attack me. should like to know, how you mean to dispose of your

Why Thomas, replied he, you know I have a good many things to buy for my family: each of my buys must have a new hat and outside cost for winter; and there is a store of provisions to lay in, and my wife must have some debts to pay; so you see I shall find

a way to dispose of a considerable sum. "But, Richard, let me beg of you not to spend any thing at the tavern or grog shop; you know what evils

soon as you go home."

I cannot do that, Thomas, for I have said I never would; but you may depend upon it I shall take care never to drink too much again .- Well, haul the main-sheet a little, and then go below and call James and the boy, and we'll turn in. I guess we shall be up to Boston by day light."

trot proof against the temptation of drink. He had a lovely family residing in the State of Maine, from whom he had been separated several months, and was now about to return to them laden with the fruits of his toil. He had bought his winter stores, put them on board his vessel, and with his two brothers was to sail for home the next morning. He had not forgot the hats for the boys, the caheo for his wife and daughters; for each child too he had bought a new book, and some RUM was the sole means of preventing it.

The vessel was moored but a short, distance from friends Messrs. A. and J. Deleen, who with many others Richard the next morning. While he was sitting by his fire in the evening the report of a gun was heard. I think it must have been fired on board the Sea-Flow-

come down, your vessel is on fire and your brother-

living witnesses can testify; and I have told it to add

Religious Intelligence.

(Continued from our last.)

Savannah la-Mar, Aug. 17, 1832.

My Dean Sin :- Since we came down from Kingston, My Dain Sin :—Since we came down from kingston, suppose that he set himself up for a God. His hinage June 4th, threats and insults have been dealt out against uniformly represents him with curled hair, like that of an me with an unsparing hand, on the ground of my being a Raptist. Sometimes it has been only said I should be sent on board ship, and sont off; sometimes thread and foathered; sometimes murdered. Messrs John and Aaren Detections are had been told that their houses should be mill register will be accordanced to destroy any should be mill register. leon, too, had been told that their houses should he pulled down, &c., because I lodged in a house of the latter, while the good will be eternally happy, i. e. annihilated; and have received innumerable kind attentions from them for they regard annihilation as the perfection of happi-both. These threats have been, in most instances, made ness. They esteem mercy as the chief attribute of Gauboth. These threats have been, in most instances, made miss. They esteem mercy as the chief attribute of Gauby those who broke down the chapel here. Last Tues dama; but it is of such a kind as will spare thioyes, robday evening the 7th, my dear wife and I took a walk up bers, and murderers. They believe him (Gaudama) to be day evening the 7th, my dear wife and I took a walk up bers, and murderers. They believe him (Gaudama) to be the bay; and we passed a few young men, they said, capable of merit and demerit, and suppose that he had ex-"He may well walk the streets to night, for tomorrow we isted as a man, and as a subordinate celestral being; and will walk the decks." Being familiarised to such menaces that he has been repeatedly punished millions of years in we took no particular care about it. On the morning of thell. He is now supposed to be in annihilation. the 8th, a meeting of the Colonial Church Union was held at the court house on the bay. The custos did not public business is allowed to be transacted; they are regupreside, nor would be give up the papers received from lated by the change of the moon. Dr. Price, in speaking the other parishes' meetings, possibly in consequence of of a great scarcity of rice, remarks, "That the people my having claimed his protection from a faction, whose regard it as a visitation from the duties for a too loose my having claimed his protection from a faction, whose avowed purpose is the expulsion of Dissenting missionaries," and Mr. A. Deleon's having mentioned to him that firsting was appointed, and was observed by the king, the his houses were likely to be pulled down. At this meet-court, and all ranks of citizens. They abstained from overseer of a pen, that they should expet all sectorious reading religious books, and conversing upon the subjects that is missionaries and their friends. It was also propo, contained in them." red that a resolution be adopted expressive of contemp-for the custos, because he did not attend the meeting, &c. On a person's refusing to sign these resolutions, some one proposed to tar and feather him; but it was replied, "No, let him alone—the Baptist parson is the man, and have him we will this day." The whites for the most part Rangoon, which is remarkable on account of its containwent away, as if to the country, soon after the meeting; but it was rumoured that they were gone to the barracks, about a mile and a quarter from the bay, and were to come down in the evening. Though we hoped this would prove false, we thought it right to be on the look out and have friends about us. This did, on a former occasion, prevent the attack—namely, on the evening of the 14th olt. About 7 P. M. there appeared a party in the street, who walked up and down at considerable intervals. Find. ing their numbers to increase, I sent a letter to the case tos, carried by mistake tohi a brother William, a magis.

about nine o'clock the party, in disguise and armed, to the number perhaps of fifty or sixty, marched up the street, crying out "Union for ever! go it!" &c and wheeling about in front of our ledgings, they commenced a most furious attack on the front door and windows. Some females in our apartment, in the front some

of the upper story, threw out upon them boiling water, nent attainment in piety, tho which by the kind interposition of God our heavenly fa. sacred vestments at pleasure. ther, put out an ignited rocket, placed beneath to blow us up. Immediately after the asssilants opened a fire silver or gold; they never ride on horseback, nor eat after into the windows of the front and side rooms in the up the sun has passed the meridian, and perform no labor which several shots were fired on first. Three of them were from the revelations of Gaudama wounded but none of us; though shots came into both history. windows of the small study Mrs. K. and I were in, we 2 They have fundamental, moral precepts, which are mere were mercifully preserved. While in that room certainly no shots were fired from thence, but plenty into it. Before the firing was over, our friends advised my dear wife and me to escape if possible, as my murder was plainly

designed. (Here the enemies went away for the cannot at the court house, but they could not get it out of the yard.) This we did by running first to some negro houses and every appearance of dissent presents just cause of behind, and thouce to another house that was unfinished. prosecution. They have no inclination to make prosecution. While here Mr, V illiams, the said magistrate, arrived at our lodgings, with a Mr. Evelyn, who both attempted to "And when it is considered that more than two hun- pacify the mob, who had beat to arms to increase their dred murders and more than fifty thousand crimes are numbers after the first volley. The mob promised to deprosecuted in the United States in a year; and that laist if Messrs, A. & John Deleon and I would leave the house. As Messrs D. were leaving, and our other friends dispersing; the treacherous mob fired upon all, the former particular. Through mercy they did not shoot any hat one of their own bloodthirsty party, and him not that "there is not a dress, office, or ceremony in the mortally I hope. 'Again we had to dee, and our friends, church of Rome, to which the devil has not here provided to places of concealment; and as the foes were too intent on finding me in the house, and on breaking every thing to pieces, we oscaped being pursued, under a heavy fire of great men, whom they worshipped, on the same prin-however. The next morning they declared they would ciple and in the same manner as the Catholics did the have down every house on the Bay but they would capture images of apostles and martyrs. Messis. D. and me. About two P. M. the custos sent his brother for me, having exacted a promise from the people to allow me to come to the court house unmolested; and for that purpose sent the ringleader with his brother

for there being no regular soldiers here, he had not pow-

er beyond his personal influence) to escort mo thither.

about two hundred and fifty dollars apiece besides our The costos, carrounded by a dozen magistrates or more, bounty. And now, Richard, between you and I, I and many of the assailants, requested me to make any should like to know how you mean to dispose of your deposition I chose on the matter. Remembering how great the prejudice was against Baptist thissionaries, I stated that my object in coming to this part of the island was to preach the Gospel, enjoining on slaves, as opportunity offered, the duty of obedience to masters, as well as other duties; that since my arrival I had been exposed to insults and threats, but had not replied; that while my friends and I were convinced these threats would be ful illed if I had no succour, we believed the opposed party would be deterred if friends did rally about me; that had

I really believed the attack would be made, I would, (after you have already brought upon yourself by indulging in the example of the Apostles) have fied to another place, drinking. I hope you will join a temperance society as while in my study, nofiring from thence occurred but maly shots were fired into it, and I was convinced the firing was commenced from without, though, from being in that room, I was prevented speaking positively. After this the custos asked me if I were willing to leave the bay as a riot would take place if I did not. I consented to

de the boy, and we'll turn in. I guess we shall be up do so. But the people and some of the magistrates wo'd Boston by day light."

The vessel was at the wharf next morning; the cart to this parish again. This, too, I promised, under the go landed and sold and the crew were ready to go to conviction that I should be butchered even in the court spend the winter months with their families. Richard house if I refused, and being assured you would send ano--was a man of amiable disposition; but he was ther missionary here to the poor people, and knowing there were twenty one parishes beside, in one of which I might be usefully employed. This was not enough, but they would not have me stay a night on the bay; and the custos kindly saying Mrs. K. and I should remain at his house at Anglerea, if we pleased, requested his brother to take me thither at once he himself guarding me to the gig, and sanding a friend for Mrs. Kenjoyed but a few hours comparative case when the constable came with a warrant from Mr. Whitelock, who on the former day proposed the said resolutions." As Mr. pleasing toys for the youngest;—and happy were his W. Williams (the custos' brother) seemed approhensive I feelings as he thought of the meeting with his beloved might be intercepted and murdered, he detained me for a family. That meeting, alas, never took place and few hours, and then brought mo down to the court house,

the dwelling of Thomas, who had agreed to go with had been sont hither the night before. The rioters renewed their work of destruction on Thursday night, and his fire in the evening the report of a gun was heard, wholly destroyed the bouse we had lodged in, and nearly "What was that," said his wife. It was a gun, and destroyed that of Mr. John Deleon,—and this in the prescace of and in spite of every exertion made by the custos and others. Friday night too was spent in destroying the fr.—I must go down and see; Heft Richard & the boy houses of Sam Swiney (whom you redeemed) and Corne to stay there all night; I am afraid of some mischief. houses of Sam Swiney (whom you redeemed) and Corne to stay there all night; I am afraid of some mischief. He was soon on board the vessel and found his fears As the head jailors are our enemies, and as numerous re-were not groundless. His brother had obtained some ports of our being attacked in jail and murdered reached rum and drank himself drunk; had quarrelled with the us, we were every night, till the last two, on the watch, boy and attempted to shoot him. Thomas, after being compelled to hear a volley of reached us, and we need not, therefore, fear this. Our curses and imprecations from the lips of the drunk enemics, who are at large still, are making the most false

and, finally succeeded in persuading him to go to bed. affidavits; but we expect that the attorney general will, The boy was gone to lodge at a boarding house, and he hoped all would now be quiet till morning. But it indicates that can be desired; and, if justice prevail, we was a delusive hope. A few hours after he had retired shall be cleared, and our enomies severely punished. In our present circumstances we cannot fail to remember to rest be was alarmed by a loud knocking at his street door. He called from his chamber window and was answered by a hurried voice from below, "lose no time; the other brother; nor can we doubt that God will aphow God appeared on behalf of dear brother Burchell and pear for us too, confounding the counsels of the wicked. he stopped to hear no more. The dreadful truth finely Already he has, in many ways, interposed between us and ed upon his mind; he hastened to the vessel, and found our persecutors in the most wonderful manner, and he his worst apprehensions realized. Richard was burnt will. occur early in November, at Montego bay, for this coun-

Reader, the above is a true story, as hundreds of ty, Cornwall. one more warning to those already given, against drinking of the cup of death !

----From the Boston Recorder, THE BURMAN EMPIRE. From the Society of Loquity, Andover

we believe, do yet more for us. The assizes next

from whence I was brought here to jail, with my kind

It is supposed that the present system of theology boodhism) was founded by Guadama, an ascetic of royal birth, who lived about 2370 years ago. Having like Zo roaster and Mahomed, professed himself a religious reformer, he travelled over India, Ceylon, and other counries, to propagate his doctrine; but there is no reason to that he set himself up for a God. His image

cally cicious, will be condemned to lasting punishment

bservance of their Sabbaths. On this account a day of

In March and October, they have their great festivals at the golden temple, near Rangoon, when the multitudes theatre of human affairs, the most momentous of which are occupied and entertained for three days in religious the mind can conceive. ing a few hairs of Gaudama, is built of wood, adorned with a rich profusion of carved work, and the whole is one mass of the richest gilding, except the three roofs,

which have a silver appearance. are said to have been miraculously transcribed in one day, in the island of Ceylon. They embrace every science, natural and religious, within the scope of Gaudama's infullible and universal knowledge. "It is easy to see," says Mr. Judson, "from reading these books, that the hele scope and aim of their worship is to procure a libe-

home; came afterward but too late. Dr. Distin, though the priesthood.

at home, refused on the ground of his wife's indisposition. The office of priest is entered upon by an initiatory

nent attainment in piety, though they can lay aside the

They go barefoot; are not allowed to cook, or to touch

Their public duties consist principally of recitations from the revelations of Gaudama, relating to his own

y prohibitory, and relate to the destruction of animal life, hell, lying, adultery, and drinking ardent spirits. The Bormans believe in the existence of evil spirits, ghosts, &c. They suppose, also, that all the disciples of Gaudama are furnished with true wisdom, and that all

others are comparatively fools. Their religion is national prosecution. They have no inclination to make prose-lytes; "and never trouble themselves about the religious opinions of any sect, nor disturb their ceremonics, vided they do not break the peace nor interfere with their own divinity, Gaudama."

the Romish charch and the monastic institutions of the Burmans, is very striking; so much so, that a Portuguese missionary of the sixtocath contary protested in despair some counterpart." When he began to inveigh against their idols, he was answered that these were the image

at large, in government, education, and the forms of reigion; yet we can hardly conceive of a more unpromis ng aspect than is here presented to the missionary at the irst view. A government threatening immediate to all who renounce their established religion; a numerous priesthood, dependent on voluntary contributions for sup oort, and vigilant and prompt to expose every instance o defection; a system of religion so similar in many respects to christianity, that an unenlightened mind would not perceive the differences: were the obstacles with h the first missionary had to contend.

The first of these obstacles is now removed in the Bri. ish provinces of Burmah; and the history of the mission, which need not be enlarged upon, shows abundantly that all these obstacles could not prevent the spread of divine

Works consulted-American Baptist Magazine, and Mrs. Judson's

PEMALE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. The anniversary of this valuable auxiliary to the Misionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held in the Greene-street church on Friday, 19th April, when the Rev. Samuel Merwin, P. E. of the New-York district, by request of the committee, took the chair.

After singing and prayer, the annual report was read by Dr. Reese, and the meeting addressed in a manner highly impressive by Rev. John Clark, of the Green Bay mission, Rev. E. S. Janes, and Rev. George G. Cookman, of the Philadelphia conference,

Brother Clark gave an affecting, and, at the same time, encouraging account of the state of the Indians, among whom he had been laboring, at the Green Bay and vicinity, and referred to the great need of missionary labor at the Sons St. Marie. During his absence from the mission the past winter, native laborers, among whom is John Sunday, from the Canada missions, are preaching to the people in their own language, and a female teacher is employed in teaching the children to read, sow, &c. Brother C. stated that he was about to return immediately to his interesting field of labor, and trusted in God that the work would be remembered in he hearts and prayers of the friends of the Redeemer in New-York and elsewhere. He concluded by an affecting appeal to the liberality of the congregation in behelf of the poor Indians at his mission, many of whom were in want of necessary clothing, though exposed to a cold and severe climate.

PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE MISSIONARY SOCIETY. The twelfth annual meeting of the "Missionary So. ciety of the Methodist Episcopal Church, within the April. 1833.

The meeting was opened with singing and prayer by Dr. Ruter, of Pittsburg.

A. Cook, Esq. vice president, took the chair and announced the order of the meeting.

Brother Messmore of St. Catherines circuit, writes Our Zion is on the march; she moves steadily onward and upward. Her sons and daughters are not multiplying so fast as at some former times, but her light and influence are gradually encreasing and extending. Harmony and peace abound within her borders, with very few exceptions. The number of delinquents is but small, when compared with the multitudes that were brought into the church during the 2 past years. The spirit of revival is still seen and felt in some places, and a small yet gradual accession to her ranks, many of whom by the intelligence of their minds, the fervency of their spirit, and the uniformity of their deportment, add much to the influence and comfort of the church

We expect a Camp-meeting to commence on the 21st of June, at the old ground belonging to Mr. Hiram Swayze, Beaverdams. We most respectfully invite our brethren (the uninisters in particular) on the sur-rounding circuits to attend."

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, May 15, 1833.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

We live in an eventful period, a time of great and imortant events; as much so as any of which history gives account since the first century of the Christian the present.

These operations may scarcely attract the notice of the Lord. those narrow minds whose attention is chiefly, if not or country; while to the statesman, merchant, philanthropist and christian they indicate results on the great mark the signs of the times. the mind can conceive.

To the christian especially, what can be more interage, together with the pecuhar circumstances which, in trate, and another to Dr. Dixtin, a magistrate, requesting ral supply for the priesthood." The three grand objects trate, and another to us, as a mob was assembling to in- of religious wership are—God, (or his substitute, a pegodal rance or molestation to the missionary of the Cross, to the help of the Lord against the mighty." May specimen of which was given in our last.

Christ but at the eminent hazard of his life.

their permanent possession and colonization of that not condemned with the world. Christians have been part of Africa, connected with the free toleration of too long negligent. The blood of the heathen will be religion by that nation, is another event to which we found in their skirts. "O! that the present and succeedallude.

Look next at India, and observe the difference that a few years have made in the religious aspects of that extensive and populous region: only since the time of Buchanan's Researches, and the labours of the enter: prising and devoted Baptist Missionaries, Carey and Williams who laboured 7 years unremittingly before even one convert was made. Those acquainted with the writings of Dr Buchanan know that the project of an establishment of christianity and missions, on the plan since carried into successful operation, was considered, by the greater part of Englishmen themselves visionary and enthusiastic in the extreme; but now we are informed that such is the call for missionaries in the Southern part of Hindoston, that the directors of the London Missionary Society have said that that field alone would employ all the men and means The resomblance between the rites and regulations of at their command, abundant as they are Auother important event, as connected with missionary enterprize, is the success of the British arms in the Burman Empire, and the consequent possession of a part of that who, a few years ago, were led by the peculiar providence of God to commence a mission among those every part of the Empire. This has also prepared the ing their conquests.

The darkness and intolerance which from time im-

pia literally stretching out her hands unto God, and Britain. nations of the earth.

unknown, which begins to attract attention and call for "fear God and honor the King," and to be subject to

eral principles in relation to civil government, political them to do it. economy, and religious toleration, are removing the nuo that produced upon the commercial interests of a selves so ridiculous by their reiterated exclamate

tent as it is beneficial in its results.

zera; if not since the flood. We speak in reference to Sault St. Marie, the success attending their efforts, out proof thereof. the world at large; for though particular nations and the prospect opening before them, on the shores of and sections of our globe have experienced greater con. Lake Superior. We recommend the attentive perusal vulsions, and more sudden and violent revolutions, than of this letter to our readers. The work among the a-

jure me. Mr. W. Williams was unfortunately not at or image), fate, (or the immutable course of things,) and who, only a few years back, could not have raised his both writer and reader mark, learn, understand and voice to proclaim the glad tidings of salvation through no, what the Lord requires of each in his day and genoration; that we all may be prepared to stand before The recent conquests of Algiers by the French, and the Son of Man, as having done our duty, that we being generations may make some amends for the negligence of their fathers. Let them "discern the signs of the times."

"YANKEE METHODISTS."

Much has been said and re-said about "Yankee Methodista" in this Province-their "republicanism, revolutionary principles," of c. and numerous other frightful things, truly alarming to those strangers among us who are possessed of loyal feelings and have a regard for British rule in Canada, and who have not been long enough in the country to know the real state of things. But how surprised must they be when they come to understand that all this cry is "much ado a. bout nothing," a mere Don Quixote exploitwhen they learn that there is scarcely such a thing as a Yankee Methodist in Upper Canada, much less a host of them revolutionizing the country!!

We of course understand who are meant. The Eniscopal Methodists-no, not they as a body, more prudence must be observed, they are too many to attack in the himp-their preachers are the men. These are fair, but till now almost unknown portion of the eastern the "Yankee Methodist demagogues" these must be put continent. The devoted Judson and his companions, down by a hue and cry from every hireling press in the Province. How very discriminating !! Well, what of these? How many may there be? What's their benighted "habitations of cruelty," under the most origin as to country, kindred, &c.? Why, they number Such are a few of the plain, simple facts in regard to discouraging and dangerous circumstances imaginable, nearly seventy in the whole; and as to their country, they are as a nation far in advance of the heathen world have now a commanding influence over every class of 5 have come from England, 2 from Scotland, 16 from the people : & an open way without let or hindrance to Ireland, 32 were born and raised in Canada and other British provinces, and the remainder came from the way for the introduction of the gospel into the adjoin. United States some 10, 15 and 20 years since; most ing country of Siam, into which missionaries are push- of whom, if not all, are naturalized subjects, and domiciled inhabitants of the Province. "But what is their connexion as a religious body? "Are they not under nemorial have enveloped the extensive and populous some control or subjection to the Methodists in the U_ Empire of China, begin to disperso before the light inted States, which justifies the above appellation?"diffused by means of bibles, tracts and missionary explores; they are connected with no other body of Me. thodists but only by the ties of Christian regard and If we turn our eyes to Southern and Western Africa brotherly love, such as exist between the members of what an encouraging prospect presents itself-Ethio- the Methodist family in the United States and Great

occiving the glorious light of the Gospel of Christ, by . "But are they not modelled in their church governmeans of the colonies of Liberia and Sierra Leone; ment &c, after the tashion of those in the United while the benighted Hottentot and savage Caffre are States, and may not this give rise to the appellation? brought into the "glorious liberty of the sons of God," Their church government is similar, but the model is and join to sing a Saviour's love; and divested of their derived from Mr. John Wesley himself, whom the ignorance, superstition and wretchedness, they rise to Methodists throughout the world acknowledge as their take their rank among the civilized and commercial spiritual father. "Well, perhaps it is owing to their avowed political principles that they are thus styled." The late discoveries made by Messrs. Lander in explo- This cannot be, for they have never avowed any poliing the termination of the Niger have brought to notice tical principles but these common to their fellow suban extensive portion of the interior of Africa, hitherto jects of the British Empire. Their principles are to missionary enterprise among a people who have never the powers, that be, as suith the Apostle; and their vet heard of a Saviour's love to the human family. ... most inveterate enemies can produce no part of their In Europe, the 'march of intellect" and progress of lib. actions, writings or sayings to the contrary—we defy

Then these cannot be the persons meant, there must perous barriers to the dissemination of the pure word be some others, for surely all this cry out, by grave and of God & evangelical principles, which superstition, big. knowing editors, statesmen and lawyers, cannot be otry and intolerance have raised, and maintained, alas ! about nobody. One would not suppose they would so many centuries. Civil governments now begin to make such fools of themselves. Why even that very see that the best support they can give to Christianity knowing one of the Patriot acknowledges in his last is to afford full protection in the exercise of their reli. number that he "has ever been among the foremost in gion to all' their subjects equally, without favour or the ranks of the stigmatisers;" but then, to be sure. partiality for one denomination more than another; not "Canadian Methodists," but only "American and to allow religion to stand upon its own basis, sup- preachers"—those "Yankee Methodists" of whom we ported by the free will offerings of the people. And are speaking; and surely he would not be so foolish in wherever this policy in relation to religion is adopted his old days as to be "beating the air!" which must be bounds of the Philadelphia Conference," was held in by any government, we may reasonably expect an im the case if there are none or next to none to be found. St. George's Church, on Monday evening the 15th of provement in the moral condition of the people, similar We leave these editors & others, who have made them country by the abolition of monopolies of trade, and - "Yankee Methodists," "republican demagogues." throwing it open to a competition calling into exercise "revolutionary press," &c. without producing a single all the enterprise, industry and resources of the nation overt act, or saying or writing on the part of any one, The surprising change produced and producing a to show to whom these approbrious epithets apply, to song the inhabitants of the numerous islands of the satisfy their readers and an insulted public as well as Pacific and Southern Oceans, by the labors of Chris, they can; only just remarking that all this appears to tian missionaries, is another of those momentous events be not without design, and that a dark one too. They to which we allude; and when the means by which would have people believe these things that they may this has been effected are considered—not by the din or impose upon their credulity, and obtain their support in arms, the intrigues of politicians, nor the influence of opposing the liberal policy which the Methodists gene state power-but by the plain preaching of Christ crn. rally are in favour of. All who have manifested any cified and the demonstration of the truth, in its appeals disposition to promote the liberal policy in the administo the consciences and understandings of men, the tration of the government now recommended by His change appears as astonishing in its rapidity and ex. Majesty's ministers, no matter what their country or creed, must be denominated "Yankees," -"rebels," We come now to events nearer home, where we find "demagogues," "revolutionists," &c. to make them no less striking manifestations of the peculiar opera- odious ; even Lord Goderich himself cannot escape the tions of Divine Providence of which we are speaking. filthy abuse of some of them. But here they have over To say nothing of the liberal course of policy already shot the mark, and the mischief is falling upon their suspiciously begun in the administration of public af own heads. The loyalty of the people of Upper Cafairs in our own land, and the consequent improvement nada has been too well tested to suffer scriously from we may anticipate in the civil, commercial and moral the imputations cast upon them by those base declaimrelations of the country, we confine ourselves to what ers. And the good people of this Province, Methodists is more immediately interesting to the Christian - the as well as others, may rest assured, that though a few vast field for missionary exertion which continues to interested individuals may encourage and keep up this widen to the north and west; witness the information clamour for a while, it will in the end avail them nothing; received and published in the last number of the Guer- for His Majesty's Government at home are too well indian, from John Sunday and his colleagues, now labor formed to be imposed upon, or to believe those accuing among their native brethren of the forests at the sations of disaffection and disloyalty in Canada with-

CHANGE IN THE MINISTRY.

It will be perceived, under the head of Foreign news, any at the present day, yet, taken as a whole, the world benigines of our land, bordering on our settlements, by that Lord Goderich has been promoted in the Cabinet, never presented so many principles, means and agents which so many hundreds have of late years been and his place in the Colonial Office filled by Mr. Stan. in operation, acting together on the civil, political, men. brought from their Pagan idolatry and wickedness to ley; and that Lord Howick has retired from office, and tal and moral relations of mankind, and producing an the blessed light of the Gospel of Christ, appears now a Mr. Lefevre is under secretary. This change has effect so general and irresistable, though gradual, as at to be but just the beginning of success-only the first been proclaimed through the town with great triumph fruits of a glorious harvest of souls into the garner of by the Courier, sending his boy blowing a tin trumpet along the streets as he distributed a "bulletin" announ-The call of the "Flat Heads" from beyond the cing it. What teason he or his party has to rejoice in ing it was proposed by a magistrate, and seconded by an food, business, and amusement, and spent their time in solely coufined to their own occupation, neighbourhood Rocky Mountains, which we noticed a few weeks this change time will show. The political character since, is another of those extraordinary events which of Mr. Stanley, which has been that of a staunch reformer, affords very little ground for the Courier's joyful More might be said on this subject did our limits per unticipations, unless he means to turn about & rejoice nit, but we trust this hasty and imperfect glance may in reform and the downfall of abuse; but alas! who can serve to awaken attention, and cause reflection that hope for so salutary a change. This boasting bulletin esting than the Missionary enterprise of the present will be productive of increased exertion. Every one contains as usual a liberal quantum of abuse upon the should ask, Is all this going on in the agency and pro- Methodists, proclaiming their downfal, &c. We have the Providence of God, have given rise to it? Great vidence of God, and am I mactive? Is my agency only to say, that the foundation on which the Methodists and effectual duors for the introduction of the gospel lengaged in it? Am I a co-worker with God in this | build is too solid to be shaken, much less overthrown. Their religious books, amounting to some thousands, are opening on every side. The Greek Revolution, If not, it is time I should be. Let me now do some. by any or all of the political changes that may happen. followed by the victorious arms of the Pacha of Egypt, thing according to my means, be they great or small. They have no peculiar political rights, but only share in their rapid and extensive conquests. have thrown I can do something. "The time to favour Zion, yea, in common with their fellow subjects, in the prosperity open the fairest portions of the Turkish Empire- the set time is come; for her servants take pleasure in or adversity of their country. Their loyalty, however, Greece, Egypt, Syria, Palestine and Arabia with their her stones and favour the dust thereof." But " we to has been tried, and found somewhat more sterling than various dependences, are now accessable without hand. them that are at ease in Zion," who do not "come up that exhibited of late by the Courier and his friends; a

No further changes in the public affairs of the Province have been announced since our last. It is rumoured, however, that further changes are expected, and that there will be a dissolution of the House of Assembly; and in anticipation of this, some canvassing for the election in the Town has actually commenced-The country of course will be on the alert.

The Patriot asks, "How will the Guardian make it out that the sentiments expressed on this occasion are the real sentiments of those who have made it their business, &c. &c." We reply, upon the authority of Mr. Gurnett himself; which we supposed sufficient when speaking for himself and those of his own party. He says unequivocally, "the minds of all the well affected people in the country (and they to the certain ultimate discomfiture of the united faction of Mackenzie, Goderich, and the Yankee Methodists, are a vast majority) begin to be unhinged, &c. their affections more than half alienated from the government of that (the mother) country, &c. and they begin to cast about in their mind's eye," &c. &c. Now there can be no dispute but these are the persons " who have made it their business." &c. But the Editor of the Patriot, as though the shoe began to inch, endeavours to kick it off; and declares himself free from the imputation. Well, be it so, we have no disposition to dispute with him about his real sentiments -they are best known to himself; we said nothing about him. We only stated what Mr. Gurnett advanced as to sentiments, the reality of which we could not dispute; he spake for himself and others with whose minds we may reasonably suppose him to have been acquainted, having been so long one of their leaders and organs. If the Patriot or any one else thinks himself inisrepresented by it, let him look to the Courier, not to us, for a settlement.

MOVEMENT OF THE TROOPS.—The detachment of the Prostry after deliberating, found the libel rele-the 66th intended for the garrison at this place, arrived vant. It accused Mr. Irving of printing, publishing, and that evening; and the 79th embarked this morning in ast evening; and the 79th embarked this morning in the Great Britain, for their destined quarters down-the country. The civil, orderly, and decent deportment of holy Scriptures, and to what is taught in the standards of this fine corps, both officers and men, has secured them concluded that he cought to be deposed from the office of the lasting respect and esteem of the inhabitants of the holy ministry, and deprived of his license as a minister of the town, and produced a heartfelt regret at their de

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Ray, Sia :-- If you think the following will be of any use, please insert it in your useful paper ... Yonge Street, April 27, 1833.

REPROVING.

It is a melancholy truth, and one which the experience of almost every day serves to confirm, that man is prone to wander-to stray from the paths of piety and virtue; and that without a constant and earnest application to the throne of grace for support and guidance, he is obnoxious to transgression.

This being the case, the treatment of a weak brother who may have deviated from the path of rectitude, is a point of such importance as to deserve the serious consideration of those (class leaders) whose more immediate duty it is to watch over the Spiritual interests all liable to be tempted.

We have a remarkable instance of tender reproof in the case of Peter, when he denied his master.

No harsh rebuke, no bitter language passed the Savior's lips; a look in which mercy was mingled with pity recalled the fallen disciple to a sense of his crime. Now, how often does it happen that instead of following the advice of the Apostle, and imitating the examperhaps has experienced in similar circumstances, when he first had to combat unruly passions and evil when not matured in strength he has been staggered at the difficulties and temptations which beset him, and be ought to administer that reproof and exhortation for trifling indiscretions, which will rather encourage and incite to holy perseverance than depress and deaden the desires after godliness.

For the Christian Guardian.

Mr. Editor, If you think the following worthy of a place in your valuable paper, you will confer a favor upon a constant reader of it.

York, May 4, 1833. , NATURAL PHENOMINA OF MAY.

May has ever been the favourite month of the year in the poetical description; but the praises so lavishly be stowed upon it took their rise from climates more south beauties of spring with the radiance of summer; and has ple to do or suffer more than he did? He is the captain ering. With as great part of the month is yet too chill soldier who is sick, wounded, or dead, be expected to for a porfect enjoyment of the charms of nature, and fre warmth enough to cheer and invigorate, without overpow quent injury is done to flowers and young fruits by blights

and hiping winds. The month of may is on the whole, however, even this country, sufficiently profuse of beauties: the earth is covered with the freshest green of the grass and young beauty in the delicate blush of the aple blossoms. All this scene of beauty and fertility is sometimes dreadfully ravaged by the blights, which peculiarly occur in this month. The mischief is done chiefly by innumerable swarms of very small insects, which are brought by the northeast winds. The leafing of trees is commonly completed this month; begins with the equatic kinds, such as the hawthern; and the orchards display their brightest that borst not with admiration when they contemplate? beauty in the delicate blush of the aple blossoms. All Ah! was he not holy? Did he not gain for us a victory? the willow, poplar and alder, and ends with the oak, beech These are sometimes very thin of follage, even at the close of may. Birds hatch and rear their young principally during this month. The patience and assiduity of the female during the task of sitting upon her eggs, can not be too much admired; nor should the conjugal affection of the male be forgutten, who sings to his mate, and often relieves her fatiguos by supplying her place; and nothing can exceed the tenderness of both when the young are

Towards the end of may the behives send forth their earlier swarms; these colonies consist of the young proge ny, now grown too numerous to remain in their parent habitation, and sufficiently strong and vigorous to provide for themselves. One queen bee is necessary to form each colony, and where ever she flies the rest follow: nature directs them to march in a body in quest of a new settle ment, which if left to their choice, would generally be some bollow trunk of a tree; but man who converts the labors and instincts of so many animals to his own use, provides them with a more secure dwelling, and repays himself with their honey.

church of Annan, for the purpose of trying the Rev. Ed. ward Irving on a charge of heresy, agreeably to a remit made to the Presbytery by the General Assembly.

After the various writings founded on in the charge had been read, the Moderator, the Rev. James Roddick, of Grantney, asked Mr. Irving if he had any objections to the elevancy of the libe!?

Mr. Irving—As the matter standeth in the libel, if any man declareth the Lord's nature sintul he incurs the pains of hell fire. Any thing contrary to the Lord's personal among the inembers many to whom miraculous gifts had holiness never entered my mind, and I protest against the doctrine ascribed. Yet this is your major proposition, which, if admitted, would deserve to be visited, not with the displeasure of men alone, but, what is far weightier, the pains of hell's fire. Christ, though the seed of David, was holy in speech, holy in his ways, holy in his actings; that is what I avow, that is what I have proclaimed, and surely you would not libel a man for this.

The Rev. Mr. Gillespic here asked if he adhered to the

doctrines expressed in his writings?

Moderator.—Do you admit that the printed books and writings published with your name, contained a just exposition of your sentiments?

Mr. Irving.-I do not wish to be ensuared and made responsible for the words of other men's mouths. The flesh of Christ was most holy, and I cannot therefore, be ennared by your words into an admission of his sinfulness These are your, not my, words.

The Moderator then put the question-"Relevant or

Mr. Irving-That is your matter, not mine; I answe no more. (Applicate by a part of the auditory.) These last words were spoken in a slow and solemn manner, the right band slightly elevated, and the whole appearance of he speaker bearing the impress of dignity.

Mr. Duncan .- I presume Mr. Irving must now be re-

Mr. Irving .- Do you mean to stop my mouth after hav. ing come three hundred miles? ... Mr. Duncan,-There are just two steps necessary in the case before us-to find the relevancy of the libel, and to prove that the crime specified has been committed. When at London bridge—at the Tower, and in all the high places of the city, you shall find them preaching to a prove that the crime specified has been committed. When the merits.

Mr. Irving was removed.

the doctrine of the fatten state and sinfulness of our Lord's human nature," which it declared to be contrary to the

· Before proceeding further the Presbytery adjourned for half an hour, and retired into the vestry, where they held a conference with Mr. Irving, but without producing any

The Prosbytery then met again, and was constituted by prayer, after which they proceeded to enter on the merits of the case, when the different publications founded on in the libe!, were one by one handed to him, which he read ly authenticated, owning himself to be their author. His letters also which had been previously verified, were put in as evidence of the authorship.

The Moderator then informed Mr. Irving that the time ad arrived when he might enter on his defence. He rose with an air of great solemnity, undid the fastenings long blue clock in which he was enveloped, raised his hand to his brow for a few moments, as if engaged in deep meditation, then produced a Bible from his pocket, and addressed the Presbylery at great length :-

Moderator.—The doctrine which I wrote in the first of the books likelled on, is expressed in the words of the ho ly Apostle Paul, "Jesus Christ, our Lord, which was of their brethren. The Apostle recommends such an made of the reed of David according to the flesh." And one to be reproved in the "spirit of meekness," not in the dectrine which I wrote in the second of these books a rough and angry spirit, but in that spirit which the' is expressed in the verse following:-And declared to be it wounds at the same time tends to heal; recollecting the Son of God with power, according to the Spirit of ho at the same time as the Abostle observes, that we are liness by the resurrection from the dead." And the doc trine contained in the article in the " Morning Watch" is, that a heretic, after the first and second admonition, should be rejected. The General Assembly which has been three times admonished, I have rejected, and all that belongs to them, and still do reject. As to my maintaining that Christ is other than most holy, I do protest that it is not true. It is not true. Before the living (fod I do declare it is false. And though all men should say it is true, I say it is false, and that it proceeds from the father of lies. ple of our Blessed Lord, a diametrically opposite It has been hold up in every pulpit within this land that I course is pursued. Instead of placing his indiscretion have preached and disseminated doctrines inconsistent in a proper light before the transgressor, so as to cre- with the verity of God. Albeit I deny it. I deny it, it is ate a penitent abhorrence of it, and pointing out and a lie. It has not a shadow of foundation in truth. I my Lord, whom I serve and honour. I object for your the meetings of the Cabinet since his arrival. This is encouraging him to use those means whereby he may would give my life, and u' I had ten thousand lives would sakes, who will thus call down on your own heads the percentage of the Dutch percentage of the percentage of the Dutch percentage of the Dutch percentage of the percentage of the Dutch percentage of the Dutch percentage of the Dutch percentage of the percentag encouraging him to use those means whereby he may would give my life, and it? I had ten thousand lives would sakes, who will thus call down on your, own heads the decident of the decident of the contrary. It is an unjust righteous wrath of God. I object for the church's sake, personal conviction that it is for the interest of the Dutch be decident of the decident ceives his regret and sorrow for the error is swallowed stand here for a witness for the Lord Jesus, to tell men up by those feelings which such conduct naturally pro- what he did for them, and what he did was this. He duces. The duty of reproving should be performed in took your flesh and made it holy, thereby to make you a firm but at the same time in a kindly, feeling manner. holy, and therefore he will make every one holy who be in reproving such as are yet in their infancy; the reprover should in part be guided by those feelings he it, unless you feel it in the inward man? He came unto your baitle and trampled under foot Satan, the world, the flesh, and all the enemics of living men, and he saith to propensities; remembering when yet a "habe" in the Gospel, how his feet tripped at every little obstruction ashamed? Are you not ashamed to gather yourselves to flee ye out, of her. Ye cannot pray. How can ye gether to deny the work of God-that work which he did and having done it that you might enter in by faith and enjoy it? Jesus stood your friend, father, head; saw you in the company of wretches and maniacs, took your nature and washed away your guilt. Such ingratitude! Blush with shame that you have latened to such doctrines. Think you that he took on him a better nature than your own? No! Yours it was he assumed! Oh! the baseness of your ingratitude! Blush, blush, I say, for the doctrine which is preached among you! He came to defy the devil and all his other foes, and make you hely. He strewed the field with your enemies, and said, Believe, and follow me." Now you understand my doctrine. But will

ters, elders and presbytery,? This is no question of scho-lastic theology, I speak for the sanctification of men. I wish my flock to be hely; and unless the Lord Jesus had contended with sin, as they are commanded to do, how can of their salvation, and I wish them to follow him! Can a follow a leader who is filled with the omnipotence of God? Nay, but if his captain be sick, wounded, and dead too, may be not," then, ask the soldier to do the like? Now Jesus was sick for us, contended with sinful flesh for us, and hence it is that he can call on us to follow him in our contending with sin, our sicknesses, and deaths. You, and he does call on us. Sing ye hallefojalis to the Son of every side. The trees put on their leavey verdure; the David, who disdained not our fallen, yea, our sinful nature hedges are rich in fragrance from the snowey bloom of that he might deliver us. Where, where are the hearts

> I a doubt of its truth? Have I a doubt that I am alive? Sir John Hobbouse is to succeed to the Secretaryship Shall I retreat? Shall I retreat? No, not a jot. Oh no! of Ireland. Lord Howick has resigned his place in the I am a minister of Christ. Shall I stand between Christ Colonial office, and is succeeded by Mr. John Lefevre, and his people? Ha? are ye not ashamed of the name of Christians? . Are ye like him? is the best of you like him? (The Rev. gentleman then entered into an account of his motives for publishing the books libelled on at considera ble length. Having stated that one of them had been re viewed by Dr. Thompson, and condemned by the General Assembly he proceeded to say,) When I found that these exceptions were taken to this book, every word of which I do now avouch to be solid truth, and that the Assembly had denounced it as heretical, I resolved to read it over be fore the Lord; and with this intent I repaired to my ses sion house, that I migt be free from interruption, and then

considered of the matter in this retirement, and finding

that I had nothing to alter, I fell down on my knees and

LAW OF LIBEL.

returned fervent thanks unto my Lord that he had enabled me so to think and so to write. No man knoweth this, ter and amend the law of libel. He intended to repeal but the Lord knoweth it. It contains doctrines that may that part of the law which compelled all persons pubbe unpulatable; I have tried to make them palatable, but lishing pamphlets, &c. to enter into bonds themselves,

I speak not thus of the book for mine own sake but for the truths which are in it. Let the book be burnt,-Yea, let every copy of the book be burnt. I care not for the book, away with it; but the doctrine never can be, and never shall be lost, till the Lord returns. The Rev gentleman then entered at length into the doctrines of the book, and stated, that in his church he could number This is the doctrine which was cast out. The greatest gift ever bestowed on the people of Scotland since the days of Knox-yea, a greater than he, I mean John Camphell-line been cast out. He was a spotless man of God. In him was no fault-albeit no fault that Mr. M. O'Connell, Mr. Hume, Mr. Bellew and Mr. E. take his part—shall I not receive him to my bosom, be: Mr. G. Young, Mr. Ward, M cause, in receiving him I receive Christ? Shall I he ter: Mr. Petre and Sir J. Tyrrell. rified by the name of the General Assembly? God's name is a greater name than the name of the General Assembly. What are they but a company of miserable Assembly. What are they but a company of miserable sinners? When God's name is in question shall I not hate the General General Assembly? I hate them with the more. Do I hate my child because I correct him? No! " He who spareth the rod loseth (hateth) his child." There was no malice in it. I looked to see if any of this church was ready to stand forth in defence of this truth, and I rejoice that the brother at my right hand when the bill was first brought in, stood up as I have done (laying his hand on Mr. D. Dow's head.) What! are we not east out for Christ? Yen, we are prepared to be hated for his name's sake .-But I sicken. It is not pleasant to speak of evil! [After some further remarks in this strain. Mr. Irving added]— Yet thus scorned and trampled on, truth is prevailing. You shall not go one half mile in London but you shall see some of our Scottish youth, yea, and of our English youth also, standing up to preach that truth for which I now appear at this bar At Charing crossperishing people, and, though often hooted and pelted, yet patient withal. And I am sure the day is not far istant when the evangelist shall go forth and be lis: tened to throughout the land. Ministers and elders of hon, and learned gentleman had asked what constraint of man. You could not, no person on earth could, have brought me hither. I am a free man on a free soil, and living beyond your bounds; neither Gene, ral Assembly nor Pope has a right to meddle with me-Yea, I know we have sinned against the head of the Church in stretching thus beyond your measure; and this sin ye must repent of, . Yo have sinned against the Lord in my person; yo have done what ye had better been quiet of; and if ye repent not, your consciences will tell you heroafter that you have been guilty in this matter. Is it nothing, think you, that you have brought me from my flock of nine hundred souls, besides chil: [(Cheers.)] dren, looking up to me for spiritual food? Is it nothing that yo have taken me away from ruling among my aposites and elders, and brought me three hundred miles stand before, you at this har? I speak not this for the injury done to myself, but to the Lord in me .-Mourn, mourn, for your guilt in your homes. Restore the household worship of God which your fathers set up agaidst us. Be ye filled with the love of God. Put

Mr. Irving was then removed from the bar, and the Moderator proceeded to take the opinions of different members of Court seriatim, beginning with the oldest. Mr. Sloan, Mr. Duncan, and Mr. Nivison then ad-

away from your your drunkenness, your politics, your

quarrels, and questions, and seek the Lord while be

abundantly pardon. [The Rev. gentleman sat down

having spoken for nearly two hours. His attitude and

in the extreme, and he commanded attention mainly by

he very uncommon and extraordinary appearance he ex

and the mighty physical powers he seemed to

hibited,

ntonation, in some parts of the above speech were striking

dressed the chair, evidently under very painful feelings. They all agreed in opinion that the libel was proven, and that the Presbytery had only one course open for

objection to state why sentence of deposition should very of all letters." not be passed against him. Mr. Irving rose and said with great vehemence-

ection!—all objection. Objection!—all objection. I The Baron Van Nyevelt had returned from his mission to my Lord, whom I serve and honour. I object for your the meetings of the Cabinet since his arrival. This-i upon him]

The Moderator was now about to proceed to the olemn duty which had devolved upon him, and as a preliminary, requested Mr. Sloan, the senior member of Presbytery, to offer up a prayer to Almighty God, when a voice was heard from the pew in which Mr. Irving was seated, and which immediately was found to be that of Mr. Dow, late minister of Irongray, exclaiming, " Arise, depart-arise, depart. Flee ye out, pray to Christ, whom ye deny ! Ye cannot pray-depart—depart—flee—fiee!".

As he uttered these words his countenance assumed the appearance of one under the influence of a temporary aberration of mind, and though interrupted by the repeated cries of "Order," he continued with little

batement till exhaustion forced him to conclude. The Assembly, which was very numerous, and had acted in the most becoming manner, now became confused, and Mr. Dow rose to leave the house, leading

belonged to their party, baying left the church, Mr. at Fox and Lordelo.

Sloan prayed, and the Moderator then solemnly prouounced the sentence of deposition.

The Presbytery, being closed by a blessing, was dismiss ed.

The assemblage of spectators was not less than 1800,

Foreign News.

By the arrival of the packet ship South America, Capt. Marshall, from Liverpool, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received files of London papers of the 1st of April, and Liverpool of the 2d, the day on which the packet sailed.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

London, March 31st. The resignation of Lord Dudley has been followed by a slight alteration in the Cabinet. The Privy Seat is to be held in future by Viscount Goderich. Mr. Stanley is to be Secretary to the Colonies in his place, and late member for Petersfield-a gentleman who bears a high reputation. The Tory papers are predicting not only further charges, but an entire breaking up of Earl Grey's ministry. According to these oracles, Lords Grey, Althorp, Palmerston, and Mr. Charles Grant, &c. &c. are to be thrown overboard, while Lord Brougham and Mr. Stanley are to be the only members of the pre-sent cabinet, retained. The Whigs laugh at these predictions. In any event, they say, even though the present Cabinet should go to pieces, there will be no hope for the Tories.

Captain Berkeley has been appointed one of the day after day, I perused this book, to see if error indeed lay within its pages. And, after having well conned and Lords of the Admirality.

Sir F. Vincent obtained leave to bring in a bill to al-

TRIAL OF THE REV. E. IRVING, FOR HERESY. whether they be so or no, they are medicines good and and find securities. These enactments were useless wholesome for the church; they are strong medicines for and mischievous; they did not prevent the daily publication of atrocious libels, while they prevented the discountry in the control of atrocious libels, while they prevented the discountry in the control of atrocious libels, while they prevented the discountry in the control of atrocious libels, while they prevented the discountry in the control of atrocious libels, while they prevented the discountry in the control of atrocious libels, while they prevented the discountry in the control of atrocious libels. taken, will heal her, and make her live, —and they are do semination of much useful knowledge. He would do ing it. for libel to be by action or indictment; and he would allow the truth of libel to be proved in justification.

IRISH DISTURBANCES BILL.

A motion for the third reading of the Lish disturbanes bill was made in the Commons on the 29th of March. A long but not very interesting debate ensued. Mr. Cobbett moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a third time that day six months-Mr. Fielden seconded the amendment.

The third reading was opposed by Mr. Clay, Sir S. Whalley, Mr. Langdale, Mr. Ruthven, Mr. Barron, man could lay to his charge. He was a godly man. Ruthven; and was supported by Mr. Wilbraham, Mr. But him ye have east out with scorn, and shall I not Poulter, Mr. Barnard, Sir II. Verney, Mr. H. Dare, Mr. G. Young, Mr. Ward, Mr. Lamont, Mr. D. Brown

Mr. O'Connell, in opposing the bill; warned the house of the consequences of passing such an act, which would exasperate the Irish people, and be the sure means of effecting a separation between England perfect hatred. But do I love them he less? Nay, but and Ireland; for though the original horrors of the bill had been mitigated, it was sufficiently atrocious to rouse the indignation of his countrymen.

Lord Althory replied. Crime he said was as great as ever in amount, life and property as insecure as learned gentleman (Mr. O'Connell) said that the waters of liberty required agitation, but if they did require perpetual agitation, if freedom could not exist with peace and order, it was not the freedom or the definition of freedom, which he had been taught from his youth upwards to love. (Hear, hear!) One of the great merits of liberty—one of its most endearing qua-lities was, that it provided for the peace and order and happiness of all. Liberty was not that state in which party only could express its sentiments. (hear) in which men who voted according to conscience in their legislative capacity, were to be denounced as traitors to the best interests of their country. (Cheers!) That was not what he called liberty. (Hear!) Again the the Presbytery of Annan!" I stand at your bar by no required agitation so much as Ireland: he (Lord Al thorn) would rather ask. what country required quiet more? (Cheers!) The hon, and learned gentleman also said that Ireland had never been injured but by her own sons.' In that position he fully agreed with the hon, and learned gentleman, and would further add that it had never been more grievously injured by her own sons than of late years. (Hear, hear!) All Ireland's real grievances had been freely admitted by the government and the Parliament, and both were steadily bent on applying proper remedies to them.

> -The House then divided-for the third reading, 845 -for Mr. Cobbett's amendment 76-majority 259. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.-Sir Audiow Ag new has introduced a bill to promote the better observ ance of the Lord's Day, which is very rigid in its exactions and enactments.

By this bill, "it is proposed to render every person vho attends a news'-room on Sunday liable to a fine of may be found, and he will have mercy upon you and five shillings for the first offence, twenty for the second and five pounds for the third; to declare every such news room a disorderly house; to inflict on the keeper a fine of fifty pounds; to prohibit all travelling by land or water, in wagon, cart, van, stage coach, omnibus, team or sailing vessel, on a Sunday, except in going and returning from places of worship, under pecuniary penalties; to render it a finable offence for any vessel to go to sea on that day; to prevent drovers, farmers, and cattle dealers from travelling with cattle on Sunday; to change the day of holding all fairs that are now held on Monday to Tuesday, and to render every person holding such fairs on Monday liable to a fine of not less than twenty or more than fifty pounds; to render any cattle or other animals traveiling on Sunday The Moderator then asked Mr. Irving if he had any liable to seizure; and to prohibit on that day the deli

Advices from the Hague are to the 30th of March .object, not for my own sake, but for the sake of Christ | London, but had not been summoned to assist at any of be "cleansed" and have his guilt removed, the offender all, to haintain the contrary. It is an injust is cut off from all intercourse, not even spoken to, shunned, and treated with contempt and indignity by those to whom he looks for advice and counsel in his calculated to defeat the very result which is hoped to be attained by it, for in the medicistian usage he receives his revert and sorrow for the error is swellowed. Hague he professes on all occasions to speak like an inde pendent Dutchman.

PORTUGAL.

The most important intelligence brought by this arrival s in relation to the controversy between the Rival Brothers. Its issue, however, still remains doubtful,-although he reasons that have for-a long time rendered the caus of Don Pedro almost hopeless, continue with undiminish ed force. He still retains Oporto, but by a precarious ten ure. When the hostile armies engage in actual conflict his forces usually, and we believe justly, claim the victory

Still he makes no advance, and conquest, instead of lead ing him onward in the path to his object, is made no fur-ther use of than to furnish him the opportunity of again retreating to his shell. It is quite evident that he is wanting in the energy that is requisite to success, and that his recent quarrel with Sartorius of which more hereafter. virtually annihilating his naval power, must soon protrate him entirely, unless he shall be supported by other aid than loans and private contributions.

ed the field with your enemies, and said, Believe, and follow me." Now you understand my doctrine. But will you say that you have the flesh to contend with, and Christ had not? Will you say this and perish, ye minis the said perish, ye minis many as will obey the Holy Chost follow."

Two formidable attacks were made by the Miguelite upon the entrenchments of Don Pedro in the month as he was going, and said, Will ye not obey the voice of the Holy Ghost, which ye have now heard! As that month, which resulted in the repuise of the troops than a resolution. Two formidable attacks were made by the Miguelite opon the entrencliments of Don Pedro in the month of March. The first was commenced on Sunday, the 3d o the former, consisting of about 20,000 men, who attacked The two gentlemen, along with several others who those of the latter, under the command of Gen. Saldanha

> From Jamaica.- The crowded state of our columns recluded us yesterday from inserting from our files of Jamaica papers any thing hever an allusion, in gene-ral terms, to the excitoment that had prevailed in the island, relative to the contemplated emancipation of the slaves by the act of the British Parliament.

> The Courant of the 8th of April, in commenting apon the latest intelligence that had been received from England on that subject observes in relation to the propositions that had been made to indemnify the plan ters for the value of the slaves-that . The planters do not wish the system to be perpetuated; but as the Bri tish Government now is anxious to throw the odium off their own shoulders, on those of the planters, all the latter require is, restoration of the money paid t British merchants for slaves introduced, into Jamaica. This once once done-let the fetters be knocked offand let the slave work for himself, or starve !!"

The Chronicle also holds language of a similar pur port; from which we infec that it is the prevailing s nent of the people of the island, in relation to this im: portant topic:

But although the high tone formerly assumed on the subject of slavery seems to be somewhat subdued, yet we observe that the Governor, Earl Mulgrave, continues to be assailed with every species of obloquy and abuse His dissolution of the insular legislature and the convo cation of another is condemned in unmeasured terms, and he meets with insult and reprobation at every turn. Great excitement also prevailed relative to the election of members of the Assembly: With these exceptions, and some few domestic broils,

the island was in a state of tranquillity. . The Cholera had not reached it.

MARRIED.

On the 19th April, by the Rev. J. Messmore, Mr. Thomas Goforth, to Miss Eliza Summers, both of Thoroid:
On the 2nd inst, by the same, Mr. Erastus H. Campbell, to Miss Sarah Ann Hacket, both of St. Catharines. Contraction of the Contraction o

DIED.

In Amherstburgh, on the 3rd April, James Grant, only son of L.

W. S. Conger, B. Shaw, L. Parsons, W. H. Williams, F. L. Walsh, L. Misiner, P. Smith, T. Demorest, H. Lasher, J. Messmore, (all correct,) J. Harmon, II, Big. gar, E. Adams, A package from St. Thomas.

* We got no orders to stop it, and he pas not pald up-he owes for a year and a half. A. C. Owes nothing more.

Quarterly and Campmeetings in the London District, for the Fourth Quarter. -QUARTERLY MEETINGS. Eramosa circuit,....July, 20 & 21 Muncy Mission, August, Howard Circuit, 3 & 4 10 & 11

Thames..... 31 & 1 Sep. London..... Long Point circuit, Simcoe, commence June Dumfries Oxford: Weftminster.

The London District Conference will commence at North Street chapel, Westminter, July 4th, at 10 o'clock A. M. E. ADAMS, P. E.

> JUST RECEIVED. LARGE supply of Paints, Oils, and Colours, in-

A cluding Raw and Boiled Linsced Oil, Ground and Dry White Lead, do Spanish Brown. do Spirits of Turpentine, Lytharge, Prussian Blue, Blue and Green Paint,

Venitian Red, Red Lead, &c. Also a general assortment of Davos, Chemicals, PATENT MEDICINES, and DYE STUFFS,

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

Druggists, No. 87 King Street.

York, May 16, 1833. 183-t#

TOLEN OR STRAYED, from the subscriber in York, about the twentieth of April last, one GREY HORSE, 4 years old about fifteen hand ligh, a whitish switch tail undocked, whitish about the head, has an enlargement on the outside of the off hough, caused by a cut on the lower part of the thigh .-- Likewise a bright BAY MARE seven years old, about 15 hands high, has a long switch tail, if not altered, a little white above the hoof of the nigh hind feet, and had lost part of her mane by the collar. Should these Horses have been stolen, the subscriber will give a reward of 30 dollars to eny person or persons who will give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the offender. Should they have strayed, a reward of 10 dollars, together with all reaconable charges paid for their restoration to the owner, or for such information as will enable him to obtain them. GEORGE NICHOL.

York Township, May 14th 1833.

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

SAMUEL G. OGDEN.

Toronto, Noo. 26, 1832. N. B. Information directed to Mr. Lewis's post-of fice, Toronto.

TO LUT

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

FOR SALE.

OTS No. 7 in the 6th Concession, and No.

13 in the 3rd con. of Hungerford, 200 acres each. Lot No. 6, in the 1st con. of Percy, 200 acres.

East half of Lot No. 1, in the 5th con. of Kaladar,

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

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

50 Acres in North Crosby, and one Village Lot in De-The above lots of Land will be disposed of on liberal

terms, as it respects price and periods of payment.—For further particulars apply (if by mail post-paid) to the subscriber.

CYRUS R. ALLISON. Adolphustown, April 20th, 1833.

STOLEN HORSE!!

TOLEN, on Thursday night, 2nd instant, a DARK BAY HORSE, (stalliou, about 14 hands high, with a white stripe in the face, and black mane and

· A man by the name of Lennard Dobbin was seen with the horse about ten miles from the place where he was stolen, on the road towards York. Said Dobbin is a short thick man, about 50 years of age, sandy complexion. Any person who will return the borse to the subscriber. and prosecute the thief to conviction, shall be handsome CYRUS SMITH. iy rewarded. CY Lot 18, 7th Concession, Garafraxa, (

3w-p, Gore District, May 6th, 1833.

NOTICE. THEREAS Admidistration of the effects of John Willson, Butcher, deceased, has been granted to the subscribers. Notice is hereby given to all persons inichted to the said John Willson at the time of his death, to pay their respective debts to Wm. Lawson, Merchant St. York, without dolay. Wm. LAWSON. York, May 6th, 1832.

JOHN MILLS. JONATHAN DUNN

ON WEDNESDAY the 22nd instant, if not pre-viously disposed of that VALUABLE PROPERTY on King Street where the Old Methodist Chapel now stands, measuring 52 feet 6 inches on the street by 90 feet deep, together with the building thereon; and also the privilege of a passage into the rear thereof, of 9 feet wide, from Jordan street. For further particulars apply to either of the subscribers. JACOB LATHAM

PETER FREELAND. 182 2. York, May 7th 1833.

A LL persons having claims against the Estate of the A late Ebenezer Parsons, Toronto, are hereby requested. present them duly authenticated to either of the subscri bers; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make payment to either of the undersigned without delay.

Nelson, May 7th, 1833,

LEATHER.

HUST RECEIVED from Montreal, and for sale by J. EASTON, No. 6 King st., a quantity of Sole & Upper Leather,

Harness Leather & Calf-Skins.

All of excellent quantity. York, May 1, 1833.

FIOR SALE at this Office, a few Copies of the COLONIAL HARMONIST, by MARK BURNHAM, of Port Hope—being the first collection of Sacred Music ever published in Canada.

York, December 12, 1832.

Poetry. For the Christian Guardian. WHAT IS MAN?

PSALM 8, v. 4.

PART 2-What is man in a state of grace. I now the opportunity embrace Of showing man while in a state of grace; He just finds out his awful situation, By "light from God"—through prayer and meditation; He feels convinced, and then to Christ is led, To seek for mercy—caused by fear and dread. He, as a penitent, draws nigh to God, To save his soul from the oppressive load Of guilt and sin which on his conscience hangs, lucing deep distress, and bitter pangs-He urges his complaint with cries and tears. By faith obtains his suit, and Christ appears, And inwardly proclaims his sins forgiven. He then receives the "earnest of his heaven;" Is justified by faith, and witnesses Christ's kingdom, peace, joy, and righteousness. Created now anew, he grows in grace.
And follows in the way the Prince of Peace.
Becomes a soldier with Immanuel's train, Resolving now eternal life to gain; "Walks by the faith that sweetly works by love," Determined to obtain the rest above. He in his faith and works disclaims a merit. Ascribing all to God's eternal spirit, That "leads into all truth," and doth impress Upon his heart the stamp of holiness; Yea, perfect love, and purity of heart, God's holy spirit doth to him impart. Thus say'd, no longer doth he sin commit, By holiness, to dwell with God he's fit. It is name amongst the living is enrolled, "A sheep belonging to the Saviour's fold;"
Its hears from day to day his shepherd's voice, And doth this great, glorious name rejoice. Partakes with him a fellowship divine; A branch of Christ, the true and living vine, And bears the fruit of prayer and watchfulness, Of self denial, peace and holiness.

A willing servant of the Lord most high, To do his will doth faithfully comply; Washed in the blood of Christ, exults in death, And fill'd with love and joy, resigns his breath: Thus man by saving grace both lives and dies, Whilst angels waft his spirit to the skies. His loving Saviour says to him "Well done!" And places him as an adopted son, To sit on thrones with Christ the Lord above, To sing and shout his all redeeming love.

> From the Episcopal Recorder. THE SOCIAL PRINCIPLE.

The quere has often been propounded, what is man? As one answer among the numerous which may be given, I would respond, man is a social being. No sooner is the child capable of rea. soning, than its socks for fellowship among those guished from the other. These traditions are wise. of kindred age. In youth, society is sought for more ardently-in manhood, the same principle tively few remaining tribes recede and disappear is strongly exhibited -- and when age has enteebled before the encroachments of civilization. This the frame, and the pinions of the mind refuse to vicinity, though perhaps not more than other secplay as they were wont, even then, our nature, tions of the country, gives evidence of having gathering its weakened onergies affords a proof once sustained a dense population. But to the to the above answer to the question, what is man subject : The following illustrates the point:

When we are retired from the gaze of all save the tenour of the subject. When we stray through investigation may not prove uninteresting. verdant fields, thickened woods, extended lawns,] of beautiful nature strikes our vision, our sympa. thies are aroused and there is a covenant of friend. ship formed.

redcor of their humanity to "the city of the silent," death reigns in sullen Majesty, and the cheering some of the bones of a deer, chesnuts, walnuts, light of the sun is unknown! Yes! our memory together with the pits of cherries, meadow-plums, steady customers for the last twelve years, (at his fair from the Public in general, and his friends who have continued to be his steady customers for the last twelve years, (at his fair from the Public in general, and his friends who have continued to be his steady customers for the last twelve years, (at his fair from the Public in general, and his friends who have continued to be his steady customers for the last twelve years, (at his fair from the Public in general, and his friends who have continued to be his fair from the Public in general, and his friends who have continued to be his fair from the Public in general, and his friends who have continued to be his fair from the Public in general, and his friends who have continued to be his fair from the Public in general, and his friends who have continued to be his fair from the Public in general, and his friends who have continued to be his fair from the Public in general, and his friends who have continued to be his fair from the Public in general, and his friends who have continued to be his fair from the Public in general, and his friends who have continued to be his fair from the Public in general and the public in general an associated with scenes which tell how great is

Approach nearer to this subject. Why dwell the bosom the inanimate clay in which once resided the spirit of an affectionate father, or a sweet, and draw burning tears from the eye?

basis of the orphan's sorrow, and vivid recollection and ardent love for departed parents. Take it away and the superstructure, upon which we ed mind, so does parental affinity give the social whites for near 150 years, and there have been element a more levely aspect.

refreshing I may avail myseif. List! it is my parent crying: "Oh! my child! cheer! though love is stronger than death, and which many wa-He offers to be your friend; to receive you as in whose ear you may whisper all your distress. periment.

* " I would have bowed me to the dust-have watched In sackcloth and in ashes—were there aught Of power in prayers and watching to relight Within its urn the extinguished spark of life.".

es, and from whom you may receive adequate support in the same. Indeed, my child! He is the great Parent of all creatures: will you not then obey the voice of reason and truth, which says, Let your social principle go out after God tice on Saturday the 13th April inst. first, while all other objects are held subservient. ly, yet in their appropriate spheres?"

Thus I fancy I hear my loved parent speak. Pause! fancy! did I say? The picture is reali

ty, drawn by the hand of fancy. Reader, art thou an orphan? Suffer not thy orphanhood to be as a veil before thy eyes, excluding the light of comfort which a communion with God thy Maker may bring to thy soul If thou art not an orphan, yet thou art a social being. Oh! then in all thy associations with friends, in all thy contemplations of objects, moral and physical: in all thy wanderings here. al and physical; in all thy wanderings here Do of Peas, 1 0 0 5 0 will find it to their advantage to call and examine his below, forget not that God to whom thou art in Do of Potatoes, ... 1 0 0 5 0 Stock; and Merchants from a distance will also find it debted for the social principle; refuse not to accept of him as thy friend, thy parent, thy all in all; reject not to commune with His unpuralleld attributes, and build upon them a superstructure, which, owing its proximate origin to who will appoint the Judges to view the respective Him, will, as the moon throws back the borrowed fields. rays of the sun, reflect honour upon His character, It was also ordered that the sum of £100 be appro while thine own will receive a superior lustre, printed for the purchase of Bulls in the United States, and thy countenance be lighted up with comfort to which the votaries of the world are strangers.

April 3, 1833,

Paril 3, 1833, April 3, 1833. Epn Sos.

From the Catskill Recorder.
THE GRAVES OF THE INDIANS. No nation or people have ever lived upon earthwith whose history and exploits we are so deeply interested, and of which so little is known, as of the aborigines of our own country. There is scarcely a league of ground upon the whole continent but still bears some trace of a race that have passed away; but their origin, numbers, and their progress in the arts of civilized life, is destined to remain an untold tale, and to furnish an inexhaustible theme of speculation and vague conjecture. In many instances, the only evidence of their having ever existed, is to be found in their sepulchres. The Mexicans were the only people upon this continent, who upon its discovery, were possessed of any written records of their own history; and to the disgrace of the Spanish greater quantity than are authorised to be sold during the North American Indians depended simply upon applications for the purchase of Clergy Reserves. their traditions; in which, truth and fable were understood that applications received after this date can so blended that the one could scarce be distin- be of no benefit to the applicant as to preference or other daily becoming more indistinct, as the compara-

Our attention was directed by a friend a few days since, to numerous artificial mounds near Him, whose vision knows no limits, we converse the bank of the creek, about a mile from this with persons and things unseen, and our bosoms village, and it was agreed that we should examdilate with joy or contract with grief according to line some of them together. A description of this

verdant fields, thickened woods, extended lawns, The first experiment was made upon a mound, or pace the garden whose bosom is decked with which, from its large size and perfect form, gave nature's finer products, we commone with the the strongest promise of success. At a depth of objects around us-the sturdy towering oak, em about four feet, a skeleton was found, enclosed Iron, Steel, Castings, Tin, Wire, Anvils, Vices blem of man in the growth of years and strength at the sides in strips of decayed bark, and envelo-of body and intellect; the weeping willow, hu ped in a blanket, a part of which was in a tolera-Tools, Japanned Ware, Plated Ware, Saddlery, mility's allusive picture; the outspread green, a ble state of preservation. The blanket was decoreflecting mirror of the Creator's kindness to rated with several rows of fringe or lace, and our organ of sight; the fragrant rose true pic. curiously ornamented with copper beads; these; ture of beauty, a fair but fading flower; these all together with the profusion of other trappings, article in the Ironnovogay Line that the country requires engage the mind, and beget in it pleasing thoughts. gave it quite the appearance of a role of state.—When we view the moon, riding modestly grand, The skull, which was finely formed, had a deep and casting her silvery light abroad, or riding, indentation upon the forehead, apparently the efasther chariot, upon blackening clouds driven by feet of a blow which had afterwards healed up. strong winds and tinged by the borrowed rays; The right side of the skull was broken in such a our souls as if breaking from their mortal coils manner as to afford a fair inference that it had our sours as it breaking from their mortal coils manner as to allord a fair inference that it had and taking to themselves wings, soar on high, occasioned his death; which, together with the and range round the celestial phenomenon, lost war paint which had survived the decay of the public as capable of making as good Axes as mysolf. in wonder, love and praise. When any scenery flesh, and still adhered to the law and upper part of the face, indicated that he had fallen in battle. About the neck were several (wrought) nails, evidently worn as ornaments. Accompanying But on! who has not felt the influence of the these, was a string of amber heads of large size, social principle when friends have bidden us and uncommonly beautiful. Ample care had been and other Edge Tools Wholesale and retail at his Factory adieu for ever; when we have followed the last taken to provide for his wants in his long journey, Hospital Street.

redcor of their humanity to "the city of the silent." and the grave contained a great variety of Indian York, 15th Jan. 1833. and the grave contained a great variety of Indian and seen it deposited in the narrow house where delicacies. Among these could be distinguished

Several other mounds were afterwards opened our loss, and make us wish* their extinguished and in each skeletons were found, and with them spark of life were relighted within its urn, or we pipes, tobacco, buttons, beads, some of glass, and street) where he is now receiving and opening a large and ourselves could depart to rejoin them.

others manufactured of beads and shells, by the well assorted stock of Hardware, Barr Iron, and Casting others manufactured of beads and shells, by the natives. At the bottom of one of the graves, be. Stoves, &c., all of which will be sold at very low pricos. the orphan's thoughts in the parent's grave? Why tween two strips of cedar were found a pair of Peter Paterson & Sons. remove they the cold earth, and gently press to leggings, richly ornaments with beads and lace. To these were attached copper rings and small bruss bells. The most ancient of these graves terder-hearted mother? Why does the memory also contained fuggots of pine knots: these of either's form resolve the soul into tenderness, doubtless had some connexion with their ideas of ratio all whom it may concern. The Coand draw burning tears from the eye? a future state, and were intended for torches to In all this we see the social principle. It is the light them through unknown realms of darkness fin, Esq. and Henry Grittin, under the firm of Smith Grit to the happy hunting grounds of the Indian's hea-

Of the time these interments were made, nohave just quered, falls. "Tis true, as art polishes thing definite can be ascertained. The farm on lin, & Co., previous to this date, both parties held them the rude stone, and educations refines the untutor- which they are found, has been known to the no burials since that time. Their remains have Ah! I have here touched a chord with the ten. mouldered undisturbed from that period until now derness of which my heart sympathizes. But with one exception. It was this:- I'wo or three why should my spirit droop as the rose nipped of the blacks belonging to an ancient and respecby some unkind hand? I hear a voice coming table Dutch family, whose curiosity and desire for from the tomb, which speaks of a shower of whose trinkets for a time overcame their fears, some 50 years ago commenced opening one of the mounds. They had not proceeded far when horrid sounds I am not with thee-though we exchange not were heard from beneath! Their tools fell from smiles, and impress upon each others's cheek the their hands, and forgetting every thing else in kiss of lively affection, yet there is one whose their fear, they fled, and never thought of looking behind them until they were safe home-their ters cannot quench; whose power is omnipotent, teeth chattering, and their eyes unusually large, and whose existence is as durable as eternity! although nothing but the whites were visible. The adventure was discussed at length by the in-His adopted child; to be unto you all, nay more mates of the kitchen that evening, and on the than you have lost in me; to sooth your hours of following morning they turned out in a body and and momer forsake me the Lord will take me position they had left them. After recovering up.' My child! let your social principle be fixed upon that great, good and glorious Being; make they had left them. This time they had left them they had left them. This time they had left them and any extent at the manufacture in Mon-After recovering as far as upon that great, good and glorious Being; make they filled up the grave, keeping as far as upon that great, good and glorious Being; make they filled up the grave, keeping as far as upon that great, good and glorious Being; make they were undisturbed and returned to the superiority of his manufacture in Mon-All those wanting work done at this Foundry, either treal,) is enabled to offer the articles of SOAP and CAN-DLES of a very superior quality at reduce prices, and will in future fulfil orders to any extent at the manufacture in Mon-All those wanting work done at this Foundry, either treal,) is enabled to offer the articles of SOAP and CAN-DLES of a very superior quality at reduce prices, and will in future fulfil orders to any extent at the manufacture in Mon-All those wanting work done at this Foundry, cither treal,) is enabled to offer the articles of SOAP and CAN-DLES of a very superior quality at reduce prices, and any extent at the manufacture in Mon-All those wanting work done at this Foundry, cither treal,) is enabled to offer the articles of SOAP and CAN-DLES of a very superior quality at reduce prices, and any extent at the manufacture in Mon-All those wanting work done at this Foundry, cither treal,) is enabled to offer the articles of SOAP and CAN-DLES of a very superior quality at reduce prices, and these wanting work done at this Foundry, and the superior quality at reduce prices, and the superior quality at reduce prices, and the superior quality at reduce prices. whose bosom you may, by faith, rest your head; light hearts, but never ventured to repeat the ex-

> ANTED.—As an apprentice to the Medical Pro-Apply at this office.
>
> York, 25th March 1833.
>
> 176.4f.

HOME DISTRICT FAIR;

[20th May, 1833.]

A T a meeting of the Directors of the Home District Agricultural Society, held pursuant to no-

The Hon. John Elmsley, President in the chair. It was ordered that the recommendation of the last in England and Scotland; where he has selected an meeting respecting a cattle show for the 20th. May be extensive assertment of every description of concurred in, and that the following premiums be a warded on that day, viz.

Best. Second. Third. Stallions,£4 0 0 £3 0 0 £2 0 0

It was further ordered that the sum of £50 be appropriated to be distributed amongst such persons as shall grow on one acre, the largest quantity of the best wheat, barley, oats, peas, potatoes and Indian

That the bulls be let at public anction to the highest bidder, on the 20th May next—being the fair day.

Dr. Recs having presented the Society with some seeds from the coast of Africa—ordered that the

hanks of the society be presented to Dr. Rees for the lonation; and that the seeds be distributed amongst the members of the society.

The Secretary reported that he had obtained some

grass seeds from a gentleman lately arrived from En Ordered that they be distributed amongst the mem-

bers of the society. J. ELMSLEY, President.

W. B. JARVIS, Secretary. York, April 13, 1833.

> CLERGY RESERVES. COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS' OFFICE

York, 1st February, 1832. 5 name, these records were destroyed by the worse ensuing year. The Commissioner is compelled by his In. than savage brutality of their conquerors. The structions to decline for the present receiving any more to prevent disappointment he requests it may be distinctly

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

WHOLESALE HARDWARE establishment,

YORK. MERCHANTS AND PUBLIC OF UPPER CANADA, that they have during the past Summer purchased with cash in the markets of Wolverhampton, Birmingham and Sheffield, and hold now on hand at their Warehouse in King Street, a very superior and exceedingly extensive

HARDWARE SHELF AND HEAVY GOODS, which they will dispose of on as advantageous terms as can be procured from any Establishment in British Ame

THE IMPORTATION CONSISTS OF

Files, Saws, Edge Tools, Paints and Cordage. Together with a great variety of Curtery and Brass Goos, in short, the assortment comprises almost every and they flatter themselves that upon examination Pur chasers will not only find their Stock Well Selected, bu

offered for sale at VERY REDUCES PRICES. RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co. York, October 20, 1832.

NOTICE.

HARVEY SHÉPARD.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

EGS Respectfully to intimate to Town and Country and Merchants and the public generally that be has commenced the above business and will have constantly on hand Warranted Broad and Narrow Axes, Hoes, Adze

-REMOVĀL.

store in Market square) that he has now removed his Es tablishment to No. 116 north side of King street, in a large brick building, (the only one between the Gaol and Yonge The business in future will be carried on under the firm of PETER PATERSON.

York, Jan. 1, 1833.

motics.

fin, & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued as usual, at Smithvillo, by Smith Griffin, Esq., and at Grienby, (40 M. C.) by Henry Griffin, Esq., and at Grienby, (40 M. C.) by Henry Griffin and Continuance of their generous support.

He has constantly on hand Mahogany and Gilt frame For any notes of hand given in the firm of Smith Grif

selves responsible for the payment. All persons who are indabted to the firm, either by notes r book accounts, are requested to come forward and set

the the same immediately.
Signed at Smithville, 19th January, 1833. SMITH GRIFFIN 171-13w. HENRY GRIFFIN

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS IN YORK, 300 Boxes Loprairie Soap, 200 Buxes English Scap, 50 Boxes Mould Candles, Spanish Indigo, Port, Madeira, Sceilian Wines.

They have also a large assortment of Spring Dry Goods at Prescott to be forwarded to York, by the first Steamer.
WILLIAM GUILD Jr. & Co. York, U. C. 3rd April, 1833.

SOAP AND CANDLES.

FOOTICE.—The Subscriber having been appointed be superior to the best Scotch Ploughs or any Scription known in this or any other country.

OST, between York and the River Credit, a small PORTMANTEAU, containing Brushes, Medicine, and a few other articles. Any information left at this Office, will be thankfully

York, May 8, 1833. roccived.

NEW WHOLESALE

ESTABLISHMENT, PILE Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and public, that ne has just returned from a seven month's absence in Britain, during which time he has visited all the principal Cities and Manufacturing Towns

GOODS.

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

He flatters himself that from the long experience he has had in the business of Upper Canada, he has been able to select an assortment, in every way suited to the 0 wants of the country; 850 Packages of which have al 0 ready come to hand. Town and country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine his worth their while to visit York, when they are in the way of purchasing Goods.

He thinks it unnecessary to attempt to enumerate any of the articles of which his Stock consists, suffice it to say, that on inspection he thinks it will be found as complete as that of any. House in either Province GEORGE MONRO. :135-tf

York, 6th June, 1832.

new coods. Wholesale and Retail Store;

UST ARRIVED, and will be sold on the lowest terms for Casa by KING BARTON, an excellent assortment of Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Cottons, Calicoes, ready made Clothes, best South Sea Seal 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 nu erous to mention.—K. Barton thankful to his friends and the public, for st favours, solicits a continuation of the same, and is satisfied his present selection, and his prices will be fully satisfactory to seas shall call and examine for themselves.

17 No Second Price. York, 27th Nov. 1832.

ICALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES. VILLIAM LAWSON, Merchant Tailor, &c. invites the attention of his friends and the public, (whose liberal patronage he has hitherte received) to his extensive selection of Fall Goods, which is now complet-ROPOSALS for the purchase of Clergy Reserves extensive selection of Fall Goods, which is now completed baving already been received at this office, for a ed, and consists of a large assortment of West of England and Yorkshire Choths, Cassimors, Forest Cloths, Peter Shams, Flushings, London, Manchester, Glasgow, Not. tinghom, and Leicester Goods; For Caps, imported Stuff Hats, Ladies' Cloaks, Beaver, Lephorn, Velvet, Chip and Straw Bonnetts. Also, a choice stock of Contlement Ready-Made Clothing, suitable for the season; made up in the lost manner in his own shop. Any orders to incasure, executed with dispatch and in the handsomest style of workmanship and fashion; a Fine Dress Coat finished for 12. 10s. corrency, 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 stablishment in Upper Canada.

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

NEW GOODS: CHEAP GOODS, AND GOOD GOODS!!!

AT S. E. TAYLOR'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE,

No. 181, South side of King-st. a few doors East of Yonge street.

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

York, Dec. 1, 1832.

PRICENTX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

FINHIS Company established its Agency in Landa in the year 1804, and continues to Insure all kinds of Property, against Loss or Damage by Fire, upon the most reasonable terms. GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co.

Agents for Canada. Montreal, August, 1832. N. B. Applications for York, and its vicinity, to be

MURRAY, NEWBIGGING & Co. York, August, 1832 142-1f

SANDAVER & OVEREND (FROM LONDON)

Painters, Glaziers, and Gilders, Ornamental De-

eigners, and titass Stainers.

HD ESPECIFULLY informs the inhabitants of York

20, and its vicinity, that then and its vicinity, that they have commenced the above business, at No. 52 Lot street, west of Osgood Hall, and hope by their unremitting attention to business, the superior durability of their plain, and elegant simplicity of their decorative painting, to merit a share of their pa

ronage and support. N. B .- Transparent Blinds painted. York, Dec. 17, 1832.

LOOKING GLASSES, PRINTS &c. &c. King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street.

162-if.

LEXANDER HAULTON, Gilder, &c. Respectfully returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favoured since his con mencoment in business, and hopes by unremitting after continuance of their generous support.

He has constantly on hand Mahogany and Gilt fram

Loocking Glasses of various descriptions and sizes. A choice assortment of Dressing Glasses, Looking Glass plates, Glass for pictures, Clock faces, prints, &c. &c.
York, Nov. 5th, 1831

UNION FURNACE: SIGN OF THE CILT PLOUGH,

OPPOSITE MR. T. ELLIOT'S INN, YONGE-STREET, TORE.

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

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

York, February, 1832.

IF There will be on hand, the ensuing season, an Extensive Assortment of STOVES & HOLLOW WARE, both Wholesale and Retail.

Y Yongo Street on the last Thursdays in March, June, September and December. Richmond Hill, Feb. 1833.

 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, and a faw barrels of English Lamp Black in papers may be had at a small advance above cost. E. L. & SONS.

York, Jan. 29th, 1833.

GARDEN SEEDS. A N ASSORTMENT of Shakor's and English Gar-

By J. W. BRENT & Co. Druggists, King Street. 168-tf,

York, Jan. 29th, 1833.

R. H. OATES

CHEMIST and DRUGGIST, No. 101 King.
Street, opposite the English Church, respectfully
begs leave to inform the Public, that he has just received
from Montreal a fresh supply of Medicines, Paints, Oils,

30 DOZ. POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. for Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, &c.

WAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA, for the cure of King's Evil or Scrofula, for sale by R. H. OATES,

G ENUINE STOUGHTON BITTERS, prepared, and for Sale by R. H. OATES, 161-tf.

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 ed, will present their accounts duly authenticated to the

Executors. W. B. ROBINSON,
JAMES HENDERSON,
WILLIAM ROE,

or JOHN BLAKE, York. Newmarket, Sept. 1832. 150.10

NOTICE.

LL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late HENRY DANIEL, of Blenheim, deceased, are desired to send in their accounts, duly authenticated, on or before the first day of January next and all those indebted to the said Estate are desired to make payment without delay to either of the Subscribers.

ESTHER DANIEL, Administratrix.

JOHN M LEOD, Administrator. srch 18, 1832. 176-3m. Blenheim, March 18, 1832.

HEREAS Administration of the Goods Chattels, and credits of RICHARD DARKER decoased, has been granted to the subscribers, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the said Richard Darker, at the time of his death, to pay their respective debts to the undersigned David Lackie and LEGRARD WILL cox; and to all persons to whom the said Richard Parker was indebted, to send in their accounts to the said David Lackie or Leonard Willcox without delay. DAVID LACKIE. LEONARD WILLCOX.

York, October 1st, 1831.

Farm for Sale.—In the fifth concossion of Vaughan, being the West halves of num ers 18 and 19 containing 200 acres about 35 of which are insproved with a good log bonso and barn thereon-15 acres are seeded for meadow. It has on it a good well of water, and also a stream running through the lot. En quire of the Subscriber on the premises.

Vavghan, 20th March, 1833.

FOR SALE,

N the fast improving Town of London, Upper Canada. The Subscriber in making his works at this place, will have to dispose of some time in June, next, four ready made water privileges, well adapted for manufacturing purposes, or mechanical operations. There will be about half an acre of Land with each privilege.

Any information respecting them, or the purposes to

which they could be adapted, will be given by the subscriber if addressed by letter post paid.

Also, For Sale, one hundred acres of good land, being the East half of lut No. 14 in the 13th concession of Gara.

feaxa, about fourteen miles from the town of Guelph and on the same stream.

THOMAS PARKE,

London, 28th March, 1833. * The Christian Guardian, York Courier and New York Emigrant, will please publish the above for three months, at the end of which time their accounts will be duly settled.

for sale.

RIST MILL, SAW MILL, and LAND. The East N half of Lot No. 29 and 30, in the 1st Concession of Markham, east side Yonge Street, 12 miles from York, 190 Acres, about 70 clear. Lot No. 12 in the 1st Conces sion Sophusburgh, 184 Acres, 70 or 80 clear. Lot No. 21 in the 1st Concession Hallowell, South side East Lake, 200 Acres, 10 clear. For particulars, apply to the owner at York, if by letter, postage paid.

177-11 DANIEL BROOKE.

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

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

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

York Paper Mill, Nov. 16, 1832. 105. EDOUKS, on sale at the Guardian Office: EDClarke's Commentary; Watson's Theological Insti-tutes; (a most valuable work) Watson's Life of Wesley

Life of Bramwell ;—Hymn Books of different sizes; Josephus; Watts on the mind; Clarke's Ancient Israelites Wesley's Sermons; Clarke's Sermons, &c. &c. &c. MURRAY NEWBIGGING & CO.

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

PANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS. comprising every thing new and fashionable. Having im ported their stock of goods expressly for this market, and of a description decidedly soperior to goods which have generally reached this quarter, they flatter thomselves that their articles will give great satisfaction. They would intimate that their advantages from connections in Trude and the extent of their transactions, enable them to sell their goods at lower rates than can be afforded by

any similar establishment. Opposite the market place.
York, June 1832. 137-tf

WOOLLEN FACTORY.

ful operation, where Wool will be Manufactured into Sattinetts, and the various other kinds of Clothsinto Sattinetts, and the various other kinds of Cloths-usually worn in the country either on shares or for pay-ment. Cloths constantly on hand and exchanged for wool on liberal terms.—C. H. Pech Esq. Agent Prescott, Geo. Iangly Esq. Maitland, Messrs. H. & Y. Jones, Brockville, John G. Parker Esq. Kingston, C. Boolus Esq. Hallowell, G. H. McCaltum Esq Belville, who will forward wool and deliver Cloth in return. Terms for manufacturing may be seen at the different agents.

be seen at the different agents, WEBSTER & CHAMBERS. Gananoque, 1st April, 1833. N. B.—Country Carding, Cloth Dressing and Weaving carried on at the Establishment.