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"CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN:

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The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of superammused or worn-out Frenchers of the Wesleyan Methodis Church in British North America, and of widows and orphane of these who have died in the work; and the general spread of the Gospel

(From the London Christian Observer for June, 1834.) DANGEROUS ERRORS CORRECTED.

ment of his church.

most imperfect and insufficient premises: we are not all in posts of observation-we cannot make proper allowances and distinctions-and sometimes, in our ignorance, we call good evil and evil We know that, as respects individual character, we are not only exempted from the difficuity of judging others (our means and materials being absolutely unequal to the task), but we are positively prohibited from judging them. It is not merely no enjoined duty with us to come to a decided conclusion respecting our neighbour's character before God, but He who best knew what possess some colourable means of information, profession. Again: there is a proverbial tendency to exalt past times at the expense of the present;

Every present time doth heast itself Above a better gone.".

Something of concealed vanity appears to be mixed up with this feeling, inasmuch as the very qualification to censure supposes more or less of also," says he, "there is a remnant according to Lord has been to me!" personal exemption from the evils complained of. the election of grace." And oh! the bliss and The zeal, however, may yet be honest in the main, and spring, as in the prophet's case, from genuine concern for the honour of God, although not without its alloy from human infirmity, and the remains of sin even in the hohest men.

2. We are prone to magnify our own dangers, and thus to feel too strongly for ourselves-to fear where no fear is-to fall into a distrustful panic, and give way to that fear which is a betrayer of ing, as of old in the time of Moses, but just as far gin then, with the resolution to increase the pro- injury which the country sustains by those "usethe resources of reason, and a proof of the weakness of our faith; as our Lord said to the disci- the midst of her: she shall not be moved. The many Christians who think that if they could accu. the Gospel. He has thus, to his entire satisfactly yet, so far from doing any thing himself, he does O ve of little faith, wherefore did ve de of their danger, and to undervalue the power of are built for eternity) still fails not to proclaim the they will distribute their money liberally. Mr. submit this well established theory to the test of thing. He does not read about them. I am afraid their Deliverer. Thus Elijah was a man of like sure and irreversible Foundation which is set in Cobb did not act thus. He, from the beginning, experience. The religious institutions of this this professor of religion does not love "the gates passions with ourselves: "I, even I only" (says Zion, against which the gates of hell shall not gave a large proportion of his income, and trusted country have been coeval with its existence. And he) "am lest, and they seek my life to take it prevail. Deut. xxxiii. 26-29. away." The mind under circumstances of agitation and terror can see but one side-namely, to the Church at large, and to every individual its own misery; but it is blind to the mighty power Christian, so far as concerns his spiritual state of God, and almost chooses, with desponding and ultimate safety, we are led to notice, in con-David, to throw itself at once into the arms of its clusion, the fact of the prophet receiving no proopen enemies, rather than to "wait any longer for mise of absolute deliverance from troublous times. the Lord." "The next bad thing," said a minister recently, "to a hard heart, is a desponding for him to be informed that God will take care of heart." "They that wait upon the Lord shall his own cause; in the success of which eventually renew their strength." The resolution of Habak, he is yet deeply interested, although, with David, kuk. so well known, and so often quoted, is surely his sun may not set in a calm, nor his house be so

is come," and died in the utmost triumph, under comfort themselves, from the promises of tempothe exercise of that faith which had thus ended in ral deliverance—as in the Psalms more especially.

3. We are apt to estimate our own usefulness lay it by, or remove it altogether; but this is what ble, or even profitable, it may possibly have been selves and others, though creatures can only be felt they were at liberty to do so. instruments at best; and then it pleases God to shew us that we have this treasure of his own grace in our earthen vessels, or "vessels of a shell,"-very fragile and frangible recipients and communicants of Divice good.

Thus the good prophet, in answer to a question pected by him, of "What doest thou here, Eli- May last, in his 36th year .- S. S. Journal."

convey an impression of the equivocal character severance. He displayed in the counting room tuted of such as die in infancy. Infants are as munity. If wealth then be the great good, after of the jealousy thus felt by Elijah? Did not the some of the mental qualities which made Napole. capable of regeneration as are grown persons, and which men should aspire, they act wisely what sense entertained, even by him, of his own recti- on the irresistible victor in a hundred battle fields. there is abundant ground to conclude, that all those tude of character, exceed the bounds of a just and As a natural consequence, Mr. Cobb accumulated who have not lived to commit transgression, though liberal support, for it is the surest way of attention righteous estimate of his worth, when placed in property with great rapidity; and if he had chosen they share in the effects of the first Adam's offence, contrast with what he knew, or thought he knew, to devote himself to the narrow work of amassing will also share in the blessings of the second of the sinfulness of the professing church of his wealth, he might, perhaps, if he had lived, have Adam's gracious covenant without their personal own time? Assuredly we are weak creatures, become a rival of Girard. But he justly regarded faith and obedience, but not without the regeneand are safer when on other ground than that his talent for business as an instrument which he rating influences of the Spirit of Christ upon their which Elijah here appears to have occupied. We ought to employ for the glory of his Saivour .are surely less likely to err when seeking pardon He felt it to be his duty to use it in carning mofor our own and other's sins, than when calling for ney for the cause of God, on percisely the same fire from heaven. We are more like Jesus Christ principle that it is the duty of the minister to dewhen we humbly stand in the gap for our fellow-In our complaints of the world we are apt, 1st, sinners, than when, with the accuser of the bre. Lord Jesus. He accordingly, in November, 1821, to over-rate the evil in it, and to undervalue the thren, we stand more loftily on a pinnacle—tho' drew up and subscribed the following very regood; secondly, to magnify our own dangers; even of the temple itself-if we are only occu. markable document. thirdly, to put too high an estimate on our own pied there in doing his work. It is somewhat importance and usefulness; and, fourthly, to con- remarkable, that in the interval which elapsed ceive low or hard thoughts of God in the govern- between the first and second time of putting this question, "What doest thou here, Elijah?" we 1st. It is in the nature of all sin to be ostenta- have a marvellous manifestation of the Almighty, religious uses. tious and noisy; partly because it foams out its as appearing, not in the "great and strong wind own shame without respect to opinion or conse. which rent the mountains and break in pieces the quences; and partly because, like timid children rocks," nor yet in the earthquake which followed, whistling in the dark, it seeks to keep itself and nor in the fire which then closed these terrible others in countenance by tun-ult and uproar. On appearances, but as heard in "a still small voice." the other hand, good is silent and unobtrusive; has What can we here understand, but that God is an eye to the future judgment of God; does its love, and that this "still small voice" was His? work, quietly; and seeks not primarity or excluit and how different to the louder voice which called sively the observation or applause of fallible man, for veogeance! Surely the voice of love spake siness, with an increasing ratio, from year to year, whether it be good or bad."-2 Cor. 5, 10. But but courts the shade and dreads a crowd. Then, better things than the blood of Abel of old, or than in forming conclusions we often judge from the all the blood which might have flowed if the indignant prophet had interceded against Israel with better success.

4. We are too apt to adopt unworthy, and

therefore untrue, opinions of the righteous government of God in the church and in the world. We open agency of God, which is truly wonderful, whether he might do so consistently with the spiwas in man has made it a sin to do so. If this be and must greatly excite our gratitude. The mar. rit of his pledge, provided that he always held the true of individuals, where we may sometimes gin, for "I have left me," reads "I will leave;" as if analogous to the remarkable words of Abrahow much more must it apply to collective bodies ham, "Jehovah Jireh," "The Lord will provide;" to nations—and to the world in its different por. or as if he had said, "Lay aside those fears for to so many institutions and plans of benevolence. tions, and at different periods-to our fellow-Chris. the unknown future, which are so unworthy of It sprung from steady religious principles. tians and fellow-countrymen in great masses of yourself and of Me; for, in spite of all those seems so to understand and quote the passage, as comfort of thinking and believing that even so it

In spite, however, of these gracious assurances how overwhelming his case may appear. We jau, I apprehend, as he has no absolute personal to the doctrine, but such as do would be wise above may be here reminded of the martyr who could promise against the same event which happens what is written. "Shall I not spare Ninevah? obtain no comfort through a long confinement in alike to all, so has he none to plead against the Why! Because there are a hundred and twenty prison, nor even when he quitted it for his fiery same form of its infliction; and this is no small thousand that cannot discern between their right trial; and in this frame of mind he was about to trial of his faith. The promise to him, is that of hand and their left." 3. The word of God corcumstances of his deep despondency, he called to from it; and I therefore imagine that many at deemer is mighty, he will plead their cause." him, and whispered in his ear, "He is come, He tempts of good men to comfort others, or take from "the pestilence that walketh in darkness'

HOW MEN WHO HAVE NOT MINISTERIAL GIFTS MAY PROMOTE THE CAUSE OF RELIGION AND HUMANITY

From a Memoir of Mr. Cobb, in the American twice repeated, which seems to have been unex. Baptist Magazine for August. Mr. Cobb died in

jah?" says, "I have been very jealous for the ... Mr. Cobb resolved, at the commencement of Lord God of hosts:" and so intensely did this his religious life, that he would serve the Saviour jealousy burn, that the Apostle calls it, most sig. with all his power, in that sphere, which seemed nificantly, an "intercession to God," not for, but to be particularly assigned to him. He had not "against," his people Israel. This is surely a an opportunity to acquire extensive learning, and remarkable expression, and must indicate a singuhe could not serve the Church to any consideraSpirit's renewing power, Christ does indeed divide example the principles of morality, of industry,
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the spoil with the strong, even now, especially when of economy, and of taste. It has a tendency to
he will be extent, by his voice or by his pen. But God
Him who "ever liveth to make intercession for endowed him with very unusual talents for busiconsidered in connection with the future spread restrain man from vicious and expensive indulof God.

vote his talents for preaching to the service of the

"By the grace of God, I will never be worth more than \$50,000.

"By the grace of God, I will give one fourth

000, I will give three-fourths-and the whole, af speaks of them as not having sunned after the ter \$50,000, So help me God, or give to a more similitude of Adam's transgression, that is, with faithful steward, and set me aside.

November, 1821. N. R. Cobb." ous fidelity. He distributed the profits of his bu- may give an account of the deids done in the body till he reached the point which he had fixed as children who die in their infancy have not done the limit of his property, and then he gave to the any thing in the body either good or bad. It is cause of God all the money which he earned. True, they are by nature evil and must, if saved ed beyond \$50,000, he at once devoted the sur- though we cannot conceive how that change is to plus, \$7,500, as a foundation for a professorship be wrought. Yet I suppose, few are rash enough in the Newton Theological Institution, to which, to imagine it impossible that any infants can be do not give him credit for the silent good He is we may add, he gave, on vairous occasions, du. saved. The same power that can produce this doing, and the evil He is silently repressing. The ring his life, at least twice that sum. So scrupu. change in some, can produce it in all, and thereexpression of "I have left me seven thousand," lous was he in his adherence to the covenant fore I am willing to believe (till the Scriptures when the prophet could discover only one, and which he had made, that when peculiar circum. forbid me) that infants of all nations and kindreds, that one himself, argues a gracious provision to stances required him to retain in his hands more without exception, who die in infancy before they have been going on in the secret counsels and than \$50,000, he consulted judicious triends, surplus as really belonging to the cause of God. Here is the secret of that wonderful liberality which cheered so many hearts, and gave vigour

threatening and disheartening appearances with felt that God had bestowed on him a rich blessing, be asked to draw the line, to assign the age at which you are dismayed, the future provision I in enabling him thus to serve his cause. On his which children begin to be accountable for actual have made for my church is as fixed and infallible death-bed he said to a friend, in allusion to the re. sin, it would give me no pain to confess my ignoas it is sufficient and complete." The Apostle solutions quoted above, "By the grace of God rance. The Lord knoweth.—(Newton's Messiah.) -nothing else-by the grace of God, I have been referable not only to the Jewish but the Christian enabled, under the influence of these resolutions, church. "Even so, then, at this present time to give away more than \$40,000. How good the

It is added: But Mr. Cobb did not wait till he had acquired is at this present time! "The Lord's arm is not \$50,000 before he began to devote his money to shortened, that it cannot save; neither is his ear religious uses. It was in 1821, while he was yet waxed dull, that it cannot hear. Hath He said, young, and comparatively a poor man, recently es- sion, that whatever support is bestowed upon reliand shall he not do it? or hath He spoken, and tablished in business, that he resolved to give oneshall he not bring it to pass?" In the midst of fourth of the nett proceeds of his business to beneconflicting elements and opposing fees, "the Lord volent purposes; it was then uncertain what would His theory has led him into calculations in which God omnipotent reigneth." Still the bush is burn. be his success; but he felt it to be his duty to be he attempts to show the real amount of pocuniary nulate a certain sum, they would then be generhimself and his family, would be supplied.

INFANT SALVATION.

"I believe (says Shepherd) in the salvation of all who die in infancy.

1. From the general character of God. "He delights not in the death of an adult sinner (much less of infants incapable of penitence or impeni- ever have been, under the direct instruction and tence) but in his return and life." "Yea, our God delighteth in mercy." 2. From his conduct any, have flourished from which clerical influence a model for all of us in our extremities, whether with God; as the everlasting covenant still is with towards them. And it accords with his character, has been excluded. If it then be consistent with him, "ordered in all things and sure." Thus the He pleads their comparative innocence against the economy of a country to give to literary insti-It is, however, affecting to think how low the pious Josiah perishes in battle, and yet in one the cruelty of their enemies. "They have shed tutions a liberal support -- a position which our waiting Christian may sometimes be brought, and sense comes to his grave in peace. The Christ-lihe blood of the poor innocents." Some object Lecturer will not venture to dispute—it follows be fastened to the stake, when, seeing a faithful sufficient support under affliction and of certain responds with his conduct towards them. "Enter ferent sections of our country, that the general friend in the crowd, who had well known the cir- deliverance out of it, rather than of exemption not into the field of the fatherless." "Their Re- prosperity of every place is nearly in proportion for it. Now suppose you were the publisher, and "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." Observe, tions. Where is the the thrifty village, or the to eternal punishment. That which has been the institutions of the Gospel are held in contempt? -are not in strict accordance with the general quoted by some in Jude, relates to Sodom, and is If the inhabitants of a place consider themselves too highly. It stains the pride of human glory to canon or analogy of Scripture, however agreea- not in point, as the sins which occasioned its de- too poor to erect a house of worship, and sustain struction were the sins of adults, pride, idleness, among them the Christian ministry, they are God is perpetually doing, however offensive to to themselves and others that they should have and fulness of bread. That in reference to Baby, almost always too poor to support a good school, human nature. We are too prone to honour our rested upon such passages of Holy Writ, if they lon dashing the little ones against the stones, to repair their roads-to enclose their farms with speaks only of temporal sufferings. The other fences-to repair their dilapidated buildings-or in Romans speaking of Esau, to prove any thing, add any thing to the comforts and conveniences of should prove that Esau died in infancy and was life. And yet they may support a tavern and a hated as an infant. But God foresaw his charac. billiard table, and expend in dissipation and idle ter as a profane man, and regulated his righteous ness, ten times the amount which it would cost to purpose by his character. I rejoice to find expe-sustain the Gospel. On the other hand, where is rience almost universally agree with these views, there a village or a neighbourhood, that does not especially the views of parents. A few, marble exhibit evidences of external prosperity, if the hearted, can talk cooly of non-elect infants dying Sabbath is observed, and the ministry sustained such, but if my salvation depended upon my belief Now these are not fancies, but facts, that lie open of such a gloomy system, it appears to me that I to common observation. The contrast is every must be lost. Admitting that a third part die in where so apparent, that unprejudiced minds caninfancy, and that all such as are sacred through not fail to perceive it. And the reason is obvious: electing love—redeeming blood—and the Holy The Christian ministry enforces by precept and

souls .- Scott's Note on Matt. 19, 14.

See also Matthew Henry on the same passage I think it at least highly probable, that when the Lord said—" Suffer the little children, and forbid them not to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven," Matt. 19, 14, he does not only intimate the necessity of our becoming like little children in simplicity, as a qualification without which (as he expressly declares in other places) we cannot enter the kingdom of heaven, but informs us of a fact that the number of infants which of the nett profits of my business to charitable and are effectually redeemed to God by his blood, so greatly exceeds the aggregate of adult, believers, "If I am ever worth \$20,000, I will give one. that comparatively speaking, his kingdom may half of my nett profits; and if I am ever worth \$30, be said to consist of little children. The Apostle the consent of their understanding and will. And when he says, "we must all appear before the To this covenant he adhered with conscientia judgment seat of Christ, he adds, that every man At one time, finding that his property had increas. be the subjects of a supernatural change, and are capable of sinning after the similitude of Adam's transgression, who have done nothing in the body of which they can give an account, are included in the election of grace.

They are born for a better world than this. They just enter this state of tribulation, they quietly pass through it, their robes are washed white in the blood of the Lamb, and they are ad-It was a fruit of the Holy-Spirit. He always mitted for his sake before the throne. Should I J. G.

THE POLITCAL ECONOMY OF RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

A public Lecturer on Political Economy, who some measure, succeeded in creating an impresgious Institutions, is so much to be substructed in God that whatever should be necessary for as its whole history is spread before us, it will not be difficult to institute comparisons between its different sections in reference to this very question. It will not be forgotten that to the influence and exertions of Ministers of the Gospel, most, if how else is he to know it. It is pretty clear then not all, of our literary institutions, owe their foundation and their prosperity-that our Collegiate institutions, which deserve to be ranked as such, it is not difficult to say where his heart is. He and our principal seminaries of learning, are, and government of clergyman, and that very few, if that those by whom they are encouraged and promoted are not altogether those "useless dones' which he is in the habit of representing them.

It will recur to the recollection of the most careless observer, who has travelled through the difto the attention bestowed upon religious instituthere is not one threatening in the word of God thrifty neighbourhood, in which no Clergyman against infants, as such, which bears any reference resides—in which there is no Church-and where us," did not appear against their fellow sinners— ness. He had great activity, acute penetration of the gospel.—Evan. Magazine.

gences. And all that is given to sustain it, is far witness. Noah, Abraham, Solomon, Hezekiah, and into the characters of men and itno the signs of influence than repaid by its direct and indirect influence. The may do all, as to eternal duties, that a more than repaid by its direct and indirect influence. others-but for them. Does not this seem to the times, rapid decision, and unconquerable per. the kingdom of heavenly glory is greatly constituted unco upon the morals and prosperity of the com. most a Christian. - Mead.

they afford to the Institutions of the Gospel . ing their object .- Charleston Obs.

[From the New York Observer.]

DO YOU PAY FOR A RELIGIOUS NEWS. PAPER 1

I was going to ask the question in another form, Do you read a religious newspaper?" but then I reflected, that many read a religious newspaper, who do not themselves subscribe for one, they being in the habit of borrowing from their neighbours, and after sending, and respectfully solicit. ing the loan of the paper before the family have read it; and not unfrequently keeping it a length of time greater than the golden rule will exactly ustify. Then I had like to throw the question into this shape: "Do you subscribe for a religious newspaper?" but it struck me all at once that some subscribe for a paper, but do not pay for it. I have heard this complaint made, and I have no doubt there is foundation enough for it. I, for my part, would advise such persons to take a moral newspaper, if they can find such a thing. That is the sort of paper they require. A religious newspaper is quite too far advanced for them. I don't know, and cannot conceive, why these nonpayers want to read a religious newspaper. I should suppose they would be satisfied with secular newspapers. I can imagine that they may desire, notwithstanding their delinquency, to know what is going on in the world, but why they should care to know how things go on in the Church, I cannot conjecture. What do those who do not give any thing for value received, want to know about revivals, missions, &c.? Here are persons who would starve editors, publishers, printers, and paper-makers—the whole concern—into a premature grave!—who say, "send me your paper," implying of course that they will send the money in return, yet they will never send it; and yet they want to know all about the progress that is making in converting souls to God, and what is doing among the heathen. Is not this strange?that having never learned as yet to practice the first and easiest lesson of honesty, they should wish to read every thing about godliness, and vital picty! So I concluded to head the article, " Do you pay for a religious newspaper!" 🧸

Do you reader? If you do, continue to take and read, and pay for it; and be slow to withdraw your subscription. Give up many things, before you give up your religious newspaper. If any one, that ought to take such a paper, does not, I hope that some one to whom the circumstance is known, will volunteer the loan of this to him, directing his attention particularly to this article. Who is he? A professor of religion? It cannot be, A professor of religion, and not taking a religious owes much to the liberality of this State, has, in newspaper! A member of the visible Church, and voluntarily without the means of information as to what is going on in that Church! A follower of Christ, praying daily, as taught by his Master, from the aggregate wealth of the community. "Thy kingdom come," and yet not knowing, nor caring to know what progress that kingdom is making! Here is one of those to whom Christ said. "Go teach all nations"-he hears a part of as it was then from being consumed. God is in portion, if God should prosper him. There are less drones of the hive," denominated Ministers of the responsibility of the world's conversion, and not even know what others a Simply because of the weakness of their faith, was to Luther; and the second Psalm (upon the ous. They say that they must first make provis- which neither reasoning or facts can possibly inva- this great enterprise ! Ask him about missionary which had led them at once to over-rate the extent great subject of which all the hopes of the church ion for themselves and their families, and them lidate. It may not, however, be inappropriate to stations and operations, and he can tell you not of Zion more than all the dwellings of Jacob.'

Ah! he forgets thee, O Jerusalem. But I must not fail to ask if this person takes a secular newspaper. O certainly he does. A body must know what is going on in the world, and that he takes a deeper interest in the world than he does in the Church: and this being the case, pays perhaps eight or ten dollars for a secular paper-a paper that tells him about the world, but for one that records Zion's conflicts and victories, he is unwilling to pay two of three ! How can a professor of religion answerfor this discrimination in favour of the world? How defend himself against the charge it involves! - He cannot do it: and he had better not try, but go or write immediately and subscribe or some good religious paper; and to be certain of paying for it, let him pay in advance. There is a satisfaction, when one is reading an interesting paper, to reflect that it is

But perhaps you take a paper, and are in arrears the publisher were one of your subscribers, and he were in arreas to you, what would you think he ought to do ir that case? I just ask the question. I don't care about an answer. L. V.

THE ALMOST CHRISTIAN.

How far a man may go in the way to heaven,

- and yet be but almost a Christian. 1. Hemay have much knowledge.
- 2. He may have great gifts.
- 3. He may have a high profession. 4. He may do much against sin.
- 5. He may desire grace. 6. He may tremble at the word.
- 7. He may delight in the word.
- 8. He may be a member of the Church of Christ. 9. He may have great hopes of heaven.
- 10. He may be under great and visible changes. 11. He may be very zealous in the matters of
- religion.
- 12. He may be much in prayer. « 13. He may suffer for Christ.
- 14. He may be called of God.
- 15. He may have some kind of faith. 10. He may go far in obeying the commands

RELIGIOUS & MISSIONARY.

AMHERSTRURGH Mission.-The Missionary at this station is the Rev. Benjamin Slight, lately sent out from England, in compliance with the request of the Canadian Conference. The letter, of which the following is an extract, was not designed for publication; but as every thing connected with the work on our Missions and Circuits, is perused with interest by our readers generally, we take the liberty of inserting this extract-a liberty to which we think the author can have no THE THEATRE AT HASTINGS CONVERTED INTO reasonable objection. The letter is dated 3rd Sept. 1834.

"I cannot, without manifesting a want of courtesy, withhold from you such particulars, as at entertained us until we could procure, and fit up a already had Divine Service in this room three Subbaths, at which times our congregations have been as numerous and respectable as we could have anticipated. We have also a congregation miles distant. These, with the Town of Sand. wich, and the Indian Village, will occupy my time and attention. In consequence of the little attention which the Preacher on the Gosfield Circuit was enabled to afford, there were no regular Me. thodistical establishments. I have been endeavdown, and entered on class-papers, the names of twenty-three coloured people, and twenty-six Indians. I found no class established amongst the white population, but have gathered together, including one or two who had been members, about six individuals. I understand there are three or four persons at Sandwich, who have been members of our Society, but I have not yet taken their names. I view it as a matter of great importance, that sections of the country like this should have missiles of a mob of fishermen and smugglers, a regular Methodist Ministry established amongst attempt will be seconded by the blessing of God, and that sinners will be converted to him.'

NELSON CIRCUIT, 2nd. September .- " Our prospects on this circuit are very encouraging. Since Conference a considerable number have attached themselves to our Church, and the work ner at our Camp Meeting. Notwithstanding the discouraging circumstances with which we had to contend, we had a season of refreshing coming the Methodist society, and become a Local prea. Baptist Repository. down from the presence of the Lord."

For the Christian Guardian.

Belleville, Tuesday, Sept. 2nd, 1834.

MR. EDITOR, -- I have just returned from a Camp. meeting, which I believe was designed in its location to accommodate the Bay of Quinte and Waterloo circuits. and was accordingly attended to, in the neighbourhood morning Mr. Beck was invited to breakfast with of Switzer's Chapel, near the Kingston road. For these three gentlemen, with a reference to the many reasons I am a hearty friend to Campmeetings. It was therefore with pleasure that I received an invitation from our Chairman to attend the meeting; which I was enabled to do by the kindness of the Missionary from Grape Island, brother Scott, who supplied the pulpit in this place for the Sabbath. My convictions pecuniary difficulty, and Mr. Beck was encouraged for the Sabbath. in favour of Campmeetings have been (if possible) ged to apply to the Rye circuit for help in the reased by attending this meeting. During my reli gious experience I never witnessed quite such a meet. ing, and I believe the most experienced Christians upon ground would agree in making the same remark. I do not now refer to the numbers converted or awa. kened, but to the peculiar baptism of the Holy Spirit not but rejoice inwardly at seeing such a general attenthe feeling of the assembly. The preaching services were commenced by the Presiding Elder, upon whose word and labours throughout the whole meeting a peculiar unction attended. The concourse upon the Sab. bath was very great, and the prayer meetings during the night told that the "sword of the Spirit" had not been used without effect. The priests were clothed congregation in the loft which was then devoted with salvation, and God's people often shouted for joy, to the service of God by the Methodists: from every age, from the youth of fifteen to the old man or woman of sixty. Backsliders found again the roll which in an hour of unvalchfolness they had lost; and lost sight of his engagements. The cause prosmany a converted individual felt the new creation, converted upon the ground did say, "The trees are clapping their hands." The Lord however had, as it proved, reserved the best vine to the last day of the feast. On Monday evening, ecording to arrangements made, the holy sacrament of the Lord's Supper was to be administered after sermon by the Presiding Elder. But the Elder preached not; for luring the introductory prayer, Heaven came down to earth. An uncommon, an indescribable, and an overwhelming shower of Divine grace was given. It was indeed a "new and more abundant effusion of the Holy Spirt." The ministers of the sanctuary and the membersho were alike watered; both in the stand and in the congregation there were those who, like John when overwashmed with the presence and glory of Jesus, "fell as dead," For the space of an hout all was rejoicing and prase, in a sense quite beyond description. I dare say we nade a noise, noise in miniature, similar to the sounds with which Heaven will be filled when the Bride and the Church dwells at home in the house above, when the unnumbered multitude will praise with a "loud voice." (Rev. 7th and 10th chapters.) It was evident too that the Spirit's operations were not confined to the people of God; for when the holy sacrament had been adminis. I always thought that, if this were the case, it tered to many happy saints of God, and a goodly number of awakened sinners, an invitation was given to the this to Mr. Beck before I left home for the District penitents to come to the altar, when near fifty persons presented themselves as burdened and heavy laden: or whom prayer was made; nor was it made in vain. I cannot state the number of conversions at the meeting; I can only say that fifty persons gave in their names to chapel is so small as to greatly incommode our the Church on Tuesday morning. Many had doubtless congregations, and we have not a pew to let, I retired previously, and many more were coming for regarded the offer as so providential, that I felt ward as seekers, and some of them had already found that I should be deeply guilty if I did not exert The correction of the first of these errors will embrace does against labour, where Peter saith, received and left on Transday formand. About 10 and legt and legt on Transday formand that I should be deeply guilty if I did not exert The correction of the first of these errors will embrace does against labour, where Peter saith, received and the first of these errors will embrace does against labour, where Peter saith, received and the first of these errors will embrace does against labour, where Peter saith, received and the first of these errors will embrace does against labour, where Peter saith, received and the first of these errors will embrace does against labour, where Peter saith, received and the first of these errors will embrace does against labour, where Peter saith, received and the first of these errors will embrace does against labour, where Peter saith, received and the first of the first of these errors will embrace does against labour, where Peter saith, received and the first of the firs mercy, ere I left on Tuesday forenoon. About 10, A. M. on Tuesday, the Presiding Elder formally dismissed all the encouragement I could expect from our we came away the work of conviction and conversion was progressing rapidly. To God be the glory! I could my mind; perhaps you will make a few editorially.

One reflection I cannot but make is, that such a peculiar manifestation of God's love and favour to both preachers and people, at such a time,—just when efforts are making in this very neighbourhood to divide the Church—declares to all that witnessed it, or believes it, that the Most High aproves of the Church constituted as it now is; and of those persons who administer the ordinances thereof. Reflections grow out of this, but I forbear. Glory to our God for his mercy and grace. Who is like Israel! what is equal to religion!

Religion! O thou cherub beavenly bright!
O loys unmixed! and fathomicss delight!
Thou, thou art alt." H. WILKINSON

From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine for July, 1834.

. CHAPEL. Hastings is one of the most pleasant of those vatering-places which skirt the southern coast of our island, and contains an increasing population of about eleven thousand persons. It was forpresent I am possessed of. I came to Amherst. merly celebrated for the most daring smuggling burgh without knowing one individual, and with transactions, which affected almost all the ramifiout being furnished with any introduction to any cations of society, but were especially prejudicial resident of the place. But, by the way, being to the lower orders. These transactions are still informed that Mr. Lewis Gordon was kind to our pursued; and recently in some cases with mur-Preachers in general, on their occasional visits to derous ferocity; but happily, with less frequency this place, I introduced myself to his notice as a than formerly, and with less fatal effects to the Methodist Preacher, and as the Missionary lately morals and lives of the inhabitants. The passions appointed to Amherstburgh. Mr. Gordon kindly and interests of those whom our predecessors sought to save were of course affected by their house for our residence. We have succeeded in efforts; and the known violence of the people obtaining a comfortable, neat, and moderately discouraged any but occasional attempts to introrented house, which contains a room capable of duce Methodism, until the year 1817; and these accommodating about seventy persons, and which attempts met with the most determined and violent is now being fitted up for a Chapel. We have opposition from a Clergyman. His removal, however, made way for men of another spirit; and now the different places of worship are attended by numbers of all classes of society, who, but a few years ago, were indifferent to the interests of coloured people here, and another about five of the established Church, and opposed to every effort of the Methodists and Dissenters. An evening lecture, recently established in the church has been especially useful in attracting the crowds who used to frequent the parades, and other places of resort for the gay and the giddy, to the house where they may now join in the worship of God. ouring to attend to these matters, and have taken The respect for the Sabbath which is thus increased, and the additional means of grace which are at its Triennial meeting in Richmond, Va. We thus furnished, cannot be inefficient in the cause of morality and religion.

Formerly, when it was known that Hastings was to be visited by a Methodist preacher, who generally came from the Rye circuit, measures of Birmingham, were appointed as such Deputation. opposition were almost always contemplated. If At the same time an address, expressing the feelthe preacher stood on the beach to address a mul. ings of the Baptist denomination in England to titude in the open air, he was assailed by the encouraged by those whose craft was in danger; them; and am not without hope, that the present and sometimes guns were fired from vessels, laid besides the Foreign Missionary Convention, the, on the beach, over the heads of the preacher and American Baptist Home Mission Society will his congregation. An awful instance of what was hold its anniversary there, and also the General regarded as retributive interposition might here Association of Virginia. It is presumed that mibe placed on record; but it is withheld, from

> converted in a neighbouring circuit, had joined cher, came to reside in this place. Soon after his arrival here, the late Joseph Butterworth, Esq. M. P., and Lancelot Haslope and Thomas Allan. Esqrs., came on a visit to Hastings. Mr. Butter. worth had a pieus servant, who soon recognised Mr. Beck as a Wesleyan; he then conveyed the intelligence to his pious master; and the next morning Mr. Beck was invited to breakfast with establishment of Methodist preaching at Hastings. The expense of a room was one difficulty, and the procuring of preachers a still greater. These genilemen, however, promised assistance in the occupation of the pulpit. Here, however, he rosults of which we are now called to rejoice. Soon afterwards the Rev. Jabez Bunting paid a visit to Hastings, and preached to a crowded ject to frequent changes, a far greater number plicity, purity and power of the Gospel. have found the pearl of great price, and taken the treasure along with them to other places,

Our numbers in the circuit have for some time stood at about two hundred and sixty; but the work has been deepening; and for some months, two or three months several have been truly converted to God. In every part of the circuit the work is extending; and at the last District Meet. ing we obtained a recommendation to the Confer- is, that want of success in removing disease always For a considerable time there have been occasio. nal rumours that the theatre would be sold; and ought to be bought by us for a chapel. I stated Meeting; though at that time it was not offered for sale. Soon after my return, however, it was advertised for sale by auction; and as our present every power to effect the purchase. I obtained the correction of the second.

chagrin of the theatre-going portion of the popu. disease or as remedies." 2. The second, which is the population for needs saw. From collective, and the highest hath created the medicine." If we know the lation, who regard it as "a disgrace to the town art or practical part of the science, and the province of virtue of every herb, we might be our own physicians, but our present income. To see such a place conlate us on our success. May it be the spiritual doing all we can to get it opened immediately after the Conference, and hope for a visit from some of our distant friends. J. J. Buttress, Esq. of London, and his family, are here, and some others of our friends from the metropolis; and they participate largely in approbation of our efforts, joy

other places. Hastings, June 13th, 1834.

BAPTIST DEPUTATION FROM ENGLAND.

George Jackson.

Our readers will recollect that, a few weeks since, we stated that it had been determined by our English brethren to send a Deputation to this country, to meet the Baptist General Convention, learn from the Patriot, a London paper just received, that at the annual meeting of the Baptist Union, held June 18th, Rev. F. A. Cox, LL D., of Hack. ney, near London, and Rev. James Houby, of wards their brethren in America, was adopted.

A very interesting season may be anticipated in Richmond in May and June of the next year; as nisters and other brethren from every state in derence to the feelings of surviving relations. the Union will be present, unitedly to present the When they preached in a room, a favorite method hand of fellowship to the representatives of our of annoying them was, for their enemics to go brethren in the father land, while their united wisis still prospering amongst us. The Most High prepared with a number of sparrows, and turn dom will be called into requisition to devise cause of the uncertainty which is involved in medical made known his presence in a very special man. them loose into the room to put out the candles. schemes for the extension of the Redeemer's King. science itself; -- an uncertainty, however, common to In the year 1817, Mr. Beck, who had been dom, and these will have the privilege of unitedly all branches of science which have to deal with mental curred in the City during the week-perhaps to the joining in prayer and praise to Almighty God.-

The Christian Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1834.

PROSPECTS ON THE CIRCUITS.

By the notices of the state of the work on several ing-up of the Church in the spirit of unity and holiness, relations, new causes intervene and disappoint his en. which comes from above shall never fade away. Mr. deavours to produce results by means of these relations. B. was candidate for a seat in heaven; we hope he has most pleasing and encouraging nature. These tokens He knows, for example, a disease which would certainly obtained it, which is better than a seat in Parliament. received but little encouragement for some time; of favour and goodness at so early a period of the be relieved by the full operation of diuretics; and he but at last two of the Local preachers, Messrs. preachers' yearly labours on the circuits, considering all knows various substances which have unquestionably Clarke and Hollis, volunteered their services, in the circumstances under which some of them went on diurctic virtues. But in a particular instance he may has conferred the degree of D. D. upon the Rev. what was known to be a somewhat perilous un libeir circuits, appear to us to warrant the expectation dertaking; and Mr. Hollis was left unemployed of such a season of refreshing from the Divine Presence duous use of these remedies; for the real and true gates from the Congregational Union of England and which so signally characterized the meeting. The dertaking; and Mr. Hollis was left unemployed of such a season of refreshing from the Divine Presence duous use of these remedies; for the real and true gates from the Congregational Union of England and ground was well tented at an early hour; and I could in his own circuit, to afford him an opportunity to throughout the Societies generally before the close of tendencies of these bodies are interrupted by certain Wales, to the the General Assembly of the Presbyteriattend to Hastings. A room was therefore engal the year, as has not been witnessed by the Church for dance of Methodist families. I felt on my arrival on ged, which bore some resemblance to that in years past, and should rouse her piety, faith, zeal and elude his observation, and are in no degree under his L. L. D. upon Gideon Mantle, Esq. of Brighton, which the timid disciples of a crucified Master energies, both among preachers and members, into first met for fear of the Jews; and here the first united and holy action. The opposition against the essays of these excellent men were made, in the Conference and Discipline, from all that we can learn, appears to be scarcely worth mentioning in any place, is on the decline every where; and in some places where it did exist, has disappeared already: it being evidently without the least power from on high. These circumwhilst penitents through the altar—penitents of almost that day he set his heart on the permanency and stances are humbling and encouraging to the friends of prosperity of their efforts, and he has never since the Church; they should awaken gratitude and stimulate to exertion; they authorise us to adopt the dving pered; and in 1822 a preacher was regularly words of Mr. Wesley, "the best of all is, God is with and saw with new eyes all things clearly, and could appointed, the Rey. John Geden, whose labours as "in connexion with the recent infliction of the rod say in the language of hoy Scripture, as a physician were blessed to the people; and he succeeded, of the Divine chastisement upon our Province and during the first year of his appointment, in erect. Church, and our individual preservation from it, they ing the chapel which we now occupy. Since call upon us, as individuals and as a people, to magnify then, many have gone to beaven, the fruit of the the Lord, to humble ourselves before him, to join our. Methodist ministry; and, as is always the case selves to him "in a perpetual covenant that shall not in watering places, where the population are sub- be forgotten," and to glorify him in the meekness, sim-

USE AND ABUSE OF PHYSICIANS.

We are not about to dabble in physic, -a science we know little about-but to offer some remarks which it has been the opinion of our friends that the state come within the province of unscientific and ordinary of the society was never better. Within the last observation, and which are not entirely foreign to our main business with mind and morals.

> There are three very common errors in respect to Medicine and the practice of Medical men; the first is, that Physicians know no more about diseases and their cores than other people, and that quacks and quackery are as good, if not preferable, to scientific practitioners and their medicine; the third error is, that the efficacy of medicine and success of Physicians depend entirely upon human skill and natural causes. The first of these errors expects more from medicine and Physicians than is reasonable; the second expects less; the third, excludes the agency of that Being with. out whose blessing nothing is good, or wise, or strong.

The objects of Medical Science are two-fold: 1. To from Mr. Bunting, and the chapel-building Com. the living powers of animal bodies, -- and the relations

that so fine a building should have been sold so medicine, is the consideration and application of the we know them not; therefore God has ordained, that some cheap for a Methodist chapel." "The particu- means which the knowledge of these relations may lars and conditions of sale," furnished to us when suggest, to produce certain actions upon the body which We read in the saco we paid the deposit, state that it cost £2500 in the Physician wishes to produce, and to counteract or chapter, when Hezekiah the king was sick, God sent Isaiah 1825. It is a very substantial building, with an avoid other actions which he wishes to prevent. Now the prophet onto him, saying, imposing brick front, covered with composition, to practice the urt successfully and safely, the theory or thou shall die." Here note by the way, that God remained the king to sat his things in order, to make his test which makes it even attractive; and it stands, as must be understood. The truth and importance of this tament; so we should follow this example. When we all confess, among that portion of the population remark are illustrated in all the common affairs of life. perceive that God will call us out of this life, we should where Methodism always thrives. With an exinside of the old chapel, (which afterwards will less he understands Book-keeping; or to erect buildmeet all its liabilities,) we shall be able to make lings, unless he understands Architecture; or to teach one of us; for God loves not strifes nor contentions; he it accommodate at least eight hundred persons, grammar, unless he understands the philosophy of lan- is a God of unity and concord; therefore, to avoid all conand furnish Sunday-school room for three hundred guage. How then can a man pretend to, or safely, Naw although God sent Issian to tell him that he should children; and though our present chapel only prescribe medicine, unless he is acquainted with the accommodates four hundred persons, and is so properties of medicine, (which requires a knowledge bedone out of hand directly; but rather God would move inconveniently situated, the entire amount will of chemistry) unless he knows the relation of those for longer life. Like as he sent Jonah to Nineveh, with a only make us responsible for at most £15 above properties to the physical system, or their effects upon straight commandment, whereby God would move them it, in the different varieties of circumstance and condi- to make suit, and moan to him, and so to leave their sins demned as a theave, in a place of fashionable tion? How can be know this onless he is acquainted and wicked life. resort, and devoted to the service and glory of with the laws of the physical system, or the constitu-God, is indeed cause of gratitude, and has led tion of the human body; the connection of one part beneficial God had been unto him; saying, "I beseech many who are not connected with us to congratu. with other parts; the dependance of one part upon thee now, O Lord, remember how I have walked before other parts; the control of one part over other parts; thee in truth, and with a perfect heart, and have done other parts; the control of one part over other parts; hirth place of thousands of souls! We intend how these are affected by external things, such as the sore;" and so God sent the prophet unto him again, proweather, clothing, food, exercise, &c.; how different mising that he should live yet lifteen years more. Now, kinds of diseases are indicated in any of these parts; yes, he used physic, he took a lump of figs, and laid it. what medicines are adapted to the removal or counteraction of such disease; what healthful parts of the So you see by the example of Hozekish, that it is lawful system may assist the diseased part; how this assist. to use physic. in our success, animation at our prospects, and in confidence that the acquisition thus made to our ridiculous for a person unacquainted with the proper- to pay the physician. God indeed has made physic for cause will be a great addition to the comfort of ties of medicine and the constitution and powers of the rich and poor; but physicians now a days seek only their animal body, (and how can he acquire this knowledge without much study?) to prescribe in cases of disease, that they are for the most part without charity; and so, those who visit us occasionally from London and animal body, (and how can he acquire this knowledge as it would be for a brick-layer to undertake the repairing of watches, or a chimney-sweeper to commence making almanaes? and as dangerous as for a man who lands, but to help their poor neighbour, that they cannot is ignorant of the power of steam and of the machinery of steam-engines, to superintend their operations. Hence the folly and danger of employing quacks or quackesses. Hence the importance of employing well feet, and was much reproved because he sought not the taught and skilful physicians: for all who assume the Lord: he trusted not in God, but rather in physicians: name are not acquainted with the science of their profession, or skilful in the application of it, any more than all who are admitted to the bar are well acquainted purchased about an hundred pound; that same stout man with jurisprudence or are clever pleaders, or than all came to London, where he fell sick, as stout as he was;

> The question may be asked in reply, why then are not physicians of acknowledged acquirements and ability always successful in their prescriptions and practice ? To this question two answers may be returned. 1. Because, in the Divine Administration, "it is appointed unto all men once to die." Diseases of the dies which he has left for us, yet for all that we may not body, and disorders of the physical world, such as tem- trust in them. pests, earthquakes, lightning, &c. &c. are the appointed means to this determined end. Within certain though undefined limits, human skill or agency can no more control the means than it can defeat the end. 2. Befail entirely in relieving the disease by the most assi Andrew Reed, and the Rev. Junes Matheson, deleother causes in the constitution itself, which entirely an Church in the United States; and the degree of

> From the above remarks it appears that, whilst on commencement of these hasty remarks; and shows divines and inimitable preachers. that whilst the best medical skill is sought for, God's blessing is necessary to render its applications effectual. The union of these is thus pleasingly, though quaintly, June 3d contains the account of the opening of a new Christ the best Physician, preached in 1552.

"There was a certain woman which had been diseased of an issue twelve years, and had suffered many things of Dawson, and D. M. Nichol, also preached the succeedmany physicians, and had spent all that she had, and felt no amendment at all, but rather was worse and worse. When she had heard of Jesus, she came in the press of made to aid the funds connected with the building, the people behind him, and touched his garment: for she The amount collected was £800, sterling—equal to said, If I only may touch the hem of his clothes I shall be whole." This woman had been sick twelve years. She had suffered much sorrow by it;" for no doubt who ever hath to do with physicians must be a sufferer: it is ence for the appointment of a second preacher. implies a want of skill in the practitioners; the second an irksome thing to go to physic; a man must receive many bitter medicines and potions. Therefore Mark saith, the place of the late Mr. Bostwick, by a majority of 72 to She suffered much; they had put her to great pain, and she had bestowed all her substance upon them, and was never the better, but rather the worse." Belike she had been a woman of great riches, of great substance, else she would not have been able to pay physicians so long. This place of scripture reproves not physicians, as though are to takh place a week earlier. physic were a superfluous thing and not necessary, because this woman was not healed; as if you should rouson in this manner; What, shall I go to physic? no, that I will not, for I read in scripture, that a woman spent all her goods upon physicians, and yet was never the better. But this text makes no more against physic, than that text does against labour, where Peter saith, "We have laboured and caught nothing? then I will not labour at all, for I venerable Chairman, the Rev. Joseph Entwisle, ascertain the "relations between external things and shall get nothing by my labour." But this is a foolish reasoning. For though the woman spent all upon physiciane, and yet was not healed; and though Peter laboured all make many reflections in writing; I have made some in mittee. The purchase was effected, last Saturday of these powers to each other;—more particularly in night, and caught nothing, yet for all that we are allowed. Holy Ghost," which produces meckness and all the fruits night, for £780, to the surprise and delight of all regard to the tendencies of external things to produce to use physic, and commanded to labour. For so saith of righteousness, as well as joy.

who wish well to our cause; but greatly to the certain changes upon living bodies, either as causes of the writer of the book of Ecclesiasticus; "Honour the chagrin of the theatre-going portion of the popu. disease or as remedies." 2. The second, which is the physician for need's sake." "From God is all cure, and should give themselves to the knowledge of such things,

We read in the second book of Kings, the twentieth order all things so that there be no strifes after our depar-For that which was said to Hozekiah is said to every

die, yet it was not such a straight sentence, that it should him by this message which Isaiah brought, to make suit

Now Hezekiah hearing such a message from the prophet, what did he? He fell to prayer, rehearsing how upon the sore, as we in sickness time lay plasters upon it.

But now at our time, physic is a remedy prepared only insequently, not the children of God: and no doubt but the heavy indement of God hangs over their heads; for they are commonly all wealthy, and ready to purchase do; but God will find them out one day, I doubt not.

We must beware when we go to physic, that we trust not too much to physicians, and forget God in the mean Like as king Asa did, who had a disease in his for scripture saith, "In his sickness he sought not the Lord, but physicians." (2 Chron. xvi.)

I knew once a great rich man a covetous fellow, he had with jurisprudence or are clever pleaders, or than all and in his sickness, when he was exhorted to bear it well, who enter the pulpit are sound theologians or good and submit himself unto God, he cried out with horrible swearings, "Shall I die 7 shall I die 7 Physicians, phy. sicians, call physicians" As well as he loved his gold, which was his god, yet he could find in his heart to spend it upon physicians; but in the end he died like a beast, without any repentance. This man now abused the phy-

* Let us be thankful that there is an improvement in this respectives the days of Latimer. The best medical aid is now freely given

† An estate of that annual value, perhaps equal to two thousand pounds now.

THE CHOLERA. A few cases of Cholera have ocoperations or with the powers of living bodies. This number of one, two, or three a day. The Brockville uncertainty, as far as relates to medicine, is thus stated Recorder of the 5th instant mentions the occurrence by Dr. Abercromby, in his Inquiries concerning the of two cases in that town the week preceding: the one, Intellectual Powers. "The scientific physician well a Mr. Daniel S. Turner, Inn keeper; the other an emiknows the difficulty of ascertaining the true relations grant named Campbell, who has left a large and helpof those things which are the proper objects of his less family. The Recorder mentions likewise the apattention, and the uncertainty which attends all his pearance of the Cholera on the Rideau Canal, at Meefforts to produce particular results. A person, for nickville, at which place nine cases had occured. Among example, affected with a disease, recovers under the its victims was Thomas Buck Esq., who we believe use of a particular remedy. A second is affected with was a member of the Methodist Society, and a respect. through the same disease, and uses this remedy without any able Magistrate. Mr. B. was a candidate for a seat in hose given in this day's impression, it will be seen, benefit; while a third recovers under a very different in the House of Assembly, with, it has been stated, that there is a manifest advancement of the work in the remedy, or without any treatment at all. And even in every prospect of success. So perish worldly honors, connexion already, and that prospects of a great build- those cases in which he has distinctly ascertained true whether in possession or in prospect; but the honour

> University Distinctions -- Yale College, Conn. England.

The Wesleyan University, we observe by the last the one hand, many of the causes of disease and the Christian Advocate and Journal, has conferred the phenomena of the human constitution are known, and Degree of D. D. upon the Rev. Jahez Bunting, late can be acted upon; on the other hand, there are other President of the British Conference, and present Senior phenomena which are alike beyond the teach of human | Secretary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. One observation and control, and which often disappoint of the Scotch Universities many years ago, conferred every calculation and effort of human skill. These upon Mr. Bunting the honorary Degree of Master of Arts. phenomena, as they are only known to, so are they only Perhaps few men are more deserving of such distinctions controlled by, the agency of Hun, by whom "man is As a biblical scholar, a divine, and a preacher, Mr. B. thus fearfully and wonderfully made." Hence the stands in the first class of the great men of the present union of the Divine with human agency in all success. age. We have understood that one of the Scotch ful efforts to remove bodily diseases, as well as in all Universities conferred the Degree of D. D. upon the other successful enterprises of life. This considera, late Richard Watson and Robert Hall,-but that the tion corrects the last of the errors mentioned in the honorary distinction was declined by those profound

A LIBERAL COLLECTION.—The Sheffield Iris of set forth by old Bishop Latimer, in a sermon called Wesleyan Chapel in that Town. The Rev. Robert Newton preached in the forenoon, and the Rev. Daniel. Chapman in the evening. The Rev. J. Bunting, W. ing Sunday. After each discourse a collection was \$3,555.

> THE St. LAWRENCE WARD ELECTION .-- Mr. Board was elected Member of the City Council on Monday last, in 25 over Mr Charles Baker, the candidate recommended by the Mayor, in his Advocate.

> THE GENERAL ELECTIONS for the Counties are to take place the second week in October. Those for the towns

"H. G. M. ought to have paid the postage on his Shouting" communication. We have repeatedly given notice that no communications would be inserted if the postage had not been paid on them, except from authoris. ed agents. We think it is as important to do justly, as to does against about, where retersain. We have alloured the whole highly and have got nothing." Now a rask ed agents. We think it is as important to do justly, as to fellow might say, What, hath St. Peter laboured all night shout. It is of but little amportance how we express our feelings, so that we do it as the Apostle says, "decently and in order,", provided we have the root of the matter within-" the love of God shed abroad in the heart by the

BRANTFORD RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY .- A few pious females in the village of Brantford have furnished an admirable example of Christian activity, as the

"We are happy to state that during the past year there have been eight Visitors, who have perambulated these tracts (which we have reason to believe, are netheir labors, although not to the extent we could wish.

"At the first Quarterly Meeting of your Committee, one of the Visitors stated that she left the Tract, entitled The Bold Blaspheiner, at a house where the evepings were usually spent in drinking, swearing, and such like practices, the next time that she went round, she was informed by a person who lived near them. that one of the family, who was habitually profane, read the tract, which so far impressed his mind, that in the evening, when one of his associates uttered an oath, he said he would not have such language in that house, and when his friends expressed their surprise, he presented the tract. After it had been road, the cards which lay upon the table were removed, and THE BI-BLE placed in their stead. Whether the impression thus made has been a lasting ouc, or whether it has ere this passed away, like the morning cloud or early dew, we have not had the means of ascertaining, as the family soon after left the town, but the fact is encourage ing."

For the Christian Guardian,

Mr. Editor .- Whilst Cholera and other maladies are assailing our bodies, and lessening the number of the living upon earth, creating scenes of wee and care and pain on every side of us; saluting our ears with an husband's grief, the widow's wail, and the orphan's cry-I seriously inquire where is there any real, any suitable consolation. I attempt to reason, but reason ing leaves all uncertain and unaided. I consult philosophy, this calls the mind to action, but imports no power whereby to perform. Plato, would comfort us by saying, 'such dispensations coincide with the universal plan of the Divine Government.' Virgil, would relieve us by remarking coldly that 'afflictions are more or less the unavoidable lot of all men.' Another of the same school whispers in our ear impatience adds to the load, and with regard to death itself, philosophy and weighing all objections, and much prayer." I he thought that he was taking leave of his Most Gra- We would arge this subjection. can but inform us that death is the most formidable of evils. 'Miserable comforters are ye all,' I add, and turn to my Bible. Here are truths the heart can feel, are 'spirit and life' to the whole man. Here we learn! that tribulations are fatherly chastisements, tokens of our Maker's love and proofs of his care, intended to work in us to will and to do according to the pleasure of God, by us the 'peaceable fruits of rightcourses which are from taking steps, which many have done to their deep by Jesus Christ to the praise and glory of God,' and regret, sorrow, and spiritual loss. for us a 'far more exceeding and eternal weight of glo-The Bible converts Death into a messenger of Peace, gives him an angel's face and a deliverer's hand. ascertains for the souls of the good a region of purity and joy, and for their bodies a change into a likeness with the glorified body of the risen Jesus, at the final restoration of all things. This blessed book should be in every house, in the chamber of every sick person: it should be read, it should be studied, so that its truths dwell in all richly. We should gladly talk of its contents, when sitting in our houses, when walking by the way, or when opportunity offers, any, or rather every where. We are in no danger of prizing the Bible too dian. It is of no importance. The hope of the laborious saint of God, whilst engaged in many an arduous duty; the love that spreads peace, comfort, and happiness around and amongst society; the unruffled patience of the suffering chris tian, or the precious tear which bedews the eye of the servant of Christ about to expire in death, while a joy unspeakable fills his soul, his quivering lips just falter out 'O Jesus, O Jesus, O Heaven, O Glory-for me-One observes, 'Tis our Father's will, a royal charter, an imperial grant of titles and manors."

words of a martyr for the truth of Christ, who being of creation, and comforts of life! Farewell, my beloved influenced a venerable Father in the history of American Methodism. I mean Asbury, who, when no longer body of Christ, our individual and collective peace and prosperity depends greatly on this. Strongly attached this Majesty could supply his place."

His Majesty could supply his place."

Lo such a friend and mide we will be the that Battis had drawn the such a friend and mide we will be the that Battis had drawn the such a friend and mide we will be the that Battis had drawn the such a friend and mide we will be the that Battis had drawn the such time as conveyance of Newspapers by post, contains the folto such a friend and guide, we will not choose another; and in the company of this we need not go astray. This is the substance of all I would say in this communever be comfortless, we need not be afraid. But my thoughts take a turn; with the Bible, we are awfully responsible. It is given to us as an inestimable good, essentially necessary, and perfectly adapted to the its effects, in part now and fully hereafter; the promotion of barmony, seace, and good will throughout society, and the guidance, support, and happiness of every individual. Why so much remains undone of this blessed work is doubtless owing to the comparatively partial degree of B ble influence felt among us as a community. Who shall arise? The Methodists and some others have arisen. But we must occasionally 'shake ourselves from the dust,' so apt to gather and so sure to clog the sacred machinery. May the Rible be heard and seen in our discourses or sermons and conversations, and in our lives. We must live it as a Church, and become an 'Epistle known and read of all men.'

gracious influence it possesses over thousands, and in hope of what may yet be seen even in Canada through effort, united effort. The hearts and tongues of Emmanuel's friends must cease to agitate, must cease quibbling about trifles, and instead thereof put forth a holy and a redeeming energy; obtain a scriptural oneness of soul, and raise a constant and encreasing cry of faithful prayer to the Ruler of earth and sky-prayer based upon a life of obedience to God, that we may have the things we ask,' seeing we do those things that are pleasing in his sight.' I do hope, sir, that God will give us a reviving throughout the Province, that the kingdom of the "Stone" may increase according to the design of our God. This work is committed to His Church. The Gospel of the Kingdom tmust be published to all nations, 'to every creature.' Gospel should bear upon us continually. The Christianity of the Bible should be visible in our preaching and labours as Ministers, and in our prayers, walk, dress, equipage, spirit, tempers, company, and friendships, as Christians. Remembering, on the one hand, the blessedness of obedience, and, on the other, that we have bound ourselves to obey the whole Gospel. The fruits of faith and of love are marked. If we so not Jesus Christ, we consent to be accursed. If we have not fed the haugry, visited the sick, and abounded Such are my thoughts on the Bible and its truths, and the influence they should obtain. Well may a good writer in substance say of it, 'A Book worthy of God, and like Him whose word it is. A Book terrible in greatness, great in goodness.

A Book in every line
A Book in every line
Marked with the seal of high divinity,
On every leaf bedewed with drops of love." BELLVILLE, Oth. September, 1834. H. W. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

unlawful to separate for any cause, except absolute him was to be considered as a disqualification for their without charity, are nothing; and that of the three necessity, yet it is evident be saw it was necessary to entrance into the public service? (Hear, hear.) That principle Christian virtues, faith, hope, and charity. necessity, yet it is evident he saw it was necessary to entrance into the public service? (Hear, hear.) That principle Christian virtues, faith, hope, and charity. deviate in some things, as appears from the same letter,* formed the whole of what he intended to say upon that the latter is the greatest. This made the members of and that he might have seen it necessary to deviate point. There was only another topic to which he now further, and even as far as the present Methodists have intended to allude . It had been said he was an enemy lone, will appear by his own observation some time to the church; and an attempt-an ineffectual attempt before his death. It is said that at one of the last he believed it would turn out to be-had been made to bold in the midst of danger, so dead to the world, and Conferences' held in Mr. Wesley's life time, when the raise against him the cry of ".The church is to danger." question was asked. "Shall we separate from the Now the measures which he had promoted had emana-Church?" he spoke to the following effect: "Our way ted out of a sincere anxiety to benefit and improve the is not clear to separate at present; we have already state of the church. In his situation, as head of the to be. No; but let us carry on both branches of our Drunkenness and Cholera.—Last Saturday a viscon it our out to take two or three steps towards it.— Government, he had some chorch patronage to dis- work at the same time, and we shall find that they will sel from Cleaveland (Ohio,) appeared of Port State by sanctioning lay Preachers, --- in some cases preaching pose of. - He would ask the members of the Right Rev. I am gone, you may go three or four steps further; but, nefices with persons well qualified to discharge their the reformation of the Church. While these clouds one of them was attacked with diarrhea about note in ripping open an old garment, you would not use duties? (Loud cries of Hear from the Bishops.) When rest upon her she can exert but little salutary influence clock on the morning of the above day, and on real violence, and pull it in threads by force, but take it in he said that on leaving office he should not leave behind upon the world around; but when she shall "arise ing Port Stanely was landed and put in the hospital pieces stitch by stitch."

by designing men. They are offered to their conside. ration with prayer to the great Head of the Church for his blessing upon them; that they may be prevented

I am, Dear Sir, With good wishes for the success of your useful labour, . Your's truly, Works, Vol. 13, p. 176, 2d Edition.

We hope our new Correspondent "S." will favour

s with his contributions as often as he has leisure.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

Our latest news from England is to the 29th of July; two days later than that mentioned in last week's Guar-

HOUSE OF LORDS-JULY 9th, 1834.

Extracts from Earl Grey's Speech, in the House of Lords, 9th July, on resigning the seals of office. "In March last he completed his 70th year, and considering the present condition of affairs, he felt that the daties imposed on him were too much for his strength, and that he should therefore be justified in a neighbouring land, who will one day fall down and there being considerable wind, the water began to drive for me,'—are all inseperably connected with the Bible. laying claim to retirement. That intention, however, worship the ideal of their own creation, but who on interest will, a royal charter, for the reasons stated, he had abandoned. The places another day, when his claims to veneration are increased opposite, side, when it filled and went down, and nine of those who left the Administration were filled up, and To have a proper regard for the Scriptures, we must he was in hopes that they should have gone on at least live near to God, or be near our latter end; then we till the measures then before Parliament were completed. shall feel what is so artlessly expressed in the last Then came this new state of affairs, which had deprived him of the assistance of his noble friend the Chancellor his character, and deem it their pride and pleasure to mily of Joseph C. Eidridge, Esq. come to the stake, and having composed himself for of the Exchequer, the leading member of Government execution, took his final leave with this address, in the Commons, the individual on whom his whole "Farewell, sun and moon! Farewell, all the beauties confidence rested, whom he considered as his right arm, and without whose assistance he felt it impossible for first announces to the British people the retirement of relations! and farewell, thou precious, precious Book of God! Similar feelings of regord for the Holy Bible considerably weakened the Government; this new breach placed it in a situation in which he could not well hope to retain his place at its head, with any view would lead them too far, and on all occasions their Testaments, which he distributed as he travelled, and useful purpose. On receiving his Noble Friend's congratulated himself by saying, 'If ever I sowed good resignation, therefore, he saw no alternative, but felt servant of the King's gracious choice." (Clusters) seed in my life I am sure I am sowing it now.' Such impelled, by irresistible necessity, to tender his own to affection for the Bible is well founded. By this our His Majesty at the same time. Those resignations had Exemption from Postage on Newspapers sent to appear hereafter. It is said by the Philadelphia Gazchristianity may be safely tried. As members of the been accepted by His Mejesty, and he now stood there and from the Colonies.—The Bill brought into the ette that Battis had drawn the consequences upon him-

"He had stated the reasons of his resignation, and lowing clause: he reflected with satisfaction on his measures and on the state in which he left the country. It had been nication. With the Bible we need not err, we need said, and frequently repeated, that nothing had been to and for his Majesty's Postmaster General for the done by this Administration, but he asked was reform time being, and his Deputy and Deputies in Great of Parliament nothing? Was the settlement of the Britain and Ireland, to receive at any General Post important question of slavery nothing? Was the Office printed newspapers liable to the stamp duties, settlement of the East India Company's charter and and duly stamped, for conveyance by Packet boat from designed end,—the salvation of the world from sm and the opening of that country to British capital and the United Kingdom to any of his Majesty's Colonies industry nothing? Was the settlement of the Bank or Possessions beyond the seas, and to forward and question nothing? Were the various improvements convey the same accordingly free of Postage; and for in the law, the merit of which belonged to the Noble his Pos master General, and his Deputy and Deputies and Learned Lord on the woolsack, nothing? Did the in his Majesty's Colonies and Possessions beyond the reforms in the Irish church amount to nothing? He seas, to receive newspapers printed and published appealed confidently to the public now that he was within such Colonies or Possessions for conveyance by during the tenure of office, much had not been done of the same by the General Post within the United Kingthe most beneficial nature? He referred to the Poor dom free of the duty of postage." Laws Amendment Bill, and to the measure, for the settlement of tithes in Ireland, which latter, if passed into a law, he believed would afford a better chance of a satisfactory adjustment and pacification of that I rejoice in the possession of such a treasure-in that country than had ever before been afforded. He left the Government with a feeling of satisfaction, having done his best to carry into effect those measures of may worship God according to his own sense of prothe influence of Bible Christianity. But there must be reform and retrenchment which be considered the priety; where intelligence is more generally diffused circumstances of the country to require. He had than in any other; where our political institutions are incurred every species of opposition, but shrunk from the most pure, and our laws the least oppressive, and no difficulty in the performance of his duty. How he the nation is proudly called enlightened! Do not had performed it was before their Lordships and the pride and ambition, wealth and luxury, the love of the public. All he claimed was an acknowledgment which world, division, and contention mark the progress o he felt himself to deserve, that he had not been idle or this rising republic? Do not infidelity, barefaced atheremiss in the performance of his duty, and that he did ism, and irreligion walk hand in hand in our streets? not want for firmness in discharging it to the best of Are we not stunned with the reports of duels, suicides, his ability. (Hear, hear, hear.) He had been attacked robberies, murders, burglaries, and a host of crimes on one side for not going far enough; and on the other which make the land groun ! Does not intemperance hand he was assailed for going too fir. His situation that scandal of human beings, exist to a fearful extent ? had not been an enviable one, standing there as he did, Are not our prisons filled with criminals of every desleprived of the natural support which a Minister of the cripton? What a spectacle do we as a people present Crown had a right to expect; fettered and crippled as to the Mohammedans and Pagans?—Are we pursuing it was, Government did all that lay in its power, much the right way to convince them of the truth and excel-more during its short tenure of office, than had ever lence of our religion? May they not tauntingly say to been done before in the space of half a century for the us, "What should we gain by adopting your reliimprovement of the social condition of the country, gion!" (Hear, hear.) The Administration had to centend But t with the accumulated evils of ages, with respect to ter sort of Christians in general exhibit the religion which, till now, no sufficient reform had been applied. of Jesus Christ in an unfavourable light. It is sold-It was under the circumstances enumerated, and beneath by asserted and generally believed that the best Chrisbelieve not, we agree to be dammed. If we so love a pressure which he had now power to meet, that he tians are "carnal, and sold under sin," and that no had resigned the trust reposed in him by his Majesty, better or more comfortable state is to be expected in He had done so not without a deep sense of the diff. this life. Even the theory of Christian doctrine and dollars, for Permanent Scholarships. in good works, we have engaged to 'go away into everlasting fire prepared for the devil and his angels. ment, but with a firm resolution to do all that he conment, but with a firm resolution to do all that he consistently could to lessen and remove those difficulties. There was only one topic more to which he would the Pagans have. In general they have but little uniallude. It had been urged as a matter of reproach to on or fellowship beyond their own sects or partise, and ton Rec. him, that, more than any other Minister, he had endea- cannot even agree to celebrate together the dying love voured to provide at the public expense for individuals of their common Lord and Saivour Jesus Christ.

any office connected with Government, was always set DEAR SIR,—Of what a very different mind was Mr. down to his account. Now, he left office, with a for- to succeed in our feeble efforts to convert the world? solations of its appearance was extreme. The shock Wesley to many people in our day. In a letter address tune not more than sufficient to support his rank and Surely not; but if we should succeed to bring the leighty during the rapid of twenty two down to his account. sed by that eminent man to the Rev. Thomas Adams, station in society, charged as he was with the mainte- world within the Christian pale, and make them only following extract of their report, signed by Miss he observes, "I am still in my former sentiment, (i. c. pance of a numerous family, and certainly with a for- such Christians as the great body of professors are at Wilkes, Sec'y, and published in the Sentimel, will show. with respect to the Church,) We will not go out: if tone not improved by the emoluments of place. (Hear, the present day, still the Church, the present day, still the Church and the present day and the present day are the present day. we are thrust out well; and of the same judgment are, hear.) He left office, not retaining one shilling of the the Lamb's wife, she could not be entitled to that I believe, at least nineteen in twenty of our Preachers, public money, either for himself or for any of his conthere have been eight Visitors, who have perambulated and an equal majority of the people. We are fully nections. (Hear, hear.) Of his numerous relations day glory, these tracts (which we have reason to believe, are pe. convinced that to separate from an Established Church and connexions some had undoubtedly been placed in A scrious rused,) and we hope that good has been the result of is never lawful but when it is of absolute necessity; and situations under Government; but all their situations we do not see any such necessity vet. Therefore, we had been laborous. He asked those who had joined in ans? Evidently to reform the Churches. Let them have at present no thoughts of separation. With re- casting these imputations upon him to look at the cease from all angry disputes respecting things nones gard to the steps we have hitherto taken, we have used appointments which had been made in his family, and sential to religion, or if you prefer the phrase, from all all the caution which was possible. We have done to say whether there was one of them which had not appearance of evil. Let them cultivate a good spirit nothing rashly, nothing without deep and long consid-been justified by the conduct of the party filling it !eration, hearing and weighing all objectious, and much (Hear, hear.) He appealed from the malice of his prayer."

Leaving and weighing all objectious, and much (Hear, hear.) He appealed from the malice of his accessrs to the justice of the country, and asked when Although Mr. Wesley was convinced that it was ther the mere circumstance of their connexion with sion, the most ardent zeal, and profusion in almsgiving.

n Church hours,—and the sacrament has been given in Bench whether, in his disposal of it, they had seen any some instances by our lay Preachers. Perhaps when reason to say that his object was not to fill vacant be hou any one of his connections receiving the public and shine," and it shall be said, "The glory of the From these extracts we see that the Methodists are money, he had, perhaps, gone a little too far; for he Lord is risen upon thee," then may we add, "And ustified, so far as they have separated from the Church. recollected that he had a very near and dear relation a the Sentiles shall come to thy light, and kings to the ried by sun-down. His other companion in drunken We also see that the many parties who are splitting Bishop of the Church of Eagland. He would appeal brightness of thy rising Lift up thine eyes round ness was likewise taken by the same disease, and after from Methodism, are absolutely condemned, so far as to his Right Rev. colleagues, whether that Prelate was about, and see; all they gather themselves together, lingering forty six hours, expired on board the vec-Mr. Wesley's opinion is to be valued. There is no not qualified for the ministry which he held in the they come to thee; thy sons shall come from afar, and "absolute necessity" for their separation. And we Church? (Loud cries of Hear from various parts of thy daughters shall be nursed at thy side. Then shall see that the temperament of their minds is very different the House.) That too, was not his appointment. The thou see, and flow together, and thy heart shall fear from his; instead of, with him, using "caution," they Bishopric of Hereford, became, in May, 1832, vacuate and be enlarged; because the abundance of the sea have contrary to his practice done every thing "rashly," at a time when the end of his administration appeared shall be converted unto thee, the forces of the Genbelieve much guilt rests upon such persons as take steps clous Master as a Minister, his Majesty, as a gracious aution to some who may be in danger of being deceived gracious command it was not for him (Earl Grey) to resist."

> Earl Grey's Character by Lord Brougham, in the conclusion of his Lordship's speech in the House of Lords, on Earl Grey's resignation, 9th July:

"My Lords, I who have known my Noble Friend for thirty years, who have latterly lived with him daily and hoorly, who have seen him in his unprepared mo ments, I will say, and I can unhesitatingly and gladly bear my exulting testimony, that I never knew him in more perfect intellect, in greater capacity or power to guide the helm of the state, than he is at this present moment. That my Noble Friend should, in thus taking his official leave of your Lordships, and retiring from the Administration, appear somewhat dispirited, that share of bodily strength, is what may be expected-it is what I have often seen within the last year and a half, when I have known him to act in district of bis own force and great power of mind. That he should I hold to be premature, I look on as a cruel calamity in this vicinity. A party of eleven persons undertook to the country, of which he is the brightest ornament, to cross Lake Champlain, opposite Addison, in this My Lords, unlike the giddy character of the people of in consequence of the overloaded state of the boat and ed, will cast away that worship and break to pieces the out of the eleven perished. The bodies had all been idol they themselves have fashioned—I say, my Lords, found except one, last Fr.day night. The persons unlike to these -- the rational, the sober minded people drowned were all inmates of two families; seven out of give him their undivided confidence; and it is my firm and heartfelt conviction, that for half a century there will have dawned no more gloomy day than that which servant of the King's gracious choice." . (Cheers.)

"And be it further enacted, That from and after the said 10th of October, 1834, it shall and may be lawful about to retire from the service of his Majesty, whether, Packet boats to Great Britain or Ireland, and to deliver

UNITED STATES.

RELIGIOUS ASPECT OF THE UNITED STATES. From the N. Y. Chr. Adv. and Jour 5th Sept. 1834

But what shall we say of our own dear country, where we have no religious establishment-where every one

But the worst of all is yet to come. Even the bet practice is not yet settled in those which claim to be the purest Churches. The professed followers of Christ

connected with him by ties of relationship, but no Every person who is acquainted with the state of 15. One third of the houses have been thrown down by Minister of the Crown was ever less justly exposed to things in the American Churches must acknowledge the late earthquakes, and of the rest, a half were rendered

beautiful character given to the Church in the latter-

A serious and all important query here comes up-What is or ought to be the first subject with Christiinong themselves. Let them consider that a grain of liberality of feeling is of more value than a bound of logmas. Let them consider that the loudest profesthe Church at Jerusalem of one heart and of one soul, though their opicions on many points might have been different. This it was which made the apostles so so ready lo lay down their lives for their brethren.

It is not our sentiment that the efforts to convert agans should cease till the Church is what she ought pence a bushel .- Hallowell Free Press, 1st Sept

have a reciprocally good effect on each other. But if either of these is of more importance than the other, and demands our first and chief attention, it is state of beastly intoxication. While coming our

We would arge this subject upon all who love the Thomas Journal, Aug, 28th. Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, especially the importo divide such a body as the Wesleyan Methodists. mark of the approbation and confidence with which he tance of union among themselves. It is not to be ex-What is here advanced is not with any intention of had honoured him, desired that his Right Rev. relation information the mind can rest upon, promises which grieving or irritating any individual, but rather as a should be appointed to the vacant Bishopric. That the same opinions in all respects; but it is infinitely desirable that love should make them of one heart, and of one soul.

But may we not venture a suggestion? Almost evey thing at the present day is done by convention and sociation. Elections, temperance, education, &c. &c, are carried in this way, and without association is nothing great achieved. We would suggest that conventions be called of evangelical denominations of Christians, to consult on the means proper for rolling away the reproach of our disunion and bickerings, and he should seem to have somewhat less than his usual selves, that our prayers for the universal spread of the for promoting love, holiness, and union among our-Gospet may not be hindered.

Dreadful Accident-Nine Lives lost .- It falls to our lot, says the Middlebury (Vt.) Free Press, to record new court retirement, which, in spite of all he has said, one of the most shocking accidents that ever occurred and one of whose most precious and most brilliant state, last Thursday, in a single boat, and having propossessions is my Noble Friend's public character .- | ceeded within about forty rods of the opposite shore another day, when his claims to veneration are increas. opposite fide, when it filled and went down, and nine know the value of my Noble Friend; they rejoice in the family of Allen Smith, Esq., and two from the fa-

Renewal of the Riots in Philadelphia .- August 21. -The scenes of disturbance were renewed at a barber's shop kept by a coloured man named Battis. A mob of my Noble Friend,—that he has ceased to be their chief, at least 500 persons assembled, sacked the nouse, demoderator, when their zeal and unformed opinious bottles of es ence, soap, poinatum, &c. with which bottles of essence, soap, pomatum, &c. with which Battis had so often adoutzed himself and customers, flicted upon four of the ringleaders whose names will

Law against Gambling .- A law baving passed in Connessee against gambling, making the exhibition of he game of Faro punishable by fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary—it was attempted to avoid the law by making some changes in the game, and cailing it The courts have ruled that it is the forty eight." same game, in the meaning of the statute, and sentenced a person accordingly to two years' confinement.

Inberal Bequests .- We learn that Deacon Isaac Warren, of Charlestown, Mass. by his will gave several egacies to Literary, Religious and Charitable Instituions. He gave to the Middlebury College in Vermont, \$3000; to the American Education Society \$1000; to he Massachusetts Missionary Society \$500; to the American Bible Society \$500; to the American Board of Foreign Missions \$500; to the American Tract Society \$300; and to the "excellent, benevolent and charitable Society, the Eye and Ear Infirmary," \$300.

Temperance in all things .- One day last week, a rather odd looking steambout landed at our wharves, bearing the not inappropriate cognomination of " Cold " She is in all respects a Temperatice boat. The owners, the builders, and the navigators are all at any time. It is not even to be received as freight, or upon any terms. The boat is of remarkably light draight, but calculated, by her length, to cirry a considerable quantity of freight. The Cold Water is the first boat constructed on the Illinois river .- Missouri Republican.

A long settled Pastor .- The Rev. Dr. Perkins, of West Hartford, Ct. who is now in his 85th year, had been settled in that place 62 years. In a recent discourse he stated, that he had preached 4000 written and 3000 extemporaneous sermons. He was graduated at Princeton in 1769, and was a classmate of Thomas Jefferson.

Dwelling .- The Tennessee Convention, who are engaged in revising the State Constitution, adopted in Committee of the Whole on the 22d ult., a proposition to deprive of the privileges of citizenship any person or persons who shall fight a doel, or bear a challenge, or aid or abet in fighting a duel.

Dr. Porter's Bequest .- The late President Porter. of the Theological Seminary, Andover, has bequeathed to the American Education Society fifteen thousand It is also under stood, that, he made bequests to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the have more divisions and bickerings among them than American Bible Society, the American Tract Society, and the American Home Missionary Society .- Bos-

The Earthquake at Santa Martha .- We have before us letter from Santa Martha, South America, dated June the imputation. The entrance of any person in any that this picture is not too highly colored, but rather uninhabitable. The Church of San Domingo was demoway however distantly connected with his family, into falls short of the truth.

And while this state of things remains can we hope Nine tenths of the inhabitants had left the city. The c eighty during the period of twenty two days.

> Important Testimony .- Capt. Parry, on his re from the Frozen Ocean, declared that in all cire stances he could place the firmest reliance on the sailors who were in the habit of reading the limber -Journal and Telegraph.

UPPER CANADA.

Crops in Prince Edward Districts .- Our friend a distance wish to know, something about the this District. Well then! so far as we can issue Wheat is rather above an average crop; in some ". es it is most excellent, the best that has been rafor many years, plump, and sound; in others, the nels are rather thin, owing to the want of rain, a in all cases it has been well harvested. Barley is good, many of the farmers wish they had tried it year. Oats and Kye good, but rather light in nlaces. Peas rather below an average. The profor Corn, and Buckwheat is not very good, that may possibly nip them yet. Potatoes in many of almost a failure from want of rain, those planted c however, are very good. Several loads of wheat have been sold in the villlage, at three shillings and

Drunkenness and Cholera .- Last Saturday & v for the purpose of engaging a load to the lower La. When she left Cleaveland, two of her crew were in there, for the purpose of being better attended to; . however expired in the course of the day and was he.

We have been thus particular in detaling the circun. dances, as it is likely a report will go abroad, that Uholera has broken out at Port Stanley. None of San inhabitants have been taken sick, and Col. Rotswick has been careful to have the clothes brought on above with the man, burned to prevent contagion .- St.

A PROTRACTED MEETING will commence in Belleville on Friday the 3rd day of October next. Preachers and members from the adjoining Circuits are respectfully and ecers from the adjoining over and help us."

II. Wilkinson.

Who will take the lead in this great work: Os. Springs, in the field of Absolom Birch, to commence commence of the accomplishment would lead us to say. Springs, in the field of Absolom Birch, to commence of Fridy the 18th. Instant. And among the Quandagas, to the lead in our Father's house, and our Father's legin on Friday the 25th instant, about haif a mile from Paradagas. Springs, in the field of Absolom Birch, to commence co-

The Preachers of adjacent circuits are earnestly in quested so attend and render their assistance.

MARKETS.

	Ситу Токомто,			July		16th.		
Fire Wood, per cord,	•		i,	D.	_	8.	P. O	•
Beef, per lb.						ŏ	5	
Eggs, per dozen,			0	€	a		75	
Cheese, per lb.						0	7	
Batter, per lb						ï	3	
Barley, "			3	1 }	Œ	ô	õ	
Wheat, "	••••		4	0	4	.0	· 0 .	
Flour, fine, per barrel,	••••	1	6	.3	a	17	ſ.	

MARKEED. On Monday, the 8th instant, by the Rev. James Richardson latthias Holdy, withower of Chinguagousy, to Margaret Council the Township of Toronto.

· DIED.

On the 20th lit, in this City of Cholera, Mr. Warren Howard, aged 47, Brother and Agent to E. C. Howard, Nursery and Stedensan, Lyon, Waynet County, M. Y. The Decensed was on a tour of collecting through Canada, and was taken if a trice Tavora of B. Conklin at the River Credit, from whence he was removed to this City. ** "in a true Credit he was reabed of upwards of \$500 by the partial which the credit him. The Thier, tay ame Robert 1900 by "Compiled to make the defining the money has a percentage of the amount of the dollars was taken from him part of the money in the amount of "to dollars was taken from him part of the amount of "to dollars was taken from him part of the Statistic Element and the confessed that he resided in it, and on searching him part of the Statistic Element in the state of the was apendingly contacting to prison to await his hist—Patriot.

Sattifichy Elementon last, at his residence, in this city, after a patriful filmess, the Ron. Duramer Powell, late Chief Justice of this Province, in the 79th year of his age.

On the 3rd instant, Walter Henry, youngest Child of Mr. George Walton of his city, aged I year and 7 months.

It this city, on Thursday morning 3d instant, after an liness of sinverks; Thorntes Carriae, Esq. in his 60th year. Mr. C. was an old by abiliant of this city and Fainer of Thomas Carriae, Esq. the provent of the first o

at Alderman for Si George's Ward. On Wednesday, 3rd instant, Mrs. Ferrier, wife of Mr. Ferrier,

Ou Wednesday night, Anne, daughter of Robert Blevins, agod 9 years
At Chagboc, on Monday, the Rev. Henry G. Dyke, Chergyman of a Church of England aged 34.
At Hambon, on Monday, 1st. September, Thenry Whitmer, meet, chant Tailor of that town of Cholera.
On the same day Mrs. Kennedy of Cholera.
On the 20th August, Margaret Fremise, daughter of the late R. Frenice, axed 9 months.
On the 30th August, Mary Collins, daughter of the late Francis Collins, Editor of the Freeman Journal in this City, aged 9 years
Also, on Thursday, the 4th instant, Mary wite of the late Francis Collins, ancel 33 years, thus, as in too many instances, which cause to our knowledge in this City, during the stay of the late plague among as, have the 5ther, mother, and daughter been swept our within the short space of a week.
In Kinston on Sanday the 31st oil., after a short thress, Archilaid Richmond, a native of Ayrshire, Sections, son of the late Archibald Richmond Esq. of this town, ased 25 years.
On the 9th of June, at Hodnet, nged 33, Mary Heilen, widow of the late Rev. Regimid Heber, 6th Hodnet-Lindt, Saiop, and mother of the faite Dr. Regimid Heber, of Hodnet-Lindt, Saiop, and mother of the faite Dr. Regimid Heber, 6th Hodnet-Lindt, Saiop, and mother of the faite Dr. Regimid Heber, 6th Hodnet-Lindt, Saiop, and mother of the particle of Kirkpatrick-Irongray.

At Burde House, on the 18th July, W. J. Donnan, Esq. of the This distribution of the Rev. Andrew Bonnan, missiser of Wignown.

At 43, Maxwell street, Glus gow, on the 29th June, Marion, infant daughter of the fire.

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week endrag September 10, 1834. S. Rose (D. M. owes 7s 6d.), A Davidson, (J. M. owes

15s.) J Musgrove, S Waldron, H Biggar, E Evans, T Demorest, B Slight, J Norris, (2.)

RESERVES in the London and Western Temperance men. No ardent spirit was used while be was building: and none are to be allowed on board the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., there will be offered for Sale by Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of London, upon condition of actual settlement, and on the usual terms of payment for Crown Lands and Clergy Reserves, certain Lands, a Schedule of which may be seen by applying to John B. Askin, sq. London, or to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, oronto.

PEFER ROBINSON. l'oronto. 🤺 Commissioner of Crown Lands' Office, ?

Toronto, 2d September, 1834.

MEETING of the AGRICULTTRAL SOCI. MEETING of the AURICOURT I was Toronto, on Monday, the 15th instant, for the purpose of making arrangements for the ensuing FAIR, and other matters connected with the Society. DAVID GIBSON,

Toronto, Sept. 5th, 1834. Sceretary:

CHEAP BARGAIN!—A VALUABLE FARM for Sale in the Township of Whitby-Lot No. 7, first concession, containing 150 Acres of excellent. Land, of which 50 acres are under good improvement, with a frame Dwelling House, and a large frame Barn thereon.

For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber. A. M. FAREWELL,

Innkeeper, Whitby

September 2, 1834. HilE Subscribers have received, and offer for sale, at reduced prices, for Cash or approved credit, 500 PACKAGES OF CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE,

forming an assortment unsurpassed by any in America. SHUTER & PATERSON,

.76, King Storet. Toronto, Sept. 3, 1834.

[From the Dublio Christian Herald.] SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

- 27, 82

7, 86

- xvii, 3, 8, 9

Zach. viii. 3

Isa. xl, 1, 9

John iii, 2

Dan. ü, 25, 44

1 Cor. xiii, 12

29

CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF

. Matt. xxiv. 6. 8 When from scattered lands afar . Luke xxi, 25 Speeds the voice of rumored war: Hag, ii, 7 Heb. xii, 16, 29 Nations in tumultuous pride, Heaved like ocean's roaring tide. When the solar splendors fail. Matt. zriv. 29 Rev. zvi, 12 And the crescent waxeth pale, Màtt. xxiv, 29 Joel ii, 10, 31 And the powers that star-like reign. Sink dishonered to the plain. World! do thou the signal dread, Luko xxi, 26, 33 We exalt the drooping head, We uplift the expectant eye, Pph. i, 14 Rom. viii. 19. 2: Our redemption draweth nigh. Mat. xxiv. 22, 23 When the fig tree shoots appear, Men behold their summer near; When the hearts of rehels fail, Luke xxi, 29, 31 Isa. lix. 18 10 We the coming conquerer hail. Bridegroom of the weeping spouse. Rov. xiv, 11, 1 Listen to her longing vows, Luke zviii, 3, 7, 8 Listen to her widow'd moan. Rom, viii, 22, 23 Listen to creation's groan; 1 Thes. iv, 16 Matt. xxiv, 31 Bid, O bid thy trumpet sound, Gather thine elect around, Jude, 14 Gird with saints thy flaiming car, Isa, xxiv, 13, 15 Summon them from climes afar. Call them from life's cheerless gloom, Mat. xxiv, 41, 41 Call them from the marble tomb. Rev. xx. 40 From the grass grown village grave, Luke, xiv, 14 From the deep devolving wave, From the whirlwind and the flame, Ps. xliz, 14, 15 1 Thes. iv, 17 Where are they whose proud disclaim Luke xix, 12, 27 Scorn'd to brook Messiah's reign! Matt. xiii, 41, 42 Lo! in waves of sulphurone 6-Rev. xix, 20, 21 Now they taste his tardy ire, Fetter'd till the appointed day, ... When the world shall pass away. 2 Pet. ii, 9 Rev. xix, 15, 7 Queil'd are all thy focs, O Lond, Sheath again the dreadful sword. Ps. ex. 5. 7 Isa. liii, 5, 12 Where the cross of anguish stood, Where thy life distilled in blood. Mark zv, 27 Where they mock'd thy dying groan, Isa, xxiv. 23

King of nations! plant thy throne. Send thy law from Zion forth,

Specding o'er the willing earth; Earth whose Sabbath glories rise,

Crown'd with more than paradise.

Mortal sense and thought must fail!

Sacred be the impending veil!!

Luke zxi, 31, 35 Yet the awful hour is nigh, We shall see thee, eye to eye, Rev. zvii. 2 Thes. iii, 5 Be our souls in peace possess'd, While we seek the promised rest, 2 Tim. iv. 3 And from every heart and home. reathe the Prayer, O Jesus come! Rev. zxii, 20 Haste to set the captive free, Isa. zliz. 9 All creation groans for thee.

> [From the Pioneer.] SECOND DIALOGUE

DETWEEN THE HUNTER AND THE REASONER.

Mr. Pioneer-I suppose you may be as glad how it was. Travelling in a frontier settlement, and the wife had put the skillets on, towards sup-like as not he'd talk just so? per for the stranger, our host addressed the new comer with-

"Well, stranger, it's a smart little bit since we knew me.

Reasoner. No. exactly, at first; but I soon recollected you. How have you been since I saw

Hunter. Oh, sort o'midlin; how is it wi' your self?

R. Pretty well, I thank you.

H. Well now, I want to know what you think about them ere things what we talk'd about; you know. Don't you reckon, arter all, that there is a God?

true.

read; only since I seed you I've been tryin to wholy to prevent ourselves from falling into a the young men unite in a hallowed league, to live, larn a bit: can't make out much yet. But I tell passion, than to keep it within just bounds; that not exactly like the devoted martyrs of Poland, you what, stranger, when I'm lookin out for deers which few can moderate, almost any body can or turkeys, I keep thinking about them ere things prevent. Envy and wrath can shorten life; and a heap. R. Well, what do you think about it by this

time 1 II. Why, I reckon, may be, the Bible must be

the word of God. R. Ah, that's because you hav'nt read the ar-

guments against it. H. May be so. Well now, stranger, jist tell

us what makes you think it junt true?

· R. Why, in the first place, we don't want any Bible.

H. Why? How do you make that out?

what sort of being he is who made them all .- It all the letters of the alphabet; for that anger Well, "look up through nature, up to nature's was easily subdued. To repress anger, it is good fore the first day of July; 5 per cent, on the fig. Socrates having and 5 per cent, on the first of September next. could find out God by his works, as well as we received a blow on the head, observed, that it could know that there was a printer, and so on, by would be well if people knew when it were neces. looking at the newspaper.

folks them was, by the newspaper, because I tience, "What," said he, "if an ass should kick couldn't read it. May be you could, though.

writings. H. That's jist what I was thinkin. . I reckon respectfully.

nobody would'nt know much about what sort of

Bible himself?

H. I don't keere a princin about that. If he tell'd any body what to write, its every grain as soldiers reviling him behind his tent, "Gentlegood. Now see here, mister, you can tell some | men," said he, opening the curtain, "remove to thing about the carrecter of them ere folks that a greater distance, for your king hears you." writes in the Free Inquirer, by readin their writins; but you see I can't tell, ony they're pretty the gap in a fence, found, at his return, the cramiddlin 'genus to put all these letters in rows so dle, where he had left his only child asleep, turned straight and regular like. And I'm thinkin you upside down, the clothes all bloody, and his dog could'nt know what God meant by all them won-lying in the same place, besmeared also with derful works of his'n, if he hadn't tell'd it right out | blood. Convinced by the sight that the creature in the Bible.

R. Why, what's our reason for ?

as quick to find out things as some; but did you that faithful creature he had put to death in blind ever know any body that could'nt read a bit, and passion. yit could till sich things?

up that paper so often for? I wish you'd listen to reason and let the paper alone.

out him tellin.

to guide us in tracing the works of God; and we Turenne was much concerned to find his soldier find by them that God is wise and powerful or be had tailed in his respect to him, and begged that couldn't contrive so many beautiful things, nor the soldier might be punished as he thought promake such vast and great things; and we find too per." The whole army was astonished, and La that God takes care of the creatures that he made Ferte himself being surprised, cried out, "What! to merit a continuance of it, begs to call the attention and feeds and preserves them, and makes them is this man to be always wise, and I always a fool?" which he fatters himself will be found on examination to happy, and so we find that he is good.

II. Hold on there a bit. Aint there any thing but what's happy 🎨

R. Yes, to be sure; but then there is a great deal of pleasure enjoyed for all.

exed. what makes him do so. lation is useless.

like you do, no how. That's the way I do to Tige, piece of ribbon."-Ch. Intelligencer. partly-but then you know we don't do by a dog ter a hog without we set him ou; and though its that of Scotland, has been illustrious for many great since its introduction into this city. their nature to hunt wild varmints, we have to exploits. (Our nation) coming into Scythia Major, larn 'em to track a deer afore they'll do it. And passed the pillars of Hercules, and coming through afore we show him what we want.

treated just like dogs, do you? But dogs have they came (like the Israelites in their passage,) and not reason.

H. I know'd it afore. But can't a dog find exiled Britons and Picts, who are nevertheless out a thing a heap quicker nor can we sometimes? nearly destroyed by the fierce engagements which mises; and is perhaps as handsome and as pleasant a specially what we're thinking about? Seem they have had with the Norwegians, Dacians and situation as can be found in the District. The subscribe Tige always knows when I'm going a huntin English, by which they have acquired many victo-ber would particularly request the attention of gentle-

by my looks. R. Yes, that's instinct.

the humans-they have to larn, and you have to taking possession." tell 'em right out without they git it by readin.

R. Well, what then?

as I was to meet with our old friend the hunter nothin now, but by ne'll begin to scratch with the brightest prospects of success. A plauge again; especially in a conversation with the same about and talk, and ax all about things. Spose I broke out. Multitudes were swept almost instant. it happened that at night I put up at one of the by his reason. Spose I'd come home at night—scarcely any thing was known of the nature of the settlers' cabins, and discovered mine host to be put the case that he's ten or a dozen years old—disease, or mode of treatment.—The dead and the the self same long sided hunting shirt man be-and ax him this way,—Jake, says I did you dying were in every house.—Every heart was fill-fore introduced to you. Glad of the meeting, I plough that ere corn to day? Why no, daddy, ed with consternation and grief. Nothing could took care not to introduce myself-though I do says he, I never know'd you wanted me to. You stay the progress of the pestilence. Whose touchnot know that he ever saw the former conversa- didn't know? says I-wasn't the corn growin ed the dead was sure to sicken and die. What tion in print, or heard of its publication. Pre-there, says I—and wasn't the plough and nag was to de done? How were they to learn the nasently, another traveller rode up, whose face up-there, didn't you see how weedy it was, says I, and ture of the disorder, and ascertain the probable peared not quite strange to me; but who was re- haint you seed me always plough it when it was remedies to be applied? Death was reging, and cognized by the hunter, at once, with a hearty in sich a fix I says I. Yes, daddy, says he, I to all human appearanc, the crowded emporium welcome. After the horses were seen to, and an know'd you did it afore, and I reckon'd you'd must soon become a depopulated, desolate scene. additional log or two thrown on the spacious fire, do it agin, says he. Now don't you think, But this young physician volunteered himself a R. Very probably.

more what God wanted me to do if he didn't tion of his symptons and sufferings, as long as ea one another afore-I reckon you hardly tell in the Bible, nor my boy would me if I was to do so.

> The conversation here turned on something else, so that I have no more to report now.

> > ANGER.

"Make no friendship with an angry man ; and with a furious man thou snait not go: lest thou learn his ways, and get a snare to thy soul."

Passion is a fever of the mind, which ever leaves us weaker than it found us. It is the threshold of martyr? inadness and insanity; indeed, they are so much atike, that they sometimes cannot be distinguish. pose there is a God, that does not make the Bible ed; and their effects are often equally fatal .-The first step to moderation is to perceive that H. Don't it? Well, I don't know; I can't we are falling into a passion. It is much easier anxiety bringeth age before its time. We ought to distrust our passions even when they appear most reasonable. Who overcomes his passion, overcomes his strongest enemy. If we do not subdue us. A passionate temper unfits a man for advice, deprives him of his reason, robs him of all that is great or noble in his nature, destroys friend.

EXAMPLES.

Augustus, who was prone to anger, received the following lesson from Athenodorus the philo- gust, and 5 per cent. on the first of September nextsary to put on a helmet. Being kicked by a bois-H. I reckon I couldn't tell much what sort of terous fellow, and his friends wondering at his pame, must I call him before a judge ?" Being at-R. Yes, I could tell very well, by reading their tacked with opprobrious language he calmly observed that the man was not yet taught to speak

Cæsar having found a collection of letters writbeing God was, if they had'nt his writins to tell ten by his enemies to Pompey, burnt them without 'em. reading: "For," said he, "though I am upon R. His writings! Do you think God wrote the my guard against anger, yet it is safer to remove its cause."

Antigonus, king of Syria, hearing two of his

A farmer, who had stept into the field to mend had destroyed the child he dashed out its brains with the hatchet in his hand; then turning up the H. My reason warn't sharp enough to find out cradle, he found the child unburt, and an enor. what the folks said in the paper. May be I aint mous serpent lying dead upon the floor, killed by Midivifery in this Province, proposes to exercise his nounce to the inhabitants of Toronto, and the other parts

assion. Field Marshal Turenne, being in great want of R. No, certainly not. But what do you bring provisions, quartered his army by force in the town of St. Michael. Complaints were carried dered to poor persons. to the Marshal de la Ferte, under whose govern. Streetsville, August 20th, 1634.

H. Well now, stranger, I hope you wont take by what was done to his town without his authorous the LAP WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, o pride in what I say. But it seems like its as rity, insisted to have the troops instantly disloder for all kinds of Dyestuffs, Drugs, Chemicals, Patent asy for me to find out what the folks thinks by ed. Some time thereafter. La Ferte seeing a stedicines, Paints, Ols, &c. E. LESSLIE & SONS. no pride in what I say. But it seems like its as trity, insisted to have the troops instantly disloded casy for me to find out what the folks thinks by ed. Some time thereafter, La Ferte seeing a the newspaper, when I can't read it, as any body soldier of Turenne's guards out of his place, beat to know God's will if they had to find it out with- him severely. The soldier, all bloody, complain- Black in papers may be had at a small advance above cost. ing to his general, was instantly sent back to La R. Let me explain it to you. We have reason Ferte with the following compliment: "That

SCOTTISH HISTORY.

The following sketch of the history of the Scots is taken from a remonstrance addressed to the Pope of Rome by "the Nobles, Earls, Barons, &c. of H. I should reckon them that God gits sorts o' the Scottish community," dated April 6th, 1320. A translation of the original manuscript in Latin R. Certainly. Now see how you discover from which is now 514 years old, was made by direction asked tor each article, and no second price made. God's dealings with his creatures, what his morel of a gentleman to whom it was shewn in January character and will are. We know when we do last at the Register Office in Edinburgh. It is wrong, and are punished for it. We need no written on parchinent in a clear plain hand, and is other guide than reason and observation. Revelsigned by more than forty nobles, in behalf of the just received a fresh supply of the above invaluable whole community of the Kingdom of Scotland, Medicine, which may be had genue H. Think so? Now seem like I can't see it with a "seal appended to each signature with a The value of this Medicine is n

. "Not only, oh most holy Father, do we know it aint right to lick a dog cause he don't foller Spain, resided for many years among very many savage nations, and who were in subjection to no R. Ha! ha! ha! So you think we must be man. Then, after a lapse of twelve hundred years, ren were free from all slavery from their forefa-H. But you say they can't learn to min, and thers. Thus far does history bear on us. In this read and sich like, so they know things by in kingdom, they had one hundred and thirty kings, stinct as you call it. I reckon it aint so by of their own, of the royal blood, and no foreigner

SPREAD OF THE GOSPEL.

II. Why, I was thinking jist so; there's that There is a story of a young physician in an boy in the gum there, asleep. He don't know eastern city, commencing his professional career what we want him to do, but jist let him find out certain and immediate its fatal termination, that

sacrifice for the public good. He gave himself up to be the constant nurse and attendant of a dy-H. Well now, I feel like I wouldn't know no ing man. He received from his lips the descripreason remained; he examined his lifeless body; and receiving himself by such offices, the deadly infection, he wrote an accurate description of the lourly progress of the disease in his own person. His last act was to plunge the manuscript in boiling vinegar, that it might be with safety used.— Others might thus securely obtain such a knowledge of the plague as to enable them to arrest the sweeping desolation. Magnanimous philan-Who does not love the heart of such a thropy!

But think of the cause of Christ. Think of the in, temporal, eternal and inevitable that has fall len upon the face of the whole earth, where men len upon the face of the whole earth, where men deacon of Toronto, the Rev. Dector Harris, principal of are living and dying in sin, with no knowledge of the College, &c. by Wm. Phillips.

a Saviour. Up; let us be up and doing. Let Price 10s. per dozen half bound, 15s. fell bound. a Saviour. Up; let us be up and doing. Let for their country, but, like Jesus Christ, for the world. We want four thousand ministers to supply our own country. Five landred millions of eathen need twenty thousand missionaries. Members of a Christian family, father, mother,

hild, domestic, do something for all the world.-What, can you do ? Think .- Religious Magazine.

that is great or noble in his nature, destroys friend-ship, changes justice, into cruelty, and turns all order into confusion.

RAND RIVER NAVIGATION Company.

College, under cover to the Honorable Colonel Wells,
Registrar and Bursar, King's College Council Office To-Rapide, on the 5th instant, it was ordered that an Instalment of five per cent, on the Stock subscribed, be called the college Premisses, and liberty of taking Boarders, is in on the first day of July; 5 per cent. on the first of Auat the works of God, and so finds out from them what sort of being he is who made them all.— Lealt the latters of the state of the first of the state of the first of the firs on each share of their respective subscriptions, on or before the first day of July; 5 per cent. on the first of Aug.

By order of the Board. (Signed) JOHN JACASON,
Sec. & Treasurer G. R. N. Co Office of the G. R. Navigation Company, (Grand River Rapids, May 21st, 1834.) 237-16.

Office of the Grand River Harbour Company, July, 25th T a Meeting of the Board of Directors, of this date, a further instalment of ten per cent is called in, payable on the Ist. of October next.

By order of the Board, Signed JOHN JA KSON. Secretary and Treesurer, Grand River Company

A TEACHER WANTED, on the Lake Road, be-tween the Etobicoke and the Credit—a man of religious habits will be preferred. Apply to the Trustees, W. WATSON,

J. POLLEY. JAMES CAVAN.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber having removed from Town to Scart oro', has left his accounts with Robert Baldwin, Esq. for settlement. Those who are indebted to him are requested to make payment to Mr. Baldwin; and those having demands on him will present them JORDAN POST. as above. JOR City of Toronto, May 22nd, 1834.

August 30th, 1834.

OCTOR BARNHART, respectfully begs leave to acquaint the inhabitants of Toronto, and its adjacent Townships, that he, having received His Exadjacent Townships, that he, having received His Extions of the country, as are just sufficient to supply the cell ency's Licence to practice Physic, Surgery, and regular demands. Therefore, he has the pleasure to an. profession in the VILLAGE OF STREETSVILLE.

he will be ready to attend to all professional calls. N. B. Advice and Medicines will be gratuitously ren

P. S .- Ten Barrels Superior Dutch Crop Madder-a Lot of Spanish Indigo, and a few barrels of English Lamp E. L. & SONS. York, Jan. 29th, 1833. 168 if.

TALL AND WINTER GOODS,

SAMUEL E. TAYLOR, grateful for the encourage. ment he has hitherto received, and anxiously solicitous which he flatters himself will be found on examination to be extremely chear and well selected.

Fine and superfine Woollen Chorns, broad and narrow, of nearly every description, color, and quality, at remarkably low prices, are to be had at his establishment; in fact, all he wants is an examination of the PRICE and quality of his Goods, to ensure to him a continuance of that custom which he has beretofore had. N. B. The lowest price which can be taken will be

York, 7th October, 1833. 204

WEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.— . Mrs. H. Taylor begs to announce, that she has MEDICINE, which may be had genuine, at the Store of

The value of this Medicine is now so well known and acknowledged that it would be superfluous to say any thing in its praise; therefore let facts speak, as the jist as we do by a human. And even the dog the fibal respect, with which devotees kiss the feet public are informed that the demand for it is vestly himself we tell to "be gone," before we give him of Saints, but we also gather, both from the deeds increased, and individuals suffering under almost every a kick; and we don't never spect him to run ar. and books of the ancients, that our nation, to wit, variety of discose, have experienced the benefits of it

Toronto, 29th July, 1834.

ARM FOR SALE .- For sale, that well known and valuable Farm, now occupied by the Subscriber, in the Township of Thorold, Niagara District, and county of Lincoln, two miles east of the village of St. John's lying on the Queenston road, containing One Hundred dwelt in those habitations now possessed by the dwelling house, a good barn and out-houses, a fine or-Acres. Said farm has a spacious and convenient brick chard, a valuable spring brook running through the preries and toils; and have showed that their child, men from Europe desirous of obtaining an agreeable country seat or farm, as he feels confident it would meet their expectation.

JONATHAN HAGAR.

Thorold, near St. John's, 1 August 22nd, 1894.

HIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, PRICE One Shill line and Three Price ling and Three Pence, and may be had at the Book Stores of Messis. Stanton, Starke, &c., the Ontario, British Coffee House, and Steamboat Hotels or at the Office of the Toronto Recorder, THE CELE BRAYED LETTER for MR. HUME, to ILLIAM L. MACKENZIE, Esq., Mayor of Poronto, declaratory of unbelieving reasoner as before. I will tell you and the woman should agree not to tell him never by to the grave. So sudden was the attack and so a design to "free these Provinces from the baneful domination of the Mother Country!" with the com. ments of the Press of Upper Canada on the pernicious and treasonable tendency of that Letter: together with the Speeches. Resolutions, and Amendments of the Common ouncil of this City, which were the result of a motion of that body to disavow all participation in the sentiments of Mr. Home. Toronto Recorder Office, Murket-House, July 19, 1834.

ANTS A SITUATION, in a country place or Village, a first rate SCHOOL TEACHER Any application to this Office will be immediately at F. H. 2311f Toronto, April 12, 1834.

FRAKE NOTICE -DEDAEES LE GRAVE, a young
French Canadian, wearing a box coat of light couler, black for hat, and blue cloth trowsers, no vest—has gone off with a Mare of a brown colour, two white feet and several small white spots in left side near the sholder and a small white spot in her forehead -- shoes on her fore feet only. He went away on the 9 instant, and was seen

on the road to Hamilton. Any person causing the Mare to be restored to Mrs Deaeezy the owner thereof, or Mr Joseph Dennis at the Humber, near Scarlet's Mills, or giving information this office of where she may be found, will confer a favour on a very poor woman and be suitably rewarded or his trouble

Toronto, 13th August, 1834.

UST published—and for sale by the subscribers a new and concise system of Arithmetic, calculated to facilitate the improvement of youth in Upper Canada. This Arithmetic has been published by subscription, under the patronage of his Escellency Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, large orchard; and is well watered. For further particulars enquire at this office, or of &c. &c., the Honourable and Venerable the Arch-

EASTWOOD & SKINNER. Toronto, August 13th, 1834.

TPPER CANADA COLLEGE:—In conse. quence of the death of one of the Classical Masters of this Institution, and the intended resignation of another, applications will be received from the Candidates for the situations which will thus be vacant, till the 25th of Sep.

TESIMONIALS, as to the general qualifications, of characteristics. ter, and attainments, (especially Classical) temper, and previous occupation; also stating the age of the Candidate,—to be addressed to The President and Council of King's

A salary of £300 Sterling per annum, with a Honse of attached to each of the above Masterships.

The duties of the appointments are to be entered upon is soon as the elections are notified.

Upper Canada, Toronto, June, 1831. Editors of papers who have heretofore received or.

lers to copy notices from U. C. College, will insert the above in their respective papers, once a week, for three months, forwarding their accounts as usual. 241-3 m OTICE.—Those indebted to the late Mr.

James Reynolds, Shoemaker of Lot Street, (late of March Street,) are requested to make immediate rayment to John Ballard, at the Post office, and those having claims against him will address a note, as above, stating particulars, in order to an immediate adjustment of his Toronto August 19, 1834

L. PERRIN & Co. have just received a quantity of

Crockery assorted in crates and hogsheads, which they offer for sale by the package only. J. L. P. & Co. - Beg to state that they are selling of

he Stock of Crockery, which has been opened for retail. ing at reduced prices... CHEQUERED HOUSE, TORONTO, July 22, 1834. 245-tf.

TEVER AND AGUE URED IN EVERY Instance by the use of the Genuine "Rowand" Tonic Mixture," To which already more than ten thousand persons are ready and anxious to testify. In consequence of the attempts which are always made

by knaves and impostors to palm off spurious imitations and counterfeits, as soon as the public have determined upon the value and excellence of a medicine; and, in order o secure those who wish to avail themselves of the acknowledged efficacy of Rowand's Tonic Mixture, as a thorough cure for Fever and Augue, or Bilious Intermit. tent Fever, against such impositions, the proprietor has concluded upon the necessity of confining the sale of the mixture, to as few established agents, in the different secrefession in the Village of Streetsville. of the country adjacent thereto, that Messrs. Lesslie Dr. B's. Office is at No. 1, corner of Pearl-street and and Sons, has been appointed sole agent for the above Broadway, opposite Mr. W. H. Paterson's store, where place-who will hereafter have on hand a constant supply of said mixture. JOHN R. ROWAND,

(Signed) EFJ. O. FRAY, General Agent, No. 208 Green wich st. 248.6m. New York.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE ARRIVALS of LINEN and WOOLEN DRAPERY, &c. for SALE, Wholesale & Retail, at WILLIAM LAWSON'S BRICK Stone, No. 153 King Street, York, U. C.

WILLIAM LAWSON, Merchant Toilor, Grateful for past favours, respectfully informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he is now receiving a very large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, &c. suitable for the season; and from the circumstance that they were purchased in England before the late advance, he offers them for sale at old prices, and some articles

His Stock comprises a large and splendid assortment of superfine, fine, and middling Broad and plain Ctoths, Ker-seymeres, Kerseys, Pilot Cloth, Fetershams, Flushings, Woolen Velveteen and Cords, Cotton Cords and Velvet-een, Beaverteens, Fustians; silk, Valentia, and velvet Vesting; Camblets, Lasting, Plaids, Flannels, Blankets, Baize, Serge; ten pieces of choice Carpeting, very cheap; Merinees, Cottons, Shirtings, printed Calicoes in great variety; Kerseymere, Thibet; Merino, Worsted, Silk, and Cotton Shawls; Table Cloths and Covers; Lace, Ribbons, Gloves, and Hosiery ;—an elegant and fashionable assort-ment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Furs; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloth, Camblet, and Plaid Clonks; Ladies' Velvet, Tuscan, Leghorn, Straw and Chin Bonnets: a large and fushionable assortment of Gentlemen's Cloth. ing; and orders to Measure executed with despatch, and according to the latest fashions. York, November 5th, 1833.

NEW STORE, in the Village of OARVILLE-The Subscriber having commenced the Mercantile business at Oakville, would inform his friends and the public that he intends to keep on hand a general assort-ment of Dry Goods and Hardware, also a few Groceries and Medicines, mostly used in the country, which he of-fers low for Cash. JUSTUS W. WILLIAMS. Oakville, June1, 1833. 100,000 FEET OF SEASONED LUMBER.

Inch and a half, and Two Inch BOARDS, together with a quantity of Joists, Rafters, and Scattlino, for sale, cheap for Cash, by JOHN CRUMBIE, M. D. Streetsville, May 12, 1831. 236tf TO HUNTERS.—WANTED, TWO LIVE BEAVERS.—TWENTY DOLLARS will be given for a Male or Female, or FORTY FIVE DOLLARS for a Male

at the Credit mouth, consisting of Inch.

and Female. Either young or old ones will answer, but they must be in good health and unmutilated. Enquire of the Editor of the Guardian. May 21st, 1834.

CHEAP SHOE STORE, 185 King St. Five doors East of Youge Street. The Subscriber is now receiving a very extensive and

hence assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, and to which e invites the attention of his friends and the public. . , THOMAS THOMPSON.

City Toronto, May 50, 1834.

DWARD HENDERSON, TAILOR, &c., thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for their continued support, and would inform them that for the time being, he will carry on his business at his house on Yonge Street apposite the Hon. John Elmsley's. P. S .- Patterns kept on band for the accommodation of country Tailors, and those who make up their own.

Yonge Street, May 22d, 1833. AND FOR SALE .- Lot No. 12, 8th Con-AND FOR SALE.—Lot No. 12, 8th Concession of BROCK, 200 Acres. The lot is within one mile of a Merchant's Store and a Saw, Mill, and within hree miles of a Grist Mill; has six acres cleared, and is ituated in a well settled part of the country. Apply to

the subscriber, No. 21, Newgate Street.
THOMAS THOMPSON. Toronto, April 15, 1831.

NOR SALE, Lots No. 7 in the 6th Con. and 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 cen. of Matilda, 100 acres..

50 Acres in North Crosby, and one Village Lot in Deporestville. The above lots of Land will be disposed of on liberal erms, as it respects price and periods of payment, ... For further particulars apply (if by mail post-paid) to the subscriber. YRUS R. ALLISON.

Adolphostown, April 20th, 1833. PARM FOR SALE in the township of Scar-borough, being Lat No. 32, 3d. Concession, contain. ing eighty five acres of land, all enclosed in fence, and

June 16th, 1834.

TRAYED from the premises of the subscriber on the 26th June, a light gray MARE, shout 14 hands high, dark heavy mane and tail, and seven years old, the fore shoes only were on when she left, and it is supposed some person rode her away. Information left with Mr. M. Lawrence, York Hotel, Toronto, where she may be found, or with the subscriber in Pickering, shall be suitably re-

JOSEPH J. RUSSEL.

EAUTIFUL ENGLISH EDITIONS of the following BOOKS are on sale at the Guardian Orrice, at the London Prices; with a variety of others, both American and English. Companion to the Bible, intended for Bible Classes, Families, and young persons in general. Maps. 18mo.

June 39th, 1834.

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

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