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CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN:

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All communications, unless from authorised Agents, must be post paid *,* The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of superannuated or won-ent freathers of the Wesbyan ethods Church in Bridsh North America, and of wholwas and options of these who have died in the work; and the general spread of the Gospel

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian

"Ye are my witnesses, saith the Lord." Isai. xliii. 10

Rev. Sir, -As the doctrine of the glorious Trinity is viewed by many who set themselves up to be teachers in Israel, I have thought it essentially necessary to shew from the authority of God's holy word, the equality of Father, Son and Holy Chost in their various offices, and operations extended for the benefit and edification of the Church of God particularly, and all mankind in general. Your inserting the proofs, to support the doctrine alluded to, will oblige

Yours affectionately,

OF THE TRINITY.

The same things attributed to the Father, to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost. The Father is (Deuter. 33: 27) the Eternal-

God. The everlasting God. Isaiah 40: 28. The Son is (Coloss. 1: 17) before all things.

The same yesterday, to-day, and forever .- Hcb. 13: 8. The beginning, and the ending. 1: 8. The first and the last. Verse 17.

The Spirit is (Heb. 9: 14) the eternal Spirit. 2nd. The Father omnipresent .- Jeremiah 23: 24. Do not I fill heaven and earth? saith the Lord. Psaims 139; 7. Whither shall I flee from

The Son. - The Son of Man which is in heaven. John 3:13. He filleth all in all. Ephesians 1: 23.

The Spirit .- Whither shall I go from thy Spirit? Psalms 139 : 7.

3rd. God's knowledge.-The Lord is a God of knowledge, and by Him actions are weighed. 1 Sam. 2: 3. Known unto God are all His works. Acts 15: 18. Thou only knowest the hearts of all the children of men. I Kings 8: 39. O Lord Gals. 2: 20. of Hosts that trieth the reins. Jer. 11: 20. No man knoweth the Son, but the Father. Matt. 11: 8: 10, 11.

· The Son's knowledge .- Neither knoweth any knew all men; He knew what was in man. John 1: 9. 2:24. They prayed, and said, thou Lord, which knowest the hearts of all men. Acts. 1:24. am He which searcheth the reins and heart. Rev.

the Spirit of God. Verse 11.

4th. The wisdom of God .- He is wise in heart, to 16. Lazarus. John 11: 39 to 44. and mighty in strength, Job 9: 4. Wisdom and might are His. Dan. 2: 20. Blessing, and glory. and wisdom, be unto our God. Rev. 7: 12.

The Son's wisdom. - In Him are hid all the giveth life. 2 Cor. 3: 6. treasures of wisdom and knowledge. Coloss. 2: 3. Worthy is the Lamb to receive power, and in worship. Go ye therefore, and teach all nariches, and wisdom, &c. Rev. 5: 12.

dom: Isai. 11: 2. Full of the Holy Ghost and The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love thy minister, at a period of peculiar seriousness of wisdom. Acts 6: 3. The Spirit of wisdom and of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost revelation. Ephes. 1: 17.

5th. The power of God .-- Power belongeth unto God. Psalms 62: 11. Thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory. Matt. 6:13.

The Son's power. - His name shall be called, the Mighty God, &c. Isai. 9: 6. All power is Christ the power of God. 1st Cor. 1:24.

The Spirit's power .- Abound in hope, through of the Spirit of God. Verse 19.

143: 10. ated man. Gen. 1:27.

. Works of the Son. - All things were made by 1:16.

Spirit; they are created. Psalms 104: 30.

15, 17; Gal. 1: 15, 16; Eph. 4: 11, 12.

Christ. 2 Cor. 5: 20.

and his Spirit hath sent me. Isai. 48: 16. The church I blush that it should be so. for the work whereunto I have called them. Acts dred and twenty, was not owing entirely to its prison the day of execution, this would be no time not desiring the knowledge of his ways, and not in particular, and I rought home to our hearts. 13:2. They, being sent forth by the Holy Ghost, being a prayer meeting. Many meetings for for dancing; and if our feet stood on a slippery delighting to serve him, or pray to him. departed into Seleucia. Verse 4. Paul said, take prayer are field, and no such effects follow .- place beside a precipice, we should not dare to From the preceding quotations, it will suffiheed unto yourselves, and to all the flock over the There must have been something peculiar about dancewhich the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers, that prayer meeting, to account for its efficacy.

Jer. 31: 34. God shall reveal this unto you. Phi- It may provoke imitation in some churches. lippians 3: 15.

From Christ .-- Neither was I taught it but by ing. "These all continued, &c." -- There were one will pretend that the evening is the "time to the revelation of Jesus Christ. Gal. 1: 12.

From the Spirit. - It was revealed unto him by shall teach you all things. John 14:26.

peaking in me. 2 Cor. 13: 3.

Most High dwelleth not in temples made with the request.

temple of the living God,—God hath said, I will member of the church was present, and I sup. men do dance, as there is a time when they die, Herod, and the murder of John the Baptist. dwell in them, and walk in them. 2 Cor. 6: 16. pose the males were more than one half the whole then I might as well be requested to take the first

The Holy Ghost is in them .- The Spirit of truth | sex. dwelleth with you, and shall be in you. John 14:

3. The most distinguished members of the There is still another difficulty in the text, of the Bible. I have, at times, been made to 17. His Spirit that dwelleth in you. Rom. 8:11. church attended, as well as the most obscure.— which just now occurs to me. What kind of blush for my ignorance of some fact which has

dwelleth in you. 1 Cor. 3: 16. 12th. God sanctifieth his people.-To them that are sanctified of God the Father. Jude 1.

is not ashamed to call them brethren .- Heb. 2. 11: 10: 10, 14. Holv Ghost. Rom. 15: 16. 1st Cor. 6: 11.

hy God, which leadeth thee by the way thou shouldst go. Isaia 48: 17. Isaia 42: 16.

Christ leadeth .- He calleth his own Sheep by name and leadeth them. John 10: 3. The Spirit leadeth .- As many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God. Romans

God. He is thy life. Deuteronomy 30: 20.

The Spirit is life .- The Spirit is life &c. Rom.

15th. God raiseth the dead .- The Father raiseth man the Father, save the Son. Matt. 11: 27. He God quickeneth the dead. Romans 4: 17. 2 Cor.

lay down my life, and power to take it again, er meeting! But now they are despised by many, [Lord;" admitting, that had this not been the case, John 10: 18. Destroy this temple (viz. his body, How often we hear it said, it is nothing but a her rebuke would have been merited.

The Spirit's knowledge.—The Spirit searcheth verse 21,) and in three days I will raise it up. prayer meeting! Nothing but! I should like to 1 Sam. xviii 6. On account of the victory of all things; yea, the deep things of God. 1st Cor. John 2: 19. The dead raised up. Matt. 11: 5. know what surpasses a prayer meeting? And Saul and David over the Philistines, "the women 2: 10. The things of God knoweth no man, but Persons raised by Christ were the Ruler's daughter. Matt. 9: 25. A widow's son. Luke 7: 11

16th. The Son and Spirit join with the Father tions, baptizing them in the name of the Father, The Spirit's wisdom .- He is the Spirit of wis and the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Matt. 28: 19 be with you all. Amen. 2 Cor. 13: 14.

From the New York Observer. HOW CAME IT TO PASS!

That 3000 were converted on the day of Pentecost, how came it to pass? The truth as it is in given to me in heaven and in earth. Matt. 28: 18. Jesus was preached, and the power of God accompanied and made the truth effectual. But had not the meeting for prayer, of which mention is made the power of the Holy Ghost. Romans 15: 13. in Acts i. 14, a close and influential connection Through mighty signs and wonders, by the power with the glorious results of that day and that dis time to dance.' course? Undoubledly it had. But what was there 6th. Goodness of God .- The Lord is good. 1st in that meeting of the one hundred and twenty Chron. 16: 34. Psalms 106: 1. 107: 1. 118: 1. disciples to exert an influence to the conversion Of Christ.-He went about doing good. Acts of 3000 individuals? Whence had it that power 10:38. I am the good Shepherd. John 10:11. I answer, it was a prayer meeting; professedly and Of the Spirit.—Thy Spirit is good. Psalms mainly a prayer meeting. If it had been a meeting for preaching, it would not have exerted the 7th. Works of God - Creation. - The Creator influence it did, even though prayer had preceded the opinions of the writer of the note and others. of the ends of the earth. Isai. 40: 28. God cre- and followed the sermon. It was a prayer meetpendence on God; unitedly to call to Him for his at present, since there are some duties more im-Him. John 1:3. By Him were all things created blessing; to plead the promise, and to wait for the portan than duncing, which a part of my people to dance." Since the Jewish Church knew nothat are in heaven, and that are in earth. Coloss. fulfilment of it. Those are the efficient meetings, seem disposed to neglect. Whenever I perceive thing of dancing, except as a religious cere-Works of the Spirit.—The Spirit of God hath I wonder they do not value them more. To the glected, I shall not fail to raise a warning voice made me. Joh 33: 4. Thou sendest forth thy prayer meeting Christians come to exercise the against so dangerous an omission. In the mean high privilege of intercession for others; to do time, there are certain difficulties in the text and sometimes gladness and gratitude. 8th. od sendeth teachers to his Church .- I have good and communicate; to act the "more blessed" which you commend to my notice, the solution of sent unto you my servants the prophets. Jer. 7: part; whereas to meetings of another kind they which I should receive with gratitude from "a true 25; 25: A; 26: 5; 35: 15; 44: 4. Pray ye the go for the less benevolent purpose of receiving Christian." Lord of the harvest, that He will send forth labour- good. Yet Christians value no meetings so little ers into his harvest. Matt. 9: 38. See Acts 9: as prayer meetings! And, O shame, no prayer for although the text declares that there is a time to purposes of vanity and ostentation. meeting do they value so little as that which Christ to dance, yet when that time is, it does not deter-Christ sendeth them.—These twelve Jesus sent himself may be said to have established in saying, mine. Now this point I wish to ascertain exactly become old, yea, are mighty in power?" ver. forth, saying, Go preach, &c. Matt. 10:5. He "When ye pray, say, Our Father which art in before I preach upon the subject; for it would be 11. "They send forth their little ones, like a "They pray, say, Our Father which art in before I preach upon the subject; for it would be 11. "They send forth their little ones, like a "The send forth their little ones, like a said, I have appeared unto thee to make thee a heaven; hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom as criminal, I conclude to dance at the wrong flock, and their children dance. They spend quickly put an end to new quarrels which at any minister. I send thee to open their eyes, to turn come." The monthly concert, though it occur but time, as to neglect to dance at the right time. them from darkness to light, &c. Acts 26: 16, once a month, and though our Saviour, in the have been able to satisfy myself, in some particu. to the grave. Therefore they say unto God, time happen. 17, 18. Paul said, Christ sent me to preach the prayer he has given us, has expressly instructed lars, when it is not "a time to dance. We shall depart from us, for we desire not the knowle Gospel. 1 Cor. 1: 17. We are ambassadors for us to pray socially for the conversion of the world agree, I presume, that on the Sabbath day, or at edge of thy ways. What is the Almighty, that

the temple of God. 1 Cor. 3:16, 17. Ye are the cd as well as the women. Yes, every male merely a declaration that there is a time when of Herodias which terminated in the rash vow of Christ is in them .- Christ is in you of a truth, number. They did not leave it to the women to eight verses of the chapter and show in what 2 Cor. 13: 5. That Christ may dwell in your sustain the prayer meetings. That prayer meet. consist the evil of those innocent practices of hearts, Eph. 3: 17. Christ in you the hope of ing has not the aspect of many a modern prayer hating, and making war, and killing men, for a thorough acquaintance with the historical scriptions. Coloss. 1: 27.

They are intimately connected with the properties of the weaker which it seems from the text, there is "a time," tures. They are intimately connected with the

How is it now? Let that question answer itself. at the scriptural time.

4. They were all agreed; "of one accord," as aye, and of one heart. They thought and felt tion.

5. They persevered in prayer. "These all the overthrow of the Egyptians in the Red Sea.

continued in prayer." First they stirred them. selves up to take hold on God, and then they said, We will not let Thee go, except thou bless us." They met often for prayer, and all met, and they over the enemies of Israel. lingered long at the throne of grace. There were not some who came to the meeting once for a won-14th. God is, and giveth life.—The Lord thy der, or only occasionally. No, "These all conti-od, He is thy life. Deuteronomy 30: 20. It is not so now. But how long did as an act of religious worship. Christ is life.—When Christ who is our life they continue asking? Until they obtained; and 2 Sam. vi. 14 and 20. "And David danced be

- I think if all our church members would habiup the dead, and quickeneth them. John 5: 21. tually attend the prayer meetings, men as well as it seems was a sacred rite, and was usually per. cord" in heart, as well as in judgment, and would from its sacred use by none but "vain fellows," often on what unworthy conditions do those called came out of all the cities of Israel singing and Christians suspend their attendance? They dancing " must know who is to conduct the meeting, who The Spirit raiseth the dead .-- Jesus Christ was will probably lead in prayer, and from whom a the dance." Psal. xxx. 11. "Thou has turned quickened by the Spirit. 1 Peter 3: 18. It is the word of exhortation may be expected; and if the for me my mourning into dancing. The delivers spirit that quickeneth. John 6: 63. The Spirit meeting is not likely to be to their mind, they will ance here spoken of was a recovery from sicknot attend it. This thing ought not so to be.

A TIME TO DANCE.

A ball having occurred in the parish of a woramong the youth of his pastoral charge, and many of them, from conscientious motives, having declined to attend, their absence was attributed in the dances of them that make merry." following anonymous note.

"SIR,-Obey the voice of Holy Scripture. Take the following for your text, and contradict it. Show in what consists the evil of that innocent amusement of dancing .- Eccle. iii. 4. " A time to weep, and a time to laugh: a time to mourn, and a

A TRUE CHRISTIAN BUT NO HYPOCRITE."

The Minister immediately wrote the following gratitude. reply, which, as the note was anonymous and without address, remained in his own possession for some time, when he communicated it to the public, thinking it might meet the eye and correct

MY DEAR SIR,-Your request that I would ing; a meeting of Christians to express their despreach from Eccles. iii. 4, I cannot comply with in which Christians meet and agree to ask of God. however, that the duty of dancing is too much ne-

My first difficulty respects the time for dancing;

But suppose the very day to be ascertained; 1. That dancing was a religious act, both of There was much by which it was distinguished is the whole day or only a part to be devoted to true and also of idol worship. 9th. Teuchers receive their knowledge from God. from ordinary prayer meetings The mention of this amusement? And if a part of the day only, | 2. That it was practiced exclusively on joyful the notoriously pernicious effects of "night meet. tories. 1. All the church attended that prayer meet- ings," in all ages, both upon morals or health, no 3. That it was performed by maidens only.

but one hundred and twenty disciples, and they dance; and perhaps it may not be immaterial time, in the open air, in high-ways, fields, or were all present. Not a member of the church which portion of the day light is devoted to that groves. he Holy Ghost. Luke 2: 26. The Holy Spirit was absent, unless providentially detained. How innocent amusement. But allowing the time to different it is now ! Now, if so many as one be ascertained, there is still an obscurity in the cred use to purposes of amusement, were deemed 10th. God spake by those who were sent.—God hundred and twenty can be collected in a pray, text. Is it a command to dance or only a per- infamous. spake unto the fathers by the prophets. Heh. 1; or meeting, yet they represent perhaps a church mission? Or is it merely a declaration of the fact, of five or six hundred communicants, and all the that, as men are constituted, there is a time when record in the Bible, in which the two sexes unitaries spake by them.—Ye seek a proof of Christ rest are with one accord absent: They who all the events alluded to in the text do, in the ed in the exercise, either as an act of worship or meet may agree among themselves to ask for an providence of God, come to pass? If the text be amusement. The Holy Ghost spake by them.—It is not ye outpouring of the Spirit, but it is after all but a command, is it of universal obligation; and that speak, but the Holy Ghost. Mark 13: 11. | the agreement of a minority of the church - must "old men and maidens, young men and cial dancing for amusement, except that of the 11th. God is in His people, as His temple.-The The majority, by their absence, dissent from children," dance obedience? If a permission, "vain fellows," devoid of shame; of the irrelidoes it imply a permission also to refrain from gious families described by Job, which produced hands. Acts 7: 48. Know ye not, that ye are 2. As all attended, of course the men attend. dancing, if any are disposed? Or, if the text be increased impiety, and ended in destruction; and as well as for dancing.

Your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost. 1 There were all the Apostles, and "Mary the dancing does the text intend? for it is certainly a been alluded to as a part of Bible history, and es-Cor. 6: 19. Know ye not that ye are the temple mother of Jesus," and "his brethren." None matter of no small consequence to "a true Chris. pecially as quoted by the New Testament writers; of the Holy Ghost, and that the Spirit of God of them felt above being at a prayer meeting. tian," to dance in a scriptural manner, as well as not because I neglected the Bible, but because I

Now, to avoid mistakes on a point of such imit is said. Not merely agreed as touching what portance, I have consulted every passage in the Christ sanctifieth.-He that sanctifieth, and they they should ask, viz. the fulfilment of "the pro- Bible which speaks of dancing; the most importhat are sanctified are all of one, wherefore He mise of the Father," but of one mind generally; taut of which permit me to submit to your inspec-

alike. They all loved one another. They ob. Exodus xv. 20. "And Miriam the prophetess The Spirit sanctifieth .- Being sanctified by the served the new commandment. Such cordial the sister of Aaron, took a timbrel in her hand; union among Christians has great power with God. and all the women went out after her, with tim-13th. God leadeth his people. - I am the Lord It does not always exist in our prayer-meetings. brels and with dances." This was on account of

> Judges xi. 34. The daughters of Jephthah "came out to meet him with timbrels and with dances." This was also on account of a victory

shall appear, &c. Cols. 3: 4. He that hath the then they did but pass from the note of prayer to fore the Lord with all his might. But the irreli. bright examples of patriarchal Christianity. You Son, hath life. John 5: 12 .- Christ liveth in me, that of praise. They sought the Lord until he gious Michal, "came out to meet David, and said, came. It is time we all should do it. They were "How glorious was the king of Israel to-day, together, holding meeting, when the spirit descens who uncovered himself to-day in the eyes of the who uncovered himself to-day in the eyes of the handmaid of his servants, as one of the vain fellows shamclessly uncovereth himself!" Dancing, women, rich as well as poor, and be "of one ac. formed by women. At that day, it was perverted Christ raiseth the dead.—The Son quickeneth continue in prayer, they would not wait in vain for destitute of shame. David vindicates himself any good thing. He that feeds he birds will not whom He will. John 5: 21. I have power to "the promise of the Father." Oh for such pray. from her irony, by saying, "It was before the

Psal. cxlix. 3. "Let them praise his name in ness, and the dancing an expression of religious now.

gratitude and joy. Exod. xxii. 19. "As soon as he came nigh unto the camp, he saw the calf and the dancing. From this it appears that dancing was a part also of idol worship.

Jer. xxx. 4. "Oh virgin of Israel, thou shalt again be adorned with my tabrets, and go forth This (erroneously) to the influence and interference of passage predicts the return from captivity, and their Pastor, who, in consequence, received the the restoration of the Divine favour, with the consequent expression of religious joy.

have not danced, we have mourned unto you and ye have not lamented." That is, neither the Matt. xi. 17. "We have piped unto you, and ye judgements nor the mercies of God produced bad to worse. any effect upon this incorrigible generation. They neither mourn when called to mourning by his providence; nor rejoice with the usual tokens of religious joy, when his mercies demanded their

Luke xv. 25. "Now his elder son was in the field; and as he came and drew nigh unto the house, he heard music and dancing." The return of the prodigal was a joyful event, for which the grateful father according to the usages of the Jewish Church, and the exhortation of the Psalmist," praised the Lord in the dance.

Eccles, iii. 4. "A time to mourn and a time mony, or as an expression of gratitude and praise, the text is a declaration, that the providence of God sometimes demands mourning, Matt. xii. 6. But when Herod's birth-day

was kept, the daughter of Herodias danced before them, and pleased Herod." In this case, dancing was perverted from its original object,

Job xxi. 7. "Wherefore do the wicked live Christ. 2 Cor. 5: 20.

The Holy Ghost sendeth them.—The Lord God his Spirit hath sent me, Isai. 48: 16. The lord Ghost said, Seperate me Barnabas and Saul But the influence of that meeting of one hun.

But the influence of that meeting of one hun.

The true Christian is the true hero.

The world serve him: and what profit shall we should serve him: and what profit shall we have if we pray unto him?" The world says "Ho, every one;" the Spirit or the rocking of an earthquake, or the roaring of an earthquake,

ciently appear-

They shall be all taught of God. Isai. 54: 13; some of these peculiarities may be of service, then which part is the "time to dance?" From occasions, such as national festivals or great vic. fessedly engaged in worship.

4. That it was performed usually in the day

5. That men who perverted dancing from a sa-

6. That no instances of dancing are found upon

7. That there is no instance upon record, of so.

TO A YOUNG CHRISTIAN.

I hope, my young friend, that you will acquire prophetical, the doctrinal, and the perceptive parts

confined my reading to a very limited portion of it. It is impossible to understand the prophecies without a knowledge of the sacred history. It is equally impossible, without this knowledge, to comprehend the beauty and force of the Gospels and the Epistles. The more thoroughly you study the Old, the more easily will you comprehend the meaning and beauty of the New Testament. If you will become intimately acquainted with the book of Leviticus, the epistle to the Hebrews will possess charms which you had never attributed to

it. If you have discriminated between the covenant which God made with Abraham, and that which he formed with the people of Israel at Sinai, you will be prepared to estimate the force of Judges xxi. 21. The yearly feast in shiloh the Apostle's reasoning in the Epistle to the Gawas a feast unto the Lord, in which the daughters. There is scarcely any part of the New Testament which has not some connexion with the

Old. In the historical books you have also an exhibition of the providence of God, and many cannot fail, therefore, of being amply rewarded by a diligent perusal of the sacred history .-- Instructer and Guardian.

CHOICE SAYINGS OF HENRY. He that provided for Adam without his care,

and still provides for all the creatures, without their care, will not let those who trust him want

Though we must not tempt God in the neglect of means, yet we must trust God in the want of

Nature is content with little, and that which is most natural; grace with less; but last with no-

Even Adam, in innocency, was awed by a threatening; fear is one of the handles of the

The man was dust refined, but the woman was dust doubly refined; one remove farther from the earth.

The woman was made of a rib out of the side of Adam: not made out of his head to top himnor out of his feet to be trampled upon by him; but out of his side to be equalled with him-under his arm to be protected, and near his heart to be beloved.

They that would not eat the forbidden fruit, must not come near the forbidden tree. The garrison that sounds a parley, is not far from being

The way of sin is down hill, and men go from If sin be harboured in the house, the curse

waits at the door, like a bailiff, ready to arrest the sinner whenever he looks out. The first that went to the grave, went to hea-

God often takes them soonest whom he loves est; and the time they lose on earth is gained

in heaven, to their unspeakable advantage. Those that work for God, must take their measures from him, and carefully observe them. God, that is the first, must be first served; and

e begins well that begins with God. Sin that drowned the old world, will burn this. The thicker the cloud, the brighter the bow in the cloud. Thus, as threatening afflictions abound.

Noah lived to see two worlds, but being an heir of the righteousness which is by faith, when he died he went to see a be ter than either.

Partners in sin are justly made partakers in the punishment. You may as well find a living man without

breath, as a living Christian without prayer. Friends are soon lost; but God is a Friend from whose love neither the height of prosperity

The remembrance of old friendships should

Sensual choices are sinful choices, and seldom

The true Christian is the true hero.

When passion is on the throne, reason is out of doors .-- Christian Watchman.

Never ridicule sacred things, or what others may esteem such, however absurd they may appear to you.

Never show levity where the people are pro-

Never judge a person's character by external appearance

TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

SUPPRESSION OF INTEMPERANCE.

At a meeting held at Mr. Annis's, Kingston Road Scarboro', on the 16th instant, for the purpose of con-sulting about the propriety of forming a Temporance So-ciety, Mr. McMillan was called to the chair, and John Taylor requested to act as Secretary.

The usual Constitution was then adopted.

ARCHIBALD McMillan, President. STEPHEN WASHINGTON, Vice-President. John Taylon, Secretary.

Agreeably to the second Article, there is a Committee against this prevailing and demoralizing vice; and, as far as their influence and example extends, to stem the torrent JOHN TAYLOR, Sec'y. of intemperance. Scarboro', April 18, 1834 ..

" I may as well have the profits as another-if I don't sell others will."-Last wook, E- E-- was brought -, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, for beat. ing and maltreating his wife while in a state of intoxication. The facts were so clearly proved, and the case

RELIGIOUS & MISSIONARY.

UPPER CANADA.

From the Rev. A. Green, Brockville, April 15th, 1834 .- "The Lord has commenced a great and power ful revival of religion in Merrickville, on the Rideau Circuit. Between forty and fifty have united themselves to our Church there within two weeks past, and the work seems to go on in a very pleasing and sweep-They have but little opposition, as the most respectable and influential inhabitants in the place either take a firm stand as leaders in the good work, or give their entire countenance to the same. I spent a few days with them last week, and was very much pleased to see the decorum manifested by the inhabitants, and the greatest attention paid to divine things. The awakening appears to become general; and, from present prospects, it would seem the work has but just

METHODIST MISSIONS IN THE WEST INDIES. ANTIQUA .- Extract of a Letter from Mr. Croft, dated Willough-Bay, October 29th, 1833.

In reviewing the quarter which is past, my soul is filled with gratitude to God for that gracious work which he has wrought in the hearts of many of those amongst whom I labour. Having now but two preachers on this laborious and important station, the work is necessarily very great; yet I have had reason to "thank God, and ' I have had demonstrative proofs that my "labour has not been in vain in the Lord." Since I wrote last, many have been added to the church of Christ, such, I trust, as shall be finally saved. At Wil-life exposed to imminent danger, such thoughts have lough Bay the Lord is evidently with us; and we enjoy a little prosperity. Though a Missionary can only attend one Sabbath in three weeks, yet we not only keep ers, we shall triumple, as instruments in the hands of up our numbers, but forty five have been added to our God. Already the cloud is beginning to break; and society the lest quarter. Many have also died trium-phantly in the faith of Christ. At Sion-Hill, the people flock from the neighbouring estates, that they may congregations, both on Sundays and on week days, are and I left Kingston to visit St. Ann's and St. Mary's in my life as I am now. "Bless the Lord, O my soul!" dated September 30th, 1833.

I am happy in being able to inform you, that, notwithstanding the all-engrossing subject of slave-emancipation, which fills the mouth of almost every individual in 21st. ble aspect. Never was it our lot to witness greater harprudence. Those who are members of our society con duct themselves, in this affair, with great circumspection; and their influence is great upon others. I have never seen the least appearance of violence or rebellion I believe there is not a negro who has not a thorough acquaintance with the progress of the Bill, in all its stages, in the mother country; and they seem unitedly determined to wait patiently, and submit to any measure adopted by the Home Government. We have prayer meetings two or three nights in the week on every estate under our care; and they are well attended. I think every estate, without exception, in this island, has one or more prayer meetings every week; (for even the Roman Catholics have of late seen it necessary to adopt them;) and instead of the slaves meeting together in the evening for vain or vicious purposes, numbers of them meet for the purpose of prayer. All these things serve to show that "the Most High ruleth in the kingdoms of men," and that "he doeth according to his will among the inhabitants of the earth."

NEVIS .- Extract of a Letter from Mr. Britten, dated

October 1st, 1833. This year it has pleased Grd to bless us with some degree of prosperity. Our congregations have greatly increased. Above two hundred persons have joined the society, and several hundreds our schools. The town chapel we have made half as large again as it was. In is now sixty feet by forty five, and well filled every Sabbath. We have also fitted up this year another little chapel at the end of the town, (it will seat about one hundred and twenty persons,) in the midst of a dense population proverbial for iniquity of every kind. This is also well attended, and hy persons who never used to set their feet inside a place of worship.—The following is a brief outline of the present state of the Nevis Mission. We have four good chapels; above one thousand members; opwards of six hundred scholars in our schools; and from twenty to thirty estates accessible on which better congregations could be get than in most of the country villages on a week-night in Eng-There is decidedly a growing friendly disposition to our Mission in the colony; and the intense desire of the slaves for instruction exceeds every thing of the kind I have witnessed since I became a Missionary. Now, what would be thought of a Methodist circuit in England, containing twenty-five preaching places, and a thousand members in society, with one Preacher only, and not one regular Local Preacher; and especially with such efficient agents as we have here ! And yet this is precisely the case with the Nevis circuit. It is true I have one Local Preacher now; but he is on the eve of sailing for England. If "I speak as a fool," you will, I trust, on this occasion, "bear with me."

The following was my appointed labour for the Sabbath:-Preaching in the small chapel in town at six o'clock, A. M.; returning immediately to the large chapel, and giving tickets to the Sunday morning classes; after breakfast, riding to Newcastle; (seven miles)-preaching, and administering the ordinance of baptism, and giving tickets; from thence to Gingerland, (nine miles.) preaching, and meeting the Leaders, and afterward riding to town (four miles:) Three times preaching, attending to usual society matters, and riding round the island, is at present my ordinary Sabbath day's work.

St. Vincent's. - Extract of a Letter from Mr. Brid.

don, dated Sept. 28th, 1833. You were informed, in the Minutes of our last Dis-

presented to the Governor and authorities of Grenada, recommending to their favourable notice R. Walker, R. churches; 21,115 comm Gentle, and J. N. Brown, members of the Methodist lies, and 150,000 souls, society, and of well-known and good character, as fit 5. Protestant Episco requesting that they might be allowed, and, if the law ishes. required it, respectively liceused, to act as such. I accordingly waited on His Excellency, Sir James Campday or two after my return from the meeting; and, after presenting him with the above recommenda-tion, &c., was assured that I should hear from him on the subject in a few days. As the period of his service, however, as Governor of the island, was about to expire, or had expired already, and his appointed succesof seven persons. Thirty one have united themselves sor, Major General Middlemore, was expected daily, with the Society. The most part of those are members of the thought it advisable, after I left him, to defer the the Methodist Society, and are temperate from principle; matter until his arrival, and accordingly did so. Genethis same principle has actuated them to set their faces ral Middlemore arrived in about a week afterwards; and on the day subsequent to his induction into office, I waited on His Excellency, and had the honour of con-ferring with him on the subject; when he promptly assured me that the above request should be complied with, and that he should always be ready to further the interests of the Mission, in any way he possibly could.

The licenses were dely furnished; so that we have now on the Grenada station, three native and legally qualified Local Preachers. They have been employed was one of such gross and palpable misconduct, that the as such about four months; during which time I have Justice ordered him to the workhouse for 70 days-a too had several opportunities of hearing each of them, and Jenient punishment altogether. E—'s son, about 13 am happy in having it in my power to report favourably years, who was present, spoke up, "Squire T—, father of each. I not only think them better informed on the never would have done so in the world, if you had not most important points of theology than could be expectsold him the pint of rum." The unexpected and cutting ed, but also able to express their views, and address reproof brought a blush upon the cheek of the Magistrate, themselves to the understandings and hearts of their an emotion which a rum dealer seldem betrays.—Norwich hearers, in language that does them the greatest credit. bearers, in language that does them the greatest credit. In the selection of texts, they are generally prudent and very judicious; and their preparations for the pulpit are not hastily made. They are always glad to be apprized of their faults; and sedulously aim at qualifying themselves for more acceptable and useful labours. You will be gratified to learn that, during the whole of my late illness, they alternately preached in my stead, both in town and country, and gave great satisfaction. Blessed be God for thus raising up men to preach his word, on the very spot where they are wanted! It is his doing, and worthy of him. It is also the fruit of Mission ary labour.

BARBADOES.—Extract of a Letter from Mr. Rath bone, dated October 31st, 1833.

The Mission here continues to prosper, and to afford s encouraging proofs that our labours are not in vain We have recently commenced preaching at a new place about four miles from town. The prospect is encoura ging; but, unwilling to trust too much to first appearances. I shall delay, for the present, to enter into parti culars: a few have begun to meet in class, and appear to be under serious impressions: the congregation is regular and attentive. We trust it is a providential opening, and that good will be effected.

Jamaica. -- Extract of a Letter from Mr. Greenwood

dated Kingston, October 14th, 1833. St. Ann's, hitherto, since the destruction of the chapels, has been a very trying station. The difficulties have appeared almost insuperable. Preachers stationed a such circuits need the prayers and sympathies of a Christian public; and it frequently consoles our minds to recollect, that the persecuted Missionaries in Jamaica are not forgotten in the prayers of thousands of our friends at home. 'When I have been in prison, and my greatly tended to hear my mind above my trying circumstances. Tell our friends, that, aided by their pray-

opposition is subsiding. Since the riot in St. Ann's took place, circumstances have compelled me to spend much of my time on the hear words whereby they may be saved; so that our south side. On the 16th ultimo, however, Mr. Crookes overflowing. Since our last District Meetings we have On the 17th we arrived at St. Ann's Bay, and found added near one hundred persons to that small society, that, in consequence of three companies of His Majesand the work of God is in a prosperous state. I feel an ty's troops having lately been sent to the parish, affairs increasing delight in preaching to these negroes "the were much more settled. On the 19th we left St. Ann's unsearchable riches of Christ." I was never so happy to visit Port Maria and Morley; and we found our people generally in a state of religious prosperity, notwith DOMINICA. - Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. Walton, standing the persecution which they, in common with their Ministers, have had to encounter. On Friday evening, the 20th, Mr. Crookes preached at Port-Maria to a good congregation, and I on the morning of the The word was received with gladness; and I this part of the world, things wear a quiet and peacea- pray God to basten the time when, in every part of that distracted circuit, religion may be not only tolerated but ble aspect. Never was it our lot to witness greater harmony and concord. The slaves, it is true, are anxions leved by all classes of the inhabitants. After preaching which have been urged against it, it is not our intention attention of Methodist parents to this awfully important to enter. It is our belief, and, as we conceive, well but greatly neglected duty, and so forcibly point out.

The sums collected duty, and so forcibly point out.

The sums collected duty, and so forcibly point out. we had several pleasing opportunities of prayng with different families, connected with religious soicties. We met several of the Unionists; but not one ago it was running considerable risk to travel that road. rily enumerated: How true it is that God restraineth the wrath of man. and frequently makes that wrath to praise him!

On Sunday, the 22d, in the morning, I preached at idescribable; so glad were they to hear the Gospel once more. In that parish, where the God of Christians has been so insulted, in the destruction of his houses, and the banishment of his messengers, the fields are when proper attention can be paid to the moral culture of the people, religion will apread very extensively .--After preaching, society-tickets were given to many of our slave members. In the afternoon we travelled to Othe-Ries, when Mr. Crookes preached to a large congregation under the cocos-nut trees, close by the ruins of our chapel, which was burnt down by the white rioters. We were informed that about thirty of the Unionlists had assembled there for the purpose of interrunting us; but, if they were there, they hid themselves. Need l entreat you to remember the St. Ann's Preacher in your prayers? Is there any probability of the Home Government doing any thing towards the re-erection of our chapels !

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Blehy, dated Stoney-Hill, October 16th, 1833.

Much anxiety and suspense prevail at present among Il classes of the inhabitants of Jamaica, as to the setlement of the important question concerning slavery. When that is finally and satisfactorily arranged, I beieve the work of the Lord will greatly prosper in this island. The violent storm of persecution which lately made such havec in this District, has now nearly subsided into a calm; and things are beginning once more to assume their wonted order. In those places where it would have been death for a Missionary to show his face a few months ago, the glad sound of the Gospel is again beard, and the people flock in crowds to hear.--his Christ."

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF THE U. STATES. The American Quarterly Register for February is rincipally occupied with an ecclesiastical register of the various denominations of Christians in the United States. The following is the general summary.

1. Orthodox Congregationalists.—Estimating the ministers and churches not connected as well as those with the state associations, and also the churches and ministers of the same denomination, out of New England, we may place the total as follows:

1,100 ministers; 1,250 churches; 155,000 communi-

Estimating the communicants as one-minth of the population, the whole population will be 1,395,000. 2. Unitarians -170 societies; 150 ministers; 170,

000 population. 3. Presbyterians -2,070 ministers, of which 229 has added, for such is the kingdom of heaven. They taught your children from their early infancy, in the are licentiates; 2,500 churches; 233,580 community are reminded by it also of the necessity of acquainting plainest manner you could, omitting no opportunity, and cants; 22 synods; 111 presbyteries; additions to the number of communicants in 1832-3, 30,798; net gain trict Meeting, that a document, signed by the Chairman in communicants, 16,242. Population, (9 for a com- and Secretary, was prepared and given to me, to be municant,) 2,102,220:

churches; 21,115 communicants; about 30,000 fami-

5. Protestant Episcopal Church.-18 dioceses; 17 persons to sustain the office of Local Preachers; and bishops; 648 clergymen; between 700 and 800 par-

6. Calvanistic Baptists -4,100 ministers; 5,600 churches; 450,000 communicants. We have added an amount to the sums reported in

1833, equal to the increase of the preceding year. 7. Methodist Episcopal Church.-6 bishops; 22 conferences; 2,232 travelling preachers; 168 superannuated; 619,771 members, of which 78,475 are colored persons; increase of members last year, 66,685.

8. Evangelical Lutheran Church -216 ministers ncluding 25 licentiates; 800 congregations; 89,487 communicants; annual average number added to the church, between 13 and 14,000.

9. German Reformed Church .- In the following estimates are included the Synod of the German Reormed Church, the Reformed Synod of Ohio, and the Independent Free Reformed Synod in Pennsylvania. 180 ministers; 600 churches; 20,000 communicants;

300,000 population. 10. Associate Presbyterians .- 10 presbyteries; 79 ninisters; 169 congregations; 5,120 families; 12,886

11: Free Will Baptists.—18 yearly meetings; 46 quarterly meetings; 661 churches; 410 elders; 155 licentiates; 30,440 communicants;—2,099 increase

12. Six Principle Baptists.-9 ministers; 25 churches; 1.672 communicants.

13. Free C. mmunion Baptists .- 2 conferences in New York, and 3,000 or 4,000 population. 14. General Baptists in Kentucky .- 8 churches

15. Seventh Day Baptists .- 42 ministers; 32

hurches: 4.258 communicants. 16. Church of the United Brethren .-- 33 ministers; 24 congregations; 5,745 members, including children. 17. New Jerusalem Church.—8 ordaining ministers: 8 priests and teaching ministers; 15 licentiates; 25 societies: 122 places where there are known to be receivers of the doctrines.

18. Cumberland Presbyterians .- 70 ministers; 110 ongregations; 15,000 communicants; 150,000 popu-

19. Associate and other Methodists .- 400 ministers; 50,000 communicants; 200,000 population; 20. Friends.—Probably 450 congregations, and

20,000 population. 21. Universalists .- 300 or 400 ministers; 500 or 600

ongregations. 22. Shakers.-45 ministers; 15 churches or congre-

23. Roman Catholics.-550,000 population. 24. Jews .- 15,000 population.

25. Other Sects.—Several smaller sects, and person of no denomination, would probably amount in popula-tion to \$00,000 or 1,000,000.

The Christian Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23rd, 1834.

DUTY OF PARENTS AND MINISTERS TO BAPTIZE CHILDREN.

Episcoralians, Presbyterians, and Methodists, be ieve that "baptism is the sign and seal of the covenant of grace under its perfected dispensation;-that it is the grand initiatory act by which we enter into this covenant, in order to claim all its spiritual blossings, and to take upon ourselves all its obligations :--that it was appointed by Jesus Christ in a mannner which plainly put it in the place of circumcision; -- that it is now the means by which men become Abraham's spiritual children, and heirs with him of the promise, which was the office of circumcision, until "the Seed," the Mesiah, should come; and that baptism is therefore expressly called by St. Paul, 'the circumcision of Christ,' or Christian circumcision, in a sense which can, only import that baptism has now taken the place of the

Into the proofs in support of this view of the sacragrounded on scriptural authority. Our present object is the manner and spirit in which it should be discharged, the appropriations of them, will be printed with the next to consider very briefly the benefits and obligations of as in the plain and pithy language of Mr. Wesley, from of them attempted to insult us, though twelve months this initiatory right. Its benefits may be thus summa- his Sermon on Family Religion.

"Baptism introduces the adult believer into the covenant of grace, and the Church of Christ; and is the them early, from the first hour that you perceive reason On Sinday, the 220, in the morning, I presented at Seal, the pledge, to him, on the part of God, of the mind far earlier than we are apt to suppose. And whoever the Bishop's office, to about five bundred people. The fulfilment of all its provisions, in time and in eternity; watches the first openings of the understanding, may, by joy that beamed in the countenances of the auditors was whilst, on his part, he takes upon himself the obligations of steadfast faith and obedience.

"To the infant child, it is a visable reception into the same covenant and Church,-a pledge of acceptwhite onto harvest; and we have sanguine hopes, that, ance through Christ,-the bestowment of a title to all the grace of the covenant as circumstances may require, and as the mind of the child may be capable, or made capable, of receiving it; and as it may be sought in future life by prayer, when the period of reason and moral choice shall arrive. It conveys also the pre- alroudy, and endeavour to graft what you say upon them sent 'blessing' of Christ, of which we are assured by To take a little example: bid the child look up; and ask his taking children in his arms and blessing them; it is! Feel how warm it shines upon your hand! Look which blessing cannot be merely nominal, but must be how it makes the glass and the flowers to grow, and the substantial and efficacious. It secures, too, the gift of trees and every thing look green? But God, though you the Holy Spirit in these secret spiritual influences by the Holy Spirit in those secret spiritual influences, by than the sun! It is he, it is God that made the sun, and which the actual regeneration of those children who you and me, and every thing. It is he that makes the grass die in infancy is effected; and which are a seed of life and the flowers grow; that makes the trees green, and in those who are spared, to prepare them for instruc- the fruit to come upon them! Think what he can do! He tion in the word of God, as they are taught it by parental care, to incline their will and affections to good, He loves to make you happy. Should not you then love and to begin and maintain in them the war against him? inward and outward evil, so that they may be divinely should love him. And he will teach you how to love him. assisted, as reason strengthens, to make their calling and election sure. In a word, it is, both as to infants you should be continually lifting up your heart to God, and to adults, the sign and pledge of that inward grave. and to adults, the sign and pledge of that inward grace, which, although modified in its operations by the difference of their circumstances, has respect to, and flows from, a covenant relation to each of the three persons Faith must and will triumph, till all "the kingdoms of in whose one name they are paptized,--acceptance by this world are become the kingdoms of our God and of the FATHER, -union with Christ as the head of his teach them not only early and plainly, but frequently too: mystical body, the Church, -- and "communion of the It would be of little or no service to do it only once or Hory Guost." To these advantages must be added the respect which God bears to the believing act of the than the body? Will you not then feed this as often? If parents, and to their solemn prayers on the occasion, you find this a tiresome task, there is certainly something in both which the child is interested; as well as in that solemn engagement of the parents which the rite Father. Humble yourself before him! Beg that he would necessarily implies, to bring up their child in the nurgive you more love; and love will make the labour light. ture and admonition of the Lord.

> their dying infant offspring shall be saved; since he who says, Suffer little children to come unto me.' gently teach it to their children; and that, as they have covenanted with God for their children; they are inay be found after many days. The seed which has

them as they come to years,-by example, as well as by education; by prayer, as well as by profession of

It is plain that by baptism children stand in the relauon of members to the Church, and are to be enrolled observing, that their children grow in grace in the same in its registers, and are entitled to its privileges, until proportion as they grow in years. Yet they have not done they by their own voluntary irregularity or neglect forfeit them. In this light should all Methodist children be regarded by Methodist Ministers:--as the lambs of their flocks, as the objects of special care and solicitude, as much if not more so than any other members of the church. Hence our excellent Discipline says, "As far as practicable, it shall be the duty of every preacher of a circuit or station, to obtain the names of the children belonging to his congregations, for the purpose of giving them religious instruction, to instruct them regularly himself, as much as his other duties will allow," &c. Children baptized into the church are then to be locked upon and looked after as part of our own flocks, and not as other children. We fear this is too often overlooked. They are in the Providence of God and by his ordinance entrusted to us, and for whom we must give an account to the Chief Shepherd at his coming. We have, however, so recently adverted to the duties of Methodist Preschers on this point in a general view, that we will only add two references to the sentiments and example of Mr. Wesley in respect to it. It is well known that Mr Wesley in his family visits and public ministrations was aimiably preeminent for his care and diligence in the religious instruction of children. His biography abounds with anecdotes illustrative of this remark. In one of his sermons he asks.-" What will the consequence be, if care be not taken of the rising generation? Will not the present revival of religion in a short time de away? Will it begining and end within the space of a generation? Will it not be a confirmation of that melancholy remark than one generation?' By a generation (as he explains himself) he means thirty years. But, blessed be God, stance, seeing this revival, from its rise in the year 1729, has already lasted above fifty years." -- Yes, we may now add, that it has lasted a hundred years, and appears to be but in the morning of its prosperity.

Our second reference is the following: The late Rev. Joseph Taylor, not long before his death, stated and profit of some acquaintance while lately in England, that at the last Conference which Mr. Wesley attended, some of the Preachers, supposing they might never see him again, asked him what he would recommend for the purpose of perpetuating that revival of religion which, under God, he had so auspiciously commenced? His reply, as usual, was laconic. He said. "Take care of the rising generation." May his reply sink deep into the heart of every Preacher and Member of the

But the new and solemn responsibility towards Methodist children, resulting from their baptism, is not confined to Preachers. .. Parents, in bringing their children to be baptized, not only discharge a sacred duty. but they likewise pledge themselves in dedicating their children to God in this holy ordinance, to train them up in His nurture and admonition-not, upon their peril, to take back by their unboly example or negligence what they have solemnly presented to God, but daily renew the offering to Him as they do their own covenant engagements. They should early teach their children unbaptized?) what is implied in their baptism -the privileges it confers upon them, and the obliga-

"You should particularly endeavour to instruct your children, early, plainly, frequently, and patiently. Instruct begins to dawn. Truth may then begin to shine upon the mind far earlier than we are apt to suppose. And whoever little and little, supply fit matter for it to work upon, and as towards had or triffing ones. Whenever a child bogins to speak, you may be assured reason begins to work. know no cause why a parent should not just then begin to speak of the best things, the things of God. And from that time no opportunity should be lost, of instilling all truths as they are capable of receiving.

But the speaking to them early, will not avail, unless

you likewe speak to them plainly. Use such words as little children may understand, just such as they use themselves. Carefully observe the few ideas which they have What do you see there?' 'The sun?' 'See how in a moment! But he loves you: he loves to do you good You love me, because I love you and do you good. But it is God that makes me love you. Therefore you

"While you are speaking in this, or some such manner and to pour his light upon them. He, and he alone, car make them to differ herein from the beasts that perish. He alone can apply your words to their hearts: without which will be in vain. But whenever the Holy all your labour Ghost teaches, there is no delay in learning.

But if you would see the fruit of your labour, you must

twice a week. How often do you feed their bodies? No less than three times a day. And is the soul of less value wrong in your own mind. You do not love them enough;

But it will not avail to teach them both early, plainly and frequently, unless you persevere therein. Never leave "To the parents it is a benefit also. It assures them off, never intermit your labour of love, till you see the that God will not only be their God; but 'the God of fruit of it But in order to this, you will find the absolute their seed after them;' it thus gives them, as the need of being endued with power from on high; without Israelites of old, the right to covenant with God for tionce sufficient for the work. Otherwise the inconceivatheir 'little' ones,' and it is a consoling pledge that ble dulness of some children, and the giddiness or perverse.

themselves with God's covenant, that they may dili- persevering therein, you did not presently see any fruit of

4. Dutch Reformed Church .- 167 ministers; 197 | bound thereby to enforce the covenant conditions upon long remained in the ground, may, at length, spring up into a plentiful harvest. Especially if you do not restrain prayer before God, if you continue instant herein with all supplication. Meantime whatever the effect of this be

the name of Christ."—Watson's Theolog. Institutes.

upon others, your reward is with the Most High.

"Many parents, on the other had, presently see the fruit of the seed they have sown, and have the comfort of

SUPERANNUATED PREACHERS.

"The hoary head," says inspiration, "is a crown of glory, if it be found in the way of righteousness." Age, in its intellectual ripeness, associated with habitual and solid piety, presents one of the most interesting and impressive objects of veneration; and its infirmities cannot fail to awaken the tenderest and noblest sympathies of our nature. And this veneration and these sympathies, in every virtuous mind, must be accompanied with strong emotions of gratitude, when that age has become hoary, and these infirmities have been multiplied in abounding labors of good-will to mankind. What strong claims then have our aged superannuated, or worn out preachers upon the sympathies, and gratitude and liberality of Methodist congregations? They have worn themselves out in doing good to our country, to our neighbourhoods, to many of ourselves. The newness of the country, even in the days of their vigor and activity, afforded them but a precarious and inadequate support; and the very circumstances which have brought some of them to a premature old age have precluded them from making any provision for themselves and families, when compelled to retire from their fields of labour and end their days in obscurity.

In addition to the annual collections taken up on the several circuits near the close of each Conference year, for the relief of the superannuated Preachers, a considnot be as the historian speaks of the Roman State in its erable sum has been received annually from the N. Y. infancy,--res unius atatis- an event that has its Book Room. Of this assistance, we regret to say, they are the present year deprived, and are left entirely dependent upon the Collections. The discipline of Luther, that 'a revival of religion never lasts longer requires a collection to be taken up for this purpose in every congregation, whether large or small, whether ten pounds or ten pence might be contributed. this remark does not hold with regard to the present in- The present Conference year is drawing near its close. Will any circuits do this year as several did last year, contribute nothing to this noblest of our noble works of liberality ! Will there appear any deficiency on the part of any of the Preachers this year as there did last year? Will not all the circuits, and all the congregations, do this year as several did last year, contribute to a Wesleyan Minister with whom we had the pleasure liberally? And will not all the Preachers do as some did last year, distinguish themselves for their strict observance of the rule, and their sympathy and zeal in behalf of those who have broken up the fallow ground and sown the seed of our present harvest, but are now retired in decrepitude, as their successors must do a few years hence? God forbid that the dark day of disgrace and abomination against heaven and every. feeling of humanity, should ever be witnessed by us, when the scorner will have it in his power to point his finger and sny, "There is your Methodism -- you boosted of your principles in supporting your Ministers by your voluntary contributions--you declared it to be the only scriptural way, the best way for yourselves and your Ministers, and religion-but where is your fruit! for the tree is known by its fruits. Behold, you have not half supported many of your Preachers whilst laboring for you; though you profess to acknowledge and receive them as the Ambassadors of Christ; and as soon as they are worn out in the work, instead of reverencing and comforting and supporting them, as benefactors. as fathers in the Church and fathers in Christ, you treat baptized children, (and what Methodist would leave his them as an unfeeling master does his worn-out draught horse, when he turns him out into the highway to starve and die."-We trust we shall never as a people present tions under which it places them. But, alas! how to the world such a practical refutation of our professed ment of baptism, or the examination of the objections little is this attended to. We cannot so well draw the principles and such a humiliating spectacle to angels

minutes of Conference, as they were last year.. If every hearer of the word will, as the Scripture directs, contribute according to his several ability, there will be no want. And this principle of Christian liberality, according to the ability which God giveth, like every other Christian principle, is stamped upon the disposition and heart of every child of God by the Holy Ghost, may turn the eye of the soul towards good things, as well and the acceptable exercise of it is no less a joyous privilege than a bounden duty, and as much a means of growing in grace as prayer and praise. Hence it is said by Him who cannot err, " It is better to give than

> MISSION QUARTERLY MEETINGS. Cold Water, April 26th, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M. Narrows, (Lake Simcoe,) 27th, do. at 9 A. M.

to receive." '

J. STINSON. The Rev. Mr. Surnson will attend Missionary Meetngs, and preach, or with others deliver addresses to the congregations, at the following places, when it is ecommended that arrangements be made to hold the Missionary Anniversaries of the Societics, if practica-

Newmarket, April 29th, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Chapel at Mr. Cummer's, 30th do. do. Brick Chapel, 5 miles from Toronto, May 1st. do.

ORDINATION OF METHODIST MISSIONARIES .- The outline of the proceedings of a meeting in London, at which several Methodist Missionaries were set apart to the work of the ministry, will be found on the last page. The abridged report of Mr. Newton's address or charge may be read with profit by every, especially every young, Minister. Whenever a Preacher is received into full connexion in England, or ordained, he gives a public account of his conversion and call to the work of the ministry. We never witnessed a more impressive and affecting scene; and these relations of christian experience have proved instrumental in the awakening and conversion of many. Like St. Paul's account of his conversion before the Roman Governors. it is a direct testimony to the truth from experience, the highest kind of evidence, and as Bishop Horne says, "the best instructor."

An Honorable Testimony .- At the last annual Meeting of the Grenada Branch Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society (in the West Indies) the Chief Justice of that Island concluded an eloquent address with the following remarks.

" Wherever I see genuine Christianity working its way there I shall ever be ready to lend a helping hand. I op-pose none; but wish well, and am ready to give my assistance to all. But, although I disclaim being a man of party, and am not a member of the Wesleyan body, I can-not be blind to the fact, that this Society has done more than any other in promoting the moral and religious inte-

of their Clergymen on legislative provisions, this Society rality,—claims, I trust, which, when the collection is made, will powerfully operate with all present. I cannot said to have become Unitarian. conclude without observing, that, during nearly 40 years' heard of their being discountenanced, and even abused and ill-treated, I have never known them to deserve it; but, on the contrary, all those whose deportment has come under my observation have appeared to be men of exemplary lives, and more useful among the lower classes of society than those of any other denomination."

STEAM. BOATS .- The following Steam-boats lay at the wharves in this port last night. There never were so many in the harbor at one time before. Most of their firm attachment to it. The petitioners, nevertheless, them were brought in or detained by the Easterly storm. declared their anxious wish to behold a reformation of the They have all left this morning:—Cobourg, United real aboses that existed in the present system. They have all ten this morning:—Conourg, United
States, United Kingdom, St. George, Wilham Fourth,
Constitution, Canada, Queenston.

Mr. Miles supported the petitions.

Mr. Strickland defended the general body of Dissenters
from any desire to overturn the Established Church. Every

THE NEW YORK CITY ELECTION FOR MAYOR .-The New York papers have for several days past been much occupied with accounts of the election contest for Mayor. It has terminated in favour of C. W. Lawrence, the Jackson candidate, the totals being as

The votes from two of the wards are disputed, and Mr. Verplank may yet be returned, as a majority of the Aldermen and Councilmen are said to be in his favour. The New York papers contain accounts of dreadful riots during two or three days of the contest. The terly disregarded, and the military could not be induc-ed to act. Many were dangerously injured. The riots House for a separation between the Church and the State. ed to act. Many were dangerously injured. The riots appear to have been created by the Jackson party. of the Established Church, whose doctrines he bolieved ballot—yet is party spirit more violent, and the election button of her temporalities.

Major Beauclerk said that the question of putting down nessed in this Province.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

We have received no English News since last week The following brief review of European affairs is copied Dissenters who were desirous to destroy the Established from the N. York Christian Advocate and Journal of the 18th instant.

Church Reform in England is the exciting topic .-There seem to be three parties, 1. Those who are opposed to any change in the relations subsisting between the Church and State. 2. Those who desire not to break up the connection entirely, but to modify it so that dissenters may be relieved from many disabilities which press them.

3. Those who wish the union of Church and state wholly disrelved, so as to bring about in this respect, the same state of things as exists in the United States. The wishes of the first class cannot be realized. Discontent and in jury to dissenters are too deep and wide. The country cannot remain quiet unless there is a reform here. The government has determined to bring in a plan, or to countenance one. Petitions from all parts of the island, numerously signed, are pouring in upon parliament. Some thing will be yielded. Perhaps in these concessions the second class may obtain all they want at present. upon this success there will be a strong tendency in the public mind to meetithe wishes of the third class, and the movement may finally result in severing the union of Church and state. This result will be good both for the country and the Church, but it ought not to be obtained suddenly, or injury will ensue.

The Russian Question seems for the present to have received its quietus. The ambition of Russia appears to have been checked by the firm remonstrances of France have been checked by the arm remonstrances of reance and England. She has consented to abandon, if she ever entertained, her views of territorial aggrandizement by possessing herself of parts of Tarkey. A late treaty with the Porte is said to be very favorable to the sultan whole number of rate pavers in the partsh was 655. so with the Porte is said to be very lavoration to the substitute of Russia, in return for these concessions, has obtained consent from the French, English, Austrian and Prussian governments, to expel the refugee Poles from their on the proporty of thirty of the inhabitants, to make up territories, and thus she will accomplish their banish territories, and thus she will accomplish their banish territories. territories, and thus she will accomplish their banish ment from Europe. This is cruel; but it is true. These countries will not allow the unfortunate patriots to settle in them, but, upon written application, will grant them passage to any other, and means for defraying their expenses. In some cases they have provided them a passage. But a few days since two Austrian frigates arrived in New York from Trieste with 234 of thete unfortunate exiles. Each one was provived with torty dollars, and the citizens of New-York are reising a subscription to aid them farther. We have noticed some of these Poles. They are low of Stature, well built, strong looking men. They have come alone to our shores; no wives, children, or sisters. By this policy of Ryssia she will possess her portion of Poland in peace. So will Austria and Prussia. France and England may have thought it necessary for their own repose, perhaps for the peace of Europe.

Spain and Portugal are still convulsed by civil war between rival claimants for each crown. The adherents of the two queens are considered the liberal parties; those of Don Carles in Spain, and Don Miguel in Portugal, the rebel and despotic party. No doubt both are bad enough, but the constitutionalists are preferable. The struggle is common to both. The two queens have common cause, and feel common sympathy. The two Dons are exactly similar. And it is a matter of doubt whether the complete triumph of the liberal party in Portugal would not be followed by a corresponding triumph of the liberal party in Spain : and vice versa. It is impossible to conjecture how long this struggle will lost. Owing to the jealousy existing between the despot-ic governments of the north, and Franco and England, they must be left to themselves. Russia, Austria, and Prussia would like to interfere in favour of the two Dons, and thus establish a despotism in the south of Europe. But England and France would be pleased to interfere in favour of the two queens, and thus establish constitutional monarchies. Hence there can be no interference on the part of the only governments which could decide the contest. Things look favorably for the cause of the constitutionalists. They are in possession of the capitals and thrones. Success to them.

The Republican Party in France strongly attract the attention of the government. The party is powerful and extended throughout the kingdom. But the government is vigilant and keeps a strong, well disciplined national guard. It is impossible to eny what may be the result of this conflict between the parly and government. The throne of Louis Philip seems to tremble occasionally; and yet appears to stand securely. In an hour it may be over- Committee to state, that His Excellency the Lieutenant thrown, and France become republican. This, however, Governor has received a Despatch by the January Mail. yet appears to stand securely. In an hour it may be overis not probable now.

York, authorized the loan to be taken at five per cent. Committee is now at Fredericton, engaged in drafting.

This state of money matters, together with the difference the Charter, and, in a few days will be enabled to lay the of exchange being much more favorable to the United particulars before the public .- St. John's Observer. States than usual, has caused heavy importations of specie into our country. An arrival on yesterday (April 7) is said to have brought £500,000. It is probable there never was so much specie in the country before.

is assisted in no other way than by mere voluntary contri-butions; and this gives them poculiar claims on our libe-tarians, but were originally built for the Presbytertans. A discover a cause for the rash and untimely transaction.

said to have become Unitarian.

The Rev. T. S. Crisp, of Bristol, Eng., on whom Brown residence in the West Indies, I have been observant of the University has conferred the title of D.D., has published conduct of Wesleyan Missionaries; and, although I have his solemn declination of the honor. No man in England, perhaps, stands higher with the Baptists for theological knowledge than Mr. C.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-DISSENTERS AND THE

CHURCH.

Wednesday, Feb. 26. Mr. Sandford presented petitions from Weymouth, Wynchain, and several places in the county of Somerset, reprobating the attempts that had been made to disconnect the Established Church from the State, and expressing

claim that had been set up by them was founded in justice; they were reasonable claims, and ought to lie granted, al though he admitted that with regard to the rights of property it would be a question of considerable difficulty to extend to them the whole of the advantages they de manded.

Mr. Rocbuck complained that many petitions deprecating any disunion between Church and State, which had originated from the clergy and members of the Established Church, had been sent into various parishes throughout the country, and the parishioners had been virtually com-pelled to sign them. He would support any petitions or neasures for the separation of the church from the state. as it would have the effect of putting down the Establish-

ment, which he was very anxious to see. (Hear.)

Mr. C. J. K. Tynte said that many of the signatures to one of the petitions had been obtained in the manner alluded to by the hon, member for Bath. He was enabled, from his own experience to say that the Dissenters of the vest of Somersetshire were a most respectable class of in. dividuals, and had, on no occasion within his knowledge, whole authority and force of the peace officers was ut-

This argues unfavorably for the state of morals and to be most conducive to the temporal as well as the spiricivil order in the first commercial city of the Republic; tual welfare of mankind; but, while, he advocated her for they there enjoy universal suffrage and the vote by defend the abuses that were admitted to exist in the distri-

> the Established Church or of disuniting it from the state rested, in his opinion, with the great body of the people of England. He was much attached to the Established Church, but he warned the House that the Establishment would ultimately be out down if the great body of those who dissented from its doctrines were to be compelled to

> support the clergy. (Hear.)
>
> Mr. Estcourt felt convinced that that portion of the Church were a very small minority of the Dissenters of the

> Mr. Brotherton said that he had no wish to destroy the Established Church. He thought the Dissenters laboured under many grievances from which they ought to be relieved. In reference to what had fallen from an hon-Member opposite, he would only remark, that he considered it but reasonable that those who believe that the Church of England was the church of Christ should allow it to be supported as the Christian Church ever was, and al ways would be by the free will offerings of the people Under the old dispensation, those only who belonged to the Establishment were required to bring their offerings for its support, but those who dissented from its princi ss were not so required. (Hear.)

The petitions were then laid on the table.

Sir O. Mosley presented a petition from the Independent Dissenters of certain parishes in Staffordshire, complaining

of grievences, and praying for a separation between Church and State. The hon member did not agree to the latter part of the prayer, thinking that any thing that would tend to overturn the Established Church, would be death blow to the religion of the country. Mr. E. Buller supported each of the petitions.

Mr. Wyndham presented a petition from the Dissenters Norwich, for the redress of grievances. Mr. Colquhoun presented several petitions from various

laces in Scotland against church patronage. Mr. Grote presented a petition, signed by 360 of the rate-payers of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, against the conwhole number of rate payers in the parish was 665, so complained, that, by a local act, the rector, who enjoyed a banefice worth £2,500 per annum, was empowered to soize

Lady Hewley's Charities.—A great law suit has been determined in England. Ludy Hewley had given liberal bequests for the support of "Godly ministers of Christ's rian trustees, and it was expected, would support Presby. Unitarian preachers. Far the greater number of Unitarian preachers in England have been supported by funds acquired in this way. We have seen a list of their congregations, published within three years, stating where they are, how many usually attend worship, by what name they are called, whether Presbyterian, Baptist or Independent. Of these last, there were about 10 or 12 days ago, a laboring man of the name of Walker, a widower with four children, living in the lower part of that county, went out to spend the average of the county. the Presbyterian, about 170.

ground that she did not give them for the support of Uni- in the flames, before assistance could reach the spot. A tarianism, and that applying them to that purpose was family living about a mile distant, seeing the blaze, has perverting them. The Vice Chancellor has given a decigiven for the support of any particular set of doctrines, given for the support of any particular set of doctrines, must be applied to that purpose, or revert to the heirs, as it cannot, lawfully, be applied by the trustees to the support of other doctrines. A similar decision in Massachusetts would strip the Unitarians of nearly all the funds innocents in the common mass of blazing ruins: But they hold in that state, and leave many of their ministers without support.

It is said that property to the amount of £500,000 sterling was depending on this suit, and that it will be car-ried by appeal to the Lord Chancellor, and perhaps to the House of Lords .- Vt. Chronicle.

Gold in Pennsylvania.-Gold has been discovered in several locations in the county of York. Pa. by Calvin unfortunate man had terminated his existence-probably several locations in the county of York. Pa. by Calvin hy drowning binself in York river, near the margin of Mason, Esq. and John Fisher, M. D. of the borough of hy drowning binself in York river, near the margin of

Coal .- Bituminous coal of good quality has been found in Perry county, Pa. It is believed that large quantities may be mined

way, New York, and who had amassed a property of deavoured to ascertain the source of its misery. It was \$200,000, committed suicide on Monday by cutting his finally discovered that the little sufferer frequently placed throat with a penknife, in a fit of insanity. He had no its left side, near the region of the heart. A family but his wife.

New Bank .-- We are authorized by the New Bank from the Colonial Secretary, in reply to a petition for-Specie is abundant in Europe, and interest very low.

Money has been loaned, on good securities, in London, for two and three per cent. The Citizens' Bank of New-two and three per cent. The Citizens' Bank of New-two actions obtained fourteen millions of dollars in Holland at five per cent. for fifty years. The Pennsylvenia loans have been made at five per cent. The recent bill to create six millions of stock on the security of the state of New-York, authorized the loan to be taken at five per cent.

Suicide .- On the 25th instant, a female by the name of Hannah Tucker, aged about 18, committed suicide, by hanging herself in the stable of Moses Allard, at Russel-The Decision of the Lord Chancellor in the case of the will of Lady Hewley, by which the Unitarian trustees amination, returned for their verdict, "That it was their was their will of Lady Hewley, by making the Unitarian trustees amination, returned for their verdict, "That it was their consists in a notion that he has lost his send; and that a favor by inserting the above in their journals. Apl2

seems to be a disposition to apply the principles of the de voluntary act by hanging herself." The Jury appeared to unless he is able to destroy some fellow creature and Many witnesses were sworn and strictly examined, but nothing of conrequence appeared that might have a ten-dency to elucidate the cause of the fatal event.—Montreal

City of Toronto, 17th April, 1834.

At a meeting of the undersigned Stockholders of the Desjardin's Canal Company, held in the Grand Jury Room of the Court House, in this City—present, the Hoc. Peter Robinson, John Patterson, John S. Baldwin, James Leslie, Colin Drumond, Peter Paterson, W. W Baldwin, John Murchison, Robert C. Horne,—It was unanimously Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, That notwith standing all the disbeartening circumstances attending the progress of the work of the Canal, it was still bighly worthy the attention of the Stockholders, as promising them an ample return for their expenditure, and incalcuable advantages to the section of the country to which it will facilitate the commercial and agricultural trans-

Resolved,-That it be recommended not only to the present Stockholders, but to the country at large, to cooperate in furthering the work, by taking up the unpur hased Stock, this meeting entertaining the highest con fidence in the Gentlemen choson, as President and Directors for the ensuing year.

From the Cornwall Observer.

St. Lawrence Canal .- It appears that the object of the meeting of the Commissioners for the improvement of the St. Lawrence that took place at Prescott on the 3rd inst. was principally relating to the appointment of a Superin. tending Engineer, and an Agent or acting Commissioner, when Mr. Mills was appointed to fill the former situation and Mt. Jackson, that of the latter.

We have been put in possession of more pleasing and gratifying news, which will be found in this day's paper, n a letter from his Excellency the Lieutenant Governo to P. Vankonghnet, Esq., and which will put beyond a doubt the certainty of the work being speedily commonced, and will, it is to be hoped, put a stop to the unfavorable predictions of some people.

Government House, Toronto, 3d, April, 1834. Dear Sir :- Having laid your letter of the 27th ultime pefore the Lieutenant Governor, I am directed to acquaint you, that the Receiver General has his Excellency's same. tion to draw on Messrs. Thomas Wilson & Co., for £100, 000, in pursuance of the arrangement concurred in, for paying off the Provincial debentures gradually: that this sum will not be immediately required, and it is the intention of the Receiver General to apply part of it to the im provement of the St. Lawrence, as the Commissioners may call on him for money to carry into effect their con-tracts; and that if the Receiver General has not communicated his intentions to the Commissioners they had bet ter write to him on the subject, so that no time may be lost in commencing the work. I remain, dear Sir,

wain, dear on, very faithfully yours,

WILLIAM ROWAN. (Signed,) P. VANKOUGHNET, Esq. Cornwall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tragical occurrence at Sea .- A correspondent at Cove announces the arrival of the Martha, Captain Drummond, laden with mahogany, from Laguna to Liverpool under circumstanges similar to those which which took place a few years since on board the Mary Russell. Martha was brought into Cove at 11 o'clock on Sunday night by four pilots, who found her a considerable dis tance off the harbour with the captain tied in his birth, lour feet of water in the hold, and the eight survivors of the crew in a dreadful state of exhaustion from starvation; there being only 6lb. of rice remaining on board.

The crow informed the pilot that the vessel had been on her voyage 70 days, during which the captain occa-sionally showed some slight symptoms of derangement, but not in such a marked degree as would excite the apprehension of personal safety in any one, consequently he was allowed the full range of the ship, unrestrited in any respect. On Saturday last he suddenly seized a tom. ahawk and rushed upon the mate, who was standing at the time on the deck near the ship's side, and struck him 1833. such a blow as tumbled him overboard, where he instant. ly sunk. He then rushed on the nearest of the crew, whom he also killed with the tomahawk, and followed up the work of destruction by attacking two others, on whom he inflicted grievous wounds, having at a blow severed the arm from the body of one of those poor fellows. However, both escaped his further fury, and slarmed their down in his birth. In this state he was found by the

tendance of the coroner.

A steamer was immediately commissioned to bring up the captain and crew to Cork, where they were lodged in Bridewell by Mr. Culling (magistrate) and a party of police at three o'clock in the afternoon. The captain de nies having caused the death of the mate, who, he says, died of a natural illness after having acted in a mutinous manner. It is now believed that he is not insano, and bis holy Gospel" in various parts of the kingdom. She was a real hole of the kingdom. She was a Procheterian and his action and his actions parts of the kingdom. a Presbyterian, and her funds were settled on Presbyte stating that the captain had strangled the mate by hauling stating that the captain had strangled the mate by hauling over rope tight round his neck, and then threw him over. terian preaching. After some generations, the trustees board. It is strongly suspected that the crew have magenerally, were found to be Unitarians, and employed timed; however, the matter is now in a train of rigid intinied; however, the matter is now in a train of rigid investigation.

Horrible Catastrophe.-We learn from Gloucester, that neighbor's, a few miles off, previous to which he put the children to bed and locked up the house. Before his A suit has been brought against some of these trustees, return, the house took fire, (in what manner is unknown) to recover the property given by Lady Hewley, on the and dreadful to relate! all four of the children perished sion in favour of the plaintiffs. He holds that property, catch a glimpse, through one of the windows, of the given for the support of any particular set of doctrines, eldest boy (about 12 years of age.) in the act of bearing moment to witness the horrifying spectacle of the falling innocents in the common mass of blazing rains: But he tale of wo ends not here; the father, on hearing of the ate of his little ones, became frantic, and in a delirum of late of his little ones, became frantic, and in a defirum of grief, rushed forth through the gloom of night, in the wild accents of despair exclaming—" I will find my children! They shall not be separated from me!"—Several days had elapsed, and no tidings were heard of him. At the date of our information it was generally believed that the unfortunate man had terminated his existence-probably which the tragical scene occurred .- Bath Herald.

Caution to Mothers and Nurses .- We learn that the child of a lady residing in Gosport (about 18 months old.) was seized with a violent fit of crying on Tuosday morn. Suicide.—Mr. Daniel Ensley, the proprietor of the ing last, and continued in the greatest agony for several Public Gardens, at the corner of Duane street and broad. hours giving great pain to its mother, who in vain enphysician was sent for, and upon examination ascertained that a large darning needle which had been left in its mother's work inadvertently thrown into the cradle, had perforated the side of the child, and penetrated within an nch of its heart. The needle being extracted, the suffering abated, and the child is doing well .- Norfolk

> Lunatics.-Instead of a lunatic asylum, the province of Antwerp possesses a lunatic village. It is called Gheel, and the poor creatures are allowed to roam at large in it, and where their infirmity does not incapacitate them, the inhabitants give them work. Many districts in the Netherlands send their lunatics to this village, and pay for their board and clothing. It has been found that where their board and clothing. It has been found that where one cure is effected under confinement, ten are brought one cure is effected under confinement, ten are brought at noon.
>
> W. B. Jakvis, Secretary. inhabitants give them work. Many districts in the Nethabout by kindness and absence of coercion.

> Singular Lunacy.—Among the present inmates of Bethlehem Hospital, (England,) is Capt. Parry, who commanded Lord Byron's brig in the Mediterranean, of GEORGE THOMPSON, Printer, who served his

possess himself of his soul, he cannot be saved.

put an end to his life on the evening of the lat inst. by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. He died nerce, a gentleman of very respectable talents and phys. Barley, ically almost a giant.—His height was about seven feet; and he was built like a tower." It is the same gentlemen the assaulted, and severely injured, in the winter 1833, Gen. Duff Green and afterwards while at the theatre, fischarged one of his pistols toward the stage. He was union man and the only Jackson man in Congress from South Carolina.

Indian Eloquence.-The following specimen of elegiac puthos was delivered by an Indian over the contiguous graves of her husband and infant. "The Father of Life and Light has taken from me the apple of my eye, and he core of my heart, and hid them in these two graves I will moisten the one with my tears, and the other with he milk of my breast, till I meet them again in that country where sun never sets."

War .- "What are you thinking, my man?" said Lord Hill, as he approached a soldier who who was leaning in gloomy mood upon his firelock, while sround him lay mangled thousands of French and English; it was a few ours after the battle of Salamanca had been won by the British. The soldier started, and after having saluted his general, answered, "I was thinking my lord, how many vidows and orphans I perhaps have this day made for one shilling.

Origin of Newspapers, . 4c .- Notwithstanding the mportant benefits which society derives from news yet few are aware that we owe to the Italians the idea of this source of instruction and amusement. Our first nowspaper was, as is generally known, the English Mercury, commenced in 1588; but the idea of a journal of this nature was taken by that illustrious statesman, William Ceil, Lord Burleigh, from the Venetian Gozzetto. which, previously to the appearance of the English Mercury, was the only vehicle of news in existence, Newspapers are of great antiquity in Italy, and under the Diurna were circulated among the Romans as early as the year 66,—a fact apparent from the Annals of Tacitus. Indeed, the existence of these juurnals may be traced to a period anterior to the Christian era. It is also worthy of remark that the idea of an encyclopædia was first conceived by an Italian, that eminent individual Andrew Matthew Acquiviya, Dake of Atri and Teramo who died in 1528 .- From the Marquis Champernon de Hawkin's Gleanings of a Bookworm in MS.

Origin of Banking.—The Doge of Venice was once obliged to resort to a forced loan from the most opulen ilizens, the contributors to which were made creditors of four per cent. These creditors, in process of time coame incorporated into a company for the managemen of their joint concerns, and thus formed the basis upon which the bank of Venice, the most ancient establishment of the kind, was founded-of a funding system; and the first example of a permanent national dobt. A Wife's Recipe for the Cure of a bad Husband.

Judith O'Brien, alias "Judy," a pretty looking young Irish-woman, with a child in her arms, the vory pathern of its father who stood in the dock for beating its mother, said to the Magistrates, "May it plaise ver hon or, that hulking Barney O'Brien who stands afore ye, is my husband, and, instead of working hard for myself, and the little bit of innocence I hould afore me, he gets as drunk as a baste, and comes home and bates me shareoful. It was only yesterday, blissed Sunday as it was, he gave me a lick on the head without spaking a word."-Indith here exhibited the marks of violence complained of, and Barney being called upon for his defence, hung down his head and said nothing. "I shall hold you to hall," said the Magistrate to the prisoner. "Bail! is it?" said the wife; "sure he can't find bail; and by your lave I think a few months in the treadmill would do him a vast deal more good." (Laughter.) Barney was then held to

Population, Go. of Ireland .- On Thursday morning there was delivered to the members of the House of Commons an abstract of the population returns for Ireland in The following are the results of the contents of

thick and interesting volume:	
English Statute acres	17,183,763
Houses inhabited	1,249,816
Ditto building	. 15,308
Ditto uninhabited	49,654
Total number of families	1,385,066
ture	884,339
Number of families chiefly employed in trade.	**
manufactures, and handieroft	249,359
Number of all other families not comprised in	
the two preceding classes	251,368
Number of persons, males3.794.880	
Total number of persons	
	English Statute acres

We advise all children to learn the following SIGNS OF PROSPRITY. (From the Chinese.)

Where spades grow bright, and idle swords grow dull Where gaols are empty, and where barns are full; Where church paths ro with frequent feet outworn; Law court yards weedy, silent, and forlorn; Where these signs are, they clearly indicate A happy people and well govern'd State.

	Quarterly Meetings for the Augusta District.	ł
	Rideau Circuit,	ł
1	Elizabethtown do 17th and 18th.	ŀ
۰	Augusta do 24th and 25th.	ł
	Richmond do 24th and 25th.	1
	Ottawa do 24th and 25th. Matilda do, 31st and June 1st.	l
١	Matilda do, 31st and June 1st.	į
	Mississippi do 31st and 1st. Brockville do June 7th and 8th.	l
	Brockville do June 7th and 8th.	ţ
	The District Meeting will be held in BROCKVILLE.	1
ĺ	instead of Augusta; to commence on the 4th of June,	1
	at 9 o'clock. A. Green, P. E.	١

DIED.

On the 14th of February, at his residence, Portman Square, London, Lord Teignmouth, (President of the British and Foreign Bible Society,) at the advanced age of 83. His Lordship married February 14, 1786, Charlotte, only daughter of James Cornish, Esq., by whom he has left Hon. Charles John Shore, (now Lord Trigmmouth.) Hon. Frederick John Shore, assistant to the Secretary to the Commissioners in the ceded provinces of Bengal, and four daughters, of whom the second is the relict of the late galant officer, Sir Thos. Noal Hill, brother to Lord Bill.

On the 17th February, in London, in his 55th year, John Bennet, Esq., the Secretary to Lloyds, who, for a period of 40 years, has been connected with that establishment.

In Montreal, test evening, after a short but severe illness, the Hon. Borstio Gates, Member of the Legistative Council of this Province, and for many years one of the most embers merchants. Mr. Gates was a native of Barre, in Massachusetts, and was in the 54th year of his age.—Mantreal Gatette, April 12.

Elizabeth Cron. eldest daugher of Mr. John Cron., in her 8th year. In Kingston Suddenly, lately, H. W. Wilkinson, Esq. aged 47 years. At his Residence in Citaton, on the 6th Inst. Peter Bare, Esq. Sen., late Col. the 4th Regiment Lincoln Milita, in the 86th year of his age.

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending April 23, 1631.

W. Patrick, S. Smith, A. Green, S. Waldron Books have been forwarded to,-II. Wilkinson, Hamilton, 1 box, per steamboat Queenston—R. Phelps, care of J. Ingersoll, Esq. Oxford, 1 parcel, per stage from Hamilton-J. Beatty, care of J. Scatchard, Esq. London, I box per stage from Hamilton-S. Rose, St. Thomas, 1 box, per stage via London, care of G. J. Goodhue, Esq .- R. Heyland, Hallowell, I box, per steam boat Cobourg, care of B. Brennan, Esq. Kingston, J. C. Davidson, Bellville, parcel, do .- A. Adams, Prescott, I box, per steam boat obourg. Freight paid on all.

* Those ordered by the Rev. A. Green will be sent on Monday or Tuesday next-as soon as we can get them from the binder.

April 22d, 1834.

MARKETS. CITY TORONTO, April 9th. Eggs, per dozen, 0 73 a 0 Cheese, per lb. 0 3 11 a 0

HIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, PRICE One Shilling and Three Pence, the first part of the

Wheat.

"POOR MAN'S PRESERVATIVE AGAINST POPERY." Being a reply to the Hon. J. ELMSLEY's Pamphlet on Transubstantiation.

To be had at the different Booksellers in town.

and at the Courier Office, Market house. Toronto, April 5, 1834.

ARM FOR SALE OR TO LET, in the Township of Toronto, on the Lake road, between the Rivers Credit and Etobicoke, about 14 miles from the ity of Toronto, (late York.) The farm lies in a healthy situation, and has a good HOUSE and BARN, and a good well of water—in short, it has every conveniency, For further particulars, apply to the owner, on the premises, or at the Guardian office W. WATSON. April 23, 1833. 232.tf.

OTICE.—The Water was this day let in the Welland Canal, which will be open for Navigation throughout as soon as a vessel can approach it from any Port on Lakes Erie or Ontario. The ice has been clear on Lake Erie above Port Colborne for some days. JOHN CLARK, Sec'y, W. C. Co. Welland Canal Office, St. Catharines, April 8, 1834. 2

CARD.-D. LITHGOW, M.D., F.R.S. E. &c., being obliged to remain a short time in Canada. begs leave respectfully to offer his Professional assistance. to such of the inhabitants of the City of Toronto as may require it; and from his many years' experience, and ex-

ensive practice, he does so with confidence. Dr. L. is a Graduate of the University of Edinburgh—
has his Diplomas as a Member of the College of Surgeons and as an Accoucheur—and was lately President of the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh, &c. &c. The nearessary documents to that effect, he has laid before His Excellency Sir John Colborne, and they have been ho-

ored with his approval. Dr. L. has lodgings at present at No. 8, Richmond-Street, where he can be consulted, or any directions left or him at the " Courier Office, will be immediately attended to : and he will feel pleasure in giving his gratu itous attendance to the poor at all times. Toronto, March 4th, 1834.

TRENCH BURR MILL STONES! The Subscribers having lately purchased the old establishment of Messrs. Eldridge & Strow, in the city of Baffelo, intend going extensively into the manufacture of MILL STONES, and will be kept constantly on hand, both for Flouring and Country Work, several pairs of the various kinds and sizes, which will enable them to fill rders on very short notice; and as they import their Blocks direct from France, it gives them a decided advantage in choice of stock, and enables the subscribers to offer them much lower than they have ever been sold for for in this country.

Also, DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS, of every number now used, and of the most approved stamps, Also, Hoisting Screws, Lighter-Screws, Spindles.

Bails and Divers, Damsels, Screen Wire, Gc. Gc. Being also connected with a very extensive FOUNDRY (at Rochester, N.Y.) they will furnish MILL CASTINGS of any description that may be desired. The subscribers are confident they can furnish their western friends with any of the above articles on better terms than they can be procured at Philadelphia, Baltimore, or any of the Eastern or Southren markets; and as the transportation from Buffalo will be less than from either of the above markets, they think it will be for the interest of Mill. wrights and others at the west, to favor them with their

GEORGE W. BUSH & Co. Baffalo, Feb. 18, 1834. 231 3 in

REFERENCES. REFER

S. Thiompson & Co.
Prait Taylor, & Co.
A. Eston,
J. L. Berton,
Uarker & Holt,
Townsend, Coli, & Co.
Smith & Macy,
Norton & Cartisle,
Richard Sears,
Joy & Webster,
W. Smith, Dankirk.
Gibbet Knapp, Portland Harber.
Josiah Kellogg, Erie.
M. Hubbard, Ashiabalo. D. Whitney, Green Bay. H. Phelps & Co., G. River. Giddings, Baldwin, Pease, & Go. Giddings, Baldwin, Pease, & Go.
Gizeland.
Giandart, Wibur, & Go., Haren.
R. H. Heywood, Fenise.
J. Hollister & Co.,
J. R. Dorr & Co.
M. P. Parkur & Co.
Britain & Phelan,
J. Griffitha & Co., St. Josephes
John H. Kinzle, Chicage.

ANTS A SITUATION, in a country place or Village, a first rate SCHOOL TEACHER.

Any application to this Office will be immediately at-F. 11. Toronto, April 12, 1834. 2311f

AND FOR SALE.—Lot No. 12, 8th Concession of BROCK, 200 Agaes. The lot is within one mile of a Merchant's Store and a Saw. Mill, and within three miles of a Grist Mill; has six acres cleared, and is situated in a well settled part of the country. Apply to the subscriber, No. 21, Newgate Street. THOMAS THOMPSON.

Toronto, April 15, 1834.

A. CARD.—MR. GEORGE DUGGAN, Jr. Attorney at Law, Notery public Conveyancer, &c. has removed his Office from the Market Square to No. King street, op osite the English Church. York, Feb. 2I, 1834.

William Street, is now open. Toronto, March. 1834.

ORK ARTISTS' AND AMATEURS' ASSOCIATION.—The exhibition for the present year will be opened on the 1st JULY next. Pictures intended for exhibition must be sent in during the week pre-vious to the 15th of June, and no picture will be received after that day. The committee will advertise a month previous to the time of sending in where the pictures are to be directed to. Amateurs having four Pictures exhibit-

ed will be entitled to a free admission for the season. CHARLES DALY, Hon. Sec. February 1st, 1834.

ANTED TO BORROW, for 3 or 5 years, from £200 to £1000, on good security, for which a premium of £12 per cent, will we given. Apply to this office. 211tf York, Nov. 25, 1833.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE in the township of Caistor, Niagara District, two or four Hundred Acres of Land, upon which are vast quantities of good Timber, situated on the river Welland or Chippes wa. Should the four hundred acres be purchased together, there will be four log Houses and two log Barns, with thirty five acres of improved land upon it; and should two bundred acres be chosen there would be no improvement; but upon this Lot is a good mill seat, and mills erected for two saws and two run of stones, with one saw and one run of stones in operation and doing a good business.-Merchants will find this a good situation for business, as it lies near the road leading from Smithville to Canboro, and produce and lumber can easily be transported down the river to the Welland canal.

Those wishing to get a good situation for business will please come and see. DAVID MERRITT, GEO. DOXTADER.

March 20th, 1834.

Scotland PATERSON, Painter, of Inverness, Scotland, residing in Toronto City, U. C. is anxious to hear from his brother, John Paterson, Plasterer, who came to New York in May, 1833. At the time of the latest information was received from him he was at No. 467, New York Washington Street. Editors of the New York papers are respectfully ra-

quested to insert the above.

LANK DEEDS & MEMORIALS for sale at this office.

From the London Christian Cherver. "FOLLOW ME."-Matt. ix. 9. My Saviour, can I follow thee When all is dark before? While midnight rests upon the sea, How can I reach the shore? Oh, let thy star of love but shine, Though with the faintest ray, . *Twill gild the edge of every wave, And light my stormy way. Then gladly will I follow thee, Though burricanes appear. Singing sweet carols o'er the sea;-What can I have to fear?

ORDINATION OF SEVEN WESLEYAN MISSION. aries, appointed to the west indies.

On Thursday evening the 6th of February, a crowded congregation was assembled at the Wesleyan Chapel, City-Road, to witness the ordinathe West Indies, by the Committee of the Wesleyan Missionary Socity. After singing, and prayer by the Rev. T. Lessey,

The Rev. John Becham, one of the General Secretaries, introduced the Missionaries to the

notice of the assembly.

Mr. J. Atkins had been convinced, about twelve years ago, of the necessity of possessing that reliof death. He retired with that friend into secret, God. He attended meetings for prayer, and other Methodist Society About a fortnight afterwards, in consequence of bearing the late Mr. Bradnack to his soul, imparting at the same time, the assurance, that he would never leave him nor forsake in country places, but his mind became burdened A sermon, preached by the Rev. J. Baker, from the words "As ye would that men should do unto through their prayers and the grace of Christ, he by energy. Let their lips be touched with sacred you, do ye also unto them," was the means of removing his fears, and of causing him to proceed in the work. God had crowned his labours with success in various places He believed himself especially called to engage in Missionary work, and had always a powerful predeliction in favour the sable sons of Ham the unsearchable riches of to relations, to his country, to the perishing souls freely give their money, he would cheerfully give their rejoiced in it as an ordinance of God.

interest in the attoming blood, which assurance he | the Holy Ghost and with fire.

follies. Sall, thoughts of death and eremity made tions, but gradually became careless and hardenvictions were deepened, and his hopes encourag- of labour, ed; in 1827, he found the peace he sought. In

pel to the heathen world. faithful minister, he was encouraged to go forbut it was not till he was nineteen that he truly saw and felt the necessity and advantages of religion. When the peace of God first took posseslingly and cheerfully, asking, hav claiming an in- was to preach Christ-in his person-workterest in the prayers of Christians at home.

when he had not felt the sinfulness of his nature, sacrificial death—Christ'as the great teacher—the him, or send him word of his heing alive. and the necessity of preparing for a future state. only saviour—the most worthy judge eternal. Editors of Newspapers are respectfully requested to At the age of thirteen, he was led to close with Christ crucified was not a meagre theme; but one insert this notice.

was in the sufficiency of the grace of Christ.

tion of seven Missionaries, the remaining portion labours, and he should account himself peculiarly ridiculous. Let them dure to think for themselves

didate for Missionary work; and he trusted that to sleep. Their ministry should be characterized

The Rev. J. Bunting then read some portions spirit of dependence on the power and grace of of the Ordination Service of the Church of Eng. the Holy Spirit. Let them mingle much prayer land; making some few alterations and additions with all their studies. That would bring them for the purpose of adapting it more fully to Metho. the aid of an Almighty arm—the presence of Him dist doctrines and discipline. In proposing the who promised to be with his ministers always, of the West Indies. He should account it a hap, question to the candidates as to their readiness even to the end of the world. He would not have py moment, when he commenced preaching to to submit to their "chief pastors" in the ministry, them depend too closely on their previous studies. he observed that Methodism was not a system of With the Bible, and a living congregation before Christ. He trusted he was not wanting in love Independence as it regarded either ministers or them, ideas would spring up at the moment, which people. Such a system, they believed to be not might prove the most valuable of the whole sermon. of Britons; but, constrained by the love of Christ, according to the will of Christ, the greathend of These should be followed up: they might be from he wished to go where Christ was not known, and the church, nor the principles of the New Testa. above, and would often be greatly blessed to the there proclaim his salvation. He rejoiced to be ment. But they accounted respect and submis. people. This practice would give them a noble hold the liberality of Christians, and if they would sion to superintendents to be no burden, but ra. freedom, and would tell on the minds and hearts

Mr. G. Bird, when about eighteen, felt the ab. ordination prayer, first calling upon the assembly of art. They must not forget that they were call. solute necessity of being born again. He was in to engage in it, not as a mere matter of form, but ed to be Pastors as well as preachers. They great agony of mind for some time, but in answer with all their hearts, that their young brethren must visit their people, and get acquainted with to earnest prayer, he received an assurance of his might be baptized for their important office with their states. A paster ought to say, in a sense, lier, in the nestest style.

had since maintained. Though conscious of his inadequacy, he felt determined to engage in the by the imposition of hands of the senior ministers been spoken of with contempt; but by such the imposition of hands of the senior ministers been spoken of with contempt; but by such the imposition of hands of the senior ministers been spoken of with contempt; but by such the imposition of hands of the senior ministers been spoken of with contempt; but by such the imposition of hands of the senior ministers been spoken of with contempt; but by such the imposition of hands of the senior ministers been spoken of with contempt; but by such the imposition of hands of the senior ministers been spoken of with contempt; but by such the imposition of hands of the senior ministers been spoken of with contempt; but by such the imposition of hands of the senior ministers been spoken of with contempt; but by such the imposition of hands of the senior ministers been spoken of with contempt; but by such the imposition of hands of the senior ministers been spoken of with contempt; but by such the imposition of hands of the senior ministers been spoken of with contempt; but by such the imposition of hands of the senior ministers been spoken of with contempt. The respective candidates were then ordained of mine." "Parlour preachers" had sometimes work of God with his whole heart; and rejoiced present, the Rev. J. Simmons being called forward preaching they might often carry conviction to and the public, that he has just returned from a seven that he had given himself into the hands of the to assist in the ordination of his son. After this, the mind in a way in which they could not by church, to be so employed. He felt convinced the Rev. R. Alder presented each candidate with public discourses. They should try to make their visited all the principal Cities and Manufacturing Towns intercourse profitable, and their conversation edintercourse profitable, all the principal Cities and Manufacturing Towns intercourse profitable, and their conversation edintercourse profitable, and the public, that he has just returned from a seven month, and the public, that he has just returned from a seven month, and the public, that he has just returned from a seven month, and the public, that he has just returned from a seven month, and the public discourse. prove himself worthy of the confidence which had followed, presenting each candidate with a copy the salvation of souls. If they would find their suited to the trade of this country, which he is now been placed in him by his fathers and brethren.

Mr. G. Ranyall could not but review with gratified the path through which God had led him.

From his childhood the Spirit had striven power.

The confidence with a copy the savation of souls. If they would not had led him. In the confidence with a copy the savation of souls. If they would not had father they way to a man's heart, they must first find their pose of by Wholesale only, at prices which will be sould uncommented the confidence in the confidence in the confidence with a copy the savation of the Committee; declaring way to a man's heart, they must first find their pose of by Wholesale only, at prices which will be sould uncommently low.

He flatters himself that from the long experience he last had in the business of Upper Canada, he has been the confidence with a copy the savation of the Committee; declaring way to a man's heart, they must first find their pose of by Wholesale only, at prices which will be sould uncommently low.

He flatters himself that from the long experience he has been with him the form the confidence with a copy to a copy the savation of the Committee; declaring way to a man's heart, they must first find their pose of by Wholesale only, at prices which will be confidence to the confidence of the copy that they confidence the copy that they way to a man's heart, they must find their pose of by Wholesale only, at prices which will be confidence to the copy that they copy they way to his house—their pose of by Wholesale only, at prices which will be copy to be copy they way to his house—their pose of by Wholesale only, at prices which will be copy they are the copy that they copy they are the copy that they copy they are the copy that they copy they are they copy they ful y with him, and had restrained him from many of the Conference, would rejoice to acknowledge dren, "Come, ye children, and hearken unto me, able to select an assortment, in every way suited to the them as Methodist Missionaries. As to the In. and I will teach you the fear of the Lord." The wants of the country; 850 Packages of which have al. him very miserable. He prayed, made resolu-structions in reference to the conduct of the Mis. great Shepherd did not think it beneath him to ready come to hand. Town and country Merchants sionaries in the West Indies, a great change, he gather the lambs into his bosom. The sick—will find it to their advantage to call and examine his said, was about taking place in the condition of the dving, also, would require close attention. ed. He attended the preaching of the General said, was about taking place in the condition of the dying, also, would require close attention, Baptists, in company with his parents; but, in the negroes; still, the spirit of those instructions and much sincerity and integrity. They must way of purchasing Goods. 1826, he heard the Methodists preach. His con. would fully apply to their conduct in those fields always keep alive in their minds the paramount

The Rev. R. Newton then cast himself upon answer to the call of the church, he began, though the prayers and candour of the assembly, while upon them, and the vast recompense which await. as complete as that of any House in either Province. with fear and trembling, to call sinners to repen. he proceeded to address their young brethren who led the faithful labourer. In reference to the tance, but was encouraged by finding that his la. had just been solemnly set apart to that great work. West Indies, they were going out under auspihours were blessed. The importance of Mission. He reminded those young men, that there were ary work was ever predominant in his mind, and periods and events in every man's life, which gave than one, had borne the heat and burthen of the of LINEN and WOOLEN DOLDER OF LINEN AND EXTENSIVE ARRIVALS. he was ready to make every sacrifice, that he a character and complexion to their future history: might be able to proclaim the salvation of the Gos. and that the results of the transactions of that enter into their labours. He used no figure of Store, No. 153 King Street, York, U. C. evening must be met in that world where the pre-Mr. II. Fell, while he thought on the vast importance of the work in which he had embarked, the spirit and power of religion—having exercised in more cases than one, had suffered even death was ready to tremble; but, while he called to the gills of the ministry as probationers with sucmind the promises which are made to every cess—and having passed through the usual expectations. He believed the promises which are made to every cess—and having passed through the usual expectations. He believed they were purchased in England before the late advance, aminations-they had now been solemnly set apart that brighter days than any which the colonies had he offers them for sule at old prices, and some articles ward. Duty and gratitude compelled him to action with the work and office of the Christian ministry. Yet experienced, since days began their rounds, knowledge the love and goodness which had for They must remember that the Christian minister awaited them. A great and effectual door had years been manifested towards him. At the age must be himself a Christian: he who was King in been thrown wide open before them. They were seymeres, Kerseys, Pilot Cloth, tetershams, Flushings, of twelve he was convinced that he was a sinner, Zion would not employ as ambassadors those who were disaffected to his government. Christ would ranks of society, and of every denomination of cen, Beaverteens, Fustians; silk, Valentia, and velvet have no man call sinners to repentance who was Christians, in consequence of a great and gloribus changes which had taken place, by which the who was himself an unbeliever—nor urge others. Legislature of the country had decided to their sion of his soul through faith in Christ, the happiness in message manager in the country had decided, to their variety; Kerseymers, Thibet; Merino, Worsted, Silk, and not hearts content, that man should no longer be the row had forever left him; but he soon found his himself embraced it. No man could teach others property of finan. They should feel anxious that ment of Ladies' Muses' and Children's Forest Ladies'. row had forever left him; but he soon found his himself embraced it. No man could teach others property of man. They should feet anxious that ment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Furs; Ladies' mistake. The grace of Christ, however, had that which he himself had not previously learned, the measure might be doubly blessed, and that and Gentlemen's Cloth, Camblet, and Plaid Cloaks; Laproved his sufficiency, and he was determined to When Simon could say to his heart-searching civil, moral, and religious freedom might go hand dies Velvet, Tuscan, Loghorn, Straw and Chip Bonnets; press on to perfection. He had felt it his duty to Lord, "Thou who knowest all things, knowest in hand. He had them go forth, with the bless. a large and fashionable assortment of Gentlemen's Clothmake known the goodness of God to others; and that I love thee," and that I love the souls whom lings of their fathers and brethren upon their ling; and orders to Measure executed with despatch, and having commenced as a prayer leader, then as an thou hast purchased—the great Shepherd would heads, with the devout wishes and hopes of all exhorter, then as a Local Prencher, and having put the crook into his hands, and say to him, the wise and good, in the fulness of the blessing seen that the Divine blessing followed his labours "Feed my sheep." There must be sincere love to of the Gospel of peace, in the spirit and power of he determined to sacrifice all other interests, and Christ, and ardent zeal for his glory. But a min. the Lord God of Elijah! Might they prove offer his services as a Missionary. He had wish-lister must be on eminent Christian: he must go savour of Christ! Might they diffuse the rich, the ed to have gone to the South Seas, but as the Se. before God's people; he must be an example to cheering, the life giving perfume of his grace cretary had earnestly pressed him to go to Jamai, the flock, in faith, in piety, in charity. They wherever they went! He believed that many and Medicines, mostly used in the country, which he of would be ready to welcome their approach, while fers low for Cash.

JUSTUS W. WILLIAMS. He was happy that he should be among the first by professional. Mere duty would soon become thousands of the negroes would say, and even to go to that place, after the British Legislature an irksome task spart from the vital power of reli. sing. "How beautiful upon the mountains are had pronounced the civil freedom of the slaves. gion in their own souls. They must press for, the feet of those that publish tidings of peace !" He hoped soon to proclaim to them liberty from wards to perfection. But they were called Chris. the bondage of sin and Satan. He went forth wil. tion ministers: their paramount duty, therefore, CHARLES O'HARA, of Trafalgar, is very mgly and cheeffully, asking, may claiming an inatonement—saving acts and benefits; Christ in
atonement—saving acts and benefits; Christ in
who left his home, in the Township of Toronto, about six
weeks ago, and has not since been heard of. He hopes,
who left his home, in the Township of Toronto, about six
weeks ago, and has not since been heard of. He hopes,
should this notice be seen by him, that he will write to

the offers of mercy. After much earnest prayer, that was capable of the most extensive variety. he was made happy in the experience of a Sa- As ministers of Christ, they must study, closely viour's love, and had determined to consecrate prayerfully, perseveringly. They should study himself fully to the service and glory of God.—Ito show themselves ministers approved of God. After engaging for some time as a Local Preach- All their discourses should be the result of much er, he saw the importance of giving himself up thought, much meditation, much prayer. They fully to the work; but was troubled with the idea must never attempt to feed the people with that of proposing it himself. It was afterwards urged which cost them nothing. They should always upon him by a friend, and he stood now before have some subject on their mind. There was them as a Missionary for the West Indies. He that in the topics which revealed religion set befelt fully the vastness of the work, but his trust fore them by which their mental powers would be was in the sufficiency-of the grace of Christ. greatly invigorated and expanded. They should Mr. J. Bissell, soon after he was convinced of his diligently cultivate their powers of invention, that own personal sintulness, prayed earnestly to God they might not always be retreading the same who had in mercy given him the assurance of his beaten track. This would give a character of adoption into the family of God; and and he was originality to their discourses, and would keep the determined not to rest till he awoke up after the attention of their hearers continually awake. He divine image. He was soon called in the provi- would have them also beware of appearing before dence of God to engage in the work of the minis their congregations in a borrowed dress: he pitted try, and had not laboured in vain. He believed the man who assumed the dress of his neighbour. himself fully called to engage in Missionary which ill-befitted him, and often made him appear of eighteen, who have recently been destined for happy when he set his foot upon Missionary soil. -to plan and to scheme for themselves. It argud Mr. S. Simmons once heard a good man say, great poverty and destitution where a man had that a Minister of Christ should always be ready nothing of his own in which he could appear with for three things, to preach, to pray and to die. decency before the public. They should study He thought also that he should be ready to give a an affectionate and dignified simplicity of style, reason for the hope that was in him. He was avoiding all false taste and affection. He would early placed in the school at Kingswood, and was eurnestly caution them against an ornamented powerfully impressed, while listening to the addres. style or diction. It argued a sickly taste in a conses of the governor, the Rev. R. Smith. At ten gregation when they could only relish what was years of age he had reason to rejoice that God ornamented with flowers of rhetoric and figures of gion which was pure and undefiled in the sight of years of age he had reason to rejoice that God ornamented with flowers of rhetoric and figures of God. His first impressions arose out of conver. was his reconciled Father; but his goodness speech. Let the food they prepared for the peosations with a friend at Salisbury, on the subject became as the early cloud and the morning dew, ple be wholesome, and let them present it in its of death. He retired with that friend into secret. He could not but reflect with gratitude on his own true simplicity. There were many persons and solemnly engaged to give his whole heart to being placed at that school, and trusted he should in the colonies of good education and sound disever be found anxious to promote its interests, cernment; and as to those who were ignorant, public ordinances, till he was invited to join the He attributed his most permanent religious im they should bear in mind the saying of Hooker, pressions to the circumstance of his futher having ("How much talent and learning is necessary to given him a Bible, and made him promise that he make things plain." He was far from wishing preach from "Thy sins which are many, are all would read one chapter in it every day. He did them to indulge in any thing low or vulgar. What forgiven thee," deep convictions ensued, by which so, and the result was, that he was convinced of he wished them to cultivate was an affectionate he was plunged into enspeakable distress for sin-was deeply sorry-hated it-trembled on and dignified simplicity, in which there would be nearly three weeks. God graciously appeared in account of it-sought relief-meditated on the a beauty, an elegance, a charm, before which all answer to his fervent prayers, and spake peace willingness and all-sufficiency of Christ-believ- the studied and highly wrought language of the ed-aud received the blessings of salvation. He mere orator must utterly fail. They must be loved Christ, and hoped to serve him to the latest *faithful* also to the word of God, and to the souls him. An impression was soon made on his mind moment of his life. When he felt convinced of men, whatever might be their various condias to the importance of engaging in the work of that he ought to preach Christ he sought the coun- tions. They must cultivate the most animated the ministry : this has operated as a check to in- sel of aged and experienced men, and about five zeal-zeal at once enlightened, candid, and bedolence. At the request of the Preachers in the part where he resided, he commenced preaching was death but that the gift of God was eternal life, diction than a dult, lifeless preacher, aiming to through Jesus Christ. Having been received in rouse dead sinners to life. A man, the dull tink by a fear that he was taking too much upon him, the usual way, he now stood before them as a can-lings of whose bell, served but to lull the flock

should prove a successful Minister of the Gospel, fire—a fire to enlighten and to warm. Also, a

as Christ did. "I know my sheep, and am known

cious circumstances. Others, in more senses speech when he said that they had endured cruel

York, November 5th, 1833.

Oakville, June 1, 1833. CHOOL BOOKS, PAPER, &c.-

The Subscribers keep on hand for sale the following School Books, being the manufactors of Upper Ca. nada, viz:-Canadian Primmer. Reading Made Easy. Mavor's Spelling Book, Webster's do., New Testament, English Reader, Murray's Grammar: Also, Writing,

Printing, and Wrapping PAPER.

N. B. Country Merchants and Schools furnished with Books, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Papper.

For the Christian Guardian. THE TRUE OURISTIAN. Should nations rise in wealth and fame. Or sink by death's destructive rod, Nought can destroy the Christian's name; 'Tis found on high, enroll'd with God. But where shall we the Christian find? Not surely in the giddy throng, That are with each in sin combin'd, And unto Satan's tribes pelong. Nor can we find him joined to those Who strict morality maintain; For they the Gospei plan oppose, That show " we must be born again." Nor neither is he found to be Made up of those, whose faith alone In Christ, they hope His face to see, Whilst works by them is left undone: Nor is the Christian found among Professors who on works depend, Whilst destitute of faith, they bring No glory to the sinner's friend, But he is found amongst the few, Who join both faith and works together. And what their God directs, they do Obedient to their loving Father Tis true, he may not claim his hirth rom men of wealth or high degree, He don't derive it from this earth; He's of the heavenly family. The Christian, is thus "born agai Becomes by faith a child of God, And through the blood of Christ made clean, Aspires to Heaven, his blest abode The wisdom he enjoys is not The fruit of vain philosophy, . But from his Maker be has got The wisdom that from sin sets free. Though he of learning may not boast, Nor e'er the halls of science trod; Yet taught of God, he studies most 'o walk obedient to his God. His feet treads in the narrow way, And flies from the approach of sin; He's saved by grace from going astray, With Christ's salvation fix'd within. The clothing which the Christian wears, To him is given from above; The food on which he daily shares Is manna of redeeming love. The Christian watches unto prayer, And from the world himself withdraws, And strict observes, with constant care With the whole heart, his Maker's laws. "He walks by faith, and not by sight," And dwells a stranger here below: od's word becomes his whole delight. Vhilst he the fruits of love doth shew. He knows his sins are all forgiven, And thus redeem'd from servile fear, He arges on his way to Heaven. With evidence both bright and clear. The love of Jesus reigns within, Which brings him through the vale of death, ${f A}$ nd sanctified from inbred sin, Triumphantly resigns his breath. Thus wufted high on angels wings, At God's right hand he takes his seat, To dwell with the great King of kings, In joy and happiness complete.

ENERAL CLOTHING ESTABLISH-MENT, 71 King street, East of the Market square. ROBERT HAWKE returns thanks to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in msiness, and has at present a nest assortment of ready made clothing of various sizes and descriptions, ande of the best materials, under his own immediate inspection which can be warranted prime articles: His

U. C., April 12th, 1834.

SUMMER CLOTHING

is neatly and carefully put up, which he has no doubt will give general satisfaction, and gain himself the continuance of that support he has so linerally receir rejoiced in it as an ordinance of God.

of the people far beyond the exertions of the man we do to the present; and as he is determined to sell, not The Rev. J. Entwiste then offered up the who never dared to step beyond the studied rules only his Clothing, but his Fancy and Dry Goods, at a low profit, he flatters himself that general satisfaction

will be given to purchasers.

N. B. Country storekeepers supplied wholesale on moderate terms, and all orders executed at the shortest

York, June 25, 1833.

He thinks it unnecessary to attempt to enumerate object of their ministry-viz., to save souls to any of the articles of which his Stock consists, suffice Christ, the solemn responsibility which rested it to say, that on inspection he thinks it will be found GEORGE MONRO.

York, 6th June, 1832.

day-they had laboured, and they were about to SALE, Wholesale of Retail, at WILLIAM LAWSON'S BRICK

WILLIAM LAWSON, Merchant Tuilor,

NEW STORE, in the Village of Oakville.

The subscriber having commonced the Meicantile business at Oakville, would inform his friends and the public that he intends to keep on hand a general assortment of Dry Goods and Hardware, also a few Groceries

TALL AND WINTER GOODS. WHOLESALE & RETAIL,) just received at 181 King-st. SAMUEL E. TAYLOR, grateful for the encourage. ment he has hitherto received, and anxiously solicitous to merit a continuance of it, begs to call the attention of the public to his stock of FALL and Winter Goods, which he flatters himself will be found on examination to oe extremely cheap and well selected.

Fine and superfine Woollen Cloths, 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 raics and quality of his Goods, to ensure to him a continuance of that custom which he has heretofore had.

N. B. The lowest price which can be taken will be asked for each article, and no second price made. York, 7th October, 1833.

CHEAP WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, for all kinds of Dyestuffs, Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. E. LESSLIE & SONS. P. S.—Ten Barrels Superior Dutch Crop Madder—a Lot of Spanish Indign, and a few barrels of English Lamp Black in papers may be had at a small advance above cost.

E. L. & SONS. York, Jan. 29th, 1833.

BE LEASED or SOLD, 100 town lots in Scarborough, lying each side of a gravel spring, on Kingston road, cust of the Highland Creek.

Also, Thirteen Town Lots in the centre of York, to
be leased. Euquire of JORDAN POST.

Scarbord

December 9th, 1833.

213.tf NO MERCHANTS, STORE-KEEPERS, &c. -A respectable Man well acquainted with Store, keeping and general Merchantile Business, including Book keeping &c. is desirous of obtaining employment, in a respectable flouse. He would prove a valuable acquision to any Wholesale Establishment in which an experienced and confidential clerk is required. The best references will be given and a curity if required. Terms moderate. Address A. B. C. Post Office York. York December 14, 1893.

JUE Subscriber continues his LAND AGENCY
OFFICE at Brantford as usual. Petranry 1st, 1834. LEWIS BURWELL. Dep'y. Prov'l Sarveyor

OR SALE, by the Subscriber, at his Boor and Shok Warehouse, 183 and 185, King-street :-250 pairs Ladies' and Children's Snow Boots, 100 do. Indian Rubber Boots, Prunella Boots, 160 do.

do. do. do. Shoes, " Children's Morocco Shoes, Calf Skin do. · do. Gentlemen's Galoe do. together with a very extensive assortment of Men's, Wo-men's and Boy's Shoes and Boots, suited to the season.

THOMAS THOMPSON. York, December 18th, 1833.

OR SALE—a FARM of excellent Land in the Township of Tecumsel, containing 100 ACRES situated on the leading road from Adjula to Youge street, with a lasting stream of Water, and shove 30 Acres of reprovement; 10 Acres of the same under wheat; a good House and Barn within 3 miles of two Saw Mills; with a oung Orchard of about 50 thriving Apple trees; and a Garden neatly laid out. The above is under good fences. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber on the THOS. HURST.

Lot No. 16, 8th Con. S. Half,

OR 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 con. of Matilda,

50 Acres in North Crosby, and one Village Lot in De.

The above lots of Land will be disposed of on liberal terms, as it respects price and periods of payment.—For further particulars apply (if by mail post paid) to the CYRUS R. ALLISON. Adolphustown, April 20th, 1833.

OR SALE, 200 ACRES OF LAND. ir Reach, being Lot No. 3, in the 9th concession, at 12s 6d, currency per acre. Enquire of Mr. Joseph Dennis, on the Humber; or James Richardson, York. November 12, 1832.

OARD and LODGING for Gentlemen in a respectable private English family, No. 35 Newgate. stree**t.** York, Nov. 12, 1833.

DWARD HENDERSON, TAILOR, &c., takes this favorable opportunity of returning his thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for their continued support, and would inform them that for the ime being, he will carry on his business at his house on

Yonge Street opposite the Hon John Elmsley's.

P. S.—Patterns kept on hand for the accommodation of ountry Tailors, and those who make up their own. Yonge Street, May 22d, 1833.

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