# CHRISTIAN

Devoted to RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE,



# GUARDIAN

AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, & GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

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### Christian Guardian.

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#### ORIGINAL.

#### . For the Christian Guardian. HUMAN DEPRAVITY.

The doctrine contained in the above words, we shall not now wait to prove, but offer some brief remarks to exhibit it in a clear, full, and impressive light.

As man is a compound being, in whom are united matter and spirit, depravity must exist in one or the other of these, or both; it cannot exist in matter, inasmuch as it is incapable of thought, volition, and action, and therefore unaccountable, hence then when sin is ascribed to the flesh or said to exist therein, we must understand the word "flesh" as figuratively signifying the corrupt mind; it will therefore be at once perceived, that sin exists only in the soul, the immaterial part of man-that it exists only where, in the nature of things, it can exist, and that we should ever be guided by this axiom in speaking of man's cor-

Sin then exists or has its seat in the soul, here it lives, reigns, rules, and increases, and hence sends forth its muddy poisonous streams through every thought, word, and act, exploding all purity, and infecting all around that comes within its

In the Scriptures of Divine truth, the immaterial part of man is represented by the terms soul or heart, and spirit, the former signifying the passions or affections, and the latter the powers of mind by which we think, understand, discriminate, judge, and remember; between these we should ever remember there is a difference, the former being real feelings, the latter powers of

Here the question arises, does depravity equally or in the same sense exist in each of these? to which we unequivocally answer no, for this reason, that we cannot perceive how depravity exists or can exist in the mere power to do a thing, but in the actual performance thereof.

It would be very, nay extremely, difficult to show how the power of eating, hearing, seeing, hence man chooses death and refuses life—underwalking, &c. is deprayed, and it is certainly stands error and sin, and not truth and righteousequally difficult to show how the will or the power of choice and refusal, the memory or the error and sin, and not truth and righteous-

It follows then, that to talk of the stubbornness, obstinacy, &c. of the will, is to convey erroneous ideas, and that the right view of the subject is this, that sin exists in the dispositions of the heart, the whole of which, without the least exception, are sinful because we have the power to choose and sinful and the object of our refusal good and com-

ture, which, when speaking of man as corrupt, is reconciled! Rejoice ye heavens, and ye saints witnesses of the miracles themselves, or at least ascribes his corruption solely to the heart; e.g. is reconciled; he joice ye hours, ascribes his corruption solely to the heart; e.g. of the Most High, re-echo the praises of God and "The heart of man is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked." "Out of the heart proceed evil thoughts," &c. "Their heart was not right with God." "A good man, out of the not right with God." "A good man, out of the This is the pleasing side of the picture. We fidely and sposiates, which are not good treasure of his heart, bringeth forth good of his neart, bringeth forth evil things." But it pared the instruments of death. He is angry with is unnecessary to multiply passages, seeing that this is the constant phraseology of the word of ner, procrastinate? This moment is thine, now

plex or obscure our views, and to point out that guilty soul to ruin, to drink the cup of his wrath the subject those enormous ideas that would persin lives in the dispositions, passions or affections; hence all its noxious vapours proceed and spread hence all its noxious proceed hence all its noxious proceed hence all its noxious procedure. their deleterious influence over the whole man, who becomes in consequence a most deplorable creature.

How hideous! how shocking! how abominably corrupt! would the heart of man appear, could it be so exhibited as to enable us to behold it clearly and fully! It would appear indeed a receptacle of ravenous and ferocious monsters, a cage of and detestable; in a word, the enemy of God, my, &c. The importance of a right understand. tory conclusion on this awful subject is, that God unclean birds, the abode of all that is filthy, vile, and detestance; in a word, the enemy of thou, my, we in a unpostume of a right understand was pleased to make this exception from the Have I improved the privileges which God has of every disposition that is fitted to embitter life, consideration of it necessary. Sin is the trans. mercies of his gospel as a warning to all manrender us unhappy here, and engulph us in the gression of the law; blaspheny, when applied to kind, who, if not capable of committing that

while in his natural state, "like the wild ass's colt," fierce, savage, and untractable.

Mark also how sin, that most savage tyrant, employs as his servants all the powers both of Jewish writers, was proverbial for never; or, if supernatural attestation to the truth of the Gospel body and of mind; he commands and they obey:

ness, and a horrible tempest above him. The tually so. The chief differences of opinion have, memory.

This doctrine is in perfect harmony with Scrip. pardon. See, the Saviour turns away the sword did; but still we have no authority for saying that from the throne of God, whose brightness will of Justice! life is prolonged! Jesus pleads! God this sin could be committed by any but the eye.

should remember that the wages of sin is death. 2. We have thus endeavoured to remove from return and live; the next, God may harl against thee the javelins of destruction, and sweep thy of those who make it merely a consequence of the self." And just in proportion to our interest in to the very dregs, and that without mixture of cause in that respect it stands on the same ground templation and experience of them, will be our M. N. regions of unsuffied glory.

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#### EXPOSITION OF SCRIPTURE. MATTHEW XII.

Verses 31, 32. All manner of sin and blasphe. render us unhappy here, and enguish of endless blackness of darkness and the anguish of endless torment hereafter.

Man is capable of loving—but he loves not God,

Majesty, it consists in reproachful speeches ut.

Man is capable of loving—but he loves not God,

Majesty, it consists in reproachful speeches ut. Man is capable of loving—but no loves not trod, analesty, it consists in reproductive spectros at sins of the interest, and will, as well as of for supporting the Gospel and for evangelizing his Creator, Regeomer, Preserver and nest Prend, letter against God, of it a definite family of those which according to the senses, most hateful to God, because leading the world? Have I made such sacrifices for this he loves rum not at an, and those whom he should attend to make of to a malignant opposition to his holy truth; and object as the gospel requires? Or have I only shall be free from it himself; and he that delight. love superconnectly, no loves sintuly, supremely, the recention no day seem present in that a state of heart is attainable by perseverance contributed of my abundance so as not to inter-eth in, and scorneth the misery of another, shall so as to displease God; ne loves the creature, sets thinself, he is known to possess, and that in some in some or other fall into it himself.—Six W.

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Man is capable of hating,-but he hates not sin however, forgiveness upon repentance; but for leaves the sinner incapable of repentance. Still, what good I can do, or do I confine my narrow which he ought to hate, which every thing great that particular blasphemy which consists; as ex. while it operates as a warning, by showing how views to beloved self? Do I exercise the same and good urges him to abhor; he hates truth pressed in the next verse, in speaking against the and righteousness, he hates the righteous; nay, Holy Ghost,—that is, saying, in opposition to all there is no just ground for any apprehensions to there is no just ground for any apprehensions to there is no just ground for any apprehensions to there is no just ground for any apprehensions to the same time remember that God is viewing my hates the Being who gave him life and every blessing, who daily loads him with benefits, whose love the unclean and evil spirit, Satan is sufficient proof that they have not committed by loads him with benefits, whose love the same of the sufficient proof that they have not committed by loads him with benefits, whose love the same of the sufficient proof that they have not committed by loads him with benefits, whose love the same time remember that God is viewing my for, not to urge that they have not committed be a sufficient proof that they have not committed by loads him with benefits, whose love the same time remembers the same time same tim ing, who daily loads him with benefits, whose love devils, inguiting the first number will be considered in advance.

The Postage is four shillings a year; and must also be paid within one on the part of the first number by those who wish to be onsidered as a year; and must also be paid within one on the part of the first number by those who wish to be onsidered as a year; and must also be paid within one on the first number by those who wish to be one concluded, that as those only are charged with less; surely this is the blackest ingratitude, the blasphemy against the Holy Spirit attested and established,—there the blasphemy against the Holy Spirit attested and established,—there is no forgiveness. Nothing can be more clear, shall procure to a responsible subscriber, and sid in the collection, see them to Satan, so no one in these later times of the purpose of pouring out and the truth or in God, to whom he owes every which our Lord speaks, and that these are the joice, but he rejoices in iniquity, in the world, and than that this is the unpardonable blasphemy of ed them to Satan, so no one in these later times they do it to be seen of men? Do I visit my not in the truth or in God, to whom he owes every which our Lord speaks, and that these are the can be guilty of this particular crime, and no one closet daily for the purpose of pouring out my thing, and who is the bestower of every blessing, circumstances under which it was committed.— is therefore, on that account, excluded from for-soul to God in fervent prayer? Do I examine but he rejoices in the gift, nay, frequently in an Blasphemy, or speaking against the Son of Man, giveness. We have no right to enlarge an ex-my heart to see where I must point the sword to enemy of the giver. Man can sorrow, but he was remissible; such as denying his Messiahship, CEPTION from the mercies of the gospel, beyond keep off the enemy? In fine, do I love the Lord sorrows not because of his numberless crimes, calling him a wine bibber and gluttonous, &c.; its strict LETTER. If any exception to a general Jusus Christ with a pure heart fervently? Have but because of his want of wealth, because of all which, though high and dangerous crimes, yet rule demands a severely rigid interpretation, it is I ever been born of the spirit of God? Or have blasted schemes, disappointed expectations, and were not excluded from the divine mercy. But this, which stands in direct opposition to the ge-frustrated designs; his sorrow is that of the world, when, after the Pharisees had always admitted, neral character of the covenant of grace.—Rev. which worketh death and is odious to God. Man according to the faith of their nation, that devils R. Watson. is capable of anger or displeasure, but he is not could not be cast out but by the Spirit of God, and angry at sin, but at something frivolous or light; had seen how intimately connected all the works instead of being ambitious to attain real useful. of Christ were with a holy doctrine and a holy life; ness, true righteousness, and the favour of God they were so far influenced by their wicked pashere and hereafter, his ambition is directed towards sions, as to resist that evidence of a divine pow. made to man, is addressed to him in language groans. The hands that were nailed to the cross, some withering object, something that must perish er in his case, which they admitted in other cases, adapted to his capacities, and established upon in the using, and can render no real pleasure, no the cases of their own children or disciples, to be evidence whose force he cannot, without violence solid comfort. And thus is it most strikingly ap- conclusive; and when they audaciously attributed to his conscience, resist. When we take up the parent, that the "heart of man is deceitful above that power exerted by Christ to Satan himself, of production of any modern writer, say for instance which they had sufficient proof, even mon their the Dank of the Production of which they had sufficient proof, even upon their the Rambler, we feel as perfect an assurance many shall seek to enter in, but will not be able."

Who can picture the dark and deep-rooted own principles, that it could only proceed from with respect to the source of its sentiments, as Let the shortness of time induce you to delay no malice, the deadly revenge, the shameful uncharthe Spirit of God, and yet, after all, wilfully and though we heard them from the lips of the author longer. Let the blood and agonies of the Saviour itableness, the despicable envy, and other unholy most wickedly, said of the power of the Holy himself. If we go back to Cicero, or Tacitus, or affect your heart and lead you to embrace him as propensities which rage with unbridled sway in Spirit, "This is the working of Beelzehub him losephus, the strength of the assurance is not in your friend. Death may now be standing at your the heart of man, stalk abroad with the utmost self," this fatal offence was committed. Our the least degree weakened. There has never door. Perhaps in yonder shop lies folded the shamelessness, usurp that throne which belongs Lord had thrown a veil around him by his humili- yet been found a skeptic on this point. If we only to God, hurls rightcousness from its place, ty, which often hid the glory of his majesty, so pass to the writings of Paul or Peter, of Luke, or bars the door against the truth, shuts out all that that men might for a time question who he might Matthew or John, the character of the evidence is good from the unfortunate soul, rivets its fetters, be. Not so the Holy Spirit: he fully revealed surely undergoes no change, or if it be changed, chains, and bonds with merciless cruelty to the himself in the works of Christ; so that had they it is an increase of force. Knowing then the wretched votary of Satan, who leads the sinner been performed by the meanest of their prophets, writers (under Divine direction,) of most of the have just entered upon the dread realities of a captive at his will, and plunges him deeper and the Pharisees would have acknowledged in them books of Scripture, we give our attention to the interable eternity to endure the pains of hell for deeper into the gloomy abyss of darkness, wretch- the finger of God, which now they denied; and subjects which they present. These are of such ever. Think of those who a few days ago mincdness, and woo. View the unfortunate slave therefore they sinned directly and wilfully against a character, and so treated, that it is impossible through the Gospel glass, and contemplate his the Holy Ghost. This was their blusphemy and not to believe that the authors were good and holy joy. View them in the eternal world! They real situation. His mental eyes are closed against their crime, and our Lord solemnly declares that men, supremely anxious to promote the welfare the truth; not a cheering ray gains admission to those who had been guilty of it should not be for- of their fellow creatures. When, therefore, they light up the gloomy mansion, all is darkness, given, neither in this life, nor in the world to come. inform us of facts which occurred before their own thick darkness, that may be felt; his ears are This phrase is equivalent to, "Shall never at any eyes, facts with respect to which no man of ordi-

by those who fully admitted them as FACTS. We rance. Certain it is, that the pretended solution themselves beyond the possibility of being convinced of the truth, because no higher evidence could be given them: but this was equally true of all obstinate unbelievers then; though many of them were not charged with this particular ofers now, who have received all the evidence which God intends to afford. The only satisfac-

Jank Barista

#### THE TRUTH OF THE GOSPEL.

The Revelation which has been mercifully deaf to the voice of God, in his word and works, future time be forgiven;" hence Mark expresses by his Spirit and Providence; he has no relish it, "Is in danger of eternal damnation." There place implicit reliance upon their statements. In this expression to the notions "Wicked men," it has been remarked, "would tite but for the things that are earthly; he feels of the Jews, that some sins would be forgiven to not have written a book which so awfully condemn. no holy sensations of gratitude, love, hope, and the seed of Abraham after death; for it is not ed their whole conduct;" and good men would fear; his heart is hard as the nether millstone, probable that our Lord would seem to sanction so never have imposed upon the world falsehoods of callous and insensible; all his spiritual senses are unscriptural an opinion by even an allusion: whose atrocity they must, (upon the supposition closed against God and godliness, and he remains, nor is "the world" or age "to come" to be un- of falsehood,) all the while have been sensible, derstood, with others, of the age of the Messiah; even when yielding life itself in attestation to their for that bad already commenced. The express truth. The statements of the sacred writers being sion, as appears from similar phrases in the later received, we have immediately the assurance of a there was in it any reference to a future state, it such as could proceed only from Him who has signifies, that as in this life that sin could not be framed the laws of nature, and to whose control forgiven, so, at the day of judgment, there could they must ever be subject. "We have not," says ce to him from the excellent

continue to increase, while the world endures. This is the pleasing side of the picture. We fidels and scoffers and spostates, which are not proper impression even upon the minds of christinature of the offence, cannot be admitted, be spiritual things and our fitness to enjoy the conas many other offences. The Pharisees, they assurance of their truth and reality.-Episcopal Recorder. 10 10 10 10 10 10

# SOLEMN INQUIRIES.

Remembering that I am one of the countless. multitudes, who, in the last day, will stand before fence; and it is also equally true of all unbeliev. the bar of God, I beg leave to make a few solution inquiries. Am I propared to die? Am I what the word of God requires me to be? Have examined his word, to know what it does require? given me? Have I neglected no opportunity of doing good? Have I never refused to stretch of instruction and threatenings to the contrary:— lious enmity. For all such blasphemy there is, much patience, takes his everlasting flight, and constantly looking abroad in the world, to see RALLIGH.

I treated with neglect the blood of the Saviour?

O, dying sinners! stop and answer these solemn questions. The hand that is now writing will soon be laid in the grave. The eyes that are viewing these lines, will soon be closed in death. The Saviour is entreating you by all that is virtuous, by all that is lovely, to hearken to his dying are the only ones that can guide you to heaven. O be entreated to embrace the Saviour. Time is short. Flee to the ark before the door is shut for ever against you; "for I say unto you, that Let the shortness of time induce you to delay no cloth that is destined to be your shroud. Your friends may close your eyes when the spirit is fled; but alas! 'tis all they can do. They cannot were young, and alas! as thoughtless as you are now. When you pass through yonder grave-yard, read the inscriptions there; see how many in the bloom of life have been called to meet their God. There the cheek that bloomed in health, the eye that sparkled in beauty, are alike mouldering to dust; many, who for the fleeting pleasures of this world have sold their immortal souls. The bell that tolled for them, will soon echo the mournful sound for you. O, dying sinner, listen to the Saviour's gentle voice-hear his dying groans, repent and live, lest you sink down to hell, there to bewait your awful condition for ever and ever. -Watchman.

# HEATHEN INSENSIBILITY.

com the " History of the English Baptist Mission to India," by Rev-Baron Stow.

Mr. Stratham mentions an occurrence at Howpower of choice and refusal, the memory or the power of retaining ideas, the understanding and judgment or the power of perceiving and deciding are inherently depraved; that all the faculties of the devil; all is wrong, nothing as it is marked, that it is somewhat surprising that the soul or spirit are weakened and rendered very should be.

service of the devil; all is wrong, nothing as it sin marked, that it is somewhat surprising that there should have been so much difference of the sould have been so much differe defective by the full, we readily admit, but that they are themselves corrupt, we constantly deny, of the devil, the enemy of God, an heir of hell, ble notions is that which refers it forward to the pleased. And this voice which came from head the depressity of man is not sufficiently of the devil, the enemy of God, an heir of hell, ble notions is that which refers it forward to the pleased. And this voice which came from head the depressity of man is not sufficiently of the devil, these were all in imminent danger of being not because the depravity of man is not sufficiently an outcast from his father's house, ready to perish, rejection of the gospel after the Holy Ghost had ven we heard, when we were with him in the holy destroyed. "The fire," says Mr. Stratham, "was blind, deaf, dumb, without feeling, possessed of been shed forth in his miraculous gifts; whereas, it is impossible in the nature of things, and this it ferocious monsters who rage within, led on and the very occasion on which our Lord uses the one of which among those recorded in Scripture, bamboos, mats, and straw. I perceived it from will be perceived is in conformity with the axiom surrounded by fiends who rage and rule without, words, and the particular character of the crime would be sufficient evidence of its divine origin. the verandah where I was sitting, and immediately man walks on the edge of a dark, dreary, and itself, which consisted in attributing the casting What then must be the accumulated weight of the mounted my horse and rode towards it. Before frightful precipice, without light to guide him. out of devils by the Spirit of God to the agency whole?

Beneath his feet the gulf of hell yawns horribly to of Satan, proves indubitably that the sin might But St. Peter continues, "we have also a more sumed, and two others were on fire. It was as-I got there, about 5 dwellings were totally conreceive him, the heavens gather blackness, dark. not only at that time be committed, but was ac- sure word of proplecy, whereunto ye do well, that tonishing to see the apparent and total want of ye take heed as unto a light that shineth into a sympathy in the minds of the natives present. Almighty froms, hell moves, justice uplifts his however, arisen, not from any difficulty in ascer- dark place, &c." The testimony from this source Though above a thousand of them were assembled depraced, corrupt, unboly; and that with respect to the faculties of the mind, sin lies in the improto the faculties of the mind, sin lies in the improover the fiery, black, and awful gulf, where devils from the questions, how far others beside the
standing miracle, an indubitable proof, not only would assist in extinguishing the flames, but all howl, damned spirits wait, and sulphurous liquid Pharisees could be guilty of it; and from what that the scriptures are from God, but that he possessed to enjoy the bonfire. No means were sinful because we have the power to choose and fire rolls its waves with fury, see the wretched its irremissibility arcse. As to the first, it is difficult and power adopted to arrest the progress of the conflagration, sinner exposed to the awful storms of God's tre- cult to say whether those Jews who might see the er, which they attribute to him. That he foresees except by those wretched creatures whose huts sinful and the object of our refusal good and com-manded to be received; so with respect to man's and let the single in a least expiring accents expect to man's and let the single in the least expiring accents the miracles of the Holy Spirit wrought by the accent with the single in the single i manded to be received; so with respect to man's and let the sinner in at least expiring accents cry power of thought, understanding, judgment and let the sinner in at least expiring accents cry tles, and ascribe them to Satan, did not also compute the sinner in at least expiring accents cry tles, and ascribe them to Satan, did not also compute the sinner in at least expiring accents cry tles, and ascribe them to Satan, did not also compute the sinner in at least expiring accents cry tles, and ascribe them to Satan, did not also compute the sinner in at least expiring accents cry tles, and ascribe them to Satan, did not also compute the sinner in at least expiring accents cry tles, and ascribe them to Satan, did not also compute the sinner in at least expiring accents cry tles, and ascribe them to Satan, did not also compute the sinner in at least expiring accents cry tles, and ascribe them to Satan, did not also compute the sinner in at least expiring accents cry tles, and ascribe them to Satan, did not also compute the sinner in at least expiring accents cry tles, and ascribe them to Satan, did not also compute the sinner in at least expiring accents cry tles, and ascribe them to Satan, did not also compute the sinner in at least expiring accents cry the sinner in at least exp - My house is not on fire' - Who will give me PAY ?- What power have I over fire ?- To be The sufficiency of the evidence from these two BURNT will be worse than to see fire.2 Thus they sources to prove the truth of the Scriptures, few suffered the flames to spread, until they had now will undertake to deny. That it does not produce consumed nearly half the place, when from one and happiness abound to the ransomed of the mies often committed against the Holy Ghost of Lord.

Its adequate effect in dispelling every degree of the huts which had just taken fire, a dreadful a deeply aggravated and dangerous nature, by in-skepticism, that it does not produce its full and screaming and lamentation issued. On inquiry, I found it was from a poor, decripit old woman. THE blasphemy against the Holy Ghost; and ans, is attributable only to the moral obliquity I urged them to fly to her rescue. Oh, the horrid should remember that the wages of sin is death. The biaspnemy against the riory Guest; and an evil man, out of the evil treasure of his heart, bringeth forth evil things." But it pared the instruments of death. He is angry with a wfully criminal. As to the second question, in influence of which even the spiritual man is not influ what the irremissibility of this sin consisted, perentirely exempt, "If any man will do ms will," — We shall see a suttee.' I offered them gifts haps it is best for us at once to confess our igno-said our Lord, "he shall know of the doctrine if they would go into the house with me and bring whether it be of God, or whether I speak of my- her out. The name of rupees had something of an electric charm upon them, for no sooner was this heard than so many ran to her relief, that they could not all even touch the cot on which she lay. However, the poor creature was saved for that time; but none except the e of the lowest caste dared, even for 'lucre's' sake, to carry a sick person. The lofty Brahmins stood unconcerned spectators, and reprobated the conduct of some lascars from the ships, whom I had prevailed upon to endeavour to extinguish the flames, which was soon effected by pulling down a small but that was in the line of communication with the others. O With regard to the poor woman thus saved, she had been so terrified that her illness was increased and her merciless sons conveyed her to the river side to die. There I found her three days after, just able to speak once but no more; she died in about half an hour. Her mourn had been filled

He that hath pity on another man's sorrow,

with Mod.

#### RELIGIOUS & MISSIONARY.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY. Extracts from the Annual Report. SOUTH SEA MISSIONS.

VAVAU .- "We have had a considerable increase in our schools the past year. This is owing partly to the people being dispersed over the Island to their respective places.

absenting themselves from school.

the classes. This they do without any remuneration. We endeavour to convince them that it is our duty to do all we can for Him who has done so much for us.

Printing. "In the course of the year we have printed several portions of the word of God; but, as we have been short of paper, we have neither printed so many books nor so many copies of each kind as we desired. We carnestly hope that this evil will be remedied in future by an ample supply. Books printed this year, namely:—Book No. 7 is from the Psalms 1—17. Book No. 8 is from John's Gospel, from 1st to 5th. Book No. 9 is from Genesis 9-14; each of them contains 12 pages of 12mo. We have printed a new Hymn Book, 64 pages of 32mo., containing 73 Hymns, chiefly new ones. We have struck off about 4500 of each of the three last books. Besides these, we have printed a few thousand Alphabets of 4 pages, and have just struck off a small School Book of 8 pa-

"There is a great thirst for books; but the people are so very poor that many find it very difficult to pur-This is an evil which we cannot remedy but have no paper to pript them; however we live in hope of being supplied shortly."

The Feice islands have been visited by native teach. ers, and a Missionary has been appointed to them. A society has been formed on Kebel's Island by the means of a native assistant; where also the people are ex-pecting a visit from the Missionaries. "We hope," say the brethren, "you will continue to pray for us, and for the thousands who yet remain in heathen darkness, that the name of the Lord may be glorified in us and them: and we trust that as the way opens before us you will send us more men, fully devoted to God and to his cause, to offer their lives to this work, and to cry, 'Behold the Lamb of God i' "

MISSIONS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA. . .

Cape District.

Cape Town-Messis, B. Shaw and James Cameron; and another to be sent. Khamies Berg-Mr. E. Edwards.

Great Namacqualand-Mr. E. Cook.

Several School Teachers: number not specified. larged the sphere of Missionary usefulness in the colowho have recently been delivered from thraidom. With as well as a school established, at Somerset, Hottenof people now made free. That this place may have the attention paid to it which its importance demands. it has been made the residence of an additional Mistheir present strength only, that will be impossible. They are already doing all they can. In their anxiety

during the year have evinced a serious concern for the has had to lament a few instances of misconduct among the members, the society generally are increasing in —and when once the claims of justice and humanity mothers. The Chenooks are a tribe who inhabit from scriptural knowledge and piety. While Christianity are harmonized by an improved frontier system, and this place to the shores of the Pacific. These children is thus steadily advancing in the oldest station of the the interests of the colony as well as the rights of the have now some of them been at school nearly two those who are the subjects of its saving influence is

and civilized life.

which he might settle was attended by an encouraging Mission has undergone an important change. The circumstance. Having crossed the Great Orange River, he directed his course to a place called the Warm Bath; in the country belonging to the Bundle-Zwarts, where he met Abram, the Chief of the tribe, on his way to Khamies-Berg, in search of a Missionary. This providential meeting was affecting to both parties. Mr. Cook hastened back to Khamies-Berg for his fameral families had come to reside at the station, and an interest in the commencement of this Mission, and has present, so long as he shall continue to conduct himself well, and engage in hearty co-operation with the Mis. sionary. Thus has a Missionary of the Society at length established bimself in the country where the bones of the lamented Threlfall and Links are mouldering; and the friends of Missions, remembering their untimely fate, will not fail to pray that He, whose kind providence has guided the footsteps of Mr. Cook to so o promising a field of labour, may constantly watch over him, protecting him from danger, and crowning his endeavours with success?

In society in the Cape District, 203; under education in the schools, 245.

ALBANY DISTRICT.

Graham's Town and Sulem-Messrs. Shrewsbury and Young. Bathurst-Mr. Háddy.

MAFIRLAND.—1. AMAKOSAE.

Wesleyville, Patw's Tribe—Mr. Shepstone; another to
sent for the Beka Kaffirs.

Mount Coke, Islambie's Tribe—Mr. Doyco. Butterworth, Hintzo's Tribe-Mr. Ayliff.

2. AMATEMBU. Clarkesbury, Vossanie's Tribe—Mr. W. I. Davis, Morley, Dapa's Tribe—Mr. Palmer, Buntingville, Faku's Tribe-One to be sent. 4. AMAZULA. Port Natal, Chaka's Tribe-Two are requested BECHUANA COUNTRY:

Thaba Unchu and Corunnas-Messrs. J. Edwards and T. Jenkins; and an assistant.

Buckuaap—Mr. Archbell.
Mr. Giddy also has proceeded to the Albany District.
Several Assistants and School Teachers: number not spe

S. AMAPONDO.

cified.

The Missions in the Albany District are at present "The teachers are generally punctual in their at. exciting a deep and painful interest, in consequence of tendance; and most of the scholars give reasons for the sudden and unexpected invasion of the colony by exciting a deep and painful interest, in consequence of the Kafirs. Previous to this distressing event, the This people have not much difficulty in learning to work was steadily advancing. The Committee, in anread and write. Many can write tolerably well, and swer to the pressing application of Mr. Shepstone, would write much better if they could procure slates, alluded to in the report of last year, had appointed an pens, ink, and paper. We have not the means to sup-additional Missionary to the Kafirs settled on the Beka; pens, ink, and paper. We have not the means to sup- additional Missionary to the Kafirs settled on the Beka; ply them. If the friends of Missions would have the and arrangements were making for carrying into full ply them. If the friends of Missions would have the goodness to give some such things for the use of this benefit of the native tribes. The afflictive circumstantic properties touchers, in every place ces which have interrupted the operations of the Missions touchers. where there are schools, to conduct them, and to lead sionaries are not however altogether without alleviation. Every succeeding communication increases the probability that the war is confined to the Kairs of the

Amakosa nation, and consequently strengthens the ope that the more distant Missions at Clarkesbury and Morley among the Amatembu, and at Buntingville in the Amapondo country, have remained undisturbed. The fidelity of the Wesleyan Chiefs, Pate, Kama, and Congo Kohns, is cause of especial thankfulness Though urged by the hostile chiefs to join them, and threatened with the consequences of refusal, they have continued to manifest an unwavering attachment to the Missionaries, and have afforded important assistance in the defence of the colony against their own countrymen. Their decided conduct has placed them in a sitnation of great peril; and at the date of the last accounts fears were entertained that they would be overwhelmed by a combination of the hostile Kafirs before Colonel Somerset, who had bastened with a body of British troops to their assistance, could make a diverour Missionaries calls for a more than ordinary expression of gratitude. The Mission chapel at Bathurst is wich Islands:—destroyed, but Mr. Haddy has effected his escape with Oregon To chase them. This is an evil which we cannot be at present; for we think it only just that the people should be required to pay for their books. At this time we have Scriptures ready to print from Genesis, Exo. we have Scriptures ready to print from Genesis, Exo. defended in the inhabitants to Grabam's Town. Mount Coke has also been birried, after having been vigorously defended of or a considerable time by the Chief, to whose guardianship Islambie, when dying, confided it; but be-fore the place was given up, Mr. Dugmore was safely conveyed, with all the moveable property, to Wesley. ville. The Missionaries still however remain exposed to great peril. The last letters state that Wesleyville was considered to be in imminent danger; and Mr. Shepstone, the Missionary there, has been especially marked out for destruction by one of the Chiefs, in fallen in the war. The circumstances of the brethren appeal most powerfully in their behalf to the sympathy of the Society, who will not cease to pray that He who has hitherto graciously "delivered them" will continue to "save them from bloody men."

This desolating invesion of the Colony has been the means of proving the genuineness of the piety of many of the English settlers. The religious services in the Mission chapel at Graham's Town, on the first Sabbath of the year, were rendered remarkably solemn and affecting by the presence of the country members, who had just escaped from the ruthless invaders, and by the circumstance that, an attack on Graham's me in their behalf, and the prospect of usefulness Town was daily expected! Forgiveness of enemies is The Cape Town Mission is in a state of growing the most difficult duty which the Christian has to per-The abolition of slavery has greatly on-phere of Missionary usefulness in the colo-and some their dearest relatives, and all were contemny; and increased exertions are necessary in order to plating the possibility of being involved in one commeet in any tolerable degree the moral wants of those mon ruin, nearly the whole Society, previous to their repairing to the table of the Lord, united in making a a view of providing in part for this new state of things, formal declaration of their forgiveness of the Kafirs, premises have been purchased and a chapel fitted up, and their resolution to be more fervent in prayer for their conversion to the Christian faith. Nor has the tots' Holland, where access can be had to a large body supporting influence of religion been wanting in this The land generally, till within a short distance from trying emergency. One of the members of the socieit has been made the residence of an additional Mis-the chancl that his house had been burnt by the enemy, sionary. Other openings present themselves, which replied, "I would not give the blessing bestowed upon the Missionaries are auxious to embrace; but, with me in the means of grace for my house and all that it

nominations to supply in part their lack of service in way for the introduction of a healthier state of things:

the Wynberg and other chapels, that they themselves might be enabled to visit occasionally various places present distress will prove the necessity for the immefrom Hudson's Bay to the Pacific Ocean, and have might be enabled to visit occasionally various places where good congregations are formed, which but for such arrangements must have been almost wholly neglected. The best thanks of the Committee are due to those excellent Ministers for their labours of love.

The Mission at Khamies Berg, in Little Namacquations are prosper; but no such unusual occurland, continues to prosper; but no such unusual occurlance of affording the most ampla encourage, land, continues to prosper; but no such unusual occurlance of affording the most ampla encourage. Indian reacces or movements have taken place as would render.

The mission at Khamies Berg, in Little Namacquations are formed, which but for such arrangements must have been almost wholly negligible to the least of the introduction of a new and equitable system of intercourse with the Kafirs; and the heneficial effects of Missionary operations among them, it is hoped, will be so clearly demonstrated as to show to all parties barley, peas, potatoes, grapes, &c. They have been a large farming establishment, several hundred cattle, sheep, horses, of Missionary operations among them, it is hoped, will be so clearly demonstrated as to show to all parties barley, peas, potatoes, grapes, &c. They have been established here abour on the various Christian societies who labour for have been entered as the medical effects of Missionary operations among them, it is hoped, will be so clearly demonstrated as to show to all parties barley, peas, potatoes, grapes, &c. They have been established here about a transfer of the medical effects of Missionary operations among them, it is hoped, will be so clearly demonstrated as to show to all parties barley, peas, potatoes, grapes, &c. They have here a large farming extended in the diate introduction of a new and equitable system of the medical effects of Missionary operations among them, it is hoped, will be so clearly demonstrated as to show to all parties become immensely rich. They have here a large farming extended in the medical effects o rences or movements have taken place as would render their good. To the philanthropy of our suffering corn flourishes tolerably well, but is not extensively an extended notice of it necessary. Several persons countrymen—the English colonists, and their readi-cultivated. I have tarried here since our arrival, to ness to promote every religious and benevolent institu-tion in favour of the aboriginal inhabitants, the Mis-structor having left,) which is composed of half-breed salvation of their souls; and, although the Missionary tion in favour of the aboriginal inhabitants, the Missionaries have ever borne the most honorable testimony Society in Southern Africa, the social condition of Kafirs are settled on a solid and permanent basis, then years, and what is rather singular, have always been may it be expected that the light of the gospel, which equally improving, and the delightful scene is exhibited has already been reflected from Albany on the surround. a people rising from a state of barbarism into happy ing nativo population, will increase to noon-tide splen-The past year has been marked by the commence-ment of a Mission in Great Namacqualand. The first visit of Mr. Cook in search of a suitable place on The Bechuana Mission.—The location of this dour, and that the various warlike tribes of the Kafirs busily employed in erecting a log house, for our winter

country in which Plantberg and Buchuaap were pla. to me. ced having proved, in consequence of its aridity, inade in the Herald, how letters should be directed, and where equate to the support of the growing population, the left, in order to have them come to me. A vessel passes people found it necessary to seek a more advantageous from this place to the Islands, and back again, as often to the whole tribe, to repair thither as soon as possible. Missionaries to extend their labours among other tribes staying in our camp, or when we were making only that they and their children may be taught the words to whom previously they had no access. A party of short journeys daily. The debilitating effects of our of life. The Governor of the colony has taken a lively the Bashuta, two thousand in number, are settled near sickness we did not get over for several weeks. one of the new stations; and such is the enquiring dispromised the Chief to make him a handsome half yearly position manifested by the remnant of this people, who formerly occupied the whole country, that scattered kept a futle flour in case of sickness, and were never parties come from a great distance to hear what they entirely destitute of sufficient to thicken broth, except term in their own language, "the good and sweet a day or two before reaching Wallah-wallah. The news." hood of the Mantatees, a numerous people, occupying gentlemen from this place, who overtook us in the an extensive tract of country, whose Chief and print mountains, where he had come on a trading and trapcipal persons have shown so much anxiety to have a ping excursion, gave us at two different times, about a Missionary that an Assistant has been sent to them. dozen pounds each time, of excellent flour, raised on He has commenced his labours with an encouraging the Co-umbia. We also received several other presents prospect of success. Already his congregations average of food from him, although an entire stranger. From age 800 persons, who hear the word with great attention the Napierce and Kiouse Indians, we also received the tion, the effect of which is seen in the establishment present of six good horses, for which brother Lee of the Christian sabbath. The people at that place afterward made them suitable presents in return. now all rest from labour on the sabbath day. Within Horses among them are very plenty, and are valued at an hour's ride are nine other places of importance, eight dollars a piecesome of which are large towns, which Mr. Allison was After coming to the Kiouse camp, we purchased proparing to visit on a regular plan. The new site of quantity of the cammas root, which in shape, resembles the Mission is also in the neighbourhood of another a small onion. The Indians dig them in large quantipeople, to whom the Committee have long been direct. Ities and having them previously prepared a hole in the ing their attention. While the other Missionaries are ground, lay in a quantity of wood, and cover it in ndvancing towards the Zoolahs through Kafirland, the similiar manner. The wood is then fired, and the root brethren of the Bechuana Mission have now placed is roasted. After roasting, it tastes much like baked

that a considerable trading intercourse with the Zoolahs will be maintained, the hope may be indulged that the time is not far remote when that fierce though interrsting people will bow to the yoke of Christ:

Since the removal of the Plantberg and Buchuaap people to their new situation, the work of religion has considerably prospered among them. Several instances of the power of the Gospel to change the heart and reform the life have occurred, while some have experienced in death its cheering consolations. Among the number of converts during the past year, the Missionaries reckon their Chief Moroko. He has long been the steady friend of the Mission, but has not till lately fully embraced Christianity. The Committee have recently sent another Missionary to this important field of labour; and happy shall they be if the liberality of the friends of the Society enable them to embrace all the openings for usefulness which are of-fered in that part of Africa.

STATE OF THE MISSION. GRAHAM'S TOWN. At this place the congregations are large, respectable and seriously attentive to the word preached. members of the society have in general held fast their profession without wavering. The native congregation and society are exceedingly interesting, because of the variety of their nations and of the languages which they speak. Many of them are now learning the language of Zion, and give evidence of a work of grace being begun in their hearts."

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE FLATHEAD INDIANS.

It will perhaps be recollected by many of our readers, that the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church have sent missionaries to the Flathead Indians, under the superintendence of the Rev. Jason Lee. The last intelligence from this gentleman was when he had reached the top of the Rocky Mountains, and was dated, we believe, in the early part of gratifying. The light of Christianity falls on the minds July 1834. The following letter is from a member of that mission, written in November, at Fort Vancouver, sion in their favour. The preservation of the lives of on the Columbia river. The letter was addressed to a brother of the writer, and was received via the Sand-

> Oregon Territory, Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia river, 45 deg. 47 n. lat. 123 deg. 39, west long. November 8, 1834.

Dear Brother and Friends,-When I wrote you last we were encamped at Ham's Fork, on the Rocky Mountains. In a few days from that date, viz. on the 2d of July, we resumed our journey, and, after a rough and toilsome travel, arrived here on the 15th of Sentember, all in health but much fatigued by the length and weariness of the journey, having slept in our clothes, either in a tent or in the open air, one hundred and fifty two nights! But, though weary in body, revenge for the death of his two brothers, who have we have never regretted that we left our home and comforts for the purpose of coming to benefit the poor natives in this remote and secluded region; but rather rejoice that we are permitted to labour in the glorious work before us, relying on Jehovah alone for the increase, after having done our duty toward these red men, who are our brethren by creation, yea hone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh. I assure you that I feel more than ever interested in the natives, and more than ever willing to spend my strength and life in labouring for the bettering of their condition, both spithem and their character is much calculated to interest

among them is very encouraging.

We have witnessed many natural curiosities, in passing over the mountains and deserts, on our way, and have also had an opportunity of seeing many animals in their wild state, to which we were strangers before, except by description. A number of warm and hot soda and spouting springs, were to us objects of curiosity. I have seen some which rose in temperature to boiling heat. Some of the bluffs, hills, and mountains, are of the most curious and pleasing construction. this place, is a dreary desert for six or seven hundred from the country, on being told as he was leaving miles-sometimes scarcely affording verdure on the rivers, for the sustenance of our animals, . We have left our horses, mules, and three neat cattle, at fort Wallah-wallah, some distance up the Columbia; and children, having French Canadian fathers, and Chenook taught by Americans. I intend leaving next week to join my brethren on the Williammitt river, known on Olney's maps by the name Multenmah, where they are quarters. I carnestly long to be with them, and shall feel home sick, till the anticipated time arrives.

I intend sending this by the way of the Sandwich Islands, which will be the way for you to send letters There will probably be some information given situation. Having purchased of the Bashuta Chief a as once in two months -My health is better at present fortile and well watered tract of land, which had been than it has been for years, and to all appearance is nearly depopulated by war, lying in an easterly direct likely to remain so. During a great part of the jourily; and, by the advice of the Chief, has now fixed tion at the distance of six or eight days journey, they ney, I suffered considerably from a diarrhoea, attended himself near the spring; the name of which he has changed to Nisbett Bath, in honour of the gentleman Unchu is the new station of the Plantberg people, with considerable pain, which reduced my strength the painted of £200 encouraged the Unchu is the new station of the Plantberg people, and David Lee and myself were sick at temporary place of worship and a school-room. Sev-still further towards the south east; on the Caledon with high fever. But the kind care of Providence was eral families had come to reside at the station, and an invitation had been sent, by the sanction of the Chief, to the whole tribe, to renait thither as soon as possible to the interests of the Mission, as it has enabled the lat a time, and our sickness happened when we were

For more than two months we were destitute of bread, and subsisted on buffalo meat. We however The new stations are also in the neighbour. (reason however, of our having it so long, was, that a both.

themselves upon their north-west border. Dr. Smith, pumpkin, and is very nutritious.—To preserve it for the Director of the central expedition, who has treated future use, they pound it with a kind of black moss, the Missionaries with great kindness and attention, which grows on the trees, and make it into small cakes, visitations, enable him to adapt his public discourses is not designed to supply living principles, or to supersede, calculates that they are not farther distant than 110 in which state it is kept good for months, and, with and private advices to the peculiarities of their state, by a power inherent in itself, the necessity of their distant than 110 in which state it is kept good for months, and, with and private advices to the peculiarities of their state, by a power inherent in itself, the necessity of their distant than 110 in which state it into small cakes, visitations, enable him to adapt his public discourses is not designed to supply living principles, or to supersede,

miles from Port Natal; and, as every probability exists dried salmon, serves them for food during the winter. and thus to keep alive the flame of piety, and to lead They are very different rom ten to twenty pounds. from our trout in the states. During the latter part of our journey we subsisted considerably on salmon, which we purchased from the Indians. Farewell, dear friends

more particulars when I write again. Yours in bonds of love, CYRUS SHEPARD.

In the London Church Missionary Register for July, e find a letter from the British Consul in New Zealand, bearing witness to the influence, and effects of the missions there. It is well known that a few years since, the inhabitants of New Zealand were sunk in which follows is of great value:

NEW ZEALAND. CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY. Testimony of the British Consul to the Mission.

aries and their success. The following statements were addressed to the Rev. W. Innes, of Edinburgh, by James Busby. Esquire,

British Consul or Resident in New Zealand: " As you keep up an acquaintance with missionary proceedings you will be well pleased to have my testi mony to the eminent usefulness of the Church Mission. ary Society's Missionaries here, and their entire devotion to the duties of their high and honourable placed among them, could not continuo to be associated with them; so entirely devoted are they to their master's work, which they have pursued with a single-

The fruits of their labours are beginning to appear, far and near. The change which has taken place, in the character even of those natives who make no profession of listening to their instructions, is highly

ness of aim above all praise,

of those among them, who listen to the ministrations of the Missionaries, like light from Heaven. Even the secular knowledge which the teaching of Christianity conveys is a new creation in their minds; and it has ot to contend with the false lights of worldly know. edge or worldly wisdom, which form such powerful obstacles to the spread of truth where it has long shone. The Missionaries have secured the entire confidence

of the natives, and their influence is extending wherever their names have been heard. The country is becomng rapidly Christian. In most of the villages within many miles of this place the Christian Sabbath is established; not only by rest from labour, but by acts of worship, conducted by individuals who have been educated by the Missionaries. Many are decided Christians; many more are influenced in their conduct by Christian precepts. A very few years of such progress as the last will make the country as well entitled to be called Christian, as many countries which have enjoyed the light of the Revelation since it first dawned on the world.

> SOUTH SEA ISLANDS. A Temperance Reformation begun.

It is now nearly two years since the London Missionary Society sent to the United States their affecting appeal against New England Rum. The prosperity ritual, and temporal. An acquaintance with some, of of the missions had been interrupted, and all the good of the missions had been interrupted, and all the good who have embraced the Saviour, and have tasted that he that, by the blessing of God, had been effected at the society Islands, seemed in danger of being almost fied for its duties and enjoyments. The admission of those completely swept away through the influence of ardent who are strangers to the power of the gospel is in every spirits, sold to the natives by English and American whalers, chiefly the latter. The force of the appeal was felt in this country, and the facts on which it was founded led to the introduction, among the natives, of the principles of the American Temperance Society. The attempt was successful, and the results are full of Mr. Williams, who has been a missionary on the Islands for nearly twenty years, after mention ing the formation of Temperance Societies, says:
"The vacant seats in the charel began again to fill,

the schools were well attended, and attention to religion revived; the happy state of things prior to the in-troduction of ardent spirits re-appeared. This gave the troduction of ardent spirits re-appeared. people so much delight, that they called a meeting of the inhabitants of their populous district, and came to came thence to this place in a boat belonging to the an agreement among themselves, that they would not They are already doing all they can. In their anxiety to make their labours more extensively available, they this interesting portion of the Mission-field, the have accepted the kind offers of Ministers of other donominations to supply in part their lack of service in

> favourable results of abandoning the use of that destroyer of human happiness, began to follow the good example.'

One of my brethren says, "The queen and most of the governors have joined the Temperance Society. have been established here about nine years. Indian The Iriti Ture or law-makers (these are persons delegated from each district annually, for the purpose of framing, arranging and modifying the laws) are now assembled at Papara, (the queen's district or head quarters). They have just enacted a law to prohibit the importation of spirits: those who have spirits on band are allowed till the 14th of May to dispose of them, all remaining on that day is to be thrown away. I trust Tabiti has been at its worst. The queen has cast off her former followers and is now attended by chiefs of respectability and character.'

Another brother says, "Ardent spirits are now pro-hibited by law. Tahiti is a very different place from what it was when you left us." if the live war and

# CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1835.

ا آرونون <del>د کان</del> بود برون ور ON CHURCH DISCIPLINE.

In a former number we offered a few remarks upon the spirit and temper in which that authority should be exercised, which God has vested in the pastors of his Church, We have been profited by the perusal of ship" in the Church of Christ, and as "intimately shall try every man's work of what sort it is. these important subjects in the admirable document

from the wrath to come, and to be saved from their the only sufficient criterion by which to judge of the sincerity of their profession, is well calculated to deter men of worldly minds from proposing themselves for church communion, or to specdify develope their real tions for membership, should they be admitted.

The opportunities afforded to the minister, through added to the personal examinations at the quarterly visitations, enable him to adapt his public discourses

Front were caught here (at Kiouse camp) weighing them forward in the paths of truth and righteousness. While, through the same co-operation, declensions in spirituality are early detected, bickering, jealousy, or any other unchristian feeling is soon discovered, and means are thus afforded to take immediate steps in a scriptural manner to arrest the progress of strife and contention; either by reclaiming offenders, or, by excluding them from the followship which they are disqualified to hold with the pious.

Another advantage is obtained through the adoption of the itinerant system, and the frequent change of the most abject and degraded state of barbarism, and pastors consequent thereon. During the comparativethat cannibalism prevailed. Such a testimony as this ly short residence of a preacher, seldom exceeding the period of two years in one place, few, if any, of those personal partialities and local prejudices can be brought into existence, which, through the weakness of human nature, may often have a tendency to pervert the judgment even of sincere and well-intentioned men; or should such partialities be formed, it is highly improbable that, on the removal of the present incumbents, the minds of their successors in office should take the same bias, and thus permit evils to pass for any length of time unnoticed, or corrected. Under this system is the ministry exempted from the danger of being induced by mercenary motives to show favour calling. I believe a secular minded man, if unhappily to the rich and great, by directly or indirectly countenancing any impropriety of conduct which is detrimental to the general interests and credit of religion; seeing that their personal dependance upon the liberality of any individual member, must be of too brief continuance to encourage a purchase of favour by a deviation from rectitude of principle.

We do not mean to insinuate that such prejudices, and even mercenary motives have never exerted an influence, but the probability of the frequent occurrence of such evils is less under such a system than any other with which we are acquainted. Nor do we mean to say that the Methodist Church has never never suffered in consequence of the neglect of proper strictness of disciplinary administration. She has, doubtless, suffered much. Yet this laxity has been more frequently attributable to a mistaken charity, leading to an unwarrantable degree of lenity and forbearance, than to any other cause. And although we may rationally conclude that, under the overruling providence of God, the evil effects following the latter cause would be more limited than if flowing from the former, yet they are much to be deplored. Every minister of Christ is responsible in a very high degree for the results of his own apathy as a ruler of the church, as well as for the orthodoxy or heterodoxy of the doctrines which he inculcates. We earnestly recommend to the reader a careful consideration of the excellent extract subjoined; from which we have detained him much longer than we designed on commencing these introductory observations.

"It is our acknowledged conviction, that they only

injurious. It is disastrous most frequently to the individuals themselves; having a tendency to quiet the conscience, and to deceive with unfounded hopes of salvalion: and a serious evil to the church which receives them; being the sure means of lowering its spiritual character. We are plainly bound in kindness to them, as well as in faithfulness to the cause of God, to withhold encouragement from such as give no evidence of genuine piety, or are actuated by improper motives. Repentance towards God, and faith towards the Lord Jesus Christ, are the only indispensable qualifications required. They are the proper foundation of mutual confidence, without which followship is but a name. On the scriptural evidence of these, often associated with great diffidence and timidity, we should rejoice to hold out a cordial welcome to our Christian followship and love. In seeking such evidences, we plead for the employment of no painful inquisitorial process; the establishment of no barsh, and to some, impossible requirement; nothing that ought to offend the delicacy or repel the approaches of the most timid. Let the existence of true piety be only ascertained, in the judgment of charity, and we are satisfied. We at importance to abide by requirements. Every departure from them is dangerous, whether it proceed from causes in themselves evil, or rom a mistaken sense of duty. It will deteriorate the haracter of the Church by the admission of persons who have no sympathy with the grand objects of its institu-tion. It will place in jeopardy the spirituality and efficiency of the entire body, by the almost certain infusion and ultimate prevalence of a worldly spirit, which will imperceptibly neutralize the privileges, and disincline to he duties, which communion involves. The elements of discord will be introduced, where agreement should reign; edification will soon be lost sight of, or cease to e practicable; and the very intention of the institution will be perverted and the very intention of the institution will be perverted and abused. To this cause, we suspect that much of the contention which occasionally prevails in our churches, often eagerly exaggerated by those who do not understand us, is to be attributed. Where a healthy state of spiritual feeling exists, the differences which arise amongst brethren may easily be accommodated. It is only when selfishness, passion, and worldliness take part in the strife, that confusion and every evil work folow. We introduce and foster these elements, when the requirements of Scripture are dispensed with, and a vide and open entrance to church privilege, irrespective of spiritual qualifications, is allowed. It is admitted, that even with the greatest prodonce and circumspection, hypocrites and deceivers will unawares croep in; but this is no reason why we should directly and systematically provide for the increase of these evils—why, we should invite hypocrisy and encourage deception, by a careless, and still more by an indiscriminate, admission to Christian fellowship. Keeping equally aloof from harsh and unnecessary restrictions, and from a lax and injurious course of proceeding, let us adhere to the directions of the Sure Testimony, Duty, interest, and experience combine to enforce this recommendation upon whose munificent donation of £200 encouraged the Corannas, with whom one of the Missionaries had ther Jason and Daniel Lee and myself were sick at the Corannas, with whom one of the Missionaries had his last letter, Mr. Cook was employed in erecting a temporary place of worship and a school-room. Sev. solid further towards the countries in the commence of our work. topics the necessity of "scriptural purity of member- It shall abide, for the day shall declare it, when the fire

connected" with, and essential to this, "a faithful ad-ministration of scriptural discipline." While we hear-ral; discipline. This is indispensable to the continued tily respond to the general sentiments expressed on prosperity of our churches; though we fear that, in some quarters, it is not sufficiently understood. The ability these important subjects in the admirable document of any church to accomplish the objects for which it before us, we have been led into a train of reflection exists, very much depends on the carnest desire for spiriton the unequalicd adaptation of the Wesleyan Methodal improvement evinced by each member, and the conse-dist economy to the attainment and preservation of quent character imparted to the whole body; the combi-both. towards the increase of every holy attainment and Chris-The condition required of all who propose themselves than grace. In such healthful circumstances, there will for admission into the Society, viz: "a desire to flee from the wrath to come, and to be saved from their from the wrath to come, and to be saved from their course, and those self-denying habits which the service sins," connected with the excellent digest of scriptural of the gospel demands. When, however, from any cause, morality and practical duties embodied in the "general the character of the church suffers, when it declines in rules," a due observance of which is to be considered piety, even without any departure from sound doctrinea very possible case—the very end of fellowship will be endangered. It will be of little avail to boast of our scriptural constitution, when, in consequence of an allowed and growing indifference to divine things, the objects which it contemplates have been neglected or forgotten. We shall only the more effectually bring it into disrepute, characters, and expose their lack of proper qualifica-sions for membership, should they be admitted. is too generally regarded. We mention this, to remind von that the form and constitution of the church, how. ever scriptural and well adapted as a means, must fail in the medium of the class-leaders, to acquaint himself the furtherance of holinoss, if its laws be not faithfully with the moral and religious character of his charge, administered, and the end of its creation be not steadily kept in view and perseveringly prosecuted, in the spirit of mackness and love. The constitution of the church is not designed to supply living principles, or to supersede,

for their increase in strength and developement in action. One system may be superior to another in affording such facilities, but the best will prove worthless, without the presence and influence of that Spirit which ought to church, in the extent to which it is suffered to prevail, to injury. Offences must come. Christians may be seduced by temptation, and fall into sin. The hypocritical may gradually throw off their mask, and become manifestly indifferent to the interests of religion, or make open shipwreck of faith and a good conscience. The ontinuance of allowed sin, in the purest community, will slowly, but surely, impair its character, and ultimately corrupt it. A little leaven leavemeth the whole lump. Some will be emboldened to similar transgressions, and coming liabitually into contact with sin unrebuked, a strong under-current of infection, which cludes observation, until accidental circumstances reveal them. The intention of scriptural discipline is to furnish a corrective to these evils, and when employed with faithfulness and impartiality, is calculated to exert a salutary influence upon every one concerned in its administration. In witnessing the promptitude and affection with which offend. ers are rebuked and admonished, or the obstinate reluctantly excluded, when they will not be reclaimed; all are taught to fear sin, are excited to watchfulness, and receive a fresh impulse, bearing them onward in their course of fords, we have no security against the introduction of evils, which toud to disturb the peace and impair the

ings of both the conflicting parties in that Province, by the lovers of peace and good government through all the British American provinces.

We are desired to request the Preachers to collect without delay the sums yet due on subscription to the U. C. Academy, and forward them to the Chairmen of their respective Districts, in order to their being remitted as soon as possible to the Treasurer. They are also requested to report what subscriptions remain unpaid, that at the next meeting of the Trustees and Visitors' some mode of collecting them may partment and the local Government. His Majesty's Gobe adopted. We hope soon to be able to inform the friends interested in this important Institution, of the appointment of the Principal, and Tutors, and other matters connected with its commencement. But we fear the necessary preparations cannot be made, to ensure its opening earlier than the ensuing spring.

# FOREIGN & DOMESTIC NEWS.

No further European intelligence.

#### LOWER CANADA. PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Council Chamber, Oct. 27, 1835. ... This day, at one o'clock, Ilis Excellency Lord Gosrond, came down in State to open the Session of the Legislature, and being scated on the Throne, the Assembly was called up, and attending at the Bar, His Excellency delivered the following ; (; ; SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

1. It is in no ordinary circumstances that I meet you; and consequences of vest importance depend on the impression you may receive from my words. Dissentions have almost arrested the course of Government. The supplies required for carrying into execution the laws by which society is held together, have now for a considerable period been withheld. The most urgent and conflicting statements of numerous grievances by adverse parties, have been borne to the Throne of Ilis Majesty; but accompanied with expressions of an apprehension that the Ministers of the Crown might not have that practical knowledge of the Province, which is necessary for the discernment of the most appropriate remedies. I am amongst you therefore, not only as your Governor, but as the head of a Commission upon which the task is imposed of enquiring fully, and upon the spot, into the complaints which have been made, and of offering to the King and to the Councils by which the Throne is surrounded, the deliberate conclusions of the Commissioners. There are some cases in which the Executive power of the Governor will of itself be sufficient to apply a remedy; in others, though he cannot act by himself, yet with the help of one or both branches of the Provincial Legislature he may effectually accomplish what is required. There are others in which the Laws and Institutions of the United Kingdom make it impossible for us, without the enactments or sanction of the authorities in England, to effect what is asked; so that if we were to act, we should be acting unlawfully, if we were to make Laws, they

would be binding on no one.
2. If these distinctions are borne in mind whilst I state to you the commands which I have received from His Majesty, and the policy to which I shall adhere, I am it necessary to make any specific observations, because I confident that I shall satisfy all impartial minds of the magranimity and wisdom with which His Majesty has listened to your complaints and of the resolution which his magranimity and wisdom with the resolution which his majesty has any course of Government liable to such imputations listened to your complaints and of the resolution which listened to your complaints; and of the resolution which would be marked with the displeasure of His Majesty. has been taken to redress every grievance under which any class of His Majesty's Canadian subjects may labour; and of my own determination to do all of which I am just mysolf in these respects to any just reproach. capable, in giving effect to these generous and wise inten-

co-operate with its other members in the redress of every subjects of the use, in their official acts, of that tongue evil they may find occasion to correct; as Commissioner, I pledge myself that a prompt but careful examination shall be made of these still weightier matters which shall be made of those still weightier matters which quisite to pass a law for securing both the English and tions any powers to be exercised, or privileges or capacidepend upon the highest powers of the Empire; and that French inhabitants of this Province against any disadvantities to be enjoyed, within the province—are also questions having with the most anxious thought and solemn deliberation, arrived at our conclusions, the Commissioners will state them with an earnestness of purpose calculated to

will of the Canadians of all ranks and classes, the confidence of the representatives of the people, the respect of all branches and members of the Government are what I ardeally desire to earn and retain; and in this I hope to secondly because I am conscious that my intentions desired. With as much freedom from fear of favour as I have promised to act, I will now speak of the things of Committee of both flowers or of either House in an originated by a perchases of law, which, it also ent stated in Addresses.

3. It is affirmed that the French origin of the majority of the inhabitants of Lower Canada has been made a long terminal to the percention of the special content of the people, the respect of all the practice and proceedings of the Superior of the Canadians of the remaining their differences of opinion, has been stated to the longes of the Imperior and the efficient discharge of the publication of the efficient discharge of the publication of the majority of the confidence of the open that the provide for the efficient discharge of the publication of the majority of the confidence of the open that the efficient discharge of the publication of the majority of the confidence of the open that the efficient discharge of the publication of the majority of the majority of the confidence of the majority of the

gent cultivation, but merely to furnish facilities and aids pretext for excluding them from office, and employment, rior Tribunals, with a view to rendering them more prompt Colonists in other parts of the world, England cannot sale, after one or more months of expensive delay and an and for retaining them in a state of political inferiority. and methodical, and less expensive. I apprehend how but admire the social arrangements by which a small I disclaim on the part of His Majesty, and of the British ever, that, after such an enquiry, it might not be in the number of enterprising Colonists have grown into a good, people, so ungenerous a motive. Having long ago bepresence and influence of that Spirit which ought to come a part of the family of British subjects, our Consti-animate it, and can alone secure its intended results, tution recognizes nothing as a mark for disfavour, which Whatever, then, injures the spiritual character of the church, in the extent to which it is suffered to prevail, defeats its designs. Every church is perpetually exposed to injury. Offences must come. Christians may be which first united this country with the British Empire, must necessarily have occasioned for some time afterwards an exclusion of its prior inhabitants from offices of Government, and the hisa thus unavoidably received may in some degree have influenced even to the present day, the cause of affairs.- Neither is it possible in the distri bution of political offices at any time, or in any circumstances, to be guided entirely by a reference to the number of individuals who may be comprised in this, or in that class; but I can assure you that in this respect my instrucconsciences of all will lose their tenderness. As the tions enjoin upon me the utmost importiality; and an infection spreads, the standard of Christian character will entire disregard of distinctions derived from difference of he practically and permanently lowered: confidence will origin. Fitness for the trust, is the criterion to which be destroyed; and, instead of being mutually serviceable mainly, if not entirely, I am to look, and I do not hosito each other's faith and holiness, and a centre from which tate to avow the opinion, that in every country to be emanates a healthful moral influence on the surrounding acceptable to the great body of the people, is one of the most ungodliness, they will speedily become a confederacy for essential elements of fitness for public stations. So great of the People, all public money payable to His Majesty, to take the most effectual or to his Officers in the Province, whether arising from discernible, but they may be forming and working out by security against the occurrence of any abuse in the distribution of his patronage, that he has commanded the adoption of arrangements designed to elicit a far more particular account than heretofore, of the exercise of this for your consideration, is one of the principal objects of to the settlers who have embarked in it their enterprise, part of his delegated authority in Lower Canada; and he the Commission with which it has pleased His Majesty their wealth, and their hopes of individual happiness. has been further pleased to direct that all offices in his gift, of which the emoluments shall exceed a stated sum shall not be granted, except under the public Seal of the Province in pursuance of warrants to be issued for that

without the protection which discipline of degree this grievance may be found to exist, His Majesty signified to me his expectation that it would be completely remedied. Commencing with the highest. I have formed the opinion that it is neither right nor consistent prosperity of our churches."

Press of matter has excluded some editorial articles which we designed to insert. Our readers will find, offices under the Levithius Council and House of As offices under the Levithius Council and House of As offices under the Levithius Council and House of As of the requirement, and it have bestimate for the current year, should be submitted to you formed the opinion that it is neither right nor consistent as soon as possible; and every explanation respecting with the wholesome separation and independence of the them, which it may be in my power to afford, shall be furnished without reserve. These accounts shew the opinion that out of the limited number of Ex. large arrears that are now due for Salaries to Public Offices under the Levithius Council and House of As offices under the Levithius Council and House of As offices under the Levithius Council and House of As offices under the Levithius Council and House of As offices. which we designed to insert. Our readers will find, under the proper head, the speech of Lord Gosford on the opening of the Session of the Lower Canada Legislature. It is a laboured attempt to conciliate the feelings of both the condicting parties in this Province, several should note of the Session of the Lower Gosford on the opening of the Session of the Lower Canada Legislature. It is a laboured attempt to conciliate the feelings of both the condicting parties in this Province, several should note of the offices under the Legislative Council and House of As. offices under the Legislative Council and House of As. offices under to the opening of the Session of the Lower Canada Legislature. It is a laboured attempt to conciliate the feelings of both the condicting parties in this Province, several should note of the vernment; and I cannot yet due to the vernment; and I cannot yet the description of these arrears, and the opening of the Session of the Lower Canada Legislature. It is a laboured attempt to conciliate the feelings of the Executive Council, nor any mark whatever of his ing the enquiry, by the Commissioners to which I have allued. Should you place the Government in this Province, several should note of the vernment; and I cannot yet the ver ings of both the conflicting parties in that Province, immediate retirement of those gentlemen might embarrass tion, I am authorized to engage that no part of the surplus but we do not sufficient its meeting a kind reception or interrupt the proceedings of the Court of Appeals, but by either. Unless, indeed, we are altogether astray in our views of the present state of feeling among the which they are at present permanently our views of the present state of feeling among the which my mind had come. I shall communicate the same liable, shall, in the interval of the Commission's Enquiry, our views of the present state of feeling among the our views of the present state of feeling among the leaders of the French party, as expressed through their no doubt that as soon as their places can be supplied, acavowed organs, no concessions will be satisfactory to them short of the subversion of British rule, and the establishment of a French Republic. The proceedings of the Assembly during their present Session will be looked for with deepest anxiety, and intense interest, by the lovers of peace and good government through In some instances the division of offices is merely nomi nal, and the duties are more conveniently discharged by the employment could only be made acceptable to a com-

petent person by an increase of emolument. ... 7. It is stated as a grievance that the Government has rerument fears that the Assembly may have been exposed to some inconvenience from this source. The rule which I am instructed to follow is a freedom from all unnecessary reserve. I am commanded to withhold no information from the Provincial Legislature which can be com municated without violation of confidence, or a specific letriment to the public service; and in particular I am to offer you the fullest assistance in investigating every thing connected with the Revenue and with Finance. here, which it is obvious could not be made public in all cases, and at all seasons, without extreme inconvenience.

8. As an earnest of the sincerity of these intentions, I

9. The too frequent reservation of Bills for the signi. ges attached to it. fication of His Majesty's pleasure, and the delay in com-municating the King's decision upon them, is a grievance of which His Majesty's Government are solicitous to pre-vent the recurrence. I shall consider the power of reservcaution, nor except on some evident necessity. His Majesty's Government also undertake on their part to bestow the most prompt attention; on every question of this nature which may be brought under their notice, and to the capically that no measure having for its object the Institution in the Province of any Colleges or Schools for the advancement of Christian Knowledge, or sound Learntution in the Piovince of any Colleges or Schools for the advancement of Christian Knowledge, or sound Learning, shall hereafter be unnecessarily deferred.

10. Connected with this subject is the lapse of time which it is stated has on various occasions occurred in conveying to the Legislature His Majesty's answers to their addresses. It is very possible that delays which all would regret, may have taken place in some instances, perhaps occasioned or prolonged by circumstances which no activity or zoal in His Majesty's service could have obviated; but His Majesty takes so deep, and if I may use the expression, so personal an interest in the affairs of this country, that his Ministers have received the most unqualified commands to lay before His Majesty, immediately on its arrival in England, every communication which either branch, of the Logislature may address to the Throne, and to see that His Majesty's answer be conveyed to the Province with the utmost possible despatch

11. There have been several complaints of other mat ters, such as of the undue preference of the English to the French language, of improperly calling on the Judges for extra-judicial opinions on matters which might subse-quently come before them for decision, of an interference in the elections of the representatives of the people, and of other matters on which I should scarcely have thought

12. With respect, however, to any undue partiality tage arising from an undue preference to either language, I should be prepared willingly to assent to the measure.

13. It has been represented as another grievance, that give additional force to the authority which they ought to derive from having been deemed worthy of so grave a Offices. I have not yet been sufficiently long in the Pronow may usesign, nor ain I authorised by His Majesty, to condomn or to applied by the conduct of any one; the abatement of dissentions, and the conciliation of adverse parties, are the objects at which I aim. The good will of the Canadians of all ranks and classes, the confidence of the representatives of the Government are when I address, or to recapitulate the faults which compelled to pay the sum fixed by law, even were it much have been found with the constitution of either body by constant special forms and the conduct of any one; the other. Let us invite you rather to follow that examples of the other. Let us invite you rather to follow that examples of fortest and of mutual respect, iparticular objects to serve, by remaining in the Province, and in the other. Let us invite you rather to follow that examples of fortest and agricultural produce to the difference of opinion, lias prefer going to some other parts where land can be got to an extent equal to propelling machinery for any manufactural produce of the property of the sum fixed by law, even were it much. The sum fixed by law, even were it much take Containts of Schooners and have been found with the constitution of either bedy by more, rather than throw aside his former intention. Of Lake Crie, by a constant succession of Schooners and beautiful to the other. Let us invite you rather to follow that examples to some other province, the sum fixed by law, even were it much the sum fixed by law, even were it much the sum fixed by law, even were it much to Lake Crie, by a constant succession of Schooners and Lake Erie, by a constant succession of Schooners and Lake Erie, by a constant succession of Schooners and Lake Erie, by a constant succession of Schooners and Lake Erie, by a constant succession of Schooners and Lake Erie, by a constant succession of Schooners and Lake Erie, by a constant succession of Schooners and Lake Erie, by a constant succession of Schooners and Lake Erie, by a constant succession of Schooners and Lake Erie, by a constant succ

Province. The whole question, with the draft of a Bill toster the benevotent, active and pious Priesthood, under for the adjustment of the claims of all parties, has been whose care, and by whose example, so much of order, of already submitted to the decision of the Legislature, but good conduct, and of tranquil bliss is created, preserved was lost, apparently, by some misapprehension of the intentions of His Majesty's Government. As the best 30. Of the British, and especially of the Commercia means of removing this misapprehension, I shall cause to classes. I would ask, is it possible that there should be any be communicated without delay, copies of the Earl of design to sacrifice your interests, when it is clear to all Ripon's Despatches on this subject, and I invite you to the world, that commerce is one of the main supports of the consideration of the proposals they contain.

rized to offer my Warrants for the payment of their Con.

cannot be made except on conditions which must be most maturely weighed, and that to arange such conditions

to charge myself and my colleagues. 18. Our enquiries into this subject shall be pursued with unceasing diligence, and the result shall be submitted with all practicable speed to His Majesty's Government; and purpose by His Majesty.

I hope, in a Session to be holden in the oneuing year, I complaint is also made that incompatible offices are shall be able to lay before you proposals for a satisfactory I hope, in a Session to be holden in the ensuing year, I

and conclusive arrangement.
19. I have desired that the Accounts which are neces sary to show the Financial state of the Province, with an estimate for the current year, should be submitted to you be applied to any purpose whatever, unless with your

20. As connected with the subject of Arrears, I am further commanded to ask of you, the re-payment to the Military Chest, of the sum advanced under the sanction of His Majesty's Government, to meet the pressing exigencies of the Public Service. This advance was ex inder the controll of the Assembly, and with a strong persuasion that it would not prejudice the satisfactory one person than they could be by two. In other in adjustment of any of the questions at issue between His stances the salary of the office is so small, or its duty so Mejestp's Government and the House of Assembly. Howsoldom called for, that without a union with some other, ever the measure may have been subsequently understood such were the feelings with which it was adopted. It is obvious that this application does not call on you to grant the smallest amount more than would have been required at various times refused to give the Legislature access to if there had been no advance; His Majesty, therefore Accounts and other documents which were necessary for hopes, that an issue made in reliance on the just and lib. the prosecution of its enquiries; and that the Executive eral feelings of the House of Assembly, and designed for has not in all cases communicated, when requested, the no other purpose than to prevent a highly inconvenient Despatches which have passed between the Colonial Desinterruption of the general business of the Province, will e cheerfully repaid.

21. In the absence of any legal provision for the pu pose, I took on mysulf the responsibility of continuing the Quarantine Establishment at Grosse Isle, on the same good an expenditure thus incurred solely for the public advantage. I am happy to state that the establishment was closed at an earlier period than usual, in consequence of there having been for several weeks previously, no sick.

The Assembly set from the several weeks previously, no sick.

The Assembly set from the several weeks previously, no sick. of there having been for several weeks previously, no sick of any description in the Hospital. I avail myself of this ter past three. thing connected with the Revenue and with Finance. of any description in the Hospital. I avail, myself of the specific opportunity to suggest to you the expediency of indemnitions opportunity to suggest to you the expediency of indemnitions opportunity to suggest to you the expediency of indemnitions of the properture of the Island for its past occupation in the public service, and of enabling the Government to be public service, and of enabling the Government to obtain possession of it, should the continuance, there, of length, was not read, and was referred to Messers, Bodard, and was referred to Messers, Bodard, and was referred to Messers, Bodard, and Washing and Vanica and Vanica

a Quarantine Station, be deemed advisable.

22. I have to announce that the suit instituted by the Crown against the late Receiver General, for the debt due to the Province, has been brought to a termination, which makes the estate of the defendant applicable to the satisfaction of the demands of the province. I may also appeared to the lattile party against whom this interval of the demands of the province. I may also appeared to the lattile party against whom this interval of the demands of the province. It may also appeared to the lattile party against whom this interval of the demands of the province in the defendant applicable to the satisfaction of the demands of the province. It may also the interval of the defendant applicable to the satisfaction of the demands of the province in the defendant applicable to the satisfaction of the demands of the province in the defendant applicable to the satisfaction of the demands of the province in the defendant applicable to the satisfaction of the demands of the province. I may also the idea of the defendant applicable to the satisfaction of the demands of the province in the defendant applicable to the satisfaction of the demands of the province. I may also the idea of the defendant applicable to the satisfaction of the demands of the province in the idea of the demands of the province in the idea of the demands of the province in the demands of the provin Quarantine Station, be deemed advisable. have given directions that a copy of the annual return, due to the Province, has been brought to a termination, generally known as the Blue Book, should in future be presented to each branch of the Legislature; and since satisfaction of the demands of the province. I may also presented to each branch of the Legislature; and since correct information on the Statistics of the Province is announce to you that the party against whom this judg an object of general importance, I invite your assistance in rendering all Returns of this nature as accurate and as relinquish his seat in the Legislature of the province, comprehensive as possible.

At Committee of eleven was named to select the Standard of the Committees of seven (those of education and roads ing Committees of seven (those of education and roads ing Committees of seven (those of education and roads of the following members of the f or blat talk say.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

23. In requesting your attention to such useful statutes as may recently have expired, I beg to recommend to your more immediate notice, one, the expiration of which

it will be the first and most urgent duty to prepare, with deliberation and the utmost care, and yet without delay, the heads of a Bill for giving up to the appropriation of the House of Assembly the nett proceeds of the hereditary revenue; and to prepare it is such a form that it may be acceptable to the various authorities whose sanction it may require, or under whose cognizance it may come. In what form precisely this important concession may be finally made, it would be now out of place to dis-cuss; but it will be necessary that two points he secured. First, that the management of the sources of that revenue, of which the proceeds are to be appropriated by the increasing in volume and velocity. We may therefore House of Assembly, should be reserved to officers of the rest assured, (unless we suppose that omigrants to Ohio Crown, whose accounts will be open to the inspection of the Legislature of the Province; secondly, that a provision should be made for the support of the Executive countries offer inducements which other nearer at hand for the support of the Ludges have a contribute of the support of the Ludges have a contribute of the support of the Ludges have a contribute of the support of the Ludges have a contribute of the support of the Ludges have a contribute of the support of the Ludges have a contribute of the support of the Ludges have a contribute of the support of the Ludges have a contribute of the support of the Ludges have a contribute of the support of the support of the Ludges have a contribute of the support of the Ludges have a contribute of the support of the Ludges have a contribute of the support of the Ludges have a contribute of the support of the Ludges have a contribute of the support of the Ludges have a contribute of the support of the supp

26. The much agitated questions respecting the tenures of land and the registry of titles, and all the complicated considerations connected therewith, will also form a subject for the review of the commissioners; and they are diversely wards turning their steps still further westward? Upper rected to make a complete investigation of the conflicting Canadians must be aware that this has actually occurred, claims of the Crown and the Seminary of St. Sulpies claims of the Crown and the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and it behoves them, as well as us, to inquire narrowly within the seignory of Montreal. What constitution and into the causes which have led to so undestrable a result. course of proceedings would be most advantageous for In our opinion, the chief causes that have operated so capable, in giving effect to these generous and wise intentions.

2. With respect, nowever, to any ninear partially
tions.

3. As Governor I will execute with alacrity, impartiality and firmness, whatever I am competent to do of myself; as head of the Provincial Legislature I will zealously
and practice which would deprive either class of his
to the English language, it may not be superfluous to
discourage and provent the adoption of
the Executive Council, what system for the general education and apportionment
ity and firmness, whatever I am competent to do of myself; as head of the Provincial Legislature I will zealously
and practice which would deprive either class of his
to the English language, it may not be superfluous to
to the English language, it may not be superfluous to
the Executive Council, what system for the general education and apportionment
ity and is desirous to discourage and provent the adoption of
the Province, are the following:

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the English language and proved the English language and proved the english languag with which early habits and education may have rendered them most familiar; and that if you should deem it re- a guide in granting or refusing to companies or associa-

power of the Governor alone to apply any effectual remercible to the Governor alone to apply any effectual remercible to the domestic virtues, for a cheerful endurance of labour branches of the Provincial Legislature, in passing an act and privation, and for alertness and bravery in war. There is no thought of endeavouring to break up a system 15. The Clergy Reserves are among the most extensive which sustains a dense rural population, without the of the subjects adverted to in the complaints from the existence of any class of poor. England will protect and

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;
ful fabric of British power and dominion would crumble
16. To both Branches of the Legislature I am autho, into dust, and that it is especially the object and purpose for which, at a vast expense, the mighty Colonies of England are maintained in every quarter of the globe. Rely upon clous Sovereign to acquaint you that His Majesty is dis. have removed yourselves to these shores, will not abandon posed to place under the controll of the Ropresentatives there the policy which has established the money payable to the removed yourselves to these shores, will not abandon of the People, all public money payable to the removed yourselves to these shores, will not abandon there the policy which has established the money payable to the removed yourselves to these shores, will not abandon of the People, all public money payable to the removed yourselves to the session of the removed yourselves to these shores, will not abandon the removed yourselves to these shores, will not abandon the removed yourselves to these shores, will not abandon the removed yourselves to these shores. her people in every other region, and that a government of which constancy and good faith are the main elements of power, will not fail to sustain in this portion of the empire, the spirit of that constitution which has so long been held out as a boon to its natives, and an inducemen

> .31. In a declaration put forth by many among you who inhabit this city. I have seen the following objects enumerated:—first, to obtain for persons of British and Irish origin, and others, His Majesty's subjects labouring under the same privation of common rights, a fair and reasona. ble proportion of the representation in the Provincial Assembly; secondly, to obtain such a form in the system of Judicature and the administration of justice, as may adapt them to the present state of the Province; thirdly, to obtain such a composition of the Executive Council as may impart to it the efficiency and weight which it ought to possess; fourthly, to resist any appointment of Members of the Legislative Council otherwise than by the Crown, but subject to such regulations as may ensure the appointment of fit persons; fifthly, to use every effort to maintain the connexion of this Colony with the Parent State, and a just subordination to its authority; and sixthly, to assist in preserving and maintaining peace and good order throughout the province, and ensuring the equal rights of his Majesty's subjects of all classes.
>
> 32. If these objects are indeed all that are desired by the whole commercial interest, I trust it will be satisfac-

yond the charges to which they are at present permanently tory to those who aim at them to know that there is not one of them which it is not strictly within the line of duty of the King's Commissioners to take into consideration, to receive respecting them the fullest evidence and infor-mation which may be effered, and finally to submit to our Gracious Sovereign and his Ministers their impartial and well weighed conclusions.

33. In the meanwhile, to the Canadians both of French and British origin, and of every class and description, I clusively made from British funds, for the purpose of would say consider the blessings you might enjoy, and the avoiding any undue interference with the Revenues falling favoured situation in which but for your own dissensions you would find yourselves to be placed. The offspring of the two foremost antions of mankind, you hold a vast and beautiful country, fortile soil, a healthy climate, and the noblest river in the world—makes your most remote city a port for ships of the sea.—Your Revenue is triple the amount of your Expenditure for the ordinary purposes of government; you have no direct taxes, no public debt, no poor who require any other aid than the natural impulses of charity.

34. If you extend your views beyond the land in which you dwell, you find that you are joint inheritors of the splended patrimony of the British Empire, which constitutes you in the sampled constitutes you in the sampled tutes you, in the amplest sonse of the term citizens of he world, and gives you a home on every Continent and footing as I found it, relying on your liberality to make by the other, I will not say more than that you will stop good an expenditure thus incurred solely for the public

Sugy, Hoot, Lafontaine, Resslie, Morin, and Vanfelson

and Rodier.

# LAND GRANTING SYSTEM.

We have on more occasions than one adverted to the pernicious system followed in these Provinces, of dispos Acts therein mentioned, relating to the collection of the revenue at the several inlend ports of this province."

24. I would also recommend to your consideration the future. We mention Upper Canada in particular, because revenue at the several intend ports of this province."

24. I would also recommend to your consideration the whole question of prisons and prison discipline, and the expediency of adopting some more effectual methods than at present exist for repressing crime, which, I regret to any uppears to be on the increase in the Province. "The province of the Lower Province, the practice of monthly sales of the Commission of which I have spoken to you, as with our consideration that the first year in which emigration has been desired with any degree of system to the unsettled parts of the Lower Province, the practice of monthly sales of the Commission of which I have spoken to you, as with our consideration the distribution of the commission of which I have spoken to you. parts of the Lower Province, the practice of monthly sales of lands has not been tested among us, as with our neighbours. We shall therefore confine the few remarks we intend making, to Upper Canada.

We hear a great deal about the tendency of emigration to the "far West," which is often spoken of as a species of maning that he saized a large number of Venker "days."

mania that has seized a large number of Yanker "down Easters," and not a few emigrants from the other side of the Atlantic. Had the tide of population which has set in so strongly towards the "West," continued for only a short time, and then received a check, we might have considered its origin and continuation as fortuitous, and as the effect of visionary speculation. But it has been running for years in the above direction, and is every year Government and for the salaries of the Judges, by an do not possess. In point of climate, Upper Canada can do not possoss. In point of chinate, opposite the fairly compared with them; and is commercial facilities she is much their superior. How then can the fact, which last summer incontestably proved, be accounted for, of thousands who intended settling in Upper Canada, after-

a guide in granting or refusing to companies or associations any powers to be exercised, or privileges or capacities to be enjoyed, within the province—are also questions on which the Commissioners must report to the Crownmade the grounds of petition to His Mejesty, and respecting which have been made the grounds of petition to His Mejesty, and respecting which the Commissioners are not precluded from entering into an enquiry. But it would be painful to speak here of dissentions between the two Legislative bodies whom I address, or to recapitulate the faults which have been found with the companies or association and of the same quality in the neighbouring countries of Michigan and Ohio. This high price, we are forced to Michigan and Ohio. This high price, we are forced to believe, is partly fictitions, for two reasons; one is, that a believe, is partly fictitions, for two reasons; one is, that a believe, is partly fictitions, for two reasons; one is, that a believe, is partly fictitions, for two reasons; one is, that a believe, is partly fictitions, for two reasons; one is, that a believe, is partly fictitions, for two reasons; one is, that it now contains more than 400 souls; have been found in the same quality in the neighbouring countries of But 5 years can be dated from its origin, and so rapidly has it progressed, that it now contains more than 400 souls; have been found in the same quality in the neighbouring countries of But 5 years can be dated from its origin, and so rapidly has it progressed, that it now contains more than 400 souls; have freed to her proceed to be suffered to he with a support of the public monthly sales is merely noninal; and the support of the public monthly sales is merely noninal; and a Medical Establishment; an extensive Flour proportion of the public monthly sales is merely noninal; and a Medical Establishment, an extensive Flour proportion of the public monthly sales is merely noninal; and a Medical Establishment, and support of the public proportion of the public proportion

xiety as in Upper Canada. He may go directly to the nearest land office and purchase it. We were informed the other day of six or eight West India gentlemen, who had found their way to Upper Canada, through the States, with capitals of from £15,000 to £50,000 each, but who were so annoyed by the delays and the difficulties they experienced in purchasing and obtaining titles for lands, that they took themselves off in a huff to Michigan.-This is but one instance. All titles, it must be noted, even for a hundred acres, must be passed at Toronto, although the purchaser may live hundreds of miles off.

3. The bona fide and ready money system of the American Land Offices, makes a salutary division among different classes of emigrants. It does not hold out so ready a temptation for persons of little or no capital to become proprietors; which event but too frequently involves them in loss and ruin. For the same reason, and in consequence of heavy taxes, land speculators, a class which has proved itself a great curse to Upper Canada, are, in the American dependencies, discouraged.

4. In the neighbouring American settlements, the Upas influence of Crown and Clergy Reserves, and of unimproved blocks belonging to speculators, is not experienced-a circumstance which every considerate emigrant must highly value.

The above causes we regard as the chief hindrances to a more rapid settlement of Upper and Lower Canada. The present system of land granting or selling, is in itself radically bad, and prejudicial to the true interests of the Colony, which wants inhabitants and capital .-The beggarly object of gaining a few thousands of pounds, by screwing up to the highest, the price of land to the emigrant, ought to meet with universal execration. As to the machinery by which the prejudicial system is wrought, the Land-granting Departments, every body knows that our's is rotten at the core, and we suspect that the one in the Sister Province would likewise be benefited by considerable reforms .- Montreal Morning Courier.

General Post Office, Quebec, October 6, 1835. The undermentioned new Post Offices are commissioned to go into operation in Upper Canada, from this day inclusive;

Barrie. Township of Vospra, Home District-S. M

Sandford, Post Master.
Coldwater. Township of Tay, Home District—Thos.
G. Anderson, Post Master.
Goderich. Township of Goderich, Haron Tract—Ed-

Goderich. Township of Goderich, Haron Tract—Edward Griffin, Post Master.

Hope. Township of East Gwillimsbury, Home District—II. D. Willson, Post Master.

Moulinette. Township of Cornwall, Eastern District—Adam Disson, Post Master.

Oakville. Township of Trafalgar, Gore District—William Chisholm, Post Master.

Orillia. Township of South Orillia, Home District—G. Alley, Post Master.

Oro. Township of Oro, Home District, — Aljeo, Post Master.

Oro. Township of Oro, Home District, — Aljeo, Post Master.

Mersea. Township of Mersea, Western District— William Ambridge, Post Master.

Stratford. Township of Downie, Huron Tract—John U. Dailey, Post Master.

U. Dailey, Post Master.

Saint George. Township of Dumfries, Goro District—
G. Stanton, Post Master.

East Williamsburgh. Township of Williamsburgh,
Eastern District—George Cook, Post Master.

Woodstock. Township of Blandford, Loudon District
Thomas S. Shorts, Post Master.

T. A. Stanner, Dpy. P. M. Genl.

MARKETS. CITY TORONTO, September 30th. Wheat. 

MARRIED. At West Flamboro', on the 17th October, by the Rev. E. Shepherd, Mr. Richard Tims to Miss Elizabeth

At Ancaster, on the 28th October, by the same, Mr.

At the residence of his son, in Dundas, oged 72. On Sunday the 1st, inst., after a short illness, Mr. Colin Drummond, an old and respectable inhabitant of his city.

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending November 4, 1835. S. Belton, T. Pawcett, H. C. McLeod, R. Jones, S. Rose, W. Lord, C. Vandusen.

Books have been forwarded to.

E. Shepherd, 1 Parcel, care of W. McDonald, Hamilton. Jas. Brock, Porth, 1 Box, care of Rev. J. Carroll, Brockville, J. Carroll, Brockville, 1 Parcel, care of L. Houghton.

# Advertisements.

#### CUMBERLAND HOUSE, 153, KING STREET.

Leghorn, Tuscan, and Straw Bonnet Manufactory, and General Drapery Establishment.

bitants of the City of Toronto, and the surrounding country, that he has just received his Autumn Supply of DRAPERY GOODS; comprising every description suited for the Winter Trade, and which has been carefully selected from the best Markets, and at prices which canable him to offer them to his customers at unusually Loss ble him to offer them to his customers at unusually Low

ROBERT WIGHTMAN.

Toronto, Nov. 3, 1835.

N. B.—R. W. begs leave to add, that he has always on hand during the Winter, a large supply of Tartan, Merina, Camblet, and Cloth CLOAKS, which he can particularly recommend, both as to price and quality. THE VILLAGE OF THOROLD occu-

pies both sides of the mountain ridge or summit level of the Welland Canal, 350 feet above the level of Lake Ontario, and is known to be peculiarly healthy. There are neither swamps nor marshes in its vicinity; and perniciously against the interests of our own and the sis.

I here are neither swamps nor marshes in its vicinity; and ter Province, are the following:

1. The uncleared lands in Upper Canada, in the western part, are generally troble, and often quadruple the price of land of the same quality in the neighbouring countries of land of the same quality in the neighbouring countries of land of the same quality in the neighbouring countries of land of the same quality in the neighbouring countries of lands in the dated from its origin, and so rapidly

From the London Christian Observer, for December 1834. THE PILCRIM'S SONG.

There remaineth a rest for the people of God."-Heb. iv My rost is in heaven; my rest is not here; n why should I murmur when trials are near? Be hushed, my dark spirit! the worst that can come But shortens thy journey, and hastens thee home.

It is not for me to be seeking my bliss And building my hopes in a region like this; I look for a city which hands have not piled; I pant for a country by sin undefiled.

The thorn and the thistle around me may grow; I would not lie down upon reses below I ask not my portion, I seek not a rost, Till I find them forever in Jesus' breast.

Afflictions may damp me, they cannot destroy; One glimpse of his love turns them all into joy; And the bitterest tears, if He smile but on them Like dew in the sunshine, grow diamond and gem-

Let doubt, then, and danger, my progress oppose; They only make heaven more sweet at the clo Come joy, or come sorrow, whate'er may befall, An hour with my God will make up for all.

A scrip on my back, and a staff in my hand, I march on in haste through an enemy's land : The read may be rough, but it cannot be long; And I'll smooth it with hope, and I'll cheer it with song.

For the Christian Guardian OXFORD AND HOWARD RIDGE-ROAD TEM-PERANCE SOCIETY.

Mr. EDITOR,-We rejoice at the happy effect horror and regret, the contrast of their present or adulteration. condition to that of their former; they therefore convoked a number of the inhabitants, who assemappropriate and very puthetic discourse on the ed; the dominions of frost would be extended, & ciple of total abstinence, to which fifty five sub-

CHRISTOPHER WEBB, President. Amos Simkins, Vice-President. THOMAS SKAINE, Treasurer. JOHN BURGESS, Secretary.

Committee .- Edward Wilson, Henry Dobbyn, Joseph Goslin, John Goslin, John Skaine, Thomas Rustin, and John Hatch.

The regular meetings of the Society will be monthly, quarterly, and annually. John Burgess, Secretary.

THE ATTRIBUTES OF GOD DISPLAYED IN

HIS WORKS. The following is extracted from an Essay by L. P. Randall, in a late number of the Scientific Tracts .-

It throws open to view an interesting and instructive page of the book of nature, in which the power, the of November next; and that the Committee appointed goodness, and the wisdom of the Supreme Being are forcibly displayed .- Ed. Guard.

The specific gravity of water is precisely that which fits it for the numerous offices it must perform, in the present constitution of things. As the results of it, it floats the seeds of vegetables to plant new colonies upon remote continents and islands, extending thus the dominions of the livas far as there are winds to wast or waves to roll

One of the most admirable laws of water is, that it freezes. Water gives out heat in freezing, and thus in the coldest quarters of the globe, as it is congealed by frost, it is liberating vast volumes of calorie, and the process of congelation is in this way counteracted, and at last arrested by the heat which itself sets free. Freezing is a warming process. Every fall of snow, it has been computed, imparts more heat to the atmosphere, than would be afforded by the same quantity of pulverized red-hot glass. But evaporation is a cooling process. Extended oceans spread their bosoms to the sun in equatorial regions, and the vapours which they send up temper the feryour of his vertical rays. It is borne along to the north by the upper current in the air, and, descending in the form of sleet or snow, sets at liborty the heat which it absorbed in the south. Thus, by the same splendid operations which cool the temples of the children of the sun, are the horrors of the polar winter softened and made supportable. The aurora borealis, the glory of the northern climates, is also an effect of the is written in Mr. Everett's happiest style, and interspersed same arrangement. The electricity which is with interesting notes by the Rev. W. Load, the Canadian transferred thither in combination with the variation, who was favoured with a personal acquaintance transferred thither in combination with the vapour, descending with the caloric and accumulating upon the ice at the poles, at last breaks through the atmosphere into the vacuum above, and, in hastening back towards the tropics, gives out light to cheer the long winter nights of those regions.

Most bodies grow smaller as long as they continue to grow colder, contracting when they Water is of a smaller class which obey another law-a law fruitful in most beneficent consequences. It expands in freezing; by which we see bottles holding it broken, tubes conducting it bursted, and the strongest metals confining it riven asunder. Mark, then, the operation of this law. The earth, after receiving the rains of autumn, is congeated by the winter's frost. The water in it being expanded, the soil is pulverized, Buck's Theological Dictionary, 2 vols. in one, and made light, and prepared for the roots of the tender, growing vegetables in spring. But more. Ice, as a consequence of it, forms first on the surface of our rivers and streams. The intestine to hear from his brother AARON LAZENBY, who motion which goes on in water when subjected accompanied him. Should this notice meet the eye of to a change of temperature, ceases at a particu. the said Aaron, or any one who may know him, a parlar point. Cooled down to 40 deg. of Fahren. ticular favour will be conferred by addressing a line as to his present residence, to Moses Lazenby, Thornhill, on heit, it attains its maximum density; and, as the Yonge Street, near Toronto.

October 16, 1835.

being lighter, and finally arriving at 32 deg. are frozen. In the meantime, the warmer water below, being heavier, remains at rest,-its heat being in some degree kept in by the covering of ice above. Did water continue to grow heavier, as it became colder, until it arrived at the freezing point, a cake of ice would form first waters would be reduced to the point of freezing before congelation began; and their fish, by affording a nucleus, would be among the first observed to be incorrected by the congelation of the point of the point of freezing before congelation began; and their fish, by affording a nucleus, would be among the first observed by the congent of the point of the custom of those who will call and examine for themselves. jects to be incarcerated by the hardening ice. The cold of a few nights would congeal deep rivers, and the ice, lying far below, would not be softened by the returning suns of summer. The inhabitants of water would perish. Coasts would cease to afford, as now, the most genial climate and luxurious home.

As a drink for animals and man, and for most common purposes, it was necessary that water should be free from active foreign ingredients. But the ocean abounds in salts, and for the wisest of ends. One of them, the ordinary condiment existence of a large class of animals, deprived of which their hodily powers decline, and they droop and finally die of loathsome diseases. The immense store-house provided in the bosom of the Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, Plated and Bronzed deep, can never be exhausted. Water becomes the perusal of your inestimable paper has pro- vapor and rises. The salt, more fixed in its duced upon a number of people in this vicinity nature, remains behind. The cloud, as it asin respect to Temperance. Some three or four cends from the surface of the ocean, bears limpid, years ago there was a prosperous and flourishing tasteless water. But there is this further advan- at the hands of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Temperance Society instituted in this place, which tage in the present constitution of the sea. The a reward (voted to him by a Committee of Watch-makers) promised fair to be a permanent blessing to this countless rivers which disembogue in it, bearing for an Improved Pocket Time Keeper.

N. B. Chronometers, Clocks, Watches, and Jewellery part of the country; but, lamentable to tell, "like upon their bosom, from cities and forests, every the sow that was washed and returned to her form of destructible matter, but for some counwallowing in the mire," it was not long before teracting principle, would convert its waters into many of the members receded from their engage a mass of putrefaction, more pestilent than the ments, and the Society degenerated until it became Dead Sea, diffusing stench and disease throughextinct. But, observing in the Guardian of the out the whole extent of the atmosphere. Salt is 5th ultimo, that the Streetsville Temperance So. this antiseptic. It resists the tendency to putreciety had lately emerged from a like lethargic faction, and preserves its waves pure and unstate, the circumstance excited a spirit of emula. tainted. Thus the sea, perpetually the recipient tion, or at least imitation, in several of the more of corruption, is perpetually giving back to the considerate of our late members, who viewed with earth and the atmosphere, water free from taint

The ocean would freeze but for the presence of its salts, and thus commerce would be compelled bled on the 16th ultimo. The Rev. John Mess to fold her wings for half the year; the temperamore, who was requested to attend, delivered an ture of maritine countries would be greatly reducinsiduous gradations by which temperate drinkers sterility would gradually stretch its withering arms are often reduced to the abject and beastly state over what are now the fairest portions of the earth. of inebristion. The effect it produced on the But its salts also confine the ocean to its bed, reaudience exceeded our most sanguine expecta- strain its proud waves, and appoint the limits betions. A Constitution was drawn up on the prin. youd which they may not go. If otherwise, its ciple of total abstinence, to which fifty-five sub- waters must have penetrated and filled every caviscribed their names. The following individuals ty of the earth, polloted all our springs, and, far, comprise the Officers and Committee of the Soci- as now when wisely restrained, from being a blesing, have grown into a momentous evil.

### Advertisements.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—Six lines and under, 2s fol. for the first insection, and 71d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six and under ten lines, 3s 4d. for the first insertion, and 10d. for every subsequent insection. Over ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount made on all advertisements continued for more than elements.

than six months.

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

\*\* The Gyranian is extensively circulated in all parts of the Province, and among all classes of society; rendering its very desirable medium for advertising.

OTICE is hereby given, that Plans and Specifica-tions of the alteration and improvements contemplated to be made in the London District Gaol and Court House, will be ready for inspection at the Clerk of the Peace's Office at London on Monday the 2d day by the Magistrates in General Quarter Sessions, will meet on the following Monday (the 9th) to receive proposals for the performance of the work required. JOHN B. ASKIN, C. P. London, 17th Oct. 1835. 311-2

Important to Shoc & Leather Dealers IN UPPER CANADA.

PANCOST & CO. Wolling Billion. That they and Leather Beaters of Upper Canada, that they PANCOST & Co. would inform the Snor ing world. The ocean too is whitened with the are now receiving at their Shoe and Leather Store, State sails of commerce; human enterprise and the Street, ROCHESTER, N.Y. about 200 CASES light of science are extended to every quarter of the globe, and civilization and the arts are spread of every description, which they offer for sale by the Case, or less quantity, at unusual low prices. They have also about 2000 PAIRS INDIA RUBBER SHOES, a boan-

tiful article. Also, about 3000 sides Hemlock Tanned Sole Leather,

500 do. Oak do. do. do.
400 do. Upper Leather,
400 do. Kip, a beautiful article,
600 do. Oak and Hemlock Tanned Calf Skins.

Together with a full assortment of FINDINGS, all of which will be sold at such prices as will make it an object for DEALERS to call on them. Rochester, Sept. 24th. 1835. 308-8

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH; Or, Piety and Usefulness Exemplied, in a ME-MOIR of the LIFE of SAMUEL HICK, late of Micklefield, Yorkshire. By James Ev-

IIIS excellent little work has passed through five large Editions in England in a very short time, and we are persuaded that no person who reads for the sake of religious instruction, and who places a proper estimate upon the Christian religion when arrayed in her native simple gard, can rise from the perusal of it without edification and delight. We strongly recommend it to our friends, as well worthy of their attention, and as a valuable acquisition to the family or Sabbath School Library. It

with the subject of the Memoir. This work contains 278 pages, 12mo. on good paper, neally bound in cloth; at the low price of 3s 9d. Cur'cy.

Printed and Sold at the Conference Office, No. 4, To. onto Street, Toronto, where orders for the work will be

N. B. Copies can be had bound, or half bound, in neep, roan, or calf, if ordered.

Also, at the same Office may be had the following works, vix:

The Wesleyan Methodist Magazine, in Nos., £ from Jan. to April, 1835, inclusive, per No., 0 1. The three first Nos. of Watson's Exposition of St. Matthew's Gospel, ..... per No. 0 3 Benson on the New Testament, 2 vols, royal

Watson's Wesley, Am. Ed. 12mo, sheep, let'd. 0 Nelson's Journal, 18mo. boards, ..... 0 1 sheep, lettered, Am, Ed. ..... 0 8 9

duced below this point, float upon the surface, Wholesale & Retail Establishment, -181, KING STREET.

NEW IMPORTATIONS. E. TAYLOR has just received per the ship Robert from Liverpool, a large supply of Moleskins, Beaverteens, Cantoons, Conds, grey and white Corrons, plain and printed Muslins, printed Call-coes, &c. &c., which with a very extensive assortment of Fine and Superfine Woollen Clothe, and Cassimeres of

ALSO, PER THE SAME VESSEL, A few handred pounds of very superion well twisted COTTON YARN, such as is seldom imported into this Pro-

N. B.—No second price asked. Toronto, July, 1835.

GEORGE SAVAGE & Co. IMPORTERS OF

Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, &c. &c. EG leave to return thanks to the Gentry and Public generally of Toronto, for the very distinguished of ends. One of them, the ordinary condiment patronago they have received since their commencement of man, is indispensable to the comfort and the very in business, and trust, by unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

G. S. & Co. have just received a well selected assort.

Ware, Silver Goods, Fine Cutlery, &c. &c. Which will be sold at their usually low prices for Cash G. S. takes this opportunity to state, that he resided sixteen years in London, as an operative and Manufac-turer of the best Watches and Chronometers, and received

300 3m

Toronio, August 1st, 1835. GIDEON OUSELEY'S WORKS AGAINST

POPERY. Rev Giness Queenny Lich Missioner Rev. Gideon Ouseley, Irish Missionary, are for Sale at the Guardian Office :--OLD CHRISTIANITY against PAPAL NOVEL

TIES, 18mo, pp. 416, boards, 6a, 8d.
The PLOT AGAINST the CHURCH of CHRIST LAID OPEN, 24mo, pp. 200, cloth, 3s. 4d. LE FFERS in DEFENCE of the ROMAN CATHO

LICS of IRELAND, addressed to DANIEL O'CON-NEL, pp. 36, 74d. FOUR LETTERS, addressed to the Duke of WEL LINGTON and Others, on the Mischievous Bar to a Union of the R. Catholies with Protestants in the

Legislature, pp. 36, 73d. LETTER to the Hon. PRIEST SPENCER, Bro ther to Lord Althorp, late a Protestant Rector; Twelve Vital Questions on his Faith; the Trent Creed Opened, &c. &c .- pp. 36, 71d.

An EARNEST APPEAL, intended to PROMOTE UNION among CHRISTIANS, wherein the Doctrines of Calvinism and Arminianism, &c. are Discussed, 24mo, pp. 220, cloth, 2s. 3d.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL British Woollen Warehouse, 117, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a regular assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS-Prices low. JAMES BEATTY.

Toronto, July, 1835.

NEW MAGISTRATE'S MANUAL. THIS day is Published, at the U. C. Gazette Office, Toronto,

"The Provincial Justice," (In one volume.)

This work contains between 600 and 700 pages of close letter pross. The whole of the British and Provincial Law, relative to the office of JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

with numerous forms of Warrants, Summonses, Commi ments, Convictions, &c., from the best authorities; inclu-ding also the "New Township Meeting" Act, and other important Acts passed in the last session.

THE LAW AND OFFICE OF "CORONER." With forms of Inquisition, Warrants, &c., and THE ELE-MENTS OF CONVEYANCING, with a variety of useful Convey-

Also,-The Law of "Executors," the Constitutional Acts, Court of Request Act, and Election Laws, and many other useful and interesting matters.

Agents for the distribution of the work will be appointe

n all the principal towns in the Province. Price in boards 20s.; full bound, 25s. [] Editors who have before advertised the work, will please to notice this advertisement.

Toronto, 23rd June, 1835.

VEGETABLE OINTMENT, For Sore Eyes, Scurvey, Salt Rheum, &c. &c. THE Subscribers, having become the Agents of Mr. John McPhenson, Proprietor of the above

valuable remedy, will be constantly furnished with a supply. On reference to copies of Certificates in our hands, it will be found that the efficacy of this Ointment has been tested on many occasions, and that the relief afforded by it to persons afflicted with such distressing complaints as it is intended to cure, gives it a claim to the confidence of the public.
Sold in Boxes of from 1s 6d. to 8s. each.

J. W. BRENT & Co., Druggists. It may also be purchased at Mr. McPherson's residence, No. 50 St. John street, Upper Town, Quebec. Messrs. Carter & McDonnell's, St. Paul street, Montreal; Mr. David Fairburn's, corner of Church and Perth streets, Brockville; Mr. Harkes', Market Square, Kingston; Brent & Co., Port Hope; Robert Fairbain, Esq., Dar-lington; and Agents will be appointed in the principal owns of Upper and Lower Canada, and the United States. Toronto, Sept. 1835.

LOST or MISLAID,

NOTE OF HAND, against WILLIAM II able in two months after date. Any person returning it to the Subscriber, or to Mr. J. R. Armstrong's Store, City of Toronto, shall be handsomely rewarded. I also forbid any person purchasing the Note or paying any thing on it. STEWART GRAFTON, Jun. Township of Toronto, Dundas Street, September, 1835.

Branches of DENTAL SURGERY, and will attend to calls at any hour of the day.—Orsice at 48, Newgate Street, directly opposite the Methodist Chapel. Mr. W., encouraged by the flattering remembrance of the patronage he received on a former visit to this City,

has fixed his residence permanently here, so that he will be able to attend regularly to families that may wish to make such arrangements with him.

Mr. W. is permitted to refer to the Hon, and Ven, the Archdeacon of York, Dr. Widmer, Dr. Rolph, M. S. Bid. well, C. A. Hagerman, James R. Armstrong, and Robert Stanton, Esquires.

Toronto, September 21st, 1835.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND NOW OFFERED FOR SALE, 94 THE UPPER CANADA CHRISTIAN ALMANAC

For 1836. BJ Orders will be thankfully received by Mr. Carecant, Depositor for the Committee of the Trust and Book Society.

ARCHITECTURE, SURVEYING, &c. ANTED, an ARTICLED Puril in the office

of an Architect, where he will have the opportunity of acquiring a perfect theoretical and practical know-ledge of the profession. He can be received into the house, and treated as one of the family, on liberal terms Apply personally or by letter (post paid) to Mr. Thomas Young, Architect. 60 Yonge Street. Toronto, Oct. 27, 1835.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR some time past we have felt desirous to close the Printing business, in which we have been actively engaged siace the first of June, 1833, and would, with the present number, have felt happy, could we say to our readers—this is the last Warder we shall publish. If a purchaser should offer, we feel disposed to sell; if not we shall go on in good spirits. At the same time, let not se that we offer our establishment for our friends suppose that we offer our establishment for sule, on account of embarrassed circumstances—far from it, our prospects at present are brighter than at any other period since we commenced business. We offer for the present only one circumstance whereby any person wishing to purchase may judge of our office patronage, the difference of all expenses attending the business, from the first to the conclusion of the second volume. and all the earnings of the office for the same period averaged \$5,000 a year in favour of the establishment. Terms of purchase, which will be found moderate and accommodating may be known, if by letter, post paid, directed Editor of the Warder Port Hope, U. C. Editors of papers with whom we exchange will confer

favour by giving the above a few insertions in some onspicious part of their paper.

Warder Office, Port Hope, Oct. 6th 1835.

J. M. STRANGE begs to acquaint his friends and the public that he has commenced the AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS, In the house lately occupied by Messrs. Clarke, Walsh, & Co., No. 24 Yonge Street, where every attention will be paid to consignments.

Toronto, 17th July, 1835.

J. L. PERRIN & Co.

EG leave to announce to the public, that they are SELLING OFF their Stock of DRY GOODS, at very reduced prices,

in order to prepare for a large Fall supply.

Chequered House, August 12, 1835. Sale of Crown Lands.

THILE Public are informed that the sales of Crown Lands and Clergy Reserves in the Midland District, will take place as follows, viz :-

AT BELLEVILLE. For the Townships of Huntingdon, Madoc, Hungerfor Kaladar, Rawdon, Richmond and Tyendinaga. Monday ..... 20th .... July

Thursday .... 20th .... August Monday .... 20th ... September Tuesday ... 20th October Friday ... 20th .... November "AT NAPANEE.

For the Townships of Sheffield and Camden. Thursday ..... 23rd .... July Monday ....24th ... August Thursday ....24th ... September ..... 23rd October Friday . . . . . Monday ..... 23rd .... November

AT KINGSTON. For the Townships of Portland, Pittsburg, Hinchis ooke, Bedford and Loughborough.

Tuesday ..... July Saturday ..... 29th .... August Tuesday ..... 29th Wednesday .... 28th September October Monday ......30th November

The number of the Lots to be offered for Sale, may be known by applying to SAMUEL S. WILMOT, Esq. Belleville or at this Office.

Commissioner of Crown Lands' Office, } Toronto, 24th June, 1835.

EMOVAL.—The Office of Jas. E. SMALL Esquire, is removed from Dake street, to No. 237 King street, three doors East of Chewett's Buildings. Toronto, June 1835.

COSWAY'S BARBADOES IMBROCATION, for Sprains and Broises, in small stone bottles—2s 6d

Directions .- Put some of this Imbrocation in your hand and therewith rub the part affected for five minutes, four or five times a day, until the cure is performed. It cures

N. B. Mr. C. has always on hand an assortment of Me dical and Pot Herbs. Toronto, March, 1835.

ROYAL CANADIAN ANTIPILEPTIC LO
TION for the cure of the PILES—In pint bottle at 15s. currency per bottle. One bottle is warranted to

Sold by Robert Cosway, inventor and sole proprieto 84 North side Market Square, Toronto. Sold also by Messrs. Lesslie & Sone, in Toronto and Dundas; and by . W. Brent, Toronto. March, 1835.

EORGE BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR, &c. No. 54, Newgate Street, returns his grateful thanks No. 54, Newgate Street, returns his grateful thanks and the Western Roads running direct through the same to his friends and a discorning public for the distinguished country, does and still will bring enquirers for Land daily, patronage received at their hands, and respectfully solicits and not being able to obtain the necessary information, a continuance of their favours, which it shall be his duty drives many wealthy men into an inferior part of the o merit by strict attention, punctuality and neatness is the execution of any order entrusted to his care. N.B.—Gentlemen furnishing their own Cloth may lepend on having it made up according to order, and on

the most reasonable terms City Toronto, Jan. 7th, 1835.

TILE FOR MALT KILNS.—The Subscriber has, after various trials, succeeded in manufacturing the above article, which has been pronounced by compe tent judges to be as good and substantial as any brough from England. He now offers to make and sell them lower than those imported, and can send them by water to any harbor on Lakes Eric or Ontario. Persons wishing to be supplied with Tile the ensuing summer, will proceed send their orders as soon as possible, (post paid) addressed to SAMUEL Moaffee, Bertie, Fort Eric post office.

Vanuary 24th 1835. to be supplied with Tile the ensuing summer, will please

EDAR PICKET'S for Sale, by the Subscriber at the Humber. JOSEPH DENNIS.

May 16, 1835.

Boot and Shoe Establishment. HE Subscriber in returning thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal support ho has received since his commencement in business, begs to inform them that he has removed to No. 93 King street, next door east to the Colborne Arms, and opposite the store of Mr. L. F. Brooke, where he will constantly keep on hand a general and extensive assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Children's Boors & Shoes.

The Subscriber has also a few dozen of Gentlemen SEALSKIN Dress Boots, which he is enabled to sell very cheap; also, several cases of Ladies' and Children's Boot and Shoes, received direct from one of the first establish ments in the city of London, to which he calls the attention of the public.

JAMES FOSTER. Toronto, June 16th, 1835.

JAMES FOSTER.

ARVEY SHEPARD has recommenced an

Axe Factory in Toronto, in new and commodious buildings in Hos. FITAL STREET, and is producing handsome AXES, made from the best materials, under his own superintendance. tempered by himself.

Merchants may now rely upon a good, and avail them. selves of a most suitable Axe—in any quantity.
Septr. 2nd, 1835.
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MR. WALTER TELFER, SURGEON, AS REMOVED from NIAGARA to No. 44. 296tf July, 1835.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED, at To-RONTO, by the Author of the Provincial Justice, an ABRIDGMENT of the TOWNSHIP LAWS, including the Highway and Assessment Acts, and the

NEW TOWNSHIP MEETING ACT, with original appropriate forms, for the use of the Commissioners. The Line Fence Act, and several other popular and interesting matters, relative to the Townships, with a Treatise on the Law of Landlord and Tenant, and Distress for Rent, &c.; Forms of Notices to Quit;-Leases, Distraining Warrants, &c.; and

The Law and Office of Constable, with free instructions for the performance of the duties of

the Office.
The object of this publication being to place within the reach of the humblest means, and in a cheap form, a familiar view of the above popular and important branches

Editors who advertised the Provincial Justice are Equested to insert this on the same terms. Forento, Sept. 12, 1835.

TRAYED on STOLEN, from the premises of the Subscriber, Ffty mile Creek, Grimsby, TWO COLTS; one two years old, chesnut sorel, with a scar on his left side; the other one year old, dark bay. Whoever will give information to the subscriber where they may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JACOB BOWSLAUGH.

Grimsby, Sept. 23, 1835.

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HARDWARE. THE Subscribers have received by the Esther and Sir John Beresford part of their SPRING SUPPLY,

the remainder daily expected,—which will be sold at unprecedentedly low prices for prompt payment, at their

Store, No. 22 Youge street. CHAMPION, BROTHERS & CO.

Toronto May 30, 1835.

CLOTHING PANOPTICON. AND FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTAB-

LISHMENT, 71 King Street, East of the Market Square, The Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal and generous support he has hitherto received—begs leave to inform them that, in consequence of the resignation of Mr. Lawson from the trade, he has employed his son Mr. Thomas Lawson, who has been his Father's Foroman and principal Cutter, and confidently anticipates, should any of that gentleman's friends favor him with a call, to be able to please in the present, as well as in his Father's Establish.

ment heretoforo.

As usual, a large assortment of clothing neatly and carefully put up to suit every season of the year—which he is determined to dispose of on liberal terms so as to give general satisfactions.

By Country Stores supplied Wholesalo-and all orders executed with neutness and despatch.

ROBERT HAWKE. Toronto, Jan'y. 31, 1825.

TSAAC ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 192 King street, three doors east of Yonge street, opposite Ridout, Brothers & Co., returns his grateful thanks to his friends and a discerning public for the distinguished patronage received at their hands, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their favors, which it shall be his duty to merit by strict attention, punctuality and neatness in the execution of any order entrusted

A large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHES constantly kept on hand.

Mrs. ROBINSON carries on the Straw, Toscan, Leg. horn and Bonnet business in the same place, where she will be happy to receive any orders, which shall be care, fully and punctually attended to. She has now on hand a large assortment of the above articles, of the latest fashion.
Toronto, March 24th, 1835. 280

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT. No. 183, King Street, 5 doors East of Youge Street.

THE Subscriber has now on hand an extensive assort. ment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Children's Boots and Shoes, to which he solicits the attentestion of the public. :

THOMAS THOMPSON. Toronto, May 27 1835.

READY MONEY LWAYS to be had at George Levie's CLOTHING STORE,

for all sorts of Gentleman's Cast our Clothes. Liberal prices given. Opposite the Correspondent and Advocate Office, West side of the Market Square.

September, 1835. 304 3m

NOTICE

To Landholders, Emigrants, &c. THE Subscriber having been induced, by the solicitation of many of his friends, to open a LAND AGENCY OFFICE, and knowing; from his long residence in this part of the country, the actual want of a LAND AGENT in this flourishing neighbourhood, which, from its situation, bordering as it does upon the Lake, and the Western Bode and in the lake,

The Subscriber therefore begs to say, he will be ready to receive communications respecting the sale or purchase of Lands at his Office, any day after date of this notice, with terms and full particulars to effect sales of such Lands as he may be commissioned to dispose of. JNO. JONES HUNTLEY.

Conveyancer, &c. Sincor, Long Point, London District, U. C., July 10th, 1835.

FOR SALE,

HAT Valuable & well situated PROPERTY near the Windham Meeting House, consisting of Four Acres of excellent Land,—a large Two Story Dwelling House, almost new,—a good Barn,—and a Garden, well fenced; with a never-failing stream of water running through the land. The above Premises are well dapted for a Tavern Stand, a Tannery, or a Doctor .-For particulars apply to the owner, on the premises.

SAML. CHADWICK.

Windham, 29th August, 1835.

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EEP YOUR MONEY AT HOME!—Use COSWAYS BLACKING, it is the best. Both Paste and Liquid, wholesale and rotail, 84 King street, Toronto.

N. B .- Dealer in Wine and Beer Bottles. 279-у

Toronto, March, 1835.

Churchville, July 21st, 1835.

STRAY HORSE. THE Subscriber has in his possession, since the 5th of this month, a large GREY House, about five years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. RICHARD POINTER.

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

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.

Published every WEDNESDAY, in the City of Toronto. Upper Canada, at No. 4, Toronto Street, West side