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FLETCHER'S LETTERS ON THE SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATION OF THE SON OF GOD.

LETTER IV.

to say, He does all things well.

1st. Our Lord suits the manifestations of himself to the various states of the church. Under the Mosaic dispensation, which consisted much in externals, divine manifestations had, generally, some external circumstances: but the christian church being formed upon a more spiritual

plan, is favoured with revelations of a more spiritual and internal nature.

2d. The Lord considers us as rational creatures, in a state of probation. Were he to indulge us with powerful, incessant, overwhelming discoveries of himself, he would rather violently force, than gently lead us to repentance and obedience. Every day is not a day of Pentecost.open, he was led into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil; and so is his spouse after him.* St. Paul, by observing, that he was not disobedient to the heavenly vision, and that he kept his body under, lest he should become a cast away, such continuance and force, but he might have disobeyed, as Jonah did in a similar case. Some have, in fact, resisted bright manifestations in divine manifestations.

to the end. If the effect of a manifestation of he has promised to manifest himself to those who his love is to be exceeding great, the manifestation must be exceeding bright. Suppose the burden of guilt and hardness, temptation and sorthe last place to consider. The agent or author
calls they have to secret prayer, and a fear of
as in the calculation and sorthe manifestadiligently seek him.

Wil. What those means are, is what I come in
the drawings of the Father, obedience to the
drawings of the Father, obedience to the
calls they have to secret prayer, and a fear of
as in the gallery, and even occasionally among er than that, which oppresses another, it is plain one in three, and three in one. The Father rethe manifestation, which is to remove the tenfold veals, the Son freely discovers himself, and the weight, is to be ten times stronger. The same Holy Ghost freely testifies of him. Nevertherule holds also with regard to sufferings and la- less, the scriptures, in general, attribute this their salvation.

capacity of the souls to whom he discovers himself. The deeper sinners mourn for him, the he enables us to use aright. deeper he makes them drink of the cup of salvation at his appearing. Blessed are they that

stronger medicines, according to the state of his Nevertheless, as Moses was not to throw his rod patients. So does the physician of souls; he away, under pretence of trusting in God alone, heavenly power in the scales of goodness and as if the divine power resided in it. wisdom. He knows what quantity of the heavenly cordial our spirits can bear, and will not he ties himself to none, and sometimes works his powerful love into a weak vessel. He sees Cornelius, while Peter preached, fell upon Peter that as some persons can stand, for a time, the on the day of Pentecost without any preaching. by the first oppearance of a taper, so some chris- by the ministry of St. Paul, opened the heart of by his fainter rays.

as a comforter, whom they obstinately reject as a vilege to wait for the immediate display of God's reprover. Add to this, that as our Lord foresees, arm, in the use of the inward means.

is, in fact, real benignity.

flesh could support the sight. The brain, unable me." But, in general, where the gospel is preaditself a great deal about other people's business to bear the high operations of the soul, would ched, the Lord will be inquired of by the house and shamefully neglects its own. It makes the

can see my face," without some dimming veil, lation and love.
"and live." Hence arose likewise the grateful The 2d. inwar

sumed!

by, so as to restore to them their spiritual sight,

shining face. boldness; nevertheless, the manifestation they semane to watch and pray, or to Calvary to sufhad of Christ on the mount almost overwhelmed fer and die with him; here we recoil and do not in all the indecencies of low and vulgar talk. Soon after the Son of God had seen the heavens them. Their body sunk under the weight of his chose to know him. Our forward impatience glory, and when they came out of their sleep or dictates, that he shall instantaneously turn our daubings of his pencil in the coarsest characters, trance, they could not recover themselves, "they midnight into noonday; but instead of manifestknew not what they said." This had been before ing himself at once as the meridian sun, he will, the case of Daniel, and was once more that of perhaps, appear only as the morning star, that St. John. The comeliness of the man greatly our light may shine more and more unto the perintimates that his bright manifestation was not of beloved was turned to corruption; he retained no feet day. This defeats our counsel; we despise by stage and steamboat; and let who will be on strength. And the beloved Apostle, when he the day of small things, and do not think so low board, he is sure to be there, and at table especisaw his Saviour with some additional beams of an appearance worth our notice and thanks. If ally; and were it not for the presence of ladies, glory, fell at his feet as dead. St. Paul not only you, sir, ever seek the saving knowledge of Je. whom he teazes with his officiousness, or offends their day : witness Cain, Jodas, Balaam, Saul, lost his sight on such an occasion, but was near Nebuchadnezzar, and the Israelites who perished losing his life, being unable to take any refresh- down no more; but, in the mean time, never in the wilderness; and too many backsliders are ment for three days and three nights. And it is slight the least ray of the heavenly light. The resisting them now. So sure, then, as there is a also generally supposed, that Moses actually died least may open into the broad day of eternity.time of trial for faith, hope, and patience, there under the overpowering displays of the Redeem. Cease from your own false wisdom, and become is also an abatement of the power which attends er's love. Hence we learn, that God's way and as a little child, or you cannot enter the kingdom time are best, and that we are to leave both to of heaven, and see the king in his beauty. 3d. Our wise Redeemer proportions the means his gracious wisdom: using the means, in which

row, under which one grouns, is ten times great. of every divine manifestation is the eternal God, depending upon their duties, and not solely upon as in the gallery, and even occasionally among bours. The hotter the fight of afflictions which wonder of grace to the blessed Spirit. "No man God's children are to go through, the stronger can," experimentally, "say, that Jesus is the and the brighter also is the celestial armour put Lord, but by the Holy Ghost." It is his peculiar upon them at the revelation of the Captain of office to convince the world of righteousness, by giving us to know savingly the Lord our 1.4 ite. 4th. Neither can it be doubted, but that our ousness. "He shall glorify me," says Christ, good God, in fixing the degree of divine mani | " for he shall take of mine, and shew it unto you." festation, hath a peculiar respect to the state and And this he does without any merit of ours, in the means which God bath appointed, and which

These means are both outward and inward .-The outward are what our church calls "the greatly hunger and thirst after righteousness; means of grace;" particularly hearing or reading their souls are thereby greatly enlarged to receive the word, partaking of the sacraments, and praythe oil of gladness, and the wine of the kingdom. ing together with one accord for the manifestation Blessed are the poor in spirit, those, whose souls of the Spirit, as the primitive christians did.*are empty as the vessels of the desolate widow, These means are to be used with the greatest dilin the days of Elisha; when the heavenly Pro- igence, but not to be trusted to; the only proper phet shall visit them, the streams of his fulness object of our confidence is God; who works all shall certainly flow according to the degree of in all. It was not Moses' rod, which parted the red sea, but that almighty arm, which once divi-5th. A skilful physician prescribes weaker or ded the water from the water without a rod.weighs, if I may so speak, every dram of the neither was he to rely on the weak instrument,

Though the Lord in general works by means, without the greatest care, but the strong wine of without any. The same Spirit, which fell upon sight of the meridian sun, when others are hurt And the same Lord, who opened Lydia's heart tians can bear the strong beams of his gracious St. Paul by the sole exeruon of his power. We presence, while others are almost overpowered hence learn, that as, on the one hand, we ought not, with the profune and enthusiasts, to tempt 6th. If some live and die without any manifes. the Lord, by neglecting the use of any of the tations of the Redeemer's love and glory, the means he hath appointed; so, on the other hand, reasons of it may possibly be found in the abyss. we must bewere of confining God to particular es of his justice and goodness. They grieve and means, times, and places, as the bigotted and quench the Spirit, that convinces the world of superstitious do; remembering, that when we sin; and it is very fit they should not have him are cut off from all outward means, it is our pri-

that if such people were favoured with tokens of Of these, the 1st. is a believing, there will be his more distinguishing condescension, they wo'd a performance of the Lord's promise, and that only abuse them, as Cain and the Pharisees did, he is willing and able to manifest himself to us he puts them not to the trial, nor suffers them to as he does not to the world: this is the very root enhance their guilt by trampling richer mercy of prayer, fervency, hope and expectation. and love under foot, so that this seeming severity Without the actings of this preparatory faith, the soul droops, and becomes an easy prey to desponknoweth whereof we are made, and remembers the first question, that he puts to the seeker's

exclamations of Manoah and others, when the Christ is resignation, as to the particular manner, principal thing," then ignorance is one of the Lord had manifested himself to them, concealed time, and place of it. Through patience, as worst things in the world. under human appearances, "We have seen God well as faith and prayer, we inherit this promised The light of Christianity had not long filled the and live! We have beheld him and are not con- blessing. Some, according to their carnal wis. world before the evil genius, by means of the love 8th. This may, perhaps, help us to account, in which salvation is to come to their hearts; but Church, and, out of pretence of serving the interwhy the Lord still hides his face from some of his the Lord, generally, disappoints those unhumbled ests of piety, took away the "key of knowledge," sincere seekers. They sit begging by the way seekers, though, as in the case of Gideon, he from the multitude, and laid it up in monasteries, side of his ordinances, and yet he does not pass may gratify one in a thousand; for believers are alleging that it was more for the interests of pure SIR,-VI. That some persons are blessed with that they might know him. In all probability he will of man, but of God." The Jews expected pository of knowledge, than to intrust such a danclearer, stronger, or earlier manifestations than designs them such a bright manifestation, as they the Messiah, and there they were right; but they gerous weapon in the hands of the multitude.others, is undeniable; and why it is so, is one of are not yet able to bear. When their hearts are expected him in their own way, and there they the mysteries of God's kingdom, that shall not strengthened for the heavenly vision, it shall stumbled and fell. While they looked for a migh- doubtless known at that time, though not published; be explained until the day of judgment. In the speak. Let them only wait for it. Let patience ty conqueror, another Alexander, to make them and the adverse doctrine, that "ignorance is the mean time, the following reflections may possibly have its perfect work, and faith in the word be great, they overlooked the lowly Prince of peace, mother of devotion," was held up to blind men's cast some light on that dark subject, and help us tried to the uttermost; and he, that cometh, will who came to make them good; and, at last, they eyes, and hinder the light of heaven from shining tried to the uttermost; and he, that cometh, will who came to make them good; and, at last, they eyes, and hinder the light of heaven from shining come, and will not tarry. He will bring his re-crucified him as a base impostor. This Jewish upon them. ward with him, a moment of his presence will disposition is in all by nature. Hence Christ is Strange as it may seem, this destructive demon make them abundant amends for the waiting of an commonly rejected in the Spirit by Christians, as is still among us. I see him often in close alliance age. Were he to appear, before they are prepared he was in the flesh by the Jews. We would with beauty, committing depradations in the upred by the humiliation of repentance and the pa- have him come to give us an idle rest, but he ap- per rooms of the living temple, whose external tience of hope, they would be in the case of those pears to teach us to deny ungodliness, and fight graces might command the admiration of all the carnal Israelites, who far from being able to com- the good fight of faith: this we do not like. Our amateurs in the world, but whose internal decomune with God, could not so much as speak to nature wants to step at once into a throne; but rations bear no affinity to the exterior embellish-Moses, when he came down from the mount, he offers first to nail us to the tree, and to crucify ments. I have often seen him in company with without first obliging him to put a veil over his our flesh with its affections and lusts; and from young men at the corners of the streets on the this we shrink as from the grave. We expect to Sabbath day, and have heard his voice in the dis-Peter, James and John were, it seems, the be carried at once to the top of Mount Tabor, to gusting oath, the roar of unmeaning laughter, the oremost of the apostles in spiritual strength and see unutterable glory; but he leads us to Geth. gust of unbridled passion, the impudent question, sus, never stop till you can witness your sun goes

> The 3d and last inward mean, I would recommend to mourners in Sion, is a tender regard for the faithfulness of Jesus.—Whoever follows these the women. Sometimes he prompts a young lady directions, according to the grace given him, will to rise from her seat in the middle of service; inof course cease from outward evil, and do, as he stantly she obeys the summons, rises in haste, tos. con, the little good his hand finds to do. This is ses up her head, waves her plumes along the aisle, a better way of waiting for the revelation of and dashes through the assembly, leaving the door Christ, than to lie down in dejection and hopeless to announce her exit; to the great annoyance of unbelief. All those, who sullenly bury their one serious people. It is equally ill with the young talent, and wilfully retain the accursed thing, complain in vain that their Lord makes long tarrying. They obstinately grieve his convincing Spirit, and then absurdly clamour, because he does not reward them for it, by the comforts of his heavenly presence. Let us not be so unreasonable. Let us strive "to enter in at the strait gate;" remembering, that "many shall seek to enter in, and shall not be able." But let us strive lawfully, not making ourselves a righteousness of our own seeking, knocking, and striving. The sun shines not because we deserve it, by undrawing our curtains, but because it is its nature.-Je. sus visits-us, not because of any merit in our prayers, &c. but for his own sake, because his truth and merit fail not. Free grace opens the door of mercy, not to works and merit, but to want and mi-That you and I may knock and press in, with all needy, penitent, and believing sinners, is the earnest wish of a heart which prompts me to subscribe myself, sir, yours, &c. J. F.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal. AN ESSAY ON POPULAR IGNORANCE. [CONTINUED.]

I may seem to be invidious, and uncharitable, but I really think that ignorance assumes more shapes and postures, more forms and garbs, and appears in a greater variety of circumstances than we are at first willing to admit. You shall see it in a person's dress, in his walk, in the cast of his best method of exterminating this deplorable evil eye, in the opening of his lips when he attempts to speak, in the motion of his fingers, in the disposition of his hands and arms, in the use, or rather abuse of his feet and legs, in his sitting at table, in his manner of approaching a superior, in his deportment among his equals, and in his conduct hail the present day as an auspicious period; and towards his inferiors. Sometimes it discovers it. while I sincerely regret that stars of such magniself in a miserable quotation of an elegant sen. tude and splendor, as Clarke, Watson, and others, tence, in a sparious edition of a well-known story, are fast setting in the eastern hemispere, there in a trivial saying, in a hackneyed phrase, a musty proverb, an obsolete maxim, and a sonseless glory is beginning to illuminate their native land. tale which is without beginning, end, or point. Sometimes it makes a foolish play on names, words, and phrases; sometimes it substitutes ences, I know; but without a knowledge of letters sound for sense, positive assertion for argument, a man makes but a poor figure in the world. 7th. The Lord not only proportions the degree dency, vanity, or sloth. Where this talent is assumption for proof, opinion for fact, and "I beofficiousness, and at other times in a dull and cold used by others. And, as in company he finds no doctrine taught them .- Howe.

that we are but flesh. If the natural sun, that heart. If it is answered in the negative, he can inattention to things with which every one ought entertainment, so also in solitude he finds no soglorious emblem of our Emmanuel, was to ap- do no great miracles, because of this unbelief .- to be interested. Sometimes it troubles itself lace. He can neither converse with the living proach as near our earth, and shine as bright as Nevertheless it must be acknowledged, that St. with things with which it has no right to meddle, possible, the insufferable blaze and heat would Paul was blessed with the revelation of the Son and obtrudes itself where it is not welcome, by uninstantly blind and consume us. By a parity of of God, without any previous desire or expecta-becoming inquiries about one's ago, circumstanc. him no delight, the library no instruction; and if reason, was our bright sun of righteousness to tion of it. In him and others was this scripture es, employment, views, and opinions. It somemanifest his unclouded glory, or to appear with- fulfilled, "I was found of them that sought me times affects great discernment and wisdom, and read his books and write his letters, as some have out the tempering medium of his manhood, no not, I was manifested to them that asked not after gives advice where it is not needed. It troubles turn the heart of the wicked, swelled with intole. of Israel to do this; and if he visit any with con- child act unbecoming his years and the youth his rable pangs of fear, and that of the righteous, viction, as he did St. Paul, it is only to make station. It makes the young man appear despidilated by overwhelming transports of joy, would them pray, as that apostle did, until he manifests cable, and the old man contemptible. By it mainstantly burst. God therefore says, "No man himself, by the Holy Ghost, in a way of consony thousands have been decoyed into the snares of vice, and plunged at last into the vortex of ruin. . The 2d. inward means of the manifestations of And if it be a true maxim, that "wisdom is the

dom and forward imagination, mark out the way of wealth and power, found his way into the "not born of the will of the flesh, nor of the religion to consider the pope's head the chief de-The doctrine, that "knowledge is power," was

the awkward allusion, the coarse comparison, and the fences, and in other places, I have seen the and in colours as glaring as the fires of Tophet, and shades as dark as the smoke of the bottomless pit. He is an impudent creature, and forces him-

self on all companies, and is a constant traveller by gross neglect, he would not suffer any thing ike civility to show itself.

Under the sacred names of liberty and freedom e often commits a trespass upon the rules of poiteness, gross enough almost to make a Hottentot blush, if such a thing were possible.

I might trace this pestilent fellow into all ranks and circles of society, but enough has been said to excite disgust; I will therefore follow him only man as with the young lady, when he happens to be in bondage to this cruel usurper. He enters the house of God with a boisterous thoughtlessness, stamps with his feet as he walks along the aisle, or ascends the stairs, and takes his seat with as much decorum as he would in a theatre.-If the preaching happen to suit him it is well, and if not he makes mouths at the minister, winks and blinks at his comrades, turns up his "nasal tip" at his supposed rivals, bespatters the floor with a flood of narcotic juice, cracks his nuts; and eats his apples; writes with his pencil, scratches with a pen. or carves disgusting images on the backs of the seat with his knife. In the time of prayer, you may hear him shuffling his feet about; in the time of singing, he looks as if he wondered where the noise came from; and, at the time of sermon, haing no mind to relish the luxuries of an intellectual feast, and no heart to appreciate the truth as it is in Jesus, he gets up and goes out, like another evil spirit seeking rest-and finding none, returns again to his seat, and snores away the time till the sermon is ended; or if he keep awake, a most significat expression of features imprints itself upon his countenance, which, to the eye of the intelligent beholder, bespeaks a vacancy of mind, and an absence of thought, and a depravity of heart, structed in the Christian religion. When about 8 too deplorable to excite a smile, too distressing years old, some heathens older than himself, ridinot to demand the tribute of a tear.

I will now, Messrs. Editors, with your permission, offer a few remarks on what I think to be the from the world. I am glad that the day has arriv. ed when a few choice spirits have, as it were, simultaneously risen in different parts of the country, to illuminate the profound gloom which envelope so great a part of the intellectual world. I are a few in this western part of the world, whose It is possible to get through the world without

a knowledge of the languages, and abstruse sci-

Often, when in company, he does not underlieve" for evidence. Sometimes it is contained in stand more than half what he hears, nor can he much greater and more important design is the our souls, but also to that of our bodies. He that I am able to do this for thee? is generally an impertment question, a dull and stupid answer, join in the soul-enlivening charms of rich and eloor a quickish or swaggish reason for inexplicable quent discourse, because he is ignorant of the sidered) upon the hearts of hearers, that they may conduct. Sometimes it shows itself in a fulsome technicalities of science, and the meaning of terms be delivered up into the mould and form of the

nor the, dead, neither by word of mouth, nor by aid of books or letters. The friendly epistle affords he be not obliged to call in foreign aid, both to been, he can travel but a little on the road to earthly distinction and honor.

The remedy I would propose is, EDUCATION in ill its branches. This is that mighty engine which turns the world upside down, and more than any other, prevails to the final extermination

of the curse.

The human mind, in its infantile state, is not unike the fruitful soil: suffer it to remain without culture and it will produce an abundant harsvet of profitless and poisonous weeds; cast upon its surace the seed of any pernicious plant, and it will, like the sluggard's garden, soon be overgrown.— The seeds of knowledge, therefore, must be sown and cultivated; the wild flowers and plants of falen nature must be placked up; the weeds must be kept down or they will grow too fast; the plants of virtuous knowledge must be watered and watched, if we would wish to see our children bring forth fruit to the honour and glory of God. Or, in other words, children must be educated, or they will grow up in ignorance and disgrace, and bring their parents to shame.

To use another figure, with which we are all familiar, their minds are like the shapeles clay, as it lies in the bosom of the earth, which is soft and yielding in its texture, and easily moulded into almost any form. By the ingenuity and industry of man the shapeless element is put into the form of brick, which, when dried in the sun, and burnt n the fire, acquires the stability of a stone and the durability of a rock; a number of these being judiciously piled together, according to the rules of art, or fancy of the wise master builder, and joined ogether with a strong cement, and polished or painted, as the owner may direct, becomes a splendid edifice, a noble house, an elegant mansion; or a magnificient palace, alike impervious to the wind and rain, the summer's sun and winter's.

So the human mind, by a process of education, may be formed and fashioned into almost any shape, and I can easily imagine how of the same original lump one may be made a vessel of honor, and another of dishonor, as the education may appen to be directed by skilful or unskilful hands, by vicious or virtuous instructers.

"Education," says Mr. Wesley, " is designed to restore our rational nature to its perfect state.---Had we continued perfect as God created the first man, the perfection of our nature had been a sufficient self-instructer for every one.

"But as sickness and diseases have created the necessity of medicines and physicians, so the disorders of our rational nature have introduced the necessity of education and tutors.'

"The first object of instruction," says Rollin, n his treatise on education, " is to improve the inderstanding; the second, to form the manners; and the third, by the study of religion to make hem Christians."

Plato and Seneca both agree, that the end of the education and instruction of youth is to make them better; and Cicero says, "that the good be done to the state."

"Education," says Walker, "does not only consist in literary knowledge, but means the acquiring of such habits as form the character."

According to Miss Hannah More, "it is the buiness of education to implant ideas, to communicate knowledge, to form a correct taste and sound udgment, to resist evil propensities, and above all, to seize the favorable season for infusing principles and confirming habits."

" Education," says a writer in the Imperial Encyclopedia, "is the art of rearing, forming, and instructing of children, according to the most appropriate rules and maxims." "Its grand object s the gradual improvement and regulation of our physical, intellectual, and moral faculties.' "The ends of education," says Mr. Sheridan

'are to make good men, good chizens, and good Christians. The means are, strict attention to their behaviour, and adapting their studies to their talents, circumstances, and professions in life.' Let us do every thing in our power to banish

the evils of ignorance from the world; and let us recommend to the members and friends of our Church especially, both by precept and example, the benefits of a good, common, and liberal education, and especially such as is most favourable to the true interests of morallity and religion. Selector.

New-York, April 30, 1833.

A child in India had been brought up and inculed him, and asked to see his God. "I cannot show you my God," said he, "but I can show you yours." He then took up a stone, and daubing something like a face upon it, he said, "there is such a God as you worship."

"To whom then will ye liken God? or what likeness will ye compare unto him?" Is. xl. 18

A brief but comprehensive prayer .- There is a remarkable couplet amongst the Greek fragments found in Plato, but which seems almost Christian in its turn of thought. That thought was never expressed with more brevity or energy than thus: "Ask'd and unask'd, thy blessing give, O Lord, The evil that we pray for from us waid!"

The design of preaching has been greatly mistaken, when it has been thought it must still acquaint them who live, and especially who have long lived, under it with some new thing. Its impressing of known things (but too little con-

Temperance.

From the Philadelphian. THE DESTROYER.

Being once requested to preach a temperance sermen, in meditating upon the evil to be remedied I be gan to recoilect the instances that had passed under my own notice of its bitter sorrows and horrible attrocities. There was Col. _____, a gentleman of ample patrimony, which he had enlarged by successful industry, and beautified by skill and taste. His house was the about a felament and taste. ode of elegance, and of high refinement: and he presided at a board, crowned with the riches and grace please. 'Why, don't I employ the riches and grace ask for a glass of braudy-and-water.' of Southern hospitality. His orchards were extensive, and looked truly magnificient under the golden sun of and looked truly magnificent under the golden such of liquid fire and distilled damation, and you shall by distillation. Never shall I forget the feelings with have a gallon.' Poor man! he turned pale, and for by distillation. Never shall I forget the feelings with which, in early boyhood, I used in my sylvan rambles to glide by the still-house. Its black loook, the dense canopy of smoke and livid flame, the ominious worm, and the wretched looking people engaged about it, threw over me a sort of sensation, not unlike that I felt in passing the neighborning church yard at night fall. knew not why, but the preacher's pathetic accents assumed to ring in my ears, when he quoted the scripture, "Where the worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched." In Watts' own expressive language,

" My thoughts on awful subjects roll'd, Damustion and the dead."

My sleep was troubled under heavy brooding thoughts or spectral imaginations. Ibant obscuri sola sub noote per umbram. And as I look back upon the shadowy scenes of the past, memory lingers around that spot, and its blighted victims—they come up before me in ghastly freshness—which can be described in no language with such truth (if you forgive the quotation with a slight transposition) as by the mournful strength

Luctus et ultrices postere cubilia, morbi:

Vipereum cinem vittis lanexa cruentis.

The first victim (of the family) was the proprietor's own son, one of those country gentlemen who have nothing to do but to ride to the chase, and merry mak ng, until the serpent of the still house fascinated him its charm, and shed its deadly venom through all his voius. There he spent his days-and often his nights. A day and a night passed, and he came notinquiry followed—search was made—and he was found dead in a ditch-into which he had fallen, and been suffocated. The father saw it all-wept over his unhappy son; but who knoweth the way of a drunkard? He will return from the grave-from the entombment of all his heart held dear-to mingle his tears in the wine-cop-(anglice grog glass) and thus to taste (in a sense un known to the pact) the "joy of grief." So did this affectionate father. Years passed. The fine head of Col. — was encircled with a crown of silvery grey, and his manly athletic form gave signs of falling. Col - drank moderately-for those days! His speech was indeed thick, especially after dinner, and there was often an oscilliation in his gait, the cause of which could not be mistaken. Still be could maintain discourse, and seldom require assistance to mount his horse, in the management of which he showed admirable skill, and not less in preserving his equilibrium. But the most expert will sometimes be at fault, and the most cautious may be off their guard. It was on a fair autumual evening, which, however, breathed more of winter than of the departing season, that Col. rode to see a neighbour, who lived a mile or two be yond a fordable creek. In those days, after welcoming a friend, or receiving a stranger, the very next set of civility and kindness was to bring forth the sparkling decanter, having always some special commondation the heat or cold the and or burned state of the atmos-Evening closed in raw and gusty; and at parting, in the exhiliaration of the moment, and to resist the piercing air, the Col. took a deep draught of most stimulating potency. It grew late. The winds were high: and the old cake upon the lawn mouned and sigh-ed through all their branches. But the Col. came not. In the morning as some negroes passed the ford they saw a horse upon the bank with broken equipments, quietly feeding upon sheltered grass, and upon the brink of the creek a floating cloak, and the feet of a man. They drew him from the dark flood, cold stiff, dead.

In my own neighbourhood not many years ago, resided a man of humble origin, who, by the eleverness of his address, dexterity in his art, and amiable deportment, formed a highly advantageous matrimonial connexion, and was universally esteemed. At the time he fell under my notice, he was in rapid descent to ruin. He dwelt by the way side, near a dirty country tavern. His premises were dismal to look at: I could never pass them without an aching heart. The garden paling was broken down, and hogs ruited up its once beautiful and well built squares; winds whistled through deserted appartments, where cheerful neighbours once met around the blazing hearth, and that in which the family found, refuge was ill-defended by tattered garments and old hats; whilst to escape the strife of elements, and hercer human passions within, two or three barefooted, bareheaded, half-clad children, with as many starveling dogs, were seen basking together without on the sumy side of the house. Every passenger could not fail to sigh, there dwells a drunkard. What was the cause of this delightful charge? This may not be precisely known; but the change became more marked, after the father of the wretched man, having buried his wife, came to reside with him. They drank together; and when drunken, both were perfect madmen. Frequent were their bowls; not unfrequently was the poor old sinner expelled from the house, to be rescued by neighbourly charity from horrid death .--better had he died upon the frost-bound earth, with the snow for his winding sheet-better on the highway 'crushed beneath the groaning wain, as it grinds slowly on,'-better on some solitary rock, the prey of hungry vultures, than by a son's arm. One morning the neighbourhood was alarmed by the news, the old man was dead, was killed. Many roshed to the house. On the floor lay the extended corpse, the head battered, the hair matted with blood; a chair with its crimson stain, exhibited its dire instrumentality; the percicide stood apart, as when Cain glared with rathless eye upon his fallen brother. Strange to say, legal evidence was wanted to convict the murderer, and he escaped the vengence of the law-but not of justice! Peace never saw he more. He was never himself again. He did nothing-ate next to nothing-sat and slept with his bettle at his side; and in a few weeks. nature unable to resist such violence, he reached his After the murder, the house looked stillmore dismal. It seemed as if it were haunted-abandoned to the night walking of some lost spirit. The hour of retribution arew on. Rum had so far chained the frenzy of despair; but when the keeper was removed, which was done as death approached, the demon broke forth. And the last night the dying parricide spent upon earth, he raged—howled upon his bed—calling with wild cries upon his father, "Don't you see him? See! There he is-pointing to the foot of the bod, he's come! he is come for me-I see hell!" With a convolsive offort seizing a chair, which stood by his bed, he aimed a desparate blow at the phantom parture from the heathenish customs of their neighbors, being, by which he sat down utterly overcome and exhausted--and as he brokenly muttered " D-n, him he has got me," his soul departed!

CALLING THINGS BY THEIR RIGHT NAMES. Anecdote of Rev. Robert Hall.

"You remember Mr. --- , sir." "Yes, very well, "Were you aware of his fondness of brandy-and-was ter !" "No." "It was a sad habit; but it grew out of his love of story telling; and that, also is a bad habit, a very bad habit, for a minister of the Gospel. As serious. seon nearly 'half-and-half.' Ere long he indulged the to the times; the introduction of the mother tongue in ciety is 136-75 males and 61 females.

render him agreeable in his visits to others. I felt culated in all the chapters of the diocess, with a regreat difficulty; for he, you know, sir, was much older quest of signatures.—Presbyterian. than I was; yet, being persuaded that the ruin of his character, if not of his peace, was inevitable, unless something was done, I resolved upon one strong effort] for his rescue. So the next time that he called, and, as usual, said- Friend Hall, I will thank you for a glass of brandy and water,' I replied-" Call things by their right names, and you shall have as much as you 'Why, don't I employ the right name ! I current, but not the appropriate name; ask for a glass a moment seemed struggling with anger. But, knowing that I did not mean to insult him, he stretched out his hand, and said- Brother I thank you from the Mr. Lockhart, Chaplain to the Bishop of Quebec, the bottom of my heart.' From that time he ceased to take brandy-and-water." Gregory's Life of Hall.

Religioùs Intelligence.

MISSIONARY REPORTS.

Extracts from the twenty third annual report of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Mis-

REV. DAVID ABEEL-SIAM.

The last report left Mr. Abcel at Batavia in the island of Java. There he remained four months, enjoying the friendly advice and assistance of Mr. Medhurst, missionary of the London Society. In June of the last year he proceeded to Singapore, whence he of the Society; so as to provide for the recognition of accompanied Mr. Tomlin, also a missionary of the persons aiding the cause with, not only their names London Society, to Bankok, the principal city in Siam, and example, but also their money—distinguishimpressed with the importance of that island as has but two missionaries. The climate he declares to be by no means so insalubrious as is generally suppo- at any one time as "honorary members.' And sed. With conting these supports of the sed." With caution there appears to be little danger. Stamford Raffles, that the climate of the mountainous and varied islands of the Malayan Archipelago is much to be preferred to that of Bengal.

arrived at Bankok on the 1st of July, and went with out the province; and that in addition to the influence his associate immediately to the house of Mr. Silveira. the Portuguese Consul, who received them with the of tracts and pamphlets in aid of the cause; which greatest kindness and hospitality. In the case of this gentleman we see one of the many instances on record, illustrating the power and willingness of the Lord Jesus to raise up protectors for his servants whenever and wherever they are needed. Mr. Silveira had acted a friendly part towards Mr. Tomlin and Mr. Gutzlast on a former occasion; assigning them a house on his own premises, and when opposed by the Papists. and through them by the native authorities, and threatened with the loss of all his property, and expulsion from the kingdom, he continued their warm friend and determined supporter, and that too against the force tion, and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Qubec, of his own religious education.

From him they learned that Mr. Gutzlaff had just sailed in a Chinese vessel for China, baving determined to venture his life open an experiment, whether a Protestant missionary could not enter that empire. Mr. Gatzlaff is a Prassian, sent out and supported by the Netherlands Society; and it was by a letter received from him, that the attention of the Prudential committee was first particularly directed to Sum as an encouraging field for missionary effort.
Imitating their Divine Lord and the first missionaries

of the Christian church, Messrs. Tomlin and Abeel encouraged the diseased of all classes to resort to bem, and they exercised upon them such "gifts of healing" as they possessed; using the opportunities afforded them by the numerous persons who applied for of Divine truth to the still more diseased and endanintelligibly to be extensively prevalent. Nor was the ability restricted to the men, nor were the entreaties of mans, thronged the cottage of the missionaries and ported by any means which are not unchristian. (applause) urged their suit for books with an almost presistable When I was in England two years ago, I found that the -to be soon followed, we trust, by a far more effulgent of the applicants for works were priests. And it is done by Temperance Societies, and what does good must worthy of remark, as a peculiar feature in the religion by good. (Cheers.)
of Siam, professedly Baddhist, that multitudes enter

As I said, some say "if christian motives will not inthe priesthood without feeling the least interest in it fluence people to shandon intemperance, your societies as a profession. It is said to be the only means of ob. will not do it." But our Lord Jesus Christ went about taining an education; and a young man is not entitled doing good to the bodies as well as the souls of men; and to any situation of responsibility till he has served an what does good even to the bodies of our fellow creatures apprenticeship in a pagoda.

Our brethren were not without reason to hope that the seed they were thus enabled to scatter with a broad east, was producing an early harvest. The books were evidently read, and often with much serious attention. On one occasion they were waited on by a priest of very respectable appearance and train; who informed them that he had read one of their books with approlation, but was perplexed with difficulties, of which he hould be grateful to obtain a solution from their lips He remained a long time, and the Saviour of Sinvers was the burden of his inquiries. Who was he What was the distinction between Him and the Father? How did he expiate the sins of the guilty Did his love extend to men of all nations? Does Gothe Father bear an equal affection to all the world 3. & how can a sinner become interested in his salvation! Such were his inquiries. He was anxious also to learn the nature of sin, the means and process of sanctification, and the manner of Divine worship. His earnestness was so great that the missionaries could not but hope that the Lord designed to make him a

trophy of his grace.

The brethren were under no necessity of going abroad to preach the Gospel, and had difficulty at times in obtaining an hour's active exercise. The name of Jesus became familiar to many people; their common mquiry was for "the books of the Lord Jesus." The missionaries too were often addressed by the title of "the disciples of the Lord Jesus." And often with an encomium upon the gracious Being whom they served Some opposition to the progress of this influence was occasionally manifested by the Siamesc. While three natives, who had attended the worship of the mission aries, were together for reading the scriptures and praver, the house where they were was assailed by a num they were informed by the missionaries of the suffer ings often endured by God's people for the same cause and manifested no disposition to forsake the new way

they had chosen.
The committee purpose sending two or three more nissionaries into this interesting field, Providence per mitting, during the ensuing year.

CATHOLIC REFORM .- The attempts of priests in Germany to effect a reformation become more and more The Chapter of Offenburg, in the Grand old, his animal spirits flagged, and his stories duchy of Baden, has recently petitioned the Archbishbecame defective in vivacity; he, therefore, took to op of Fribourg to subject the affairs of the diocess to a brandy-and-water; weak enough, it is true, at first, but complete revision. They beg for a catechism adapted

habit in a morning; and when he came to Cambridge to every part of worship; the remission of binding fasts; which was, of course, to give him artificial spirits to petition, printed by Braux at Offenburg, has been cir-

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, June 12, 1833.

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

On Monday Evening last, an adjourned meeting of the York Temperance Society was held in the "Primitive Methodist" chapel, on Bay Street. .

At 8 o'clock the Hon. J. H. Dunn being called to the chair, and the Throne of Grace addressed by the Rev. following resolution was moved by Mr. John Fentonand seconded by Rev. James Richardson.

"That the success which has attended the efforts o Temperance Societies, affords encouragement to the friends of temperance to persevere, and is auspicious of And this meeting—conscious that nothing truly good can be effected without the aid of Almighty God—do rever-ently and thankfully acknowledge the Divine Hand in the organization of temperance associations; and in the pros-pority which has attended their operations in different parts of the world,"

The Rev. James Harr's, seconded by the Rev. Alexander Irvine, moved an amendment of the Constitution of the Society; so as to provide for the recognition of While residing in Java, Mr. Abeel became strongly ling those who pay annually the sum of five shillings or more as "contributing members," and those who also changing the title to that of "UPPER CANADA Indeed, it would seem, on perusing the writings of Sir Temperance Society." The propriety of which will appear when it is considered that the York Temperance Society is designed to form a basis, or But our present concern is with Siam. Mr. Abeel centre of union, for temperance associations throughof personal example, they contemplate the distribution will require pecuniary resources. Periodicals, pamphabound in Britain and the United States, where they are found to have a powerful influence, some of which may be circulated to great advantage through this proince; and we trust a generous public will not be backvard in affording the requisite means to procure them. The Rev. Wm. ttintoul, after an appropriate address a support of temperance societies, moved that the be requested to become patron of the Society. This was seconded by Marshall S. Bidwell, Esq , with a few brief remarks expressive of his heartfelt satisfaction with the nomination, and recommending the proposed

Patron to the meeting. The resolution being put and heartily adopted, the Bishop rose and expressed himself in substance as

bllows:

Mr. President, -- Ladies and Gentlemen, The reasons which induced me to come here to give my support to the cause of temperance, will induce me to ac cept the honor you have conferred upon me-for I consider it an honor to support any good cause; and that this forded them by the numerous persons who applied for is a good cause and has done much good, has been more a cure to their diseased bodies, to impart a knowledge ably shown this evening than I can. I will briefly of Divine truth to the still more diseased and endangered soul.—While they dealt out their medicines they doing so, I will not raise it higher than it deserves. I also distributed the books they had brought for the think the object which the Society has in view is very purpose, and were overjoyed to find the ability to read desirable, and therefore it is worthy of support. I know intelligibly to be extensively precedent. Now was the libere are objections to the Society, but they are not much Some well meaning and serious christian people are of ability restricted to the men, nor were the entreaties of opinion, that none but the christian motive, that all we the people only for medicines. High and low, priest do should be done to the glory of God, should be held out and people, men and women, old and young, natives as an inducement to abstain from intemperance. That is and foreigners, Siamese, Chinese, Malays and Bur- no doubt the best inclive; but a good cause ought to be supcompared to a star rising upon the deep and wide conversed with him concerning temperance societies, and spreading gloom which had ever covered that country he said he did not see any good elyection against them, but on the other hand he saw much good resulting from them. and glorious light, that of the Bible itself. Even after I immediately encouraged the formation of one in the parand glorious light, that of the Bible itself. Even after the books were all gone, the calls were numerous from almost all classes. The priests evinced no disposition to oppose the dissemination of a faith so opposite and destructive to their own. Indeed, a large proposition of districtive to their own. Indeed, a large proposition of the priests of t destructive to their own. Indeed a large proportion night. (Cheers.) In the United States I saw much good

is good. It is well then if from such considerations as have respect only to this life, we can persuade people to temperance. Josus Christ also said, what is not against religion is for it; and temperance societies are not against religion, therefore they must be for it, (cheers.) Another objection is. that temperance societies require the entire cannot draw the line any where eise. The abuse is so great that I think you cannot do better than to adopt the principle proposed, that of entire abstinence. As I said, think the abuse is so great that the hest way to correct the evil is to exclude them altagether; for it seems dange rous to use them at all, -then deny yourselves of them al-

If there was any other way of effectually checking the progress of intemperance, I should not recommend this principle; but there seems no other way; and as there are substitutes for spirits, as beer, coffee, &c., I think they may be abandoned entirely. These are the reasons that induce me to support, and give all my influence to these societies. Besides, we are commanded to do good unto all men, and those societies will do good to some, and I heartily pray God to bless them. (Great applause.)

The Rev. Mr. Lockhart then addressed the meeting. and moved that the following persons be appointed of-

ficers and managers for the ensuing year :-The Hon. John H. Dunn, President,

Mr. WM. P. PATRICK, Treasurer, Mr. Thos VAUX, Recording Secretary,

Committee-Dr. E. Time, Dr. T. D. Morrison, Messrs, J. S. Howard, James Lesslie, Joseph Tolfree, Edw. Henderson, Alex. Armstrong, John Fenton, Wm. Lawson, M. M'Lelland, Edward Perry, and Jas. R. Armstrong.

This being seconded and adopted by the meeting, the Rev. Wm. Rintonl and Jesse Ketchum, Esq., were re elected Vice-presidents, and the Rev. James Harris Corresponding Secretary.

. The meeting closed with prayer by Mr. Richardson

Young Men's TEMPERANCE SOCIETY .- The first quarterly meeting of the above society of this Town ing the 4th of June, Mr. George Bostwick, President, in the Chair.

The meeting was well attended; at the close of which 44 subscribed their names, to the Constitution. pledging themselves to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors. 🧬

The number of members now belonging to this So-

Several interesting addresses were delivered, and re- her, one of which the engineer of a steamboat testified Nunan, Charles Hunt, and Lardner Bostwick.

suppressing so distructive a vice as intemperance.

SUPERANNUATED PREACHERS.

As the conference approaches, it may not be amiss which the discipline requires to be made annually in the Lord's vineyard—the superannuated or worn out preachers. These men, of all others in the church, should be promptly attended to, as their claim is founded not merely on benevolence, but on the principles and raiment for themselves and their families, they have mittes of age; and now, when most in need of comfort and help, they are left destitute of any resources with- mony? in themselves, and thrown dependent upon the contributions of their friends.

Let it be remembered that none of those men who are competent to perform the duties of a travelling preacher, can be destitute of those qualifications which said, the first point which we make in our defence is that no fact has yet been testified to which can show that the in the ordinary course of things and the blessing of Providence, would have enabled them to provide comfortably for themselves and their dependents, and in cide. I shall state briefly the facts which we propose to cumulation of property abound, they would have had been left to attend to their secular interests the same as their neighbours. But at the call of God they went forth, forsaking all those pursuits to which the attention of others is directed, and wasting their health, strength and substance for the good of others-" count. ing not their lives dear unto themselves, so they might left after all their disinterested and meritorious services, to contend with the pinchings of poverty & storms the very people for whose moral culture they sacrificed fore you, -- her character, her vindicative their lives and spent their substance, manifest no more sense of justice and affection than to leave them to penury and want? No, all that is wanted to procure them ample support is a knowledge of their circumstan. ces and claims. The people cannot be indifferent if the subject be fairly represented.

We trust then, the preachers on their respective cir. cuits will not be backward in presenting the claims of children of such as have fallen in the field.

But perhaps some may suppose they are otherwise they speak. In relation to this we can say, that to our Conference, scarcely one half of what their allowance raised for them, including profits on books, collections ought not so to be"-We mention them, not to condemn, but to inform you, for we think you have not had crowned with an abundant increase and are now enjoying all the comforts and conveniences of life-We say when all this is considered, there will surely be liberal ence for their relief.

MR. AVERY'S CASE DECIDED.

We are informed from the Commercial Advertiser, ng him not guilty. This trial is acknowledged to be most extraordinary

unhappy girl was discovered-her character-the concomitant movements of Mr. Avery-his character and profession, a Methodist minister of 12 years standing, laving hitherto sustained an irreproachable character, now charged with the black crime of murder preceded by seduction and adultery-the great popular excitement produced by bare suspicion—the difficulty of obtaining an impartial jury-the immense number of witnesses—the partial feeling manifested by the witnesses in giving evidence before the court; and lastly, the great length of time occupied by the trial:-All these are very extraordinary in their character, and it is more occur again for centuries.

The extreme length of the testimony precludes the possibility of publishing it without occupying more of our paper than the subject would justify.

It as pears that what gave rise to the supposition that the girl had not hanged herself was the position of the cord around her neck, which was horizontal, as though it had been extended or drawn straight across her neck, ing; together with certain marks having the appearance of violence upon her body, and screams and was held at the same place as above, on Tuesday even- groans being heard the evening previous, according to two of the witnesses about the place where the body was found.

> Mr. Avery was suspected because he was known to have crossed from Bristol to Portsmouth that afternoon, trunk, exhibiting a secret and illicit intercourse with last year, which we paid over to the Treasurer.

be would call upon me, and, before he had been with the diminution of festivals; the re-establishment of solutions passed. The speakers among the youth were he received from Mr. Avery at Providence (though it he would call upon me, and, before he had been with the diminition of lestivans; the re-establishment of solutions passed. The speakers among the journal to solutions passed at the time) to be conveyed to Sarah Maria Cornell at This society deserves encouragement; it is designed Fall River. This appears to be the sum of the facts to embrace the youth of both sexes, though the title upon which the prosecution was founded, and which might imply an exclusion of the softer sex, yet we ap. gave rise to a popular excitement, threatening even the prehend their influence both in name, example and pre- life of the accused, guilty or not guilty! So ready is cept, is most heartily desired and justly appreciated, in the world to eatch at even the appearance of evil in a Methodist preacher, and to condemn him without judge or jury. Some of our Upper Canada Editors have not been backward to show their willingness to believe him guilty, the Editor of the Upper Canada Herald not o call the attention of our friends to the collection excepted; who very sagely remarks, that "the circumstances of the case, so far as they have transpired, all our societies and congregations for the relief of that are by no means in favor of the accused, altho his worthy, but too much neglected, class of labourers in friends are confident that he will be acquitted." Extraordinary as the case is, it would have been much more so indeed had the evidence on the part of the prosecution been in favor of the accused, and this is all that had appeared before the public when the above of strict justice.—Entering the service of the church in remark was made !-- We would by no means be undertheir youth, and spending their strength in labours for stood as intimating that a Methodist preacher, or any which they received barely sufficient to procure food other preacher, could not be guilty of a crime similar to that of which Mr. Avery was accused; but, why not been able to provide for the decline of life & infir- anticipate guilt in them more than others? why rush so engerly into a judgment of the case on ex parte testi

> . The following extract from the address of the prisonr's counsel, will show the ground assumed in the defence, each particular of which as here stated, being fully borne out in the evidence: "Mr. Randolph, after an elegant appeal to the Jury.

death of Saria Maria Cornell was not occasioned by sui-

a country like this, where so many facilities for the ac- prove in relation to the unfortunate girl whose death has given birth to this trial. Her guilt and her sorrows are now at an end, and whatever the may have been in life, no lack of competency in the decline of life, had they she must now he an object of pity to all of us. She was once a member of the church of Ephraim K. Avery, at Lowell, whence after having been tried and convicted on accusations of lying and formination, she was expelled. We shall prove that, under the hope of forgiveness, she nude confession of her conduct in relation to both these charges to Mr. Avery and others-and that her character seing so well known, and her confession having been therefore refused, she avowed her intention of revenging will require pecuniary resources. Periodicals, pamphinish their course with joy and the ministry which they herself on Mr. Avery. We will show that on various ocless and tracts for the suppression of intemperance, had received of the Lord Jesus."—And shall they be casious she threatened to commit suicide, and that she did actually attempt it-and that from her strange con. duct and conversation, the appearance of her eyes, and from other circumstances, she was generally considered of adversity, embittered with the painful reflection that as deranged. When you see all these things strongly bethreats against, and personal enmity to Mr. Avery, I ack you, gentlemen, whether you will not unhesitatingly say that, of all human beings, the deceased was most likely to close her career with such an act. We will satisfy you that for twelve years the prisoner has been a zealous and faithful Minister of the Gospel-that he has moved from place to place as is customary with the ministry of that Church—that wherever he has bent his footsteps has has borne with him, a character most unimpeaceable and unsullied, and that he has no tendency to vices of this description. If I succeed in showing his character to be their superannuated brethren, with the widows and such as I_represent, surely in a case as awful as the prasent, it ought to be some protection to him. You will not so readily helieve that such a man can be guilty of wickedness so complicated and dreadful. He stands beprovided for, at least in a great measure, as so much fore you charged with seduction, with using his hely of. has been said about the profits of the Book concorn, fice merely as a covering for actions the most corrupt, and listly with the crime of murder. One letter has been and listly with the crime of murder. One letter has been and listly with the crime of murder. introduced said to have been delivered to the engineer at-Providence, between the hours of 8 and 9 in the morning. certain knowledge the avails of the books have done that little towards satisfying their claims. And since the tage driver who carried Mr. Avery we have had acquaintance with the transactions of the mained there till sunvive and than manual than the remained there till sunrise, and then went to the sunrise meeting, and remained till it broke up after 8 o'clock. is according to the discipline of the church, has been that he was back again at Jilson's about a quarter past 8, and remained there about half an hour. We will then prove that he was at Mr. Fuller's where he remained till and all ! and at our last conference they received but almost the hour of nine—that he was in the meetinghouse little more than one fourth !!-"Brethren, these things |-that during the whole of his sojourn at Providence, he and that he could not therefore be the man who delivered that letter-and we will thus lay the foundation to show sufficient knowledge of this hitherto; we fear the that the prisoner could not have been the author of any preachers have not presented these claims to you as of the letters which have been here produced --we will the people gave a locid exhibition of Scripture history, and as I had heard a good deal both for and against them, and of the plan of redemption. Well might it he compared to a star rising upon the deep and wide conversed with him concerning temperance societies, and the collections for the superanuated preachers until it. is too late to obtain much before the meeting of conference; and therefore it is that we now take the liberty new patting a shoulder to the wheel in order to fix it on of calling the attention of both preachers and people to this individual. I shall now touch lightly on the evidence the subject. And we trust that when the claims of these veterans of the cross,—their early devotion to the that he crossed the ferry, and say that he went to the coal work of the ministry, their continuance therein through mines,—that he passed by them—that near Freehord's continuance therein through mines,—that he passed by them—that near Freehord's continuance the research and good report, with barely sufficient to house he saw a man with a gun, and a boy—and that after the procure the necessaries of life, thro' wearisome labours of mines the line of Meeting, house, Unfortunately and pour the Haing Meeting, house he saw a man with a gun, and a boy—and that after the passed by them—that near Freehord's continuance the continuance the continuance there is no saw a man with a gun, and a boy—and that after the procure the necessaries of life, thro' wearisome labours main road near the Union Meeting house. Unfortunately and mental perplexities, their labouring for the good of for the prisoner, every effort to trace out the man and the others, who in the mean time have had their industry boy have been un availing. Be that as it may, the prisoner is not here to prove his innocencer it is for the Government to prove his guilt. We will then show you that Ohver Browseill saw a stranger, lower down on the hill at a." distance of three quarters of a mile, pass by the gato, and collections made, and brought to the ensuing confer- that the stranger's appearance resembled in every way, that of Mr. Avery. (The learned counsel here c ted on the testimony of William Hamilton, and Eleanor Owen, pointing out the variation in the time at which screams were sworn to have been heard by these respective individuals, comparing the time stated by both, with -We are informed from the Commercial Advertiser, the testimony of other witnesses, and drawing therefrom that the long protracted and exciting trial of Mr. the conclusion that if these two persons had testified the Avery, has resulted in his acquittal-the Jury declar- troth, which there was no reason to doubt, the prisoner could not by any probability be implicated in the transaction. If I prove to you that he fled on the solicitation of his friends, not from a sense of his own guilt, not from the n every respect. The state in which the body of the sting of his own conscience, but from a persecuting spirit, from the ragings of an excited mob, you will then be en. : abled to form a just conception of the measure of that im. , portance which ought to attach itself to the course he has adopted. 109 witnesses were examined on the part of the prosecution, and 132 in behalf of the accused.)

From the Brockville Recorder.

"Church and State -- It has been intimated to us! that a proposition has been made to the Presbyterian . Synod of the Canadas by the Executive of this Province, to afford an allowance from some fund to the Ministers of that association. If this be so, it will probably be a subject of consideration at the approaching meeting of that body. Being opposed to a state paid priesthood, as detri.; mental to the best interests of religion, we have the members of the Presbytery will have sufficient firmness to rethan probable that, taken together, the like will not just any proposition of the kind, and show that the spiritual welfare of their flocks, & not the amassing of wealth, their chief object." We hope so too, for the sake of the Presbyterian

Church itself and the general peace of the Province. The paying of those churches already under state patronage in the Province, has created discontent enough, one would think to induce the Government to pause before they go further with it .- The people in Upper Canada are well able to support their own pastors and instead of obliquely, as is generally the case in hang- the generality of them will do so .- They will leave those who receive support from the public treasury to themselves and the few, while the many will look around them and find others of their own mind, whom they will patronize and whose ministry they will receive.

RECEIPT OF MISSIONARY MONEY :- We acknowedge the Receipt of five dollars from Mr. James Mur. and to be on his return home at the ferry house at Ports. ray of Trafalgar, by the hands of Mr. George Mulhol. mouth as late as 20 minutes past 10 at night; and land, for the Missionary Society.-The like sum from because some letters were found in the unhappy girl's the sume person was handed us by Mr. Mulholland DEATH OF MR. SAMUEL DREW, M. A.

The London Christian Advocate mentions the death of the much esteemed Mr. Samuel Drew, M. A., editor of the Imperial Magazine, and author of several valuable publications in Britain. He died at Helston,

, He was a local preacher in the Wesleyan connexion, and faithful to his religious duties. The conclusion of said memoir describes him thus:

his society was always a luxury both to the literate and the illiterate, to the scholar and the Christian. His phylosophy and his piety bore immediately and equally on the happiness of life and the daily habits of mankind; and they were equally free from the pedantry of human learn. Which they discharge the duties of their function; which they discharge the duties of their function and the duties of ing and from the solemn and disgusting farce of a reli. gious austerity. In the decease of Adam Clarke, and quire a face of steel, a heart of love, and a mind in us a writing that tells about Josus Christ." Brother Richard Watson, and Samuel Drew, the Methodist con. which are laid up the treasures of wisdom and knowledge. Bennett works day and night at the press, but is unable nexion has lost three of its brightest luminaries. They have shone awhile together in the church below, and they have set together nearly; but they are only set to rise a. gain where suns and stars shall set no more."

of the 4th number of this new paper "PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY JAMES SEmeet with competent support.

Mr. Jamieson, the new Attorney General, has sufely arrived among us. He came by way of Kingston on

Suicips.—We regret to say that a man of the name of John Helborn in the township of King, was found with his throat cut and dead on the morning of Monleft his house, the evening previous, apparently in ill service? humour, with a bundle containing a razor, with which and impartial enforcement of discipline. This is the line can speak and write the language, and we have a popular to the language and we have a popular to the language. the fatal act was committed .- The deceased bore a of separation which points out the precincts of the ulation of above ten millions of perishing souls before good moral character; had a wife and 10 children and Church and the world, (I mean externally), the axe with us. I am persuaded that the only reason why all the was about 50 years of age.

DEDICATION.

The new Chapel, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Society in this Town, will be opened and dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, on Sunday, the ted to the worship of Almighty God, on Sunday, the walf of the Church which should ever be preserved unbrother. The preachers, members, and heads of ken and unimpaired. Viewing the subject then in this the Church on the surrounding circuits, are cordially light, (Is it not a just one?) it will clearly and forcibly equally applicable to other places. Not the least ininvited to attend .- There will be three Sermons in the appear that the scriptural and efficient discipline, of our course of the day; at the close of each, a collection Church should be uniformly and conscientionally enforced. will be taken up to assist in discharging the debt due in order to preserve our Zion from moral designment and the Christian inhabitants of their, continent, requestion on the building. As the debt is yet considerable, it is to obviate the common objection. "The Methodists are ing a knowledge of the Book of God, and the true a question which, if adopted, will greatly embarrass the hoped that the inhabitants of York and others will no better than other people" (which is certainly not true), come forward with their usual liberality to assist the trustees in liquidating it.

A. I. York, June 4th, 1833.

"Correction.-The Camp meeting on Yonge-street Cir cuit, commencing the 21st instant, will be held on I homas Cosford's farm, first concession of King, instead of the second concession of Whitchard, as mentioned in our last. Preachers and friends on neighboring circuits are respectfully requested to attend.

COMMITTEE MEETING .- The officers and managers of the Upper Canada (alias York) Temperance Society, will meet at the Presbyterian church (Mr. Harris's) on. Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock precisely; a general attendance is particularly requested.

BIBLE SOCIETY MEETING. The Humber Bible Society will hold a meeting at Charlton's School House, on the 20th inst., at one

JAMES LEVER, Pres. Humber, June 3, 1833 ...

THE BEAVERDAM CAMP MEETING WIll commence, if God will" on the old ground, Mr. Hiram Swayze farm, on Friday the 21st June. The Preachers from the adjoining circuits are respectfully requested to at tend.

Communications.

. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Sin,-At a time like this, when the work of God pros pers in various parts of the earth, and the exhibitating news is conveyed to the lovers of Christianity; when no doubt many such pious souls are ready to ask, "And why does Zion lauguish here? Why are not souls converted to God?" Termit foe, sir, through the columns of your very useful and widely circulated paper, to offer some observations relative to the enquiry; and endeavor. at least, to stir up some pure minds by way of remom-brance: In doing which, I shall endeavour to observe the following order, (being myself a Methodist and friend to method), viz: remark upon—

The duty of members of the Methodist Society.

2. The duty of Class-leaders. 3. The duty of Preachers.

. Necessity of a proper enforcement of discipline.

Open the subject-In military movements a great deal depends upon a proper organization of the army; a proper division into hattalions, regiments, &c. &c. and not that imagination could devise, and as the worshippers a little upon the choice of the commissioned and non-will naturally desire to resemble the object of their commissioned officers; adequate energy in the men is also indispensably requisite. But let these arrangements be as judiciously made as possible, yet (as system without action is unavailing, so) if this system be not brought to act, and vigorously to act, what good can result from it relative to the subjugation of the enemy and the establishment of place, good order, &c. Hence then to enonre success, three things are essential, i. v. system, Es-ERGY. and EFFORT.

Apply the metaphor.—The Methodists, as far as they are real Christians, form a section of the Church of God. They are scripturally and advantageously organized (according to the itinerant system), so that from the weakest private member to the most talented official, there is mething for every man to do relative to the destruction of Satan's kingdom and the complete establishment of the Redeemer's. Has every real Methodist to possess energy, being able to say, "I can do all things thro' Christ which strengtheneth the in so the body collectively must possess it also. But do all act their parts? Is the whole system brought into operation?

Without personal or local reference let us advert, 1. To the daty of private members, and upon these is inculcated not only the privilege, duty and necessity of holiness internal and external, but also a strict undeviating attendance upon all the ordinances of God's house, that he may not say, "Ye have neglected mine ordinan- every Christian. And may we ask why is not considers and shall I not visit for these things?" While there- eration given? Are there objects more worthy our atfore a positive command is, "neglect not the assembling tention which require all our time, all our thoughts and of yourselves together as the manner of some is." Hear this my brethren! every true member of the Church and to take any share in the great work which will spea-should both in heart, in word, and in act, respond to the dily fill the earth with the knowledge of the Lord, and pious contiments of the inspired and sublime Psalmist, open the glorious prospect of life and sulvation to the recorded Psalm 81 and elsewhere. And moreover, he many millions of our mortal race who have never yet who either without a sufficient excuse or with a weak un-satisfactory one, neglects the house of God, for even once, indicates thereby (the words and actions being the index to the heart) a want of devotedness to God, or

the person so convinced, but Christians also. Here the whose cannibal inhabitants ranked among the most liberally and generally patronised. May the cause MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECKS.-GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

sion of said memoir describes him thus:

"Mr. Drew was a real Christian philosopher. His un. the Church, they therefore ought to be men of much pieders and important duties from the borders of Siam and China. "Sir, we have seen a writing that the stars are not fixed in the church. They therefore ought to be men of much pieders and in portant duties from the borders of Siam and China. "Sir, we have seen a writing that there is an eternal hell. We are afraid of it. Do that there is an eternal hell. We are afraid of it. Do they are afraid of it. They therefore ought to be men of much pieders of Siam and China. "Sir, we have seen a writing that the characteristic philosopher. His un. the Church, they therefore ought to be men of much pieders of Siam and China. "Sir, we have seen a writing that the characteristic philosopher. His un. the Church, they therefore ought to be men of much pieders of Siam and China. "Sir, we have seen a writing that the characteristic philosopher. His un. the content of the arguments adduced by the Doctor, the there is an eternal hell. We are afraid of it. Do they are afraid of it. The start adduced by much problems of the arguments adduced by the Doctor, the there is an eternal hell. We are afraid of it. Do they are afraid babe, the young man and the father to train up spirits for the skies. And does not the state of the Church greatly are more clearly set forth in the Discipline. They red is a little known. "Are you Icsus Christ's man? Give

the flock over which the Holy Ghost hath made them overseers, feeding that Church which he (Christ) purcha-complain that hitherto we have not been well support. sed with his blood. They should establish prayer, as well NIAGARA REPORTER .-- We acknowledge the receipt as preaching, meetings, and especially attend to class. meetings; for it is in the use of this means and this only that preachers and people will become properly acquainted PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY JAMES SE-with each other; their feelings, hopes, joys, sorrows and wall." It has a respectable appearance, and its Edi-kindred spirits become amalgamated together. Do the torial evinces talent and independence. A paper of preacher's hands hang down? And are their hearts big with sorrow? Here, to their friends and sympathising this kind has been long wanting in Ningara. May it brethren they can reveal it all-heave the heavy sigh and receive in return their connect, best wishes and prayers They should not urge then the often unseasonable and unsatisfactory plea, "I have not time," but should endea unsatisfactory plea, vour to attend to it as well on week days as on Subhaths. "Be instant in season and out of season," and not create in the minds of their brethren a suspicion that all is not right within, and that when the Mossenger of Peace comes he does not "come as if he ne'er should come again." Need I descant upon the utility of attending to these things? Is it not obvious to every enlightened person? Will it not counteract, and in turn entirely reday last a short distance from his own house. He had move the evil of lukewarmness and remissness in God's

of illustration) which tears up from their very roots those pulsonous and pernicious weeds which would otherwise overspread the garden of God and chuke the useful and plants growing up to maturity; and finally, the occasion of stumbling in them, for as they are individually so are they collectively.-Farther, with regard to discipline, much is depending upon the preacher in charge of the circuit; but how can all immorality come under his cognizance, unless, as he goes from one society to another preach the unsoarchable riches of Christ, he examinclass paper and that in the presence of the members making proper enquiries respecting their attendance to family and private prayer, preaching, prayer and class made incumbent upon him. In order therefore that Zion may arise and shine, her light being come and the glory of the Lord arisen upon her, let the whole everence Meruopism be brought into quick, vigorous, and unceasing

peration, and no doubt God will give the increase. In the foregoing observations there is no allusion to limid persons, places or circumstances—but as man is prone to forgetfulness and needs line upon line, precept upon precept, &c. so, if those remarks tond either to inform or quicken, they will not be wholly lost.

Lanork, U. C. April 29th, 1833.

CRAMARE FEMALE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Cramabe Female Misionary Society was held May 26th, when an appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Davidson. The treasurer's report stated that there had been receired during the past year £4 3s. 3d. and had been re mitted to the treasurer of the parent society £8 18s. eing the amount received during two preceding years. Officers continued the same as before-Managers, Mrs. John Steele, Mrs. Orrin Strong, Mrs. Aaron Hinman, Miss Rogers, Miss S. Lockwood, Miss M. Keeler, Miss M. M. Ewing, Miss M. A. Thompson. The thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Davidson, and the following report received and requested to be printed. If we attentively survey the moral and religious state of the greater part of mankind at the present day, we shall speedily feel the truth of the inspired declaration, that "the world by wisdom knew not God." Convinced of the existence of a Supreme Being, but unable through the efforts of reason, blinded by depraved nature, to form any conception of Him, they deified not only stars and planets, and elements, plants and animals, but every hideous and abominable thing will naturally desire to resemble the object of their worship, every possible act of cruelty, of vileness, of seif torture, is exhibited as homage to their idols. And yet we have a revelation from God himself, one ty which his true character is made known, and life and immortality brought to light, and he gave it in charge to his people to make it known among all nations. In order to obey this command, to accomplish so desirable an end, have Christians united in the various missionary associations of the present time. They have accomplished much, have effected astonishing changes in a short period, the gospel has indeed been "the power of God unto salvation." It has enlightened, refined and civilized the savage American, the degra-ded Hottentot, the vicious Otaheitean; the Hindoo and Mahometan have felt and displayed its heavenly influence. But much more rapidly might it extend did all who "name the name of Christ" take that interest in the missionary work which could reasonably be expected. We must again express our opinion, that a little consideration given to the object for which we are thus associated, the motives that should lead us to promote that object, the effect which it would produce on ourselves, on the world, could not fail to awaken the generous sympathy and excite the active zeal of mit me to acknowledge the pleasure and gratification leave us not one solitary moment to reflect upon this, heard of a Redeemer, who are yet left to practice all the soul-thrilling horrors of heathen idolarry and su perstition. It is unnecessary to describe these, they index to the heart) a want or devotedness to dod, have been too often dweit upon for any now to be lakewarmness in his service. He should begin to suspect and closely, faithfully and fully examine the state of his nary feature of the present day—the eagerness of nary feature of the present day—the eagerness of those heathen nations to obtain the word of God. In Here I would digress by making some remarks upon those heathen nations to obtain the word of God. In class meeting, which is so indispensably essential to the many countries where a few years ago it was at the vitality of Methodism, and which forms so prominent a risk of life that a missionary ventured, or that any one part thereof.

The preaching of the word, by fastening the nail of nestly requested to a much greater extent than they conviction in the soul, prepares for this means not only can be at present supplied. Even in New Zealand, where it is likely to effect much good, and where it is lattacken—Com. Advertiser.

Christians are bound together in the bonds of love—and here they learn more of that spirit which teaches them to "rejoice with them that do rejoice, and weep, with them that do rejoice, and weep, with them that do rejoice, and weep, with them that do rejoice, and weep with them that do rejoice, and weep. With them that do rejoice, and weep with them that do rejoice, and weep. With them the rejoice with them that do rejoice, and weep. With them the rejoice with them that do rejoice, and weep. on Friday 29th March, in the 69th year of his age.

A short memoir of this remarkable man, who from the humble condition of a laborer's son rose to eminence and distinction as an author, is given in the same

"rejoice with them that do rejoice, and weep with the subject of the s persence only testines its utility—must not then the des. enshrined. During the festival I-have given away pising or neglecting of this duty arise from ignerance, pre. 10,000 tracts, giving to none but those who ask. I pudice, cold heartedness, or something else inconsistent with the spirit of the Gospel?

On remay evening tast, Dr. Rolph delivered a Lecture on Natural Philosophy at the Mechanics' Institute. The pising or neglecting of this duty arise from ignerance, pre. 10,000 tracts, giving to none but those who ask. I presume there have been six thousand applicants at the detrine of a plurality of worlds. Although from my formy house. Some come two or three months' interior. tells us about an eternal God. Are you the man that 3. Prenchers of the Gospel should "take head" not to supply us, for the call is great at other stations as only "to the doctrine," but also to the spiritual estate of well as here, his types are poor and he has no efficient complain that hitherto we have not been well supported from home. It is most distressing to find, when we are almost worn out, and are sinking one after another into the grave, that many of our brethren in Christ at ome are just as hard and immovable as rocks, just as cold and repulsive as the mountains of ice in the Polar Seas. But whatever they do we cannot sit still and see the dear Burmans, flesh and blood like ourselves, and like ourselves possessed of immortal souls that will shine for ever in heaven or burn for ever in hell, we cannot see them go down to perdition without doing all we can to save them. And thanks be to God our labors are not in vain-we have three lovely churare in glory. A spirit of religious enquiry is exten-sively spreading throughout the country and the great renovation of Bormah is drawing near. O, if we had twenty more versed in the language, and means to spread schools and tracts and Bibles, to any extent, how happy I should be. But those rocks and icy mountains have crushed us down for many years. Bro-4. Immediately connected with these things is a strict ther Wade and I are the only men in the mission who which to lop off every rotten bough, and remove every dear friends of Jesus in America do not come forward filthy excrescence which would impede the growth of the in support of missions is merely want of information, tree,—the Church of God;—the hoe (to use a simple mode) (such information as they much of God;—the hoe (to use a simple mode) (such information as they might obtain by taking any of the periodical publications. If they could only see and know half what I do they would give their property and persons too." We have inserted this ex-tract because, while it conveys interesting intelligence from those distant lands, the spirit of its remarks is teresting of late events is the message from a numerous and distant tribe of North American Indians, to way of worship. Millions more inhabit the extensive regions to the north and west, who are still in "darkness and the shadow of death without lope and with-out God in the world," and while we reflect with deep day last. The reduction was not to stop with the male sorrow and regret on the indifference with which they have been so long regarded by the Christian world; we trust that the anspicious work now commenced among them through the labors of the society to which this is auxiliary, will not be soffered to languish, but rather extend till it reaches the remotest tribes of the wilderness. We have not received the last report of the Parent Society, and are therefore unable to menunestings—expelling, suspending, sus according to the the Parent Society, and are therefore unable to mendiscipling of our Clorests. And is doing this he should tion particulars, but are informed that the missions are be no respecter of persons, but fully, fearlessly, lovingly, and constantly perform all that God and the Church have manifested by the natives to obtain the gospel. The sun of righteousness now gilds the horizon, may it soon dispel the gloom of ignorance and idolatry, and break forth in the effulgence of perfect day. But ere we see that time arrive Christians must be more zealously engaged, and while they delay that which they might do, who can tell the sorrow which will yet be felt for such delay. The Rev. Mr. Ellis, recently returned to England from the Sandwich Islands, relates that while he was at Owhyhee a meeting for the exami-nation of the children of one of the schools on that island took place, and rewards were distributed to such thorp brought the subject again before the House, not in frame. In the gallery, among the spectators, was a them a general tax on property. Some result was expect woman not less affected—this was his mother. Another day on Tuesday evening. ther woman was also much agitated, but in a very different manner. Mr. Ellis, seeing her distress, inquired the cause of it; when she exclaimed, "O, why did you not come sooner to teach us this blessed way and save our children. I once had a boy like that, and had I known this, my boy might have been living and have received such a book, but, wretched mother, be is dead! I murdered him." O, why did you not send the gospel sooner-how many may say this? And what worldly enjoyment can, to the heart of a Christian, counterbalance the painful sensations of such a reproof. May we hope that our society will, the ensuing year, witness an increased arder among its members, remembering that as the ocean is composed of drops, so are the wide

the Auxiliaries.

extended operations of Parent Societies chiefly depen-

dent upon the individual activity of those who for

To the Editor of the Christian Guardine, SIR,--Among the many interesting accounts weekly ssuing from the press, and attracting the attention of our Canadian public, we find the cause of Temperance, as manifestly supported by voluntary associations, not the least conspicuous. And hoping that you will not deem a public avowal in favour of so good a cause any low creatures, the respect and esteem in which I view such institutions. Into a detail of their nature and general character and extensive results, I will not now enter ;--a brief and abstract view is what I now deem sufficient. And will not the heart of every Christian respond in saying, that they are of God, of divine origin, stamped with divine authority, and under the immediate smile and approbation of heaven, -contributing largely to the glory and honour of the Most High, and to the dignity, rationality, peace and happiness of his children,-characteristic of a moral, generous and enlightened public, alike supported by reason and reve-lation,—deserving the attention of all classes in society as a source, whence arises a general and individual

But, Mr. Editor, to dwell on such a theme long, may weary the patience of some who are already decidedly in its favour and zealous supporters of the cause; perwhich I felt in the proceedings of our late Temperance Society meeting in this town . In witnessing the exertions of the young men of our community, coming forward with so much manliness and courage, I was highly gratified. And from what I can learn of that Society, I think it not the least deserving of notice and praise. I trust that the young men will receive the support and approbation which they justly deserve, and that they may be abundantly successful in prevent. ing many of the rising generation from the great evil of intemperance, and thus prove a blessing to them-selves, their families and the public at large; and set an example worthy of imitation.

Never was I so much delighted, since I arrived on the shores of this western world, yea, since I have had an existence, as I now am-in seeing so good, so worthy, and so reasonable a cause, as that to which I al-

nail of conviction is driven completely home, so that no. barbarous on the globe. We are now told that "great extend and flourish, and may it receive that support thing but the hand of Redeeming love can draw it-here numbers refrain from their labors on the Subbath, en, that it merits, and which it is the prerogative of an enthe sinner is led to the exercise of living faith-here treating the missionaries to come and preach to them, lightened public to confer; and may the people of all

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

For the Christian Guardian.

On Friday evening last, Dr. Rolph delivered a Lecture my house. Some come two or three months' journey mer mattention to this subject, my assent can add little miles north of Ava—"Sir, we have seen a writing that of exercising his ingenuity in calculating their magnitude motions, and relative distances; or to gratify the taste of exercising his ingenuity in calculating their magnitude those who admire a beautiful scene, but are really adapt. that such a doctrine was not inconsistent with Revelation, Brother but on the contrary, that it rendered clear and intelligible certain portions of the secred writings which otherful to us to witness the light of philosophy reflected upon, and illustrating the Sacred Scriptures, as we know that our ignorance is the greatest obstacle to our understand ing of the Bible; and I know of no method better adapted to remove the prejudices of those, some of them over good and learned men, who are still bostile to Mechan-

for their possible effects, their proper objects being per as unreasoable as to condemn the porusal of the verted, is Sacred Book itself. The Lectures, as was announced by one of the Secretaries, are to be discontinued during the summer months. ches, about two hundred baptised converts, and some The committee were probably apprehensive that a sufficient interest could not be kept up to justify thom in ac-cepting the services of Lecturers. Judging however, from the crowded state of the room, part of the audience being obliged to stand, such apprehensions were ground-less. We trust however, that during the recess, the nemhers will not be idie, especially as they still have access to the library: but will be qualifying themselves to enter

ics' Institutions, on account of their supposed tendency

ening his unbelief; and, to condemn those institutions,

with greater taste, and surer success upon the daties of A Member. the ensuing session. York, June 10th 1833.

ministrativa de Constituir de la constituir

Foreign News.

From the Commercial Advertiser

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND. The packet ship New York, Capt. Hoxie, arrived yes. erday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 1st of By this arrival the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their usual supply of papers to he Ist of May, inclusive, with commercial intelligence and the periodicals for the month.

The most important item of intelligence brought by this arrival is the Defear of the English Ministry, by majority of ten, on a question to reduce the duty on mait, government, as it will thereby cause a difference of about two millions from the plan, introduced by Lord Althorp in day last. The reduction was not to stop with the malt tax, as the 30th of April was fixed for the motion for the total repeal of the house and window taxes; and it is con-fidently anticipated that the House will again decide a. gainst the Ministers in respect to this most obnoxious tax.
The returns of the House and Window duties last ye r, were £2,594,000. The repeal of these taxes added to the timinution of the malt duty, would leave the treasury mious about five millions.

The Editor of the London Courier, in alla ling to this important subject, says: "Lord Althorp said last night that the vote of the House would place Munisters in a position of great embarrassment. Truly it does so; but what will be the position of Ministers should the motion for the repeal of the house and window taxes he also determined on by a majority of the House? Such a decision would be a complete demolition of the Budget, and would occasion the necessity of an entire change in the financial

arrangements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer." On Saturday, the 27th of April; which was the morning 10 all hands succeeded in getting on board.—Quebec Gaz. after this defeat, Earl Gray waited upon His Majosty at St. James's Palace, and tendered his resignation. The

as merited them. A little boy was rewarded with a the direct shape of a motion to reconsider, but by presoncopy of the gospels in his native language; when he ting to that body, as an alternative, the retaining of the received it his juy was so great as to affect his whole duties on malt, houses and windows, or of substituting for

The refusal of His Majesty to accept the resignation of the Ministers, was an act of necessity, onless he was pre-pared to throw himselfiato the arms of the Radicals. The rturn to power of the tories, or conservatives, as they are now called, is wholly out of the question -for so far has toryism been from gaining upon the affections of the poode, that it is more distant than ever from any prospect of obtaining the ascendancy again. The main object against the Ministers now is, that their measures do not go far enough in their departure from toryism, and in measures if reform. In fact, it becomes every day more and more loubtful at what point of reform public expectation will

be satisfied.

Lord Gambier, the High Admiral of England, died on

the 20th of April. The Earl of Carnarron, died on the 21st.

The Chotera is said to have reappeared at the Milliank Pentientary. The Lancet of the 28th says - We have heard it remarked by not less than twenty respectable individuals, residing in this metropolis and suburbs, that an odour of a very peculiar description prevailed over a large surface of London, on, we believe, the 10th inst., just at the period when the influenza was at its height.— We mention this circumstance on the report of others, having ourselves not been cognizant of such a phenome

FACTORY COMMISSION .- The appointment of the comway offensive or uncalled for, I beg to state, as one mission to inquire into the condition of the children em who feels highly interested in the happiness of his fel. ployed in factories has been officially announced. The bject of their appointment is "particularly to inquire in to the actual state and condition of such children, and as to effects of such employment, both with regard to their morals and their bodily health; and also to inquire in what respect the laws made for the protection of such children have been found to be insufficient for such purposes, and what further provision may be necessary for their rotection."

POLAND.

The Augsburgh Gizette of the 18th of April says, that an insurrection of the Poles had taken place at Cracow, who had cut to pieces some detachments of Russian troops. Considerable bodies of Poles are represented to o organized in the forests, and the Russian government is said to have had recourse to sovere measures to sup-press the spirit of revolt that has been manifested.

The Emperor of Russia has issued a manifesto relating to the state of things in Poland, and the Czu has the efroutery, at the commencement of it, to assert that "eveknows the high degree of prosperity to which Poland had been raised by fifteen years assiduous care and paternal solicitude on the part of the Russian Govern-

The Autocrat has issued a more vigorous prohibition against Poles and Russians travelling to France. His paternal solicitude for their wolfare is such, that he chooses to retain them within the reach of the knout.

TURKEY. The Wirtemburgh Gazette announces Peace between

Egypt and Turkey.

The Cholera.—This pestilence appears to be raging with great severity at Wheeling, Virginia. The Buard of Icalth on the 23th May reported 10 deaths from the 24th, and 13 cases then existing, six of which were doubtful and seven convalescent. On the 31st, the Board reported for the preceding three days thirty-seven new cases, of which 14 terminated fatally; 8 were convalescent, and 15 doubtful. The Gazette says of the epidemic—"It has specier of persons, women, children, and persons of the United States will give the above two or three inserno respecter of persons, women, children, and persons of

We have been furnished by Capt. Grant, of the Lady of the Lake of Aberdeen, from Belfast, 8th April, with 230 passengers and crew, with the following particulars of the wreck of that vessel :-

"On the 11th May, in Lat. 460 50" N. and Lon. 470 10" W., at 5 1. M., steering per compass W. S.W. with a strong wind at N. N. E., we fell in with several pieces of ice; at 8 a. m., the ice getting closor, I judged it prudent to haut the ship out to the eastward under easy sail to avoid it; while in endeavoring to pass between two large pieces, a tongue under water in the lee ice struck our starboard bow and stove it entirely in. We immediately wore the ship round, expecting to get the leak out of the water, but did not succeed. The ship now filling fast, the mate, with seven or eight of the crew, got into the stern boat, and after getting bread, beef, compass, &c. &c., they pulled away to the northwest. The scene that then took place is beyond description; after getting the long-boat out the passengers crowded into her with such mad desperation, that she was twice upset alongside, drowning out 80 of them. ! I now attempted in save my own li and succeeded in getting the boat clear of the ship, half-full of water, with 33 souls in her, without cars, sails, or monthful of provisions. The last time I saw the brig (the ice coming between her and us) she was sunk up to the tops, and about 30 of the passengers in the maintopmast rigging. We then tried to pull after the other boat, vise are not easily comprehended. It is always delight, the ice. We now expected a worse fate than those who all to us to witness the light of philosophy reflected upon, were in the vessel, viz., to perish with cold and hunger, with the bottom boards and thaufts, but got beset with Next morning the wind changed to the westward, and we got clear of most of the ice. We then pulled to the eastward in the faint hope of some vessel picking us up, and t noon saw a brig laying too under her two topsailst four got on board of her and found the craw leaving her, she being in the same state as our own—sinking. We, however, got some provisions out of her, and there to produce infidelity, than the publication of such lec-tures as that which we heard last Friday evening. The being a bout lying on her decks, I got part of the passeninfidel reads the Bible itself for the purpose of strengthgers out of our own boat into it. In the course of the night it came on to blow from the south west, and the other heat foundered. All that now remained alive, (to the hest of my belief or knowledge) out of a crew and passengers of 230, is myself, one seaman, two boys, nine male passengers and two female, 15 in all. At noon, on the 14th, we fell in with the master and mate of the brig. Harrest Home, of Newcastle, the vessel we had previously een on board of; and on the evening of the same day orth got on board of a loaded brig bound to St. John's, Newfoundland, after we had been 75 hours in an open boat; half dressed, wet and frost bitten; next morning, I. with the remain les of the crew and passengers, left the brig, and was kindly recrived on board the ship Amazon. of Hull, bound to Quebec, where we arrived on the evening of Saturday last,":

List of passengers and crew saved from the wreck .-James Fitzsimons, of County Down; Owen M'Kones, James M'Cartney, Robert Cunningham, James M'Cord, John Turner, John Conris, and Robert Cringle, of County l'yrone; James Fosier, of Antrim; Margaret Duff and Catharine M.Ken ry, of Tyrone.

Crew.—John Grant, Master; Benjamin Millar, Seaman James Grant and Robert Leask, Approxities. Capt. Cornforth, of the Tottenham, from Ross, reports

the loss of the brig Waterloo, from Newcastle, with coals and glass, the 14th of May, by the ice on the Banks, Captain and grew saved and coming up in the Shannon. The Jane, from Waterford, reports the loss of the Albion.

saucs, in the ice, with settlers from Cork, 15 of whom were drowned; the remainder, with the Captain and crew, are on board of a vessel coming up.

A ship is also coming up with the crews of two vessels for this port, lost in the ice; names as yet unknown.

Burk Meliomone, Capt. Thes. Beveridge, from Grenock. Quebec. 24th April, 1833 .- At 7, A. M., a heavy sea truck the ship and carried away seven stanchions and the cook-house, stove the long-boat and the quarter boxt, carried away the main spencer and coom, and shifted the cargo; the ship laving down with a great list very unmanageable; at 10 A.M. the tempest still continuing unsbated; a very heavy sea struck the ship with terrible violence and stove in the larboard how, carrying away the wooden ends from the stem and both knight heads by the deck. carried away the bowsprit, foremast, main and mizen musts, stove in the hatches, carried away a great part of the poop, made a clear sweep on deck and threw the ship on her beam ends, and she remained a complete unman-

25th April.-Wenther more moderate, employed clearing away the wreck -could not attempt to right the ship, as in righting she must fill with water, by the part stove in the largoard bow, and the ship remained quite unmanageable, driving with the wind and sea, till the 27th, when, at about 1 A. M. a sail have in sight, (the Isabella of Dandee, Capt. Donaldson,)-at 8 was within hall, and at.

MARRIED,

On the 4th inst., by the Roy. Alexander Irvine, Mr. Thomas Griffi h. Miss Martin Hunter, both of this town. or aims martine sunner, both of this town.
On the 10th inst, by the R. v. Alexander Irvine, Mr. Thomas Vaux to Miss Margarel Marshall, both of this fown.

May let 1820, in Crowland, Priscilla, wife of Mr. Daniel Buchner, —Mrs. Buchner was the daughter of Isaac and Jane Vansickel and was born in New Jersey, Nov. 25th 1891. She was united in matrimony to Mr. B. in Sep. 1817.—Until the common entert of 1872 she was a stranger to religion, when she was blought to the knowledge of salvation by the remission of sins, and joined the M. E. Chorch in April in the same vear, she and six children recent ag the ordinance of Suptism at the hand of the Ray. E. Stoney.—Since that period sixter B. gave satisfactory lesdimony that sike had passed from dealt that life, and the ing her last iffness which was severe, she was enabled to rejoice in hope of the glory of God. Sister B. possessed an undable disposition and had the adorning of a meek and quite spit it—the hospitality was manufested in her hearty reception and kind entertainment of the infusters and members of Christ's Church.—Size has ledt a numerous circle of frends to deplore their loss, among whom are numerous circle of friends to deplore their loss, among whom are numbered her partner in life and six small children; the seventh an

orant, who,

''To the dark and silent tomb,

Quickly basted fon the womb,

She has gone to meet in ghry everlasting.—Com.

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending June 12, 1833.

J. Messmore, W. Smith, S. Rose, J. Brock, (came safe) "M. N.," H. Wilkinson, 2, J. Armstrong, and G. Lount.

TRAYED from the Subscriber, on or about the 1st inet., a black cow, about 9 years old and a star in her forehead, her horns are bored with a gim'let, she has short legs and a deep body. Any one finding and bring-ing her to the subscriber, or giving information at the ofice of the Christian Guardian, shall be suitably rewarded. ANDREW M'CORD.

York, Jone 11, 1833.

LOST:

N Thursday, 30th att. between York and Richmond Hill, one dozon of Grass SCYTHES

-whoever leaves them at John Montgomery's, Tavors, Yonge Street, or with Mr. King Barton, merchant, York, will be paid for their trouble. June 8, 1833. NOTICE.

REVIOUS to Selling off at Auction, J. M. Strange offers the whole of his Stock at and below First Cost, as he is about discontinuing business. York, June 5, 1833.

just received, DIRECT FROM LONDON,

And for Sale by the Subscriber, at the Cheap Shoe Store, 183 King-street.

180 Pairs of Childrens black and colored Boots and Shoes; 600 pairs of Ladies' Pruncita do., together with a very extensive assortment of Men and Wo men's strong Shoes and Boots, Morocco and Kid Shoes, &c. &c., to which the Subscriber respectfully solicits the ttention of the public.

THOS. THOMPSON. York, June 5, 1833.

INFORMATION WANTED.

ILLIAM MANNING, Tailor, now residing at Peterborough, Newcastle District, Upper Canada, native of the parish of Westputford, county of Devon, England, wishes to get information respecting his brothe Samuel Manning, who came to this country in the summer of 1831, landed at Quebec, and intended to proceed to New York.

l'elerborough, June, 1833,

For the Christian Guardian. Several years ago I was favored with a copy of the following beautiful little hymn. It is now transcribed for the "Guardian," in the humble hope that some young persons may think their time well employed in singing its delightful stanzas "to the praise and glory of God." SCRUTATOR.

York, June 11, 1833.

O! HOW HE LOVES! A HYMN, set to the tune, "Ar hyd y nos." Composed by Miss Nux, of Shrewsbury. One there is above all others, His is love beyond a brother's: Earthly friends may fail and leave us; One day kind, the next bereave us; But this friend will ne'er deceive us-

Blessed Jesus! Would'st thou know him? Give thyself entirely to him: Is it sin that pains and grieves thee? Unbelief and trials teaze thee? Jesus can from all release thee: O, how he loves!

O, how he loves!

Love this friend who longs to save thee. Dost thou love?—be will not leave thee. Think no longer of tomorrow, Take his easy yoke and follow; Jesus carries all thy sorrow: O, how he loves!

All thy sins shall be forgiven;
Backward shall thy fees be driven;
Best of blessings he'll provide thee,
Nought but good shall e'er betide thee; Safe to glory he shall guide thee; O, how he loves!

** The words "O, how he loves!" are sung at the end of the first and second lines of each verse.

From the Charleston Observer. TO THOSE WHO ARE WILLING TO KNOW AND DO THEIR DUTY. Addressed particularly to Young Female Professors of Religion.

I would solicit, dear young friends, your attentive consideration to the few following remarks I the bark, as that would injure the tree. The the first Tuesday in November next; when such other arshall make. I feel persuaded, if you will but hear me, I shall not only gain your assent, but most solemaly promised allegiance: to deny your. selves-to take up your cross, unconditionally too, and follow Him. Now, would you find it altogether impossible to question the cross you take up -to see what self-denials you make, in order to advance the kingdom of the Redeemer? When you entered into covenant with God, you must have known that self-dimial was one of the principal conditions of salvation, and will you not do you not intend to act on your knowledge of duty? Permit one who feels an interest in your spiritual welfare, as well as the cause of the blessed Redeemer, candidly and affectionately to ask you if you have ever considered what your Sa. viour requires of you on this point? If you have ever contemplated the nature and extent of the self-denial you are to use?. And have you ever practised the one third of what you ought and can do for the promotion of your Redeemer's cause? Now, a command implies obedience. And I cansome of our "fashionable professors," and see their bending plumes, fanciful flowers, "costly apparel, broidered hair," and in short all that their fancy suggests, or self-love can bestow to (as suppose to be the meaning of that address, or exhortation, made by the inspired Apostle to Women, in 1 Tim. ii. 9., where he speaks of "Wo. able professors of religion? Methinks not. She pleased herself in this life-and she had her "good things" in this life, and therefore she cannot, through much tribulation, enter the kingdom of Glory. Let me suggest a thought. When we would take our purses into King Street, for the purpose of granifying self-love and admiration, let us bring to mind the millions that are perishing for lack of what we could by the self-denial of the fanciful and fashionable articles of the day give them. The Gospel news! Salvation from Practice, Practice, Moleskins, corduroys, fustians, grandills;

REFLECTIONS.

frame like polished ivory. Its limbs were pliant Moreens, dimities, and furniture prints; in sports; it rejoiced, and again, it wept; but whether its glowing cheek dimpled with smiles, or its blue eyes were brilliant with tears, still I said to Silk and cotton bandanas, and cravats; my heart, 'it is beautiful!' It was like the blossom which some cherished plant had shot forth, whose cup is filled with the dew drop, and whose head reclines upon a parent stem.

I again saw this child when the lamp of reason first dawned in its mind. Its soul was gentle and peaceful. Its eye sparkled with joy, as it looked round on this good and pleasant world. It ran swiftly in the ways of knowledge—it bowed its Bobbinettes, laces, quiltings, and edgings; ear to instruction—it stood like a lamb before its Black and colored gros de naples, and gros de naples teachers. It was not proud, or envious, or stub. born-and it had never heard of the vices or vanities of the world. And when I looked upon it, I Blankets, flannels, swanskins, druggets; remembered that our Saviour had said, "Except Paddings, canvas, canaburgs, and sheetings: ye become as little children, ye cannot enter into the kingdom of heaven.'

But the scene was changed—and I saw a man whom the world called honorable, and many wait. ed for his smile. They, pointed out the fields that were his and talked of the silver and gold that he had gathered; they admitted the stateliness of his dome, and extolled the honor of his family. And his heart answered secretly, "By my wisdom have I gotten all this," so he returned no thanks have I gotten all this," so he returned no thanks to God, neither did he fear or serve him. And as I passed along I heard the complaints of the public that he intends to keep on hand a general assort. laborers who had reaped down the fields, and the ment of Dry Goods and Hardware, also a few Groceries cries of the poor whose covering he had taken and Medicines, mostly used in the country, which he of fers low for Cash. away; but the sound of feasting and revelry was in his apartments, and the unfed beggar came | Oakville, June 1, 1933.

tottering from his door. But he considered not that the cries of the oppressed were continually entering in the ear of the Most High. And when I knew that this man was once the teachable child that I had loved, the beautiful infant that I once gazed upon with delight, I said in my bitterness, I have seen the end of all perfection,' and I laid my mouth in the dust.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Jonnal. DEAR SIR,-During an excursion, a few days since, through some part of this district, I observed that many fine orchards began to be visited by an insect of which I cannot give the scientific denomination, but which was rather too well known by the name of the forest worm, in a section of America where I resided several years ago. I say 'began to be visited," because the unwelcome visitation has been but inconsiderable, compared with the numbers in which these destructive insects may be expected. I have seen maple forests so entirely stript of their foilage by this voracious worm, that hundreds of acres together exhibited the dreariness of winter; and where the insect was reproduced the two succeeding years, veay few trees survived. These worms, like the frogs of Egypt are a migratory race, and will sally forth in hordes from the forests, upon orchards, gardens and even into human habitations, with an apparent sense of perfect security; and no fish well to take precautions against these nauseous ed for future sale, in a similar manner by Auction. insects, as its ascent upon fruit trees may be prevented by the following simple expedient: wrap a strip of firm brown paper, about 4 inches wide, round the trunk, at a convenient height, and fasten it there with twine; spread the upper edge of this paper with tar, about half the width, carefulwhich will be for some days. Then if worms are groups, and may be easily blown out with gunpowder, or otherwise exterminated. I have preserved the fruit of a large orchard in this way during two years, when some neighboring orchards were not only fruitless but leafless. Yours,

A WORDINTIME. Grantham, May, 1933.

From the Colonial Advocate.

Mr. EDITOR,-Having been solicited to favour Beer, I cheerfully comply by giving the following Ten net Cont to be as following Receipt viza-Receipt, viz:

Take 11 oz. of best root ginger well bruised, cream of tartar 12 oz., a small quantity of cinuamon to suit your taste, and one gallon of water. Boil one quart of the water and pour it on the iugredients, stir it now and then; when it gets cold when disposed of, will be sold by Private Sale, on the add the remaining water with 1 lb. sugar, with a same terms of payment as those disposed of by Public spoonful of yeast or half pint of old beer. Stir it a Auction. not persuade myself when I look around upon time or two each day for the two first days, and the third day strain and bottle it, and in three days it will be fit for use. R. C.

IMPROVEMENT IN CANDLES .- I steep the comthey seem to think) beautify and decorate their mon wick in lime water, in which I have dissolv-"tenements of clay," which will in a very little ed a considerable quantity of nitro or saltpetre. time be as though they had not been ; I say, when By this means I secure a purer flame and a su-I look around and see all these impediments, (for perior light, a more perfect combustion is insured, literally they are) I cannot persuade myself that snuffing is rendered almost as superfluous as in this class of professors have ever felt that the wax candles, and the candles thus treated do not duty of self-sacrifice and self-denial had any thing "run." The wicks must be thoroughly dry beto do with them. And I would ask, what do you fore the tallow is put to them .- N. Y. American.

To cure wounds on horses or cattle .-- As men professing godliness, adorning themselves public for the sake of speculation in a small way, with modest apparel and good works." Again: by many who would be thought something of in continued support, and would inform them that for the there are many useful receipts hidden from the ourselves to be strangers and pilgrims here, and which perhaps excels any other for the cure of we then hear that "the kingdom of Heaven suffer. wounds on horses or cattle, and which has long eth violence; and the violent take it by force; been kept by a few only in the dark. Feeling a these things you will admit. Now do our "fush, desire to contribute to the good of the public, but ionable professors" look any thing like strangers more especially to the farmers of Genesce, I and pilgrims here? Do they look or act as if send you the following very valuable receipt for and pitgrims here? Do they look or act as if send you the following very valuable receipt for they were taking the kingdom of Heaven by publication: 1 oz. of green copperas, 2 oz. of force? An dear fellow traveller to eternity, be vitriol, 2 ounces of common salt, 2 ounces of linhonest and say, if an angel from heaven was seed oil, and 3 ounces of West India molasses. The Executors of the late STEPHEN HEWARD, Esq. commissioned to visit this earth, to convey a pil. Boil over a slow fire fifteen minutes, in a pint of will be again sold by the Executors at Public Auction, to grim thither, would be select one of the fashion. WEDNESDAY vitriol, and four ounces of spirits of, turpentine. Apply it to the wound with a guill or feather. which will immediately set the sore to running, and perform a perfect cure .- Genesee Farmer.

FOR SALE.—The Subscribers are now receiving at York and Niagara their Supplies per the recent arrivals at Montreal, and which comprise the fol-

Black velveteen, drills, cantoons, florentines; Superfine cloths, cussimeres, and union cloths; Sattinetts, cassinetts, forest cloths and kersies; I have seen an infant with a fair brow and a Tickings, 8-4 cotton damask and diapers; Fancy and linen table-cloths; silk, cotton and caseime

> Fancy printed striped cotton and linen shirts; Bombazeens, merinos, printed and plain hombazettes; Jaconet, book and mull muslin, plain and figured; Green striped and checked lenos, 6.4 cambricks; 4 black and cold, rolled juconets and cambrics; Checked hair, cord, and striped muslins; Swandown, valencia and printed vestings; Raven and coloured sewings and twists; Ribbons, galloons, silk and cotton ferrets; Velveis, crapes, lace caps, collars;

ginghams; Silk and cutton umbrellas and parasols; A quantity of very superior bagging; large assorment of carpeting; A large assortment of summer hosiery; A large assortment of small wares; Twines, shoe thread, paper, indigo; Crockery, The Shotts Company's hollow ware;

Soap and caudies, common wines;
Summer slops, and fine ready made clothing.
WM. GUILD, Jun. & Co. York, 30th May, 1833, 186.6w.

NEW STORE.

JUSTUS W. WILLIAMS.

IN Conformity to Instructions recently received MURRAY NEWBIGGING & CO. ed from His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Col. PEYENDER the Public their acknowledgements onies, the following arrangements for disposing of the Waste Londs of the Crown in Upper Canada, are made

known for the information of Emigrants and others. Except in the case of U. E. Loyalists, and other persons entitled by the existing Regulations of the Government to Free Grants, no person can obtain any of the Waste Lands of the Crown otherwise than by Purchasing at the Public Sales, made from time to time under the di-rection of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

These sales will be made on the first and third Toesday of each month, and will either be continued through the following day, or not, as circumssances may appear to the Agent to require.
They will be held at the following places:—

At BYTOWN—For the District of Bathurst.

BELLEVILLE—for the Midland District.

PETERBOROUGH—for the District of Newcastlo.

YORK—for the Home District. HAMILTON-for the District of Gore. LONDON-for the District of London. CHATHAM-for the Western District.

Besides these general periodical Sales, there may be oc casional Sales by Auction in other Districts, of such Town Lots, or other Lots of Land, as may remain to be disposed of; and of these Sales ample notice will be gi

ven.
The conditions of every Sale by Public Auction will be as follows:—One fourth of the Purchase Money to be paid down; And the remainder in three equal Annual Instulments, with Interest at Six per Cent on each Instal-

ment, payable with the Instalment. The Land will be put up at an upset price, of which incline will be given at the time of Sale, and in the pre-vious advertisements which will be published of the Lands or fowl of prey will molest them. Those who intended to be put up at each Sale; and in case no offer wish to preserve their orchards will, therefore, do shall be made at the upset price, the Land will be reserve

> A Patent for the Lands will be issued free of charge up on the payment in full of the Purchase Money and Inter

The regular periodical Sales will be hold for the firs time as follows: In Peterborough, York, and Hamilton, on the third Tuesday in June next; and in Bytown, Bell-ville, London, and Chatham, on the first Tuesday in July next; and they will continue to be held at all those place ly avoiding to lay on so much as to drip down on on the first and third Tuesdays in each month, until after worm will not pass it while the tar remains fresh, rangements as may be made by the Government will be announced.

In the Bathurst Dis't-Mr. J. McNaughton D. S. Butow Easiern do.—James Painule, Esq. Cornwall.

Newcastle do.—Alex. McDonnell, Esq. Peterboro.

London do.—R. Mount, Esq. Delaware. Western do .- HENRY J , Jones, Esq. Chatham.

The Commissioner for Crown Lands, acting also as Agent for the Sale of Clergy Reserves, requests it to be noticed, that such Clergy Reserves as have not been him. therto occupied by authority, or Leased by the Govern-ment, will be disposed of, by Public Auction only, either at the periodical Sales of Crown Lands, or at occasional the public with my method of making Ginger Sales to be duly advertised; and that the terms of pay. -Ten per Cent to be paid at the time of Sale, and the remainder in nine Annual Instalments, of ten per cent each, with Interest on each Instalment, to be paid with the Instalment.

Such Clergy Reserves as have been Leased, or occup ed by the authority of the Government, must be applied for by letter to the Commissioner of Cro an Lands, and

All applications from Emigrants, or respecting Emigration, not immediately connected with the Sale of Public Lands, are to be addressed to Anthony B. HAWKE, Esquire, at York, he being specially appointed by the Government to act in that Department.

PETER ROBINSON.

Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, } York, 27th May, 1833.

MRS. PARSON,

215 King Street, (opposite the U. C. Gazette Office,) ESPECTFULLY solicits a share of patronage from MILLINERY, DRESS, AND STRAW BUSINESS, *.* Bonnets dyed and cleaned in a superior manner. York, May 24th, 1833.

E. HENDERSON,

with modest apparel and good works," Again: by many who would be thought something of in continued support, and, would inform them that for the When we come out from the world, as professors of the Religion of Jesus, we practically confess country Tailors, and those who make up their own. Yonge Street, May 22d, 1833.

SALE OF TWO ACRES, Near the Don Bridge.

rided into four equal parts, of about half an acre each, o be put up separately. York, May 16th, 1833.

FOR SALE. OTS No. 7 in the 6th Concession, and No. Suited to the trade of this country—which he is now 13 in the 3rd con. of Hungerford, 200 acres each. opening at his old stand in King-Street, and will dis-

Lot No. 6, in the 1st con. of Percy, 200 acres. East half of Lot No. 1, in the 5th con. of Kaladar East half of Lot No. 16, in the 7th con. of Kennebeck

100 acres.

West half of Lot No. 31, in the 6th con. of Matilda 50 Acres in North Crosby, and one Village Lot in De

norestville. The above lots of Land will be disposed of on liberal Adolphustown, April 20th, 1833.

TAKE NOTICE.

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

DAVD PARSONS. Executors. Nelson, May 7th, 1833. OTICE.--A Fair will be held on Richmond Hill Yongo Street on the last Thursdays in March, June,

September and December.
Richmond Hill, Feb. 1833.

TO LET,

tal Street, now occupied by Mr. H. SHEPARD.
Enquire of J. R. ARMSTRONG. York, April, 24th, 1833.

POOKS, on sale at the Guardian Office: Clarke's Commentary; Watson's Theological Insttutes; (a most valuable work) Watson's Life of Wesley's Life of Bramwell; Hymn Books of different sizes; Jo. ephus; Watts on the mind; Clarke's Ancient Israelites Wesley's Sermons; Clarke's Sermons, &c. &c. &c.

FOR SALE at this Office, a few copies of the COLONIAL HARMONIST, by MARK BURNHAM, of Port Hope-being the first collection of Sacred Music ever published in Canada. York, December 12, 1832.

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

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

comprising every thing new and fashronable. Having im ported their stock of goods expressly for this market, and of a description decidedly superior to goods which have generally reached this quarter, they flatter themselves that their articles will give great satisfaction. They would intimate that their advantages from connections in Trade and the extent of their transactions, enable them to sell their goods at lower rates than can be afforded by any similar establishment.

Opposite the market place. York, Jane 1832.

137-tf

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

Raw and Boiled Linsced Oil, Ground and Dry White Lead, de Spanish Brown. Spirits of Turpentine, Lytharge, Prussian Blue,

Blue and Green Paint, Venitian Red, Red Lead, &c. Also a general assortment of Daugs, Chemicals, PATENT MEDICINES, and

DYE STUFFS. Blue Vitriol, Oil of Vitriol, Copperas, &c. &c.
CHARLES HUNT & Co. Druggists.

No. 87 King Street.

York, May 16, 1839.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

WILLIAM LAWSON, Merchant Tailor, &c. invites the attention of his friends and the public, (whose liberal patronage he has hithorto received) to his extensive selection of Fall Goods, which is now completed, and consists of a large assortment of West of England and Yorkshire Cloths, Cassimers, Forest Cloths, Peter Shams, Flushings, London, Manchester, Glasgow, Nottingham, and Leicester Goods; Fur Caps, imported Stuff Hats, Ladies' Cloaks, Beaver, Leghorn, Velvet, Chip and hear me, I shall not only gain your assent, but which will be for some days. Then if worms are your practical compliance with the reasonable and obligatory demands of Him, to whom you have course of almost every day when they collect in the several Districts, by applying to the following Gentlemen, Agents for the Commissioner of Crown the best manner in his own shop. Any orders to measure, to deny your groups, and may be easily blown out with gun. Lands—viz: workmanship and fashion : a Fine Dress Coat finished for £2. 10s. corrency, and every other article according to

quality, equally low.
W. L. Feels confident that for variety, quality, and cheapness, his Stock will not be surpassed by any similar

establishment in Upper Canada. South side of King street, No. 153.

156-tf York, U. C. Nov. 6th, 1832.

NEW GOODS, CHEAP GOODS, AND GOOD GOODS!!! AT S. E. TAYLOR'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE,

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

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

S. E. TAYLOR. York, Dec. 1, 1832.

WHOLESALE: HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT.

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

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

THE IMPORTATION CONSISTS OF Iron, Steel, Castings, Tin, Wire, Anvils, Vices, Nails, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Chains, Joiners' Tools, Japanned Ware, Plated Ware, Saddlery, Files, Saws, Edge Tools, Paints and Cordage.

Together with a great variety of CUTLERY and BRASS Goops, in short, the assortment comprises almost every article in the IRONMONGERY LINE that the country requires, and they flatter themselves that upon examination Parchasers will not only find their Stock Well Selected, but offered for sale at VERY REDUCED PRICES.

RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co.

York, October 20, 1832.

NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT.

the 12th day of June next, the conditions of the former sale not having been complied with.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.—The tract will be dimentally contained and public, that he has just returned from a seven month's absence in Britain, during which time he has visited all the principal Cities and Manufacturing Towns in England and Scotland; where he has selected an extensive assertment of every description of

GOODS. opening at his old stand in King-Street, and will dis-pose of by Wholesale only, at prices which will be

found uncommonly low.

He flatters himself that from the long experience he has had in the business of Upper Canada, he has been able to select an assortment, in every way suited to the wants of the country; 850 Packages of which have al ready come to hand. Town and country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine his Stock; and Merchants from a distance will also find i

any of the articles of which his Stock consists, suffice it to say, that on inspection he thinks it will be found s complete as that of any House in either Province.

GEORGE MONRO.

York, 6th June, 1832.

SANDAVER & OVEREND, (FROM LONDON)

Painters, Glaziers, and Gilders, Ornamental Designers, and Glass Stainers.

ESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of York like and its vicinity, that they have commenced the above business, at No. 52 Lot-street, west of Osgood Hall, and hope by their unremitting attention to business, the superior durability of their plain, and elegant simplicity of their decorative painting, to merit a share of their pa ronage and support.
N. B.—Transparent Blinds painted.

162-1f. York, Dec. 17, 1832.

FOR SALE,

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

per if addressed by letter post paid. Also, For Sale, one hundred acres of good land, being the East half of lot No. 14 in the 13th concession of Gara on the same stream.

THOMAS PARKE, London, 28th March, 1833.

new Goods.

Wholesale and Retail Store; AT THE CORNER OF YONGE AND LOT STREET.

UST ARRIVED, and will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash by KING BARTON. an excellent assortment of Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Cottons, Calicoes, ready made Clothes, best South Sea Seal Gloves, very best Seal Caps, and common Caps in great variety, Hats, Bonnets, and Mits of different kinds, Groceries and Glass, and a great variety of Goods too numerous to mention.—K. Barton thankful to his friends and the rebility for a set favores, solicits a continuation of the public, for past favours, solicits a continuation of the same, and is satisfied his present selection, and his prices will be fully satisfactory to reas shall call and

TP No Second Price. York, 27th Nov. 1832. 159

CHEAP WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE

FOR ALL KINDS OF Dyestuffs, Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. E. LESSLIE & SONS,

xamine for themselves.

York, Jan. 29th, 1833.

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

PHŒNIX

FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

OF LONDON. HIS Company established its Agency in Canada in the year 1804, and continues to Insure all kinds of Property, against Loss or Damage

by Fire, upon the most reasonable terms. GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co.

Montreal, August, 1832.
N. B. Applications 6-17 N. B. Applications for York, and its vicinity, to be

made to MURRAY, NEWBIGGING & Co. 142-tf York, August, 1832

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

THE Subscribers have for Sale the following School Books, being the manufacture of Upper Ca nada, viz:-Canadian Primmer, Reading Made Easy Mayor's Spelling Book, Webster's do., New Testament English Reader, Murray's Grammar: Also, Writing rinting, and Wrapping PAPER.

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

RAGS taken in payment.
EASTWOOD & SKINNER. York Paper Mill, Nov. 16, 1832 ...

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

Harness Leather & Calf-Skins. All of excellent quantity. York, May 1, 1833.

181 LC LOOKING GLASSES, PRINTS &c. &c.

King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street. A Respectfully returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favoured since his com mencement in business, and hopes by unremitting attention to business and a sincero desire please, to merit a

tion to business and a sincere desire preasy, a continuance of their generous support.

He has constantly on hand Mahogany and Gilt frame Loooking Glasses of various descriptions and sizes. A choice assortment of Dressing Glasses, Looking Glass plates, Glass for pictures, Clock faces, prints, &c. &c.

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

Executors. W. B. ROBINSON, JAMES HENDERSON, At Newmarket. WILLIAM ROE, Sor JOHN BLAKE, York.

150.tf. Newmarket, Sept. 1832. CLERGY RESERVES.

Commissioner of Crown Lands' Office York, 1st February, 1832.

ROPOSALS for the purchase of Clergy Reserves having already been received at this office, for a greater quantity than are authorised to be sold during the ensuing year. The Commissioner is compelled by his Instructions to decline for the present receiving any more applications for the purchase of Clergy Reserves.—And to prevent disappointment he requests it may be distinctly understood that applications received after this date can be of no benefit to the applicant as to preference or other

> PETER ROBINSON, Commissioner of Crown Lands. 147-16.

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

JOHN FRANK.

Vavghan, 20th March, 1833.

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

JOHN M'LEOD, Administrator. Blenheim, March 18, 1833. HEREAS Administration of the Goods

Chattels, and credits of RICHARD DARKER deceased, has been granted to the subscribers, notice is. hereby given to all persons indebted to the said Richard Darker, at the time of his death, to pay their respective debts to the undersigned David Lackie and Leonard Will cox; and to all persons to whom the said Richard Darker was indebted, to send in their accounts to the said David Lackie or Leonard Willcox without delay.

DAVID LACKIE,

LEONARD WILLCOX.

York, October 1st, 1831.

FOR SALE.

RIST MILL, SAW. MILL, and LAND. The East half of Lot No. 29 and 30, in the 1st Concession of Markham, east side Yonge Street, 12 miles from York, 190 Acres, about 70 clear. Lot No. 12 in the 1st Concession Sophuasburgh, 184 Acres, 70 or 80 clear. Lot No 21 in the 1st Concession Hallowell, South side East Lake,

200 Acres, 10 clear. For particulars, apply to the owner at York, if by letter, postage paid.

177-if DANIEL BROOKE.

NOTICE. HAVE sold to Mr. John Armstrong my Axe Factory in this place, and recommend Mr. Armstrong to the

public as capable of making as good Axes as myself.
HARVEY SHEPARD. JOHN ARMSTRONG

EGS Respectfully to intimate to Town and Country.

Merchants and the public generally that he has commenced the above business and will have constantly. fraxa, about fourteen miles from the town of Guelph and on hand Warranted Broad and Narrow Axes, Hoes, Adzes, and other Edge Tools Wholesale and retail at his Factory, Hospital Street.

York, 15th Jan. 1833.