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CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN: ted to Religion, Morality, Literature, Science, Agricult Sommerce, Domestic Economy, and General Intelligence.] PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. Office in Jordan st., a few doors south of King-st. J. H. LAWRENCE,--- PAINTER.

TRUTH OF REVELATION ESTABLISHED UPON THE EVIDENCE OF EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE. plied, and to which all science is so deeply in- matters. Infidels are thought to entertain very

ry thing, and in every thing submits implicitly to as both good and wise. We ask them to come and observation; or by the testimony of those ples of common evidence, of the facts which supfidelity in recording them are worthy of reliance. be collected therefrom, notwithstanding any of plain, unpresuming authority, to which every en- chemistry upon all the tribes of theorists and conlected from this induction ought to be received, precisely as the great doctrines of the Gospel are being under disguise; for "even Satau also trans-notwithstanding any conjectural hypothesis to the still opposed by infidels whose lives they condemn. formeth himself into an angel of light." contrary, till such time as it shall be contradicted By and by, it became irresistibly evident that or limited by further observations." But why is there is no way to science but by the slow and been permitted, with universal consent and approbation, to apply the principles of induction to shall learn to be consistent with their own princithe philosophy of the mind; on what possible ples, and to reason philosophically, as well when ground can they be excluded from the philosophy a law of religion as when a law of nature is conof the soul-the religion of the heart? We beg cerned ; then the contradiction will no longer apas a favour, what is also demanded by right, that pear, of one loving to investigate the works of Christianity may be tried by the strictest application of these principles. You are called upon for no greater effort of credulity, no more implicit re- a basis which cannot be condemned, without the own experiments. In regard to these, you simyou only investigate the testimony with the more because they are reported by credible witnesses were perfectly explained. Only behave thus reawe have been considering. Apply to it the measuring rod of sound philosophy. Let every spe-, culation as to its truth be bloted out. Let all conjectural hypothesis, for and against it be set to the bar. It professes to be the authentic and M. Ilvaine's Lectures, pp. 389-394. credible record of the life and doctrine of Christ. In it, he professes to have been sent of God. Let the question be put. Not, however, Is this religion consistent with our notions of what man wanted, and God might have been expected to reveal ? Not, Does it contain any thing strange, or mysterious, or apparently contradictory to what we have been accustomed to believe? But let it be a plain question of inductive philosophy. Is it supported by a competent number of well certified facts ? Is there so much credible testimony that we are warranted in determining that the New Testament is authentic ; that its history is true ; that Jesus did work miracles : that his prophesies have been fulfilled? that no human pow-to be a thief. Bishop Sanderson said, that the aim, he is still serving God, while he is working er, unaided by that of God, can account for the propagation of his Gospel; that no corrupt impos- "beggary and shabby gentility.". Beggary is providing things honest in the sight of all men. all true philosophy says, " Christianity ought to be believed, notwithstanding any conjectural hypo. thesis to the contrary." Only confine yourselves to this mode of investigation, and submit your. Newton, you may mount a ladder set on a rock, meanly endeavour to conceal the merchandise or and reaching to the right hand of the throne of trade in which their parents were engaged-tho' God. Proceed on any other principle, and, like it is pleasing to think the attempt is always vain ; the heavenly vortices, and the immense currents as the affectation of these people leads every one of etherial matter in the philosophy of Des Car- to ferret out the sccret, and to exclaim, what a tes, it can only lead you into inextricable confu-sion. But, if you adopt the true principles, what ashamed of the henourable way in which it was tes, it can only lead you into inextricable coufubecomes of the writings of infidels? Buried amidst the rubbish of vain speculations, and ingenious absurdities, and scholastic trifling, of the dark ages, when to get wealth by the hypothesis of a from commerce; and "whose merchants are the become a bethel--every sailor's heart a philosopher's stone, instead of the homely, ex. princes, and whose traffickers are the honourable perimental realities of diligence and common of the earth." They only ought to blush who Infidelity is all speculation. Reduce it to a resi- any thing in the world to do, but to eat and drink, Infidelity is all speculation. Reduce it to a rest-duum of inductive reasoning, and you bring it to nothingness. Strip it of its several envelopes of ingenious hypothesis, and bold assertion, and scoffing declamation, and you find nothing left but a man of straw—an ugly shape to keep the hungry from the bread of life, which you need hungry from the bread of life, which you need only approach to discover that it is made of rags, of recreation. Peace and content flee from their and stuffed with rottenness.

ry; wise and good, or ridiculous and useful; is The grand characteristic of the philosophy perfectly irrelevant. We can by no means con-

of others. As soon as men of scientific minds God, but rejecting His word. In truth, the evidence of Christianity rests upon

system of Christianity as a divine relation, than science. The main facts and reasonings of che. but what is conformable to truth and rectitude ; you are obliged daily to exercise in believing mistry are considered undeniable, because expehe will believe? Many of the most important, he Is it honest ? However it may contradict your of others. Thus it is also in astronomical calcu-

This confirmed, you receive the We come to a certain result, by means of a num will not allow him to say, "To day or to morrow facts; and, instead of squaring them with any of ber taken from a table of calculations made to our we will go into such a city, and continue there a submission as if every mystery involved in them obtained all the elements by our own labour; and induce him to preface every acknowledgment broad road which leadeth to destruction; he stops sonably in the investigation of the great question mere matter of testimony. On such reliance are that;" practically owning the agency of his provieclipses predicted, and nautical observations foun- dence in all the contingencies of his affairs ; inded; and yet a man of science, who sho'd evince every failure and disappointment, submitting to any scepticism with regard to events thus asceraside. Let the infidel and the Christian sit toge- ridicule, than if he should cavil about the sun's dern science, let the New Testament be brought sciences are based without a question .- Bishop

"Behold, this was the iniquity of Sodom-pride, was renewed again and again. After service, I teresting nor uninstructive to the English reader, a word have we said as to what might be supposed or conjectured; what is likely or unlikely; fulness of bread, and abundance of idleness."- said to our mate, who was a pious man, "what I translate and send it to you for insertion in the what might have been expected, or the contrary; When was David overcome? Was it not when, was the cause of all your shaking hands just but have simply inquired, what is historically true. instead of commanding his army in the field, he now?" "Why, Sir," said he, "it is altogether a Let our opponents do likewise. Whether any thing in Christianity appears to them probable or Where grossness of vice is not produced, evils, of about ten years ago, I wintered in Sunderland. Description of younger Theodosius, was Benjamin a improbable; consistent or inconsistent; agreeable a less odious quality, but no less anti-christian, are At that time there was a great stir among godly Deacon. He had been for two years immured to what they should have expected, or the contra- cherished, especially the indulgence of impertinent people of all denominations; they seemed deter. in prison, by order of Hormisdas, his sovereign; curiosity, and whisperings, and backbilings, and mined to snatch sinners as brands from the fire, when the Roman ambassador, at the Persian slanders-"Withal they learn to be idle, wander. and in many instances I believe they succeeded. Court, heard of his confinement, and, after rothat Bacon illustrated, and Newton so nobly ap-sent to make their judgments the standard in such ing from house to house ; and not only idle, but I, as well as others, was engaged in endeavouring leave on condition of his retatilers also, and busy-bodies, speaking things they to prevail upon sailors to attend the preaching of debted, is, that it discards speculation; places no absurd and inconsistent ideas of absurdity and ought not." What is the prevention of these the gospel; and the young man whom you saw Magi the doctrines of Christianity Reniamin dependence upon theory; demands facts for eve-inconsistency, and of what should be esteemed vices, and a thousand more? Is the Apostle too shaking hands with me, and who is now mate of a Magi the doctrines of Christianity. Benjamin, severe? "When we were with you, this we com- ship, was one of the wild young fellows that I met on being informed of the conditions of his liberathe decision of fact, no matter how incomprehen-sible, or how opposed by all the speculation of the index of religion, to do should be eat. For we hear there are some which went with me; and he says that then and there been revealed to him by Gad. The king was world. This is called *inductive* philosophy, in matters of rengion, to do should be eat. For we hear there are some which went with me; and ne says that *then* and *there* been revealed to him by God.' The king was disorderly, working not at all, God was pleased to touch his heart, and to bring been revealed to him by God.' The king was not income of his answer; and, supposing he bit are busy-bodies. Now them that are such him under deep convictions of sin. Then he be, him under deep convictions of sin. Then he be, him under deep convictions of sin. Then he be, him under deep convictions of sin. Then he be, him under deep convictions of sin. Then he be, him under deep convictions of sin. Then he be, him under deep convictions of sin. Then he be, him under deep convictions of sin. Then he be, him under deep convictions of sin. Then he be, him under deep convictions of sin. Then he be, him under deep convictions of sin. Then he be, him under deep convictions of sin. Then he be, him under deep convictions of sin. Then he be, him under deep convictions of sin. Then he be, him under deep convictions of sin. Then he be, him under deep convictions of sin. Then he be, him under deep convictions of sin are arrest to seek after the Lord Jesus Christ, gan in earnest to seek after the Lord Jesus Christ, set at liberty. that with quietness they work, and eat their own as the Saviour of his soul, and he quickly found set at liberty. whose experiments and observations, and whose port Christianity, determined to believe what may bread." Thus Adam and Eve were ploced in him, and obtained mercy; and ever since that the Garden of Eden-not to live as some of you day he has been walking in the narrow path which From these it makes its careful inductions, and their conjectural hypothesis to the contrary. Such do; but to dress and to keep it. All through the leadeth unto everlasting life : and what is very men to the Christian faith. Hormisdas comdetermines the laws of science, with a degree of was once the honest denand of astronomy and Old and New Testament, you will find that those surprising, Sir, we have never seen each other down big God ( Law? down dod Boniamin to whom God appeared, to communicate informa- since until this afternoon ; and, though I have no deny his God. 'How,' demanded Benjamin, lightened mind teels it ought to bow. The great jecturalists in those departments of science. It tion, or bestow prerogative, were all engaged, and doubt it is all true, yet, after so many years, it would you punish the man who should rebel principle of all Newton's Principia, and that on which he set the ladder that raised him to the doctrines, on those subjects, were opposed by unemployed think that *He* visits *them*, let them that I ever saw the young man before." The that I ever saw the really 'What punishment then 'restars, was this simple axiom : "Whatever is col- philosophers whose speculations they rooted up, suspect, and enquire whether it be not another mate, while he related this to me, was much affected at the unlooked for, but joyful intelligence ; and it left an impression on my mind which I hope Yet is it not sufficient that we are engaged .--

such as the following :---The Christian must appear in the man of business. not this self-evident truth as fundamental in reli- humble path of experiment, obtained either by He is not only to have a calling, but to "abide 1. How many ways there are in which a man gion as in astronomy? If Reid and Stewart have personal observation, or by the credible testimony with God in his calling"-To abide with Him by may glorify God, and do good to his fellowthe moderation of his desires and exertions; not creatures! Some preach the gospel, others teach entangling himself in the affairs of this life ; dili. in a Sunday school ; some clothe the naked, others gent in business, but not, by multiplication and visit the sick ; some distribute tracts, and others, complexity, injuring the health of his body and the like my friend, the mate, go out into the highways peace of his mind, and compelling himself, if not or on board ships, and invite and encourage poor

to omit, to curtail his religious duties; if not to sinners to go and hear the gospel. Oh, if any neglect the Sabbath, and the sanctuary, and the young man stand all the day idle, it is an awful closet, yet to render himself unable to attend on proof that he has no disposition to work; for in the Lord without distraction -- To abide with Him every place signers are perisning, and their conliance on testimony, in order to receive the whole downfall of many of the most important works of by invariable conscientiousness: doing nothing dition calls for the pity and the aid of all who fear system of Christianity as a divine relation, than science. The main facts and reasonings of che-but what is conformable to truth and rectitude: God! Reader, what are you doing? Are you living to the glory of God? or, are you offending not content to keep himself within the precints those innumerable facts in natural science, which rimental. But who feels it necessary to make of legal obligation, but shunning and detesting in him by breaking his laws, by slighting his invita you have not the opportunity of testing by your all the experiments, or to see them made, before all his dealings, every thing that is mean and over tion, by resisting his Spirit, by refusing to accept reaching; and exemplifying every thing that is of the Saviour, and thus, by your conduct, injuring ply ask, what is the statement? Is it accurate? receives, and must receive, upon the testimony fair and honourable-To abide with Him by a the souls of others? Oh, this is dreadful ! May devout temper and habit; that will remind him of that God who sent an arrow into the heart of the previous ideas, or seem at variance with previous lations. Seldom are the facts obtained from our the presence of God and his all seeing eye; that young man above mentioned prick you to the phenomena, or even with well established laws, own observations. Many of them we believe, will keep him from planning or achieving any en- heart this moment, that you may seek the Lord terprise without dependance upon Heaven ; that and obtain mercy !

II. There is scarcely an individual in the world who might not imitate the mate, and, through the year, and buy and sell, and get gain; while he blessing of God, become very useful. Look at to measure the latter by their line, with as much assurance, and base our year, and buy and sell, and get gain; while he bicssing of God, become very useful. Look at point of his destination, he was peremptorily for-to measure the latter by their line, with as much reasonings upon it as confidently, as if we had knows not what shall be on the morrow;" but him: he meets a wild young fellow running in the bidden to commence his mission by the authorities submission as if every mystery involved in them edutationed all the elements he authorities and sell. yet the very corner stone of our computation is a "If the Lord will, we shall live, and do this or him, advises him, encourages him, directs him, goes with him, brings him to the house of prayer, and there God meets with him and converts him. Blessed change! Oh, what a happy day was this His pleasure ; in every favourable turn, in every to the young man ! . What a life of comfort has he tained, would render himself no less an object of degree of success, not sacrificing unto his own spent since then ! and what a heaven of happiness nel, and burning incense unto his own drag, as if is there in reversion ! Reader, has any person by them his pasture was made fat, and his meat ever spoke to you about your soul? Have you with all that stern rejection of mere theory, and but a page of assertions, the whole value of which plenteous; but ascribing all to the blessing of the been prevailed upon to go and hear the gospel? should go up through the wilderness and preach that lowly deference to fact, which so eminently is the full of testimony? and yet non such de l'and the standard tracted and the standard tracted as and preach that lowly deference to fact, which so eminently is the full of testimony? that lowly deference to fact, which so eminently is the faith of testimony? and yet upon such da Lord that maketh rich, and addeth no sorrow distinguished those venerable patriarchs of mo-ta, the most momentous calculations in the exact with it. bounds of religion enlarged far beyond the dist trict of what we commonly mean by devotion.— If the Christian could abide with God or by in the life strengther (b) and the matrix of the could abide with God or by in the life strengther (b) and the could abide with God or by in the life strengther (b) and the could abide with God or by in the life strengther (b) and the could abide with God or by in the life strengther (b) and the could abide with God or by in the life strengther (b) and the could abide with God or by in the life strengther (b) and the could abide with God or by in the life strengther (b) and the could abide with God or by in the life strengther (b) and the could abide with God or by in the life strengther (b) and the could abide with God or by in the life strengther (b) and the could abide with God or by in the life strengther (b) and the could abide with God or by in the life strengther (b) and the could abide with God or by in the life strengther (b) and the could abide with God or by in the life strengther (b) and the could abide with God or by in the life strengther (b) and the could abide with God or by in the life strengther (b) and the If the Christian could abide with God only in the unto life eternal. Oh, remember God has done another obstacle, "for," said he, "I have no au. express exercises of worship, whether in the clo. great things for you ! Let it be your aim to honor set, the family, or the temple, he could be with him by your holy walk and conversation. Let and interpreter, all of which will be necessary if ment; and the design is no less conducive to our Him very little. In all situations, the cares of all men see that you have been with Jesus, and III. What pure delight must the mate have been articled to some mechanical trade. Paul drinks, or whatever he does, he may do all to the said the stranger, "was the instrument of leading had a learned education, yet he was taught the glory of God. Let him, as often as he has oppor- me to seek the salvation of my soul." Is it not craft of tent making ; and we see of what import- tunity, repair, for impression, refreshment, and astonishing that pions people are not more desiance it was to him in a particular emergency. - aid, to the means of grace in private and public : rous to enjoy this felicity, and to turn sinners The Jews proverbially said, that he who did not but let him also remember, that making the word "from darkness to light," to "save souls from change shall we see, both on sea and on shore, when pious people shall rouse from their slumbers, and live up to their privileges! God is faithful, and he will not let his servants labour in influence has blessed mankind? If there be, then but what his Lordship very properly calls shabby of its forms; and this principle, as is reported of vain. No, no ! a hundred such men as our mate men of what may be done. Oh, let great things with insufficient means; while all aid derived his civil duties become religious; the field or the be attempted for God, depending on his grace, ing mates, taking the lead in every good work, and followed by multitudes of praying sailors, whose love and zeal shall put the laudsmen to the blush! Oh, ship-mates let us try what can be done ; and may God command his blessing ! Lastly, I observe this circumstance teaches us that a person may be blessed as the instrument of great good, while he knows not of it. Ten ears had rolled away from the time that these two men met in Sunderland, and during these ten years the stranger had been enjoying the comforts of a religious life, but the mate knew nothing of it : and, but for this casual meeting in a foreign port, he might never have heard of it until the judgment day. I telt this consideration particularly animating to my own soul, for I was labor. ing among strangers whom I had never seen before, and perhaps may never see again; yet I took courage, and hoped that after "ten years," or at the day of judgment, I should meet with one and another of these generous hearted tars, who will then say, " You were the instrument of leading me to seek the salvation of my soul." Let all who are similarly engaged take encouragement from this circumstance. "Cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt find it after many days."

Christian Observer.

"Among the later victims of the persecution lease, on condition of his giving his word to ab-

"A few months afterwards, Benjamin was accused of having labored to draw over his countrywho revolting from the Maker and Creator of all never to forget, and produced a train of thoughts things, deifies one of his fellow servants, and offers to this god of his own invention that worship which is due to the Creator alone ? This speech increased the anger of Hormisdas; and the martyr's crown was the meed of the Christian's bold. ness.'

An observation, with which the historian concludes his narrative, is worthy to be remembered. We have learnt by experience," says he, " that our religion flourishes in war, rather than in peace; amidst the storm of persecution, rather than beneath the sunshine of royal or popular favour. The one renders us languid, querulous, and timid ; the other inflames our courage; and, by setting before our eyes the fleeting nature of the things of the present life, teaches us to regard them with judifference or contempt." OMAR.

## A TRUE MISSIONARY SPIRIT.

The following anecdote was related by the Rev. Geo. Marsden at the late anniversary of the Methodist Missionary Society held in this town .- Editor of the Guardian.

A few years since, the Rev. Barnabas Shaw was sent by the Wesleyan Missionary Society to the Cape of Good Hope. On his arrival at the of the place. After failing to obtain permission to preach under any circumstances, and being warned to leave the settlement, he hesitated whether to return home or to make an excursion through the desert in quest of the Hottentots. His wife being in delicate health, he hesitated to propose the journey to her, until she said to him, "It appears to me that your way being hedged up here

thority to incur the expense of oxen and wagon,

Gospel is all composed of statements of undeniable facts, and of direct inferences legitimately drawn from them. I defy the ingenuity of the keenest critic to take up the course of reasoning under the notice of the Lecturer. A life of inacto which you have listened, and point out a single tion is a disuse of talents, and a perversion of fatheory, or speculation-any thing, depended on culties, for which we are responsible. It is the for proof, but plain statements of facts, establish. inlet of temptation. Our leisure days are the eneed as perfectly, and bearing as directly upon the point in question, as any of the observations of Newton's telescope, or of Davy's crucible.' Not

## TRON JAY'S LECTURES. INDUSTRY ESSENTIAL TO RELIGIOUS PROSPERITY.

God obviously intended us for a life of engage. of finery, and the expensiveness of indulgence, gold. Thus his natural actions become moral from any kind of business is declined and con- warehouse is holy ground; and the man of busiselves to this simple law of evidence, and, like temned. Some, now in easy circumstances, ness is "the man of God." sense, was the great effort of scientific ambition ! rise in the morning, not knowing that they have feelings. Weakness, and depressed spirits, and The argument for the divine authority of the trembling nerves, and foolish apprehensions, haunt them: so that these people seem referable to the physician, rather than to the divine.

But the thing has a moral bearing, and so comes my's busy ones-

" For Satan finds some misthief still For idle hands to do."

own advantage individually, than to the welfare of life demand the vaster part of his time and atten- that you are not ashamed to be his disciple. the community in which we live. It is said, that tion; but he may always walk before the Lord in in Turkey the Grand Seignior himself must have the land of the living : and whether he eats or felt when he heard the joyful story ! "You," bring up his son to some employment, taught him of God his principle, and the honour of God his two curses of the day in which he lived were- with his own hands in his secular vocation, and too well understood, and too much encouraged ; The spirit of devotion actuates him in the absence gentility, means the prido of family, and the show the philosopher's stone, turns all it touches into

# From the London Evangelical Magazine, for September 1833. THE TWO MATES.

SCRACELY any thing has taken place of late cars more cheering than the great and glorious hange which has been produced on the hearts nd lives of seamen. Every one who is acquainted with our sea-ports must have observed it. "Some temple of the Holy Spirit. Various causes have contributed to produce this blessed change, among which the zeal of a few pious sailors has been very conspicuous. One instance I shall mention in the "History of the Two Mates."

One Sunday afternoon I was walking on the quarter-deck, meditating on the goodness of God. We had spent a most solemn and delightful morning. Many of the congregation were melted to tears; and I was anticipating a still more interesting meeting in the afternoon, when I was interrupted for a moment by a smart young man coming on board. It was an hour before service; but, in order to occupy him, I directed him where to find some tracts. "And may I take some for the men too, Sir ?" said my smiling friend. "Yes,' I replied, "take one for each of your ship's com-

In refering to the ecclesiastical history of The pany." Soon after this our people came on deck ; odoret, I met with the following narrative, (Ecand, when the mate appeared, I saw the stranger spring from laboard to starboard in a moment, and cles. Hist. 1. v., c. 38); which, if I mistake not, laying hold of his hand shook it most heartily. has never appeared before the public in our own men, on those topics chiefly that formed their own They then began to talk, and the shaking of hands language, Conceiving it may be neither unin- peculiar professions of pursuits.

## From the London Christian Observer.

THEODORET'S ACCOUNT OF BENJAMIN, A MARTYR.

we undertake the journey." "Well," said she, buy the oxen and the wagon, and let us go in the name of the Lord, and if the Missionary Society will not pay the expense, we have property in England, let it be sold to meet the draft."-Thus encouraged, he resolved to go; and after travelling in a straight line to the north, through a trackless desert, for the distance of 400 miles, vithout meeting a single human being, they came to a point of rugged rocks, which required them to alter their course to the right or left, and it being near night they concluded to halt on their journey, and wait there until morning. Just at day light, they saw beneath a projecting rock six men, lying upon the ground, having passed the night thus near them, without either party having discovered the other. Mr. Shaw approached them with his interpreter, and inquired of the chief of the party who they were, where they were going, and on what business. The chief replied that they were Hottentots, were going to the Cape of Good Hope, and that they were sent thither by their people to ask for a Christian teacher ! Tho' scarcely able to conceal his emotion, Mr. Shaw told the chief through his interpreter, that he was n Christian teacher, and was then going to visit his people but knew not the way. So soon as the chief heard this, and mentioned it to his people, . they all fell down on their faces, and rent the air with their exclamations of joy. After the mission. ary family had kneeled down upon the ground, and given thanks to God for this signal and en. couraging providence, they set out with the Hottentots as their guides, and soon arrived in safety to their native village, where they were received most joyfully, and have ever since resided and labored with the most astonishing success. This people are now not only civilized, but Christiani. zed; and hundreds of them are living examples of piety toward God, and benevolence to man; and Mr. Shaw, with his family, are still prosecuting their missionary labors with the surrounding natives, desiring to live and die with these con-

Mr. Locke was asked how he contrived to accumulate a mine of knowledge so rich, yet so ex. tensive and deep. He replied, that he attributed what little he knew, to the not having been ashamed to ask for information; and to the rule he had laid down, of conversing with all descriptions of

verted heathen.

From the Christian Guardian, October 8, 1831. OBEDIENCE TO CIVIL GOVERNMENT AND PRAYER FOR THOSE IN AUTHORITY.

That civil Government is necessary, the constitution of human nature and the situation of human society prove beyend a doubt.

That it is beneficial to the private and public inter-ests of mankind, the history of all ages most clearly demonstrates. That every member of civil society be binding upon all and each of its members.

<sup>•</sup> To the Christian, however, there are obligations of obedience to the government of a higher order. • He hears a voice from heaven, saying, "The powers that be are ordained of God. Whosoever therefore resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God : and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation," (Koua) condemnation. Romans, xiii.

But to what extent is the subject obliged or in duty bound to obey the government ? Three different answers have been given to this ques tion by Moralists.

First, it has been maintained that the authority of civil government is absolute and unlimited, and, of course the duty of obedience on the part of the subject equally This doctrine has prevailed in past ages, over all Europe; it is still acted upon in Spain and several other European Despotisms. It has been called the "doctrine of non-resistance and passive obedience." It is the foundation of all religious and political persecution by government; and it has been the means of spilling rivers of christian blood in heathen and christian coun-tries, both Catholic and Protestant. It denies the right of private judgment in either political or religious matters; it annihilates the freedom and in many cases the very existence of the Press; it makes slaves of rational subjects, and despotic tyrants of rulers. It is now exploded in all enlightened governments, and is only supported in theory by those who wish to establish systems which will not bear the test of fair discussion-such as the manifestoes of ecclesiastical councils in Catholic, and the dogmas of high churchmen in Protestant, countries.

Secondly, the limits of obedience to the government have been defined by the principles of public expedi-ency. This is the general doctrine of modern states encu. It is thus explicitly stated by that great Philosopher and Divine, Archdeacon Paley, in his Moral Philosophy-a work used as a text book in the Udiversities of Oxford and Cambridge and in most of the Colleges in the United States of America : "So long as the interest of the whole society requires

It, that is, so long as the established government cannot to be resisted or changed, without publick inconveniency, it is the will of God (which will universally determines our duty) that the established government be obeyed,--and no longer.

"This principle being admitted, the justice of every particular case of resistence is reduced to a computation of the quantity of the danger and greviance on the one side, and of the probability and expense of redressing it on the other.

"But who shall judge of this ? We answer, ' Every man for himself.' In contentions between the sovereign and the subject, the parties acknowledge no common arbitrator; and it would be absurd to refer the decision to those whose conduct has provoked the question, and whose own interest, authority, and fate, are immediate ly concerned in it. The danger of error and abuse is no objection to the rule of expediency, because every other rule is liable to the same or greater; and every rule that can be propounded on the subject (like all rules indeed which appeal to, or bind the conscience) must in the application depend upon private judgment. It may be observed, however, that it ought equally to be accounted the exercise of a man's own private judgment, whether he be determined by reasonings and con clusions of his own, or submit to be directed by the advice of others, provided he be free to choose his guide." рр. 345, 346.

Dr. Paley adds-" It may be as much a duty, at one time, to resist government, as it is at another, to obey it; to wit, whenever more advantage will, in our opinion, accrue to the community, from resistance, than mischief."

This doctrine may be good in theory ; it may be good in practice so far as freedom of opinion and discussion is concerned; but to a greater extent we consider it to

be fraught with dangerous consequences. A third view of this subject makes the constitution of a country the rule and limit of obedience to the existing authorities. Dr. Adam Clarke, in his notes on Romans xiii, verse 1, explains and establishes this proposition in the most satisfactory manner, and in the centiments of that learned Divine we perfectly concur.

called a constitution, a plan by which a particular country or state is governed ; and this constitution is less or more calculated to promote the interests of the commu nity. The civil governor, whether he be elective or hereditary, agrees to govern according to that consti-tution. Thus, we may consider, that there is a comtution. pact and consent between the governor and the governed, and, in such a case, the potentate may be coneidered as coming to the supreme authority in the direct way of God's providence ; and as civil government is of God, who is the Fountain of law, order, and regularity : the civil governor, who administers the laws of a state according to its constitution, is the minister of God. But it has been asked, if the ruler be an immoral or profligate man, does he not prove himself, thereby, to be unworthy of his high office, and should he not be deposed ? I answer-No: if he rule according to the constitution, nothing can justify rebellion against his authority.' He may be irregular in his own private life; he may be an immoral man, and disgrace himself by an improper conduct : but if he rule according to the law; if he make no attempt to change the constitution, nor break the compact between him and the people ; there is, therefore, no legal ground of opposition to his civil authority : and every act against him is not only rebellion, in the worst sense of the word, but it is unlawful and absolutely sinful. "Nothing can justify the opposition of the subject

the constitution, or to rule contrary to law.

the ruler acts thus, he dissolves the compact between

him and his people; his authority is no longer binding, because illegal; and it is illegal because he is acting

the surrender of religious faith or practice. This was for a mansion above. Brother Hobbs and I alternately they are not to be put to any agricultural employment; maintained by our Saviour and his Apostles even unto visited him during his affliction, which was very heavy, they under whose care they are placed are not to mal

Nor does the quictly suffering persecution for Christ's his departure drew near, his earnestness in prayer and and instructed in the Christian religion, and encoura-sake deny the right of resisting any inflictions on ac. desire for our visits increased. One night, after hav- ged to attend the public worship of God. They are not count of religion, which may be imposed contrary to ing prayed with him, he inquired particularly the na-the constitution or laws of the country. Hence Saint ture of saving faith. I endeavoured to set Christ be-haul demanded redress when the Roman Magistrates fore him as bread to a hungry man, as water to a thirsty and are to be produced whenever he may require it. demonstrates. That every member of civil society is determined ferress when the kohnt magistrates for individual and society is an definition of any punishment upon a free while relating on the conversation which had passed contrary to the law, which relating on the conversation which had passed it, and the interests of the government must necessarily be binding upon all and each of its members.

sufferer should fail of redress, by reason of the corrup. He sent for me, and in great simplicity told me what tion of those in authority, and where the constitution the Lord had done for his soul. I exhorted him to hold of his country admits of no further appeal, it is doubtless that the beginning of his confidence steadfast unto the his duty to suffer the loss of all things patiently, as did our christian fathers—those martyred sons of the Re-do; although the enemy made some attempts to wrest his shield out of his hand. Having obtained redemp

MISSIONS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Wm. B. Boyce, Faku's tribe

By means of the invaluable assistance of Theophilus

cially so in the instructions of catechumens.

Where the constitution sanctions freedom of relition through the blood of Christ, he expressed a wish gious and political opinion and discussion, this right to be baptized; and on the Sunday morning after he unquestionably belongs to the christian as much as to obtained peace with God, he was solemaly received their home; but how much more hard is the lot of their any other person; nor is he justly liable to any charge within the pale of the Christian church, by the ordiof disaffection to the constitution of his country on ac- nance, in his hut, not being able to walk out, his father count of the expression of his opinion and the exercise and friends witnessing the ceremony with great serious of his influence on any public measure, whether it be in ness. In the evening he received the sacrament of the accordance with the opinion and interest of those in Lord's supper, and expressed confident hope of soon authority or not. The measures of the administration being with Christ. In the middle of the night, thinkof a government are one thing, and the constitution ing himself dying, he dispatched a messenger for me i of the government another; and these may be directly I hastened to him. His eyes sparkled with joy; he opposed to each other. Hence opposition to those who seized uny hand, and held it fast in his for some time, administer a government may be sometimes necessary for the very defence of the constitution-as in the cases above referred to by Dr. Clarke, and others which might I have no fear." He then turned to his friends, who be mentioned to be be a friends who have no fear." He then turned to his friends, who he mentioned to his friends, who he mentioned to his friends, who he mentioned to here which might I have no fear." He then turned to his friends, who he mentioned to here which might I have no fear." He then turned to his friends, who he mentioned to here which might I have no fear." He then turned to his friends, who here a friend to here which might I have no fear." He then turned to his friends, who here a friend to here which might I have no fear." He then turned to his friends, who here a friend to here which might I have no fear." He then turned to his friends, who here a friend to here which might I have no fear." He then turned to his friends, who here a friend to here which might I have no fear." He then turned to his friends, who here a fear the fear from Mr. Pennock, dated Port. Royal were weeping around, and said, "Listen to me: I am a dying man, and perhaps you will remember what I be mentioned. But mere obedience to the civil government is not the

lead a quite and peaceable life in all goodliness and honesty," 1 Tim. ii. rest on the evening of the next day.

formation."

Who are to pray for " Kings and all that are in authority !" We answer, not Ministers only; the exhor-tation is to all the disciples of Christ, without distinc-

tion or exception. Where and When is this duty to be performed. We answer, in the Sanctuary, in the Family, in the Clo set; and in our opinion, once a day at least. Especially in all places, and on every occasion of public and so-cial worship, whether it be for the preaching of the word, or for prayer, &c.. the person who leads the devotions ought to make " supplication for kings and all that are in authority;" and not to do so is evidently a

eglect of positively enjoined christian duty. Why should christians pray for Kings and all that are in authority ? We answer, 1st. They are commanded to do so by the unerring rule of their faith and practice in the word of God.

2. It has a tendency to produce and keep up in the mind of every individual who daily prays for the permasence and prosperity of the Government a disposition to bey and support it. No man who sincerely prays for 'all that are in authority," will be found inmical to ciil government, or a mover of sedition. This remark a applicable to all prayer for rulers, whether it be offered up in public, in the family, or in private. The Apostle, in the passage above quoted, assigns as a reason why Christians should make " prayers and suppli-cations for all men, for kings, and for all that are in authority," that they might "lead a quiet and peaces-ble life in all godliness and honesty." This reason arises from the obvious fact, that no person will conduct himself wickedly or dishonestly towards those whom he presents at a Throne of Divine Grace as subjects of his supplications.

3. Prayer is a means appointed by God for the communication of national as well as individual blessings. The Almighty raiseth up Kings and putteth them down at his pleasure, and ruleth in the kingdoms of men. In answer to prayer He has both withheld and imparted Zulus under Dingaan comprise a population of 200,000, national blessings. It was once observed of Geo. III., of pious memory, that he placed more confidence in the including young children; those under Matzilikatzi are supplications of his praying people, than he did in his 000: this gives a population of 650.000, speaking the language, with whom we are acquainted; besides the tribes of marauders to the north east and north-west of standing armies. This sentiment is as true in estimation of scriptural theology, as it was nobly and humbly ious in the revered Sovereign f om whom it proceed-Natal and Delagoa-Bay, as yet unknown to us.

d. Nor is it unreasonable or strangely mysterious .-Blessings, (says the Rev. Richard Watson) are given in honour of the intercession of Christ, man's great Advocate;' and they are given, subordinately, in ac-

ceptance of the prayers of Christ's Church, and of right. eous individuals. And when many, or few devout in-dividuals become thus the instruments of good to com-munities, or to whole nations, there is no greater mystery eion. The Colonial Church Union appears to be communities, or to whole nations, there is no greater mystery in this than in the obvious fact, that the happiness or misery of large masses of mankind is often greatly cellency the Governor; and some of the persons who diffected by the wisdom or the errors the skill or the diffected by the diffected by the wisdom or the errors the skill or the diffected by the diffected by the wisdom or the errors the skill or the diffected by the diffected by the wisdom or the errors the skill or the diffected by the diffected by the state of the diffected by the diffected by the diffected by the diffected by the state of the diffected by the di

affected by the wisdom or the errors, the skill or the advocated and supported that oppressive faction seem when we had an overflowing congregation, incompetence, the good or the bad conduct, of a few to be brought under the influence of more liberal views

death ; and that in the very face of existing human but which he bure with great patience. Divine light treat them themselves, or allow others to do so. They authorities. These provisions, with some others I do not now re-

member, are sanctioned by a penalty equal to twice the sum at which each negro would be valued if sold for a slave.

These poor outcasts have thus been rescued by a gracious over-ruling Providence from hopeless, interminable, grinding bondage, and happily cast upon an island where, although slavery still exists, yet (thanks to British philanthropy) these poor kidnapped Africans cannot now be made slaves. The case of these unfortunates is a very hard one, and must excite feelings of sympathy in every humane breast, torn as they are by ruffian violence from their country, their friends, and companions in the brig; who, in all probability, are ere this plunged in all the horrors of Spanish slavery, slavery which will end only with life ! The horrible traffic in the bodies and souls of men is

said to be extensively carried on between the coast of Africa and the neighboring island of Cuba, by Spanish and Portuguese ships, that contrive to elude the vigi-lance of the British cruisers. The occurrence detailed temperance reformation in this village, who gracefully lance of the British cruisers. The occurrence detailed above is an affecting proof of the fact. O when will

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Pennock, dated Port Royal June 10th, 1833.

whole of a christian's duty towards it. The Inspired Apostle exhorts, "that supplications, prayers, and in-tercessions, and giving of thanks, be made for all men; for kings, and all that are in authority, that we may lead a quite and peaceable life in all goodiness and a quite and peaceable life in all goodiness and supplications, to which the weight, and entered into any of the conduct of two Magistrates at Manchioneal, towards Mr. Barr, and that he had sent a memorial to the Governor, to which be answer had then been given. Since then, His Ex-cellency has caused the matter to be investigated; and and a quite and peaceable life in all goodiness and supplications, but survived the night, and entered into the work of the conduct of two Magistrates at Manchioneal, towards Mr. Barr, and that he had sent a memorial to the Governor, to which be answer had then been given. Since then, His Ex-cellency has caused the matter to be investigated; and and the method in the result is that he discussed the active way is that he discussed the active way is the the beact into the work of the conduct of two method in the conduct of two method in the conduct of two method is full of misery: the result is, that he has dismissed the said two Magistrates from the commission of the peace, and also re ferred the matter to the Attorney General for his opinion as to the best method of having the value of furniture, seized upon by those Magistrates, and sold at The following statement respecting the translations public auction. "for the benefit of our Sovereign Lord

into Caffer, in which I have been engaged at the special the King," refunded to Mr. Barr, or rather to the So-direction of Mr. William Shaw, will probably be accepticity. This is as it ought to be: Lord Mulgrave acts determinedly and nobly, and seems resolved to estab-lish the reign of law and equity. Mr. Greenwood's case is to be decided in the Grand

Shepstone, I have been enabled to finish Exedus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, Ruth, first and second Court this day; but as the mail closes at four o'clock, Samuel, first and second Kings, Ezra, Nehemish, and I shall not have time to furnish particulars by this pac-Esther,-twelve books in the Old Testament : and one ket. You will be glad to hear that Mr. Greenwood has ook, the Gospel of St. Luke, in the New Testament. ook, the Gospel of St. Luke, in the New Testament. commenced preaching in St. Ann's, even in the Bay Theophilus Sheptone is rapidly proceeding with a rapislation of the second part of the Conference Cate-day he preached, two or three of the cashiered Colo. translation of the second part of the Conference Catehism, with Scripture proofs and the Historical Appennial Church Union Magistrates tried hard to get up a We have carefully revised it together, so far as mob to interrupt him; but they could not succeed. This it is finished, and shall continue to do so. It will be proves that the neck of the Colonial Church Union is completed before the end of this year; and I think it broken. Thanks to Lord Mulgrave's firmness for this will be found useful in assisting those who may hereaf. also. Mr. Greenwood has licensed four or five houses ter come into Caffreland, in stating and explaining the in St. Ann's circuit, in which he has commeaced preadoctrines of Christianity in their preaching, but espeching without interruption. Great efforts, however, are made to prevent the slaves from attending; and That a translation of the Scriptures into a language

sorry I am to say, that they succeed almost generally. Henry Williams, his wife, and two children, are now all free. He has, by the help of his friends, purchased a house and six or eight acros of land about three miles spoken by a population extending from the Cape Colony along the east coast of Africa, as far as Delagoa-Bay, and westward as far as the Bechuana country, from Kingston. His object is, to cultivate his land, has some claim on the benevelence of the Bible Socie. ty; at least, an equal claim to the translations which and sell the produce in the Kingston market; and there is every prospect of his doing well, and living very have been made into the languages of obscure Tartar tribes in the Russian empire. The Caffer language, comfortably : both himself and wife are decidedly pious with slight dialectic varieties, is spoken by the Caffers, and very industrious.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Pugh, dated Nussau, New Providence, June Au, 1833.

I have some pleasing information to communicate revival of religion has broken out amongst us. During the last two months we have had new members nished by Mr. Henry Fynn, I am convinced that the sons connected with our schools, and others quite old at least equal; and the others may be estimated at 250people, tottering over the grave. A divine influence pervades our public ordinances ; and the congregations, particularly at the east, are increased. On Sunday last, at our love feast at the east, the power of God overwhelmed many of our young members, and they were constrained to cry out in the bitterness of their couls. I stood for some time in the pulpit, and entreat-JAMA: CL. - Extract of a Letter from Mr. Bleby, dated Sto. ney. Hill, May 13th, 1833. ed the people to make no noise, but to let God work in his own way; and though all felt, yet few besides those in distress uttered a word, and their cries were heartrending. We got some of these to kneel round the

TEMPERANCE.

For the Christian Guardian. St.Catherines. October 29, 1833.

MR. EDITOR.-I beg room in the Guardian to notice peaceable warfare, which took place on the plains of this illage on Friday, 25th inst. according to previous arrangement made, in order to try the strength and spirit of he parties hereafter mentioned.

The plains of St. Catharines have for some time past been a refuge for the gambling part of our population; and evening strollers have, in spile of magisterial vigilance, committed unmentionable acts of obscenity under the dark spreading pines which covered the waste ground in the

vicinity of the village. The energies of our good citizens were at length awakened to make an exertion for the destruction of this theatre of vice. Accordingly a pitched battle was to take place on the day above mentioned; but that no blood might he shed, and yet the strength of the two contend. ing parties fairly proved, they for once agreed to become allies, and to make a mutual onset on the iniquity cover-ing pines; and the order in both squadrons was, " Are in ing pines; and the order in both squadrons was, "Are in hand cut them down"—the pines occupying the centre. You will doubtless be anxiously looking for an account of the allied forces engaged in this laudable enterprise.— On the right, then, were placed the St. Catherine's Cold Water corps—a formidable troop; healthy, vigorous, firm, and invincible. On the left were to be stationed, the Non-Cold Water corps of the same village. On the duy appointed, the right wing presented acheer." ful sight entering the field, headed by the future of the

bore a waving hanner, having the following inscription : TEMPERANCE. On the word of command being given, the charge was made with decorum and m good order on the enouny (the pines) which fell right and left; nor did the spirit of those men fail until it was deemed expedient to retire and take refreshment, when each went and dined. The enemy was not yet destroyed, and the men returned again to the carnage, and pursued the warlike work of "cutting down"juntil toward evening, when the command-er, having on the hearth the glowing embers of friendship, ordered from thence a quantity of steaming hot coffee. which was with peace, pleasure, and profit, partaken of on the field, by not only the members of the Temperance Society, but by a few others who approved of the object in view, and applauded the spirit of persoverance mani-fested on the occasion.

But where, and with what success, you enquire, was the left wing employed, while the right one was thus suc-cossful and happy? Ah! where indeed! and how indeed! The non-cold water non made their appearance on the memorable morning, under their general regulation-every man his own master; that is, in plain English, without and left the field to the cold water men, who, on the eventful day, cut about forty acres of pines, and marched home in good order, with flying colours, and victorious feelings. May success attend cold water efforts !

The cause of temperance is exerting a powerful and beneficial influence on society, and promises "greater things than there," I attended a temperance meeting a few days ago in "Thorold, where the members number 700; and in SI. Catherines a few days ago, the report was about 300. Some very respectable and influential citizens in this village are waiting for a favourable and, it appears, for a a public opportunity, of joining the Temperance Society; and surely nothing of a moral character can, in this on-lightened day, more loudly bespeak loyalty, philanthropy, piety, and consistency, than such a laudable act-" out

enemies being judges." A gentleman who united at the last meeting with the Society, and who is well qualified to judgo, stated, that the consumption of ardent spirit is not one fourth in this village of what it was four years ago. We still allow, Sir, that there is not only one fourth too much, but a We still allow, vhole. AN OBSELVER.

# The Christian Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13th, 1833.

In commencing the fifth volume of the Guardian, it s unnecessary for us, at present, to retrospect the every week, who appear to be deeply concerned for the difficulties, struggles, and success of the past, or anti-salvation of their sculs. Some of them are young per lained the property of the future. "Sufficient for the cipate the prospects of the future. "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." It may be sufficient for us to soy, in humble reliance upon the Divine blessing, the Guardian will be distinguished by the same principles which have marked its career from the commencement. During the session of Parliament from three to five co-. lumns each week will be devoted to an impartial history of its proceedings-discussing no measures but those which involve the interests of religion and education. To these questions we shall direct a watchful and diligent attention. A summary of foreign and domestic news will be given as heretofore, with vigilence in selection and abridgment. From our increased means of information we intend heresfler to furnish our readers with a continuous and comprehensive view of religious The Society for converting and civilizing the Indians and benevolent operations throughout the world-of the and propagating the Gospel among the Destitute settlers in Upper Canada, held the Adjourned An-in all lands. Our selections shall as in this day's paper nual Meeting on Wednesday the 6th November, at in all lands. Our selections shall, as in this day's paper, be for the most part original, and adapted, according to our best judgment, to the circumstances and taste of our readers. Above all it is our wish, that the Guardian may be chiefly known as a journal of religion, science and useful knowledge. An occasional column will be devoted to reviews and notices of Books, &c .---A press of other business, since we resumed our editorial duties, has prevented us from devoting that time and attention to them, that we hope to do hereafter. To all Editors we propose the terms of treaty said to have been agreed upon in the English House of Peers, between Lord Chancellor Brougham and the Marquis of Londonderry -- " Let be for let be." If these terms are acceded to, they will be ratified on our part by profound silence and perfect good will. If they are rejected and iolated, we have only to say, that as far as in our judgment, justice and rights, and truth and character require it, we shall not hesitate to detect and expose the slanderer, whether he be the tool of tyranny, the "sower of discord," or the "mover of sedition"-for we are persuaded that only these descriptions of characters will wantonly assail us in our peaceful course. In the name of the Conference we respectfully preent our thanks to our subscribers and friends for their support, and earnestly solicit the continuance of their names, and the punctual payment of their subscriptions, together with all arrearages, -- of which we are in very great need. THE METHODIST CONFERENCE is represented by the Colonial Advocate and Hamilton Free Press. as having received a grant of £900 from Government for the support of its ministers-a statement which is wholly and totally untrue. In the first place, this assistance" (as it is termed in the Government Despatch) was made to the "British Wesleyan Conference;" and not one farthing was ever offered to the Canadian Conference. (See Guardian of the 10th of July last.) In the second place, it was given to aid in building Chapels, and not for the support of Ministers. and cannot he applied to the latter purpose without rangements made for the business of the Annual Meet- diverting it from the purpose for which it was given, as stated in the despatch of His Majesty's Government. (See Guardian of July 10th, 1833.) 3. In the Despatch alluded to, it is expressly stated that the grant was made to different religious denominations in compliance with applications made to the Government. The Methodist Ministers have never asked for any other support than the voluntary contributions of their own congregations ; -- and we are confident they never will. since wo are fully convinced, as we have stated a

Tambookies, Amapondas, Zulus under Dingaan, and by those under Matzilikatzi, and by many tribes iuland north-west of Delagoa-Bay, as yet unknown to Euro peans. I wish to state a few facts relative to the population speaking the Caffer language. From data fur

ersons, and often of one."-Theological Institutes, land feelings. There is still, however, a large influential party decidedly opposed to His Excellency, and

this persecuting land.

A most affecting occurrence took place here a few

days ago. Two Portuguese slave-vessels, a schooner

WEST INDIA MISSIONS.

vol. iii. p. 232. who would, doubtless, continue their intolerant pro-Besides the above motives to the discharge of this uty, perhaps few christians on the face of the globe | ceedings, were they not restrained by fear. The elechave as strong inducements of another kind, as those tions for the new House of Assembly are nearly termiwhose lot is cast in the territories of the British Em- nated. A great majority of the old members have been Several coloured gentlemen, of liberal Blest with a Sovereign whose warmest desires | re-elected. and efforts centre in the comfort and happiness of his principles, have been returned; and it is probable that people-favoured with Coursellors around the Throne others will be disposed to pursue a more liberal policy than marked the proceedings of the last Assembly. I believe, however, that we have every thing to hope who honestly and diligently acek the weal of the nation and not their own aggrandizement-protected by a form of government which unites freedom with energy and from the wisdom and kind feeling of our excellent Governor. For the few last weeks, our congregations have been in an improving state, and would, I think, espectability, and though unpretending in all its details to absolute perfection, yet

"Will laws and liberties that rise, Man's noblest works beneath the skies"-

re can with a willing mind and a fervent spirit pray for our distinguished of nations--

"O may thy wealth and power increase ? O may thy people dwell in peace ? On thee the Almierry's glory rest, And all the world in Thee be blest."

## **RELIGIOUS & MISSIONARY.**

(From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine for September, 1833.) MISSIONARY NOTICES.

Relating principally to the Foreign Missions carried on under the direction of the METH. CONFERENCE. to the ruler, but overt attempts on his part, to change When

## SOUTH SEA MISSIONS.

NEW.ZEALAND .- Extract of a Letter from Mr. White, Ho. kianga.

which, on being raised to the supreme power, he pro-mised to govern. This conduct justifies opposition to his government; but I contend, that no personal mis-name was Hae Hee, afterwards Mohi, or Moses. I her when they left the African construct of when the formation in the became acquainted with him about eighteen months hundred and twenty-six were brought ashore, seventyconduct in the ruler, no immorality in his own life, four having perished, either on the passage, from starsince on a visit up Mangamuka river; and, on a subsewhile he governs according to law, can either justify rebellion against him or contempt of his authority. For quent interview, finding him unwell, I invited him and vation, cruelty, or other causes, or else were drowned his political conduct, he is accountable to the constitu- his wife to come to our settlement, that we might the on the wreck. The captain and his crew, who, I betion: for his moral conduct, he is accountable to God, more conveniently administer medicine, &c. He told lieve, are Portuguese, are in confinement in Spanishme that he had long wished to come and live with us, Town gaol, awaiting their trial. It is generally suppohis conscience, and the ministers of religion. A king but had not courage to name it, and gladly accepted sed that there are no laws here by which they (not be-the invitation. A few days after this he came with his ing subjects of Great Britann) can be punished. The may be a good moral man, and yet a weak, and indeed. a bad and dangerous prince. He may be a bad man, and stained with vice in his private life, and yet be a wife and two or three slaves, and remained about six poor Africans were removed from Old Harbour, where in aid of the funds of the Society; and that the Rev. good prince. SAUL was a good moral man, but a bad weeks, during which time he attended diligently to all they were first landed, to Kingston, in one of His Ma. Dr. Harris be requested to preach the next annual ser-

rince; because he endeavoured to act contrary to the the means of instruction, and met in a small class jesty's ships of war, where they now remain at one of Israelitish constitution; he changed some essential which was then commenced; but as his disease (the the wharfs. A few days ago I went to see them. When parts of that constitution, as I have elsewhere shewn scrofula) gained strength, his friends induced him to they were brought ashore they were quite naked, but to the Quarterly Meetings, by a notice from the secrego to his native place, whilst I was absent at the Bey of Islands; and being alone on the station, I was not us articles of clothing. They are all young persons, and that at the Quarterly Meeting on the 1st Wednes-(see the note on Acts xiii. ver. 22,) he was therefore lawfully deposed. James II. was a good moral man, apparently from eight to twenty-one years of age .as far as I can learn, but he was a bad and dangerous able to visit his place for several months. As soon, Among them are two sisters, who appear to be almost

bits the free exercise of *religious* opinion; or what is nearly the same thing, lodges absolute power with the |"I have long been wishing to see you; and, now you said to be the doubter of or Africe Chief by are rulers, it is obvious that resistance on the part of the are come, I will go home with you and be buried in been informed that the Governor's lady intends to take christian subject is unjustifiable. The example and your wahi tapu, sacred place." This led to a long language of Christ and His Apostles is, suffer patiently conversation with his father, an old and venerable chief, the hairs of your bead are numbered—no harm but and many of his friends, who reluctantly consented to these two under her own protection, and send them to England for education. Several have died since they were brought ashore, and one is lying ill from the effects of the captain's brutality during the voyage; but that which is permitted by your heavenly Father, can his going to the mission settlement. It not being con-touch you. the remainder appear, for the most part, well and cheer-

They are to be placed under the care of various Let it, however, be observed, that suffering without him and his wife the next day, built a house, and reful. resistance for the sake of the Gospel, does not imply mained with him, until his spirit left the slay tenement individuals by indenture; the terms of which are,-

Upper Canada College.

#### The Hon. and Ven. the Archdcacon of York, Vice-President, in the Chair.

After the usual prayers, the Secretary read the Report of the proceedings for the past year, when the ollowing Resolutions were put and carried :

1. That the report now read be in general adopted, and printed under the direction of the committee. 2. That the foundation of the mission to the Indiana

at the Sault St. Marie, having been laid by the Rev.W. be much better, but the neighboring estates are taking M'Murray, the Society's Missionary, under circumstanoff their crops; and, consequently, the negroes have ces the most favourable, this meeting considers its vibut little time to attend on the house of God. We are gorous prosecution to be a matter of the highest moment looking and praying for the outpouring of the Holy both as respects the Society's pledges on this head, and the great results to which, under the divine Spirit, and the return of more prosperous and happy days; and we hope soon to see the time when the word favour, this mission is so eminently calculated to lead of the Lord will have free course and be glorified in 3. That in the complete success which has attended

the Rev. Adam Elliot to be the Society's travelling missionary to the Home District, this meeting sees occasion to congratulate the friends of so judicious a and brig, having on board their cargoes of human be. occasion to congratulate the friends of so judicious a ings, kidnapped from the coast of Africa, approached mode of applying Missionary labour, and trusts that in this island in the night, mistaking it for Cuba, whither the pleasing returns of the past, they will not only they were bound, to dispose of their unhappy captives. perceive ample encouragement to proceed, but a pow The schooner got entangled among the reefs and small erful inducement to use still greater exertion.

4. That this meeting, satisfied of the excellence of islands which abound on the southern coast of Jamaica; the plan of establishing travelling missions, from the on seeing which the brig stood off, and got clear away. experiment so happily made in the Home District, earbut the crew and the greater part of the unfortunate nestly bespeaks for it the attention of the other districts generally, and the Midland District in particular, and

5. That this meeting is sensible of the high obligations incurred by the Society to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, not only for his munificent benefactions to the Society, but for the valuable official aid which he has from time to time afforded it.

6. That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Hon, and Ven. the Archdeacon of York, for his sermon in aid of the funds of the Society ; and that the Rev. mon in its bchalf.

7. That all members of the committee be summoned

portions of the proceedings of the Quarterly meetings as from time to time may be thought interesting to the public, under the sanction of the committee.

That Colonel Jarvis be requested to solicit new subscribers to the Society, and to collect the subscriptions for the current year

JOHN STRACHAN. Signed, CHARES MATHEWS, Secretary.

#### CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

hundred times before, that a mutual dependence will produce the authority of the celebrated Jay, a lea. will give birth and nourishment to a tranquility, a fair-When the £900 was drawn by Mr. Marsden, as stated in the last Guardian, he drew it as the Treasurer (he being one of the two joint Treasurers) of the Wesleyan Missionary Society; and when Mr. Marsden gave the bills received from the Bank, to meet the estimates made for the Indian Missions, he did so as a matter of gold, (which would be neither safe nor convenient in travelling.) Mr. Marsden, therefore, instead of drawing upon the Missionary Committee in London for the Conference to carry on the Indian Missions, applied the money he had in hand, reserving the draft upon the Committee, that they might apply the sum of £900 in stead of a draft upon the Committee in London for an equal amount. The only advantage, therefore, derived from the application of this sum to the Indian Missions, was saving the trouble of purchasing a bill of exchange on London, and the trouble of carrying home, at considerable loss, the sum of 900%. But the assistance rendered by the Missionary Committee is not enhanced or diminished one farthing by it-nor is a Preacher in Canada benefited one farthing by the Government grant of £900 .- We ought to add, we have understood that the £900 was offered to, and not solicited by, the Missionary Committee, and the Government has here. tofore on different occasions made donations for their Missionary Schools in the Ionian Islands, Sierra Leone,

and New Zealand. We beg to say, that if the mind of any reader is still perplexed on this or any other point, respecting which base slanders have been put forth, we are prepared to answer in the Guardian acy enquiries he may make.

We may also add, that in our personal interviews with the Colonial Secretary, while in London, we stated, as we did in our written published communication, that we desired nothing for ourself individually, or our Ministers as a body, by way of support, but the contributions of our own congregations, whatever endowments might be made to Ministers of other denominations.

Before leaving this subject, we may perhaps be justi. fied in expressing our opinion on a point closely connect-ed with it. It is this-that whatever revenues are constitutionally at the absolute disposal of His Majesty's Government may, of course, be applied at pleasure to advocacy of "popular measures," which he had "long any object, or in any way, and may be accepted by any body that please ; but that all monies arising from the provincial revenue should be applied according to the letter and spirit of the Colonial Constitution-through the Colonial Legislature.

THE UNREASONABLENESS OF SCEPTICISM, in regard to the Holy Scriptures, is very forcibly and eloquently shown in a firm and sincere' fuith in Divine Revelation and all the canism as an Editor ! Have we been republicans as a doctrines and precepts of it, where there is not that faith body of Ministers, or as a Church, since we have all which involves the concurrence of the will and affections approved of the principles of the Guardian ? If we in the Divine plan of salvation, and a personal apprehension of the merits of Christ to the divinely assured and these four, and other kindred Journals, true ; and then conscious forgiveness of sins and the renewal of our mo. are the representations of the Advocate and Free ral nature. The former, without the latter, though it Press, and other presses, that we have changed our chould remove mountains, will leave the subject of it as it political principles, true. But if we have not been now leaves those miserable beings who, from irresistible evidence. "believe and tremble," yet are "reserved in representations of these several Journals slanders upon chains of darkness unto the judgment of the great day." This solemn consideration should lead to careful self exandnation and prayerful enquiry.

IMPRESSIONS MADE BY OUR LATE VISIT TO ENGLAND.

We next propose to advert to the religious denominations of England, at least the three great divisions of them--the Established Church, its state and prospects, the several measures of Church reform proposed, and apparent feeling of the different classes respecting it :-- the Methodists,-- the relation they sustain to the Establishment, and some prominent features of their character ;-- the Dissenters, their plans, and the shades of difference between them and the Wesleyan Methodists in regard to public affairs. But before we proseed in this part of our cursory observations, we beg to revert back to the subject of our previous remarks, which have already become the topic of much curious speculation among the journals of the Province. In justice to ourselves we should say, that we pretend not to tell any new thing, or old things in a new way, but the Editor as a republican, or the advocate of rethings as they appeared to us. 2. Nor were our im- publican principles ? Or whether the reader, who has

between the Pastor and his Flock best accords ding and most popular Independent Minister, and the with the precepts and genius of the Gospel dispen- Congregational Magazine and the Eclectic Review remarks until next week.

> THE COLONIAL ADVOCATE-THE COURIER-THE PATRIOT-THE HAMILTON FREE PRESS.

It is not a little surprising to see newspapers so directly opposed to each other, in interests and polities, convenience. If not, he would have to purchase a bill as those which head this article, unite in the publication of exchange at 82 per cent. premium, or carry the bills of the very same slanders against the Guardian and home, (which would not be current in England,) or take Methodists. It is well known to our readers that the most popular theme of accusation against the Guardian and the Methodists, in the columns of past against our loyally to the British Government on sum the Committee agreed to grant to the Canadian the Courier and Patriot, has been, that they were Radicals and Republicans. Even the Patriot of Friday last says, that Mr. Ryerson had long "professed rethe course of the year to the purposes specified in the publican principles!" And the Courier of last Wedofficial despatch .- The £900, therefore, was taken in nesday speaks of him (Mr. Ryerson) as having long pursued "the destructive ways of Revolutionary Republicanism !" The Colonial Advocate of Thursday last says, he had looked upon Mr. Ryerson "as one of the ablest and most indefatigable friends of freedom" -that "The Guardian, from its first setting out, was a thorough-going Radical Republican Journal." The Hamilton Free Press of last Wednesday says, that the Editor of the Guardian had "incurably soured the feelings of hundreds towards His Majesty's Government ;" and the Free Press adds in another place, that he had "long and steadily countenanced those popular measures" (of " incurably souring the feelings of hundreds against His Majesty's Government,") which Mr. Rverson had advocated.

Now these four Journals agree in asserting that the Guardian has been from its commencement a republican paper, and, consequently, all the friends and supporters of its principles, Republicans. But they differ in this: the Courier and Patriot (and many others) make it a matter of donouncement against us, as meditating the revolution of the Government ;---whilst the Advocate regarded our "republican Journal" as the "ablest and most indefatigable friend of freedom" -and the Free Press calls our "souring the feelings of hundreds against His Majesty's Government," the and steadily countenanced." After this avowal of sentiment, no person can be in doubt of the political creed and design of the Advocate and Free Press.

The question, then, whether we have changed our politics, is brought within a narrow compass. It comes to this point :--- have we been a republican as an individual ? Have we advocated the principles of republihave been republicans, then are the statements of republicans, or advocated republicanism ; then are the our principles and character-then have Mr. Mackenzie's object and principles, and ours, been quite different ;- he having advocated republicanism and contem-

plated a total change or revolution in the principles of our constitution ; we having advocated the removal of ecclesiastical abuses in our existing government and contemplated the recognition of equal rights and privileges among all denominations of Christians, and the general diffusion of education and knowledge among the inhabitants of the Province; and then will it be obvious, that Mr. Mackenzie's rage has been called forth by the bitter disappointment that he has felt, in perceiving that his republicanism (as he himself now avows it) would no longer be sheltered under the wing of Methodism, as has been endeavoured for some years past,

To establish our position, we will appeal to every Preacher and Member of our connexion, and every reader of the Guardian, whether he ever looked upon pressions made by associating with any particular class approved of the principles of the Guardian, has regarded himself as the supporter of a "thorough going freely with Ministers of the Church of England, the publican Journal," or of republican principles ! Has not the reader been accustomed to throw back such an Mackenzie and the Free Press join in reiterating this a traitorous betrayal of the liberties of the people of To show more fully what have been our views of unsupported assertion ? Government-of the foundation and extent of obedience to it-and of the duty of all Christian subjects respecting it, we have inserted in another column an Editorial article from the Guardian of Oct. 8th, 1831, headed,-"Obedience to CivilGovernment and Praver for Rulers" -which we re-publish entire on account of its fulness

of Dr. Watts ;

"Tis to thy sovereign grace I owe, That I was born on British ground; Where streams of heavinly mercy flow, And words of sweet salvation sound.

I would not change my native land For rich Peru with all her gold;
A nobler prize hes in my band Than east or wostern Indies hold."

These extracts are a two-edged sword, that cuts all the representations which have been made in years the one hand, and the misrepresentations of Mr. Mac kenzie and his partizans on the other. They show the consistency of our principles with our professions, and of our practice with our duty.

THE APPROPRIATION OF THE CLERGY RESERVES. Mr. Mackenzie has devoted a considerable portion of Towns which depend for their augmentation wholly on advocated the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves to the purposes of general education and opposed the in- females, troduction of a dominant Church into this province, and says we now promote that which we formerly on; by a very rapid migration, the single young men of posed. Yet last Wednesday's Guardian contains posed. Yet last Wednesday's Guardian contains towns, where as store keepers, clerks, mechanics, and la-stronger arguments against the establishment of any borers, they will generally find abundance of employment. state church in Canadu, and in favor of the application { The consequences of a population consisting of persons of the whole proceeds of the Reserves to educational in the prime of life will not be less striking than the purposes, than any quotation made by Mr. Mackenzie. How completely lost to all sense of justice, of honor and of truth, must be the mind that will employ its energies in such wilful misrepresentation .- The Hamil. ton Free Press likewise says, that the Editor of the Guardian sought to obtain from His Mujesty's Government, "about one half" of the reserves for the Methodists; when in our communication to His Majestv's Government, published in the last Guardian, we maintained that there was the same unanimity of opposition in Canada to the Reserves being divided amongst the various religious denominations as there was against appropriating them exclusively to the Church of England, and contended that the ministers of each denomination ought to be supported by their own congrega-

tions .--- Men that will utter such statements in the face of such facts, what will they not do ?

THE TRUE POLITICAL PRINCIPLES of Mr. Mackenzie and the real ground of I is recent attack upon us, may be gathered not only from his open and unqualified wowal of republican principles, but also from the following remarks, contained in the last Advocate respecting U.E. Loyalists and those who fought in defence of the country during the late war with the United States in 1812. . He says that the "father" of the Editor of the Guardian "lifted his sword against the throats of his own countrymen struggling for freedom from Established Churches, stamp acts, military domination, Scotch Governors, and Irish Government, and his brother George figured on the frontier in the war of 1812, and got wounded and pensioned for fighting to preserve crown and clergy reserves and all the other strong holds of corruption m the hands of the locusts who infest and disturb the province."-This needs no comment ; and we will only remark, that if those who fought in the late war to defend the Government, our property, wives and children from the invasions of the enemy, are held up by Mr. Mackenzie as the unprincipled upholders of the "strong holds of corruption in the hands of a nest of locusts who infest and disturb the province," what patriots must those have been in his estimation, who deserted to the enemy, who "lifted the sword against the throats of their own country. men," and sought by treachery to betray them into the hands of the invading foe; and what "able and indefatigable friends of freedom" would those be in Mr. Mackenzie's view ; who would now "lift the sword'

to rescue the province from "the nest of locusts who infest and disturb it!" For our own part we are proud of such a father and such relatives, and while we labour to promote the best interests of the country, we shall endeavor to be as faithful to the Government as

COLONIAL.

with the precepts and genius of the Gospel dispen-sation, and is most conducive to the interests of Scriptural Christianity—of Methodism especially. 4. Land. Bat our space compels us to defer any further the constitution granted by George III. to that settle. In Methodism especially. 4. those which are expressed in the following beautiful lines ment, or in other words, a dissolution of its connection with Nova Scotia. Mr. Stanley states, however, that if the petitioners will address the Privy Council on the point, which is the correct course to be pursued, they should be heard by counsel, and the question would be decided after the consideration and examination which its importance demanded .-- Montreal Gaz. Nov. 3.

> York .- On the printed cover of the York Directory is a statement of the population of the town of York, taken in the month of July, 1833. It is as follows :

		Males.		
Jnder	16		1317	2721
		<u> </u>		
		4001		7473
Su	1			1258

Grand Total ..... .8731 We print the above not so much for the purpose howing the great increase of the Town within the last few years, as to point out two features not exhibited by

16 years of age, and the other is the small proportion of

These are results which must necessarily be produced which will find their way into the increasing commercial

catures above described. Independent of increase by means of immigration, we may anticipate a larger excess of births than obtains under ordinary circumstances; and with an immigration of the character above described, the increase will continue to be very great, that is, provided the circumstances favorade to employment remain unchanged .-... Mon. Daily Adv.

The Newfoundland Government Brig Forte arrived this morning, having left St. John's on the 4th linet. She has come to Quebec to take down Mr. Chief Justice Boulton. Quebec Gazette, Oct. 30.

Cobourg Bank .- At a meeting of the inhabitants of Co. bourg, held at the Cobourg Hotel, on Tuesday evening, the 29th instant, pursuant to public notice, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of establishing Bank in this District, the following resolutions were roposed and adopted:

1st. Moved by B. Throop, Esq., seconded by A. Burnham, Esq.—That a circulating medium, representing a just proportion of the actual property of a country, is Indispensibly necessary to the promotion of the prosperity of every community, engaged in the various pursuits of industry and enterprise, by which civilized nations are generally distinguished.

2nd. Moved by G. M. Boswell, Esq., seconded by Gco. Hain, Esq .-- That during last summer, while the District of Newcastle has been most rapidly advancing in population, and while new sources have been continually upon ing for a safe and advantageous investment of capital, great portion of the currency has been withdrawn, and no adequate means have been provided for replacing it. Srd. Moved by E. Perry, Esq., seconded by J. C. Bos.

well, Esq.,--That it is expedient to render this District independent of the fluctuations of capital, which have recently been felt so severely by all classes of its inhabit, ants, and that application shall therefore be made at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature for a Charter for a Bank at Cobourg. 4th. Moved by C. Clark, Erg., seconded by W. S. Con

ger, Esq.,--That the capital of the said Bauk shall be £200.000, in shores of £25 each; that for the public security, the stockholders shall be hold liable for doable the amount of their stock.

5th. Moved by W. S. Conger, Esq., seconded by Mr Murduck,-That Stock books be immediately opened at Cobourg, Port Hope, Peterborough, Seifeville, Hallowelt, Kingston, Prescott, Brockville, Montreal, York, Hamil-

on, and Ningara. 6th. Moved by Mr. Butcher, seconded by Mr. Chalter-ton, —T'hat the following gentlemen form a Committee to draw up a Petition to the Legislature, and to take such other steps as they may deem expedient to carry the above resultions into effect, viz:--II. Ruttan, B. Throop, W. S. Conger, L. Moffat, G. Ham, E. Perry, C. Clark,

G. M. Boswell, and W. Hartwell, Esquires. 7th. Moved by E. Perry, seconded by G. M. Boswell,-That this Bank be known as the "BANK or COBOURG." 8th. Moved by G. Ham, seconded by C. Clark, -- That the Editors of the different Newspapers in this District be requested to publish the foregoing resolutions. The chairman having left the chair, and Colonel Cover

being called therete, the thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Ruttan, for his able conduct in the chair, as also to the Secretary. The Committee then appointed Mr. Throop their chair

The Committee theu opposite man, and Mr. Boswell secretary. II. RUTTAN, Chairman.

Cabourg, Oct. 29, 1833. L. MOFFATT, Secretary.

engaged for it, and Agents appointed to obtain funds pledge of constitutional security, and an impetus to reli-gious industry, which will spontaneously send forth from a Sasting by a despatch of Mr. Stanley to the administrator of No-gious industry, which will spontaneously send forth from a Sasting branching despatch of Mr. Stanley to the administrator of No-trad at this meeting, it appears that some assistance may the Missions, under its direction .- Fredericton Royal Gaz.

3

The Crops .- Accounts from different parts of the Province respecting the crops, are very alarming : a subseri-ber in Madawaska informs us that the inhabitants in that quarter are panic struck by reason of the failure of the crops; very few persons if any having raised one half of what would be sufficient for their own use. On the S. W. branch of the Miramichi river, great injury has been done to the crops by the early frosts. Large fields of green grain along the river struck and withered by the rost,-wave to the breeze in sad mockery of the Farmers opes.-Frederickton Watchman.

The Montreal Vindicator gives a list of the Newspaper published in Lower Canada. By this it appears, that there are 18 in the province; of which 11 are in Montreal, 5 in Quebec, and 3 in the country. Of these two are published daily, four tri-weekly, and four semi-weekly. The Vindicator expresses a wish that similar returns should be nade from the other Provinces, thinking that a complete list on the subject would afford matter of interest and in-Nova Scotia possesses 11 papers, 6 in Halifar, 2 in Pictos. 1 in Windsor, 1 in Yarmouth, and 1 in Cape Brston.

#### MARRIED.

**RIA IEIED**, **DATE:** A **DETEND**, Where **Rev.** Alexander Irvins, the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, to Mary, eldest daughter of J. E. Armstrong, Ess. Merchant, of this town. On Tuessiay the Sth instant, at Peterhorough, by the Rev. Richard Henry D'thier, A. M. Mr. Josher L. Hughes, to blias Mary Ana, sister of John Hall, Ess., all of that place. At the Niagorn Falls, by the Rev. William Leeming, Robert S. De Latre, Esc., eldest son of Lt. Columel DE Latre, late of the lat Ceyloa Regiment, to Miss Emma Mary Alder, of Liverpool, England. On the 93d ult., Mr. James L. Schofield, of Kidey, Johnstown Dis-trict, to Miss Maria Camphell, at the residence of her brother, T. D. Campbell, Esq. Brockville.

#### DIED.

In Stamford, on the 31st ust. Colonel Richard Leonard, Shertar of the Niagara District, and formerty Major in the 10th Regiment, in the 66th year of his age, learing a numerous family to deplore the removal of a kind, affectionate, and tendier bushburd and parent. Mr. Leonard filled his several high offices with honour to bimself and benefit to the rublic

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending Nov. 13, 1533.

J. A. Keeler, A. Green, C. R. Allison, A. Jones, A. Ferguson, R. Phelps, J. Armstrong, M. Whiting, R. Lowrey, D. Young.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 31st October, 1833.

pleased to grant a Licensen to precipe the Aw of Land Surveying in this Province, to John Emerson, Gea-209-1w tleman.

A COPPER MINE DISCOVERED !!!--A valuable Copper mine has been discovered at Leith !-- the new Town, which is buside Kompenfeldt Bay. Lake Simcos. The ore less been analyzed by medical gentlemen of York; and their experiments find, eighty er cent of metal!!!

Before this treasure was found, one bundred and fifty our Lots were sold ;-owing to the convenient, healthy, and splendid situation, Leith must have become the county Town; but from this discovery, there can be no accu. ate calculation made, of the immensity, to which that Gity shall, in a very few years, arrive !! 209.1. - -York, 12th Nov. 1833.

THE R. TODD, from England, having had con-siderable experience in the following branches of the ARTS, purposes giving private lessons in WATER CoLor DRAWINGS, both Figure and Landscape, in a style simple and peculiar to hunself: to which he will add Painting on Ivory, or in Miniature, Mezzotinto glass, and Etching; with a new process for preserving, from the sun and fly, all kinds of drawings. If is now form-ing a Class at his rosidence, No. 35, Newgate street, York. Families also attended in the various branches constitu-

ting a Liberal and Commercial Education. MASTER TODD, pupil of Dr. Busby, of Oxford University, gives lessons on the Newgate-street, York. Nov. 12, 1333. on the Piano forte. 200cf

LECTURE ON AGRICULTURE will be delivered on the first Wednesday of every month, to commence on Wednesday the 4th of December, at seven o'clock in the evening, within Mr. Caldicott's School-room, situated in Market Lane, York. None Margue 19, 1833. 209-1

York, November 12, 1833.

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DOCTOR E. A. BIGELOW, DENTIST. is now at the Steam boat Hotel. He will attend immediately to calls in his profession. His advice on the management of teeth he gives gratis. His Vegetable Den-tifrice will be kept for sale by William Bergin. His previous engagements will not admit of his remaining in York but a few weeks this time. He will continue to visit York seini annually. 2001f York, Nov. 11th, 1833.

WANTS A SITUATION,-An experienced TEACHER (from England,) who will engage to

of persons; for we associated frequently and conversed Methodists, Baptists and Independents ;--we read the leading journals of the day; we attended night after insinuation, with scorn and indignation? Yet Mr. night, from 4 to 6 hours each night, at the House of Commons, and one night at the House of Lords during slang of the enemies of Methodism, and charge us with the great debate on the second reading of the Irish Church Temporalities Bill, and witnessed with the closest attention every thing that was said and transacted and the characteristic movements of each party and partizan-of which we may give a sketch hereafter. 3. The opinions we incidentally gave of certain parties, should be taken in connexion with the representations of their principles and proceedings. If these were erroneous let them be corrected--we have no objection to publish in our own columns any sensible critique upon them. 4. We stated, that our opinions of some public men and parties were materially different from personal observation from what they had been by hearsay and reading ; but this implied no change whatever, nor did it originate in any change, in regard to our political doctrines, principles or measures. So that all that has been said on this score by the opposing ranks archical, because it acknowledges a King as the suprem of Editors in this province is as premature as it is unfouned, and proceeds upon the gratuitous and false assumption of our having taken a part in measures and advocated sentiments with which we never had the slightest fellowship or connexion.

We honoured such men as Lord Goderich, of whose liberality and noble and disinterested patriotism, Dr. ments of the highest order. It is well known that it was the despatch of Lord Goderich, fraught with just and Mr. Mackenzie, in his last Advocate, assails his Lordexpressing respect and gratitude to his best friends and tachment to the British form of government. It is as benefactors.

In our allusion to radicalism being synonymous with republicanism, and including the leading infidel and semi-infidel bodies in the kingdom, we stated a simple and undisputed fact; but designed no reflection upon the remultican form of government where it exists. the republican form of government where it exists, din of successive wars and the convulsive change of surwhich it is plain, from the example of the United States, rounding kingdoms. And when the principle which conis consistent with an unrivalled state of religious prosis consistent with an unrivation state of religious pros-perity, various enterprise, internal improvement and income to husband the resources of the country, is recoggeneral education. To show that we were amply and religiously warranted in our remarks on this point we globe, we believe the desirable day will fully come, that overlooked.

and the great importance of the duty enjoined in it. We will also add the following extract from the Guardian of the 27th of March, 1830 .--

"The British Government, though called a monarchy differs from a monorchy, an aristocarcy and a democracy; and yet embraces them all. It is monorchical, and it is not. It is aristocratical, and it is not. It is democratical, and it is not. It consists of the three estates. It is monhead; it is aristocratical in its House of Lords, where the pobles possess a legislative capacity ; it is democratical in its Hause of Commons, where representatives chosen by the people possess the same power. These three estates are perfectly mized by the constitution; they counterbalance

of the three estates preponderates over the rest. In its private life, and for intellectual qualities and endow- it is, in a word, a limited monarchy, a popular aristocracy. and an ennobled democracy. God grant it permanence !

We beg to add still further the following comment perhaps not called for, or quite justifiable in reference ship's motives and principles and character in unquali. to the American Government, nevertheless expressed fied terms-a peculiarity of Mr. Mackenzie's mode of our strong dislike to republicanism, and our warm at-

#### fellows:---

"Whoever compares the equipoise, the exact proportion, and the concentrated energy of such an unrivelled ma- the other Montreal Editors, both as to his talents as a

to have opposed Catholic Emancipation. This is the re-verse of the truth. Mr. Bunting was a very zealous and able advocate for the emancipation of the Catholics. Mr. Mackenzie likewise devotes much labour and space in proving that Mr. George Ryerson once opposed the erec-tion of a Church Establishment in Canada. What proof does he give that Mr. R. is the revorse now, but his own unsupported assertion ? Upper Canada for disavowing republican principles ! ! does he give that Mr. R. is the revorce now, but his own

> The accounts in our Missionary Notices will be found interesting-some of them very affecting ; illustrating the power and blessings of the Gospel upon the Heathen, and the abomination and inhumanity of Colonial Slavery and Church Unions,

THE YORK BAZAAR .--- We are requested to state, that the proceeds of the Bazaar, for the Bonevolent Society, on Wednesday the 22d Oct. amounted to £210 11 4, includ ing the sum of £7 10s, which was collected by Mr. Stanton, who kindly exhibited some curiosities which he had lately received from Africa. The Patroness and Managers of And this Institution beg to acknowledge with many thanks the valuable assistance which was so willingly and benevo. lently rendered by all those persons who contributed in varions ways to the success of the day.

# A very destructive Fire broke out in Kingston on the each other, each having an equal legislative authority; and this government possessos in itself all the excellences of the three forms. It can only become corrupt when any other buildings in arresting the progress of the destructive other buildings in arresting the progress of the destructive element. The Kingston and other provincial papers con- fed to read the Scriptures and

ECROPEAN News are to the 30th of September They furnish little that is important or interesting. The Marwhich we made in the same paper, on the above outline quis of Wellesley assumed the Vice royalty of Ireland on kenzie all its importance and apparent success; yet of the British Constitution. This comment, though the 25th September. His entrance into Dublin was tranquil. No change in the aspect of Portugal affairs.

> MR FERGUSON, the proprietor of the Montreal Herald, has disposed of his interest in that journal, to Mr. Robert Weir, of Montroal, Mr. Weir is favourably introduced to the public by the late proprietor of the Herald and by

chine, with the quadreonial, annual and semi-annual writer, his acquirements as a scholar, and his general

COBRECTION .--- In the account of monies received for the Upper Canada Academy, acknowledged in the 206th number of the Guardian, on Yonge Street circuit, read Peter Lawrence £1 15s. In making out the lists the fill-

The Calcol and Calculation of the second of

THE PENETANGUESBINE AND LARE DURON AUTILLIARY RELIGIOU TRACT AND BOOK SOULETS.

THE FENETANGUESHINE AND LARE DURON AUTILLIARY RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK SOCIATT. At a Special Meeting of the above Society on the 4th of September, Andrew Mitchell, Esq. in the chair, (the President J. Keatlug, Esq. being absent on business in York.) a Report of the proceedings of the Society was read by one of the Secretaries, and approved of, This Society, since its fornation in March last, has issued above 7000 pages of Tracts, 46 Coltage Serromas, and 20 Christian A Imances, and solid all the bound books, with a portion of Memolis, Children's books, and Aimabans. At the formation of the Society 32, R0s. was paid over for the pur-chase of Tracts and Books, and 54. has now been received (including 21 St ab Coldwater) of subscriptions, donations, and for the sale of bonks—to be loid out in the purchese of a fresh supply from the Pa-rent Society in York. The Committee of this auxiliary do already re-cognize in it features of activity, respectability, and much usefublessa: and it promises, by divine sid, to be no small blessing upon the banks and waters of Lake fluron, not only to the increasing settlers, but to the civilized Indians, and their youlds, some of whom are now quali-fied to read the Scriptures and Tracts in the English language. The meeting impressed with a sense of the importance of the diffuent of Divine Truth, through the medium of Tracts and Books, did most cordially give a vote of illands is to be gentlemen of the establishment (and to the detachment of the 79th Regiment) who contibute to the funds of the Society. A vote of thanks was also passed to the Com-mittee of the Upper Cauda Tract Society, for a donation of 50 Al manace. J. CAREWTHER, Car. Secretary. manacs.

J. CARBOTHERS, Cor. Secretary. York, 22ad October, 1833.

Education .- It having for some time been in contem station to erect an Academy to be placed under the man agement of the Wesleyan Methodists in New Brunswick. we have much pleasure in being able to report the adop tion of active measures for the purpose of completing the design. If our information be correct respecting the principles by which the institution is to be conducted, we predict for it a cordial reception generally amongst the inhabitants of the Province. Connected with a body of professing christians distinguished for their unwavering attachment to the British Constitution, and intending to supply the wants principally of their own friends (though sing no exclusive enactments), the influence it will exert will be auxiliary to good government, and favorable

to the perpetuity of our religion. On Thursday last, a meeting was held at the school room of the Methodist Chapel in this lown, at which a Orders from a distance will be attended to, either by the committee was nominated to draw up a plan, and subscrip. President, Mr. GRORGE Bostwork, (at Parker's Store,) or tions made to assist in the undertaking.—The zeal and the Secretary, Mr. CHARLES HUNT, (A pothecary.) friendly feeling which were shown there are favorable to Price 28 6d. per dozen: and 15s. per hundred. its future prosperity. A most suitable spot has been Vork, Sept. 25, 1833. ing up of the blank which appears opposite this name was friendly feeling which were shown there are favorable to

**I** OST on board the Great Britain steam boat, lying at Cobourg, in June last, a BOX or CHEST. with the subscriber's name on it, containing wearing apparel, &.c. A reward of \$3 will be given to any person or information sufficient to procure it. Information may be sent to the Guardian Office, or to the subscribe

JOHN COLEMAN. Darlington, Nov. 11th, 1833. 209-3w.p.

OR SALE, a valuable FARM on the River Credit, situated on the main road leading from Streetsville to Churchville, being the west part of Lot No. 11, in the 3rd concession west in the Township of foronto, containing 125 acres of excellent Land; which are cleared, with a comfortable Dwelling House and a good Frame Barn thereon. Besides the privileges of the River, it is well watered by a number of good

Springs, suitable for a Brewery. Apply on the Farm, to STEWART GRAFTON, Jun. Toronto, Nov. 5, 1833 209 4p

TOR SALE, 200 ACRES OF LAND. in Whithy, being Lot No. 3, in the 9th concess at 12s 6d. currency per acre. Enquire of Mr. Joseph Denuis, on the Humber; or James Richardson, York. Nuaember 12, 1832. 209tf

#### MORISON'S

VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES : Particularized for every complaint.

GOOD NEWS!

RS. H. TAYLOR, Sole Agent in York for the sale of the GENUINE Vegetable Pills and Powders, begs to inform the public, that she has just received a fresh supply of these INVALUABLE MEDICINES.

Apply at S. E. TAVEOR'S, 181 King-street, where alone hey can be obtained GENUINE. 202-817.

York, September, 1833,

STRAY HORSE.-Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, on Friday, 25th instant, a large black Horse, apparently pretty old and hard worked. Chere are no particular marks on him.

The öwner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. THOMAS BULL. Lot No. 12, 4th Con., York, Oct. 23th, 1633. 207-3 p

DOCTOR ROLPH'S ADDRESS, delivered before the late meeting of the Young Men's Temps-rance Society, is just published in a small and neat Pamphlet, and will be for sale at all the Bookstores in Town.

## CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

"ADAM, WHERE ART THOU ?" The following beautiful stanzas, forming part of a delightful poem on the Incarnation, are the production of a poor mechanic in England by the name of ThomasRagg. The whole poem was written as the testimony of a converted infidel, against the abounding infidelity of the age, in all its specious and alluring forms. It is stated by a correspondent of the Eclectic Review for September, 1833, that Thomas Ragg "works the whole time fourteen hours a day in a twist-machine. He was an infidel, but is now a humble, decided Christian. His circumstances are very contracted; a wife and two small children to support by the hard earnings of manual labour." We may add with the Eclectic Reviewer, "One is tempted to feel proud that England condition."-Editor of the Guardian.

"Adam, where art thou ? monarch, where 1 It is thy maker calls ; What means that look of wild despair 7 What anguish now enthrals ? Why, in the woods embowering shade, Dost thou attempt to hide From him whose hand thy kingdom made, And all thy wants supplied ? Go hide again, thou fallen one ! The crown has left thy brow ; Thy role of purity is gone, And thou art naked now.

"Adam, where art thou ? monarch, where ? Assert thy high command ; Call forth the tiger from his lair, To lick thy kingly hand; Control the air, control the earth, Control the foaming sea; They own no more thy heavenly birth, Or heaven stamp'd royalty. The brutes no longer will caress But share with thee thy reign; For the scentre of thy righteousness. Thy hands have snapped in twain.

"Adam, where art thou I monarch, where ? Thou wondrous thing of clay ; Ah ! let the earth-worm now declare,

Who claims thee as his prey. Thy mother, oh thou mighty one,

For thes re-opes her womb; Thou to the narrow house art gone,

The kingdom is the tomb. The truth from Godhead's lips that came,

There in thy darkness learn : Of dust was formed thy beauteous frame,

And shall to dust return.

"Adam, where art thou ? where! ah where? Behold him raised above, An everlasting life to share,

In the bright world of love. The hand he once 'gainst heaven could raise, Another sceptre holds:

His brows where new born glories blaze, Another crown enfolds.

Another rope's flung over him, More fair than was his own; And with the fire-tongued seraphim, He dwells before the throne.

"But whence could such a change proceed? What power could raise him there? So late by God's own voice decreed Transgression's curse to bear. Hark ! hark ! he tells-s harp well strang His grateful arms embrace : Salvation is his deathless song, And grace, alounding grace; And sounds through all the upper sky A strain with wonders rife. That Life hath given itself to die, To bring death back to life."

BEAUTY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. It may be a prejudice, but I have always re. garded it as a matter of gratitude, that I was born and educated under the influence of English lite. rature. Books are destined to have a powerful influence over men; they are the only weapons which achieve the permanent victories that alter the face of our globe ; and on the whole, English literature is the purest, and most impregnated with the spirit of the gospel of any which has existed. In Germany the human mind wanders in vaga. ries; every thing is pushed to extravagance; and they seem to have no sense of the absurd or ridi. culous, either in forming theories, or painting characters. They seem to need the lash of such sa. tirists as Swift and Pope, to tame them from the will find it to their advantage to call and examine his vagaries of enthusiasm, to the plain realities of common sense. In France they are all econo. mists and sensualists; never unlocking the se. crets of our spiritual nature ;-never soaring into the regions of moral grandeur and beauty; and their literati still write and act as if they half believed, what no man can entirely believe, that death is an eternal sleep. Italy has her pastorals and Spain has her ballads ; but England, blessed old England, has poured on us the treasures of some of the greatest geniuses, combined with the purest hearts, that ever wrote. It is a privilege to say that the language of Milton is your mother tongue; that the songs of Watts were sung over Black in papers may be had at a small advance above cost. your cradle; and that your religious sentiments were formed by such writers as Hooker, and Owen, and Baxter, and Edwards, and Butler, who en, and Baxter, and Edwards, and Bittler, who often combine the warmest piety with the most rigid demonstration, and sometimes with the most persuasive eloquence. These are stars, whose lustre I never look to see surpassed; and I repeat it, it is the richest blessing to be born under the best formation and sometimes with the most formation and sometimes with the most lustre I never look to see surpassed; and I repeat it, it is the richest blessing to be born under the best formation and sometimes with the most formation and sometimes are stars, whose it, it is the richest blessing to be born under the best formation and sometimes are stars. beneficent influence of these constellations of our Channetery, &c. York, Nov. 5th, 1833. northern sky.-Withington.

the wildest speculations; and the most preposte. rous of living theorists always begins his harran-gues with "Now, my friends, let us look to the facts."-Bulwer.

#### POLYNESIAN KINGS.

Mr. ELLIS, in his interesting Polynesian Researches, says of the royal personages of the island in the Pacific :----

"It is a singular fact in the physiology of the inhabitants of this part of the world, that the inhabitants of this part of the world, that the chiefs, and persons of hereditary rank and influ-ence in the islands, are almost without exception, ROBERT HAWKE returns thanks to his friends as much superior to the peasantry or common can produce such mechanics-to blush or grieve for our people in stateliness, dignified deportment, and ragement he has received since his commencement in country, that such should be the hard terms of their physical strength, as they are in rank and cir. business, and has at present a neat assortment of ready cumstances; although they are not elected to cumstances; authough they are not clocked to their stations on account of their personal endow. which can be warranted prime articles. His ments, but derive their rank and elevation from their ancestry. This is the case with most of the groups of the Pacific, but peculiarly so in Tabiti, will give general satisfaction, and gain himself the and the adjacent isles. The father of the late continuance of that support he has so liberally receiking was six feet four inches high; Pomare was ved to the present; and as ho is determined to sell, not six feet two: The present king of Raites is equal. only his Clothing, but his Fance and Dry Goods, at a ly tall."

> THE Subscriber has removed to the new and spacious Brick Store, lately occupied by Mr. J. M. Strange, corner of King and Yonge streets, opposite the new Warehouse of Messrs, Ridout, Brothers, & Co. He offers his thanks to his friends and the public genrally for the support he has received, and respectfully solicits a continuance. His Stock at present is far more complete than ever, particularly of Wines and Liquors. some of which are of his own importation, and others selected with the assistance of his brother in Montreal, (who has had great experience in this line.) from the espectable Agents of the following celebrated flouses: MADEIRA, in wood, from Ratherford & Grant; Lea-cock; Lewis & Co.; Oliviera & Co.; Howard, March, & Co.; Phelps & Co.; Butler & Co. PURT, from Quarles, Harris, & Co.; Page & Co.; New. man, Haut, & Co.

FIGUIRA POST,

and some others. SHERRY, from Duff, Gordon, & Co.; Smith, Woodhouse

& Co., and others. LONDON PARTICULAR TENERIFFE, from Bruce & Co.; Paisley. Benecarlo and Aticant Wine, in pipes, hhds. and gr. casks.

Madeara, Port, and Sherry, bottled at the place of growth, and in London Jolly" and "Anchor" Champaign. Pink and White.

Lafatte and St. Julian Claret, different qualities. Constantia, a very delicious Wine.-Perhaps it is not ger

erally known, that there is but one small Estate at the Cape of Good Hope where this fine Wine is produced. Hermitage and Bucellas. Santerne and Marcellas. Raspierry Brandy. Black and Red Currant Wine. Scotch Ale, in stone bottles. Dunbar & Hibbert's Porter. With a very general assortment of Teas, Sugars, &c. &c. China, Glass, and Earthenware, as usual. WILLIAM WARE.

203 13

135-tf

168.tf,

208

#### King street, York, Oct. 1, 1833.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. (WHOLESALE & RETAIL,) just received at 191 King.st. SAMUEL E. TAYLOR, grateful for the encourage-ment he has hitherto received, and anxiously solicitous to merit a continuance of it, begs to call the attention of the public to his STOCK of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which he flatters himself will be found on examination to be extremely CHEAP and WELL SELECTED. Fine and superfine WOOLLEN CLOTHS, broad and narrow

of nearly every description, color, and quality, at remarkprices, are to be had at his establishment : in ably low fact, all he wants is an examination of the price and QUALITY of his Goods, to ensure to him a continuance of that custom which he has heretofore had. N. B. The lawest price which can be taken will be

shed for each article, and no second price made. York, 7th October, 1833. 204

NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT. The Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the 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 associtment of every description of G ODS, suited to the trade of this country, which he is now opening at his old stand in King-Street, and will dis-pose of by Wholesale only, at prices which will be ound 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

Mr. Bluff is wonderfully English. It is by 'prac. DOKINGGLASSES, PRINTS, &c. tical men' that we have ever been seduced into King-street, a few doors East of Yonge street.) ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Gilder, &c

Respectfully begs to return his thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity for the very liberal

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. York, Nov. 5th, 1831 163-tf.

and the public in general for the very liberal encoumade clothing of various sizes and descriptions, made of

WINTER CLOTHING

low profit, he flitters himself that general satisfuction will be given to purchasers. N. B. Country storekeepers supplied wholesale on

moderate terms, and all orders executed at the shortest tice, in the neatest style. York, June 26, 1833. 189y

JUST RECEIVED, direct from London, and for sale by the Subscriber, at his Cheap Shoe Store, 193 King street, 1800 Pairs of Children's black & colored BOOTS-AND-SHOES;

600 pairs of Ladies' Prupella do., together with a very extensive assortment of Men's and Women's strong Boots and Shoes, Morocco and Kid Shoes, &c. &c., to which the Subscriber respectfully solicits the attention of the • THOS. THOMPSON. public. -York, June 5, 1833. 187-tf.

AND AGENCY OFFICE, AT BRANTFORD. The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he is about to open a LAND AGENCY OFFICE at Brant. ford, in the Gore District, in connection with his profes sion as a Surveyor; and from his long experience in the practice of Surveying, Conveyancing, &c. he trusts that he will be able in some measure to facilitate the prosperity of this Section of the Country by attention to the above business.

There are many respectable Emigrants daily arriving from Europe, who preter purchasing improved farms, and wild lands in the neighbourhood of the old settlements, to settling in the back Townships which have been recently surveyed, who would undoubtedly avail themselves of the advantage of such an office, as there they could at once learn what Farms and Wild Lands were for sale.

All persons having improved farms for sale will find it to their advantage to inform the Subscriber by Letter post paid, of the No. of the Lot, Concession, Township, District, &c. the quantity of improvement : the kind of Soil-Tim-ber-Buildings-Springs, or Streams of Water, which may be on their respective premises, and the lowest price, as well as the terms of payment, &c., and if Wild Lands-the distance from a Settlement as well as a description of the Lot &ce, to enable the Subscriber to afford correct information to the applicants.

Persons living in other Districts or in the Lower Province, who may have lands for sale in this part of the Country, will find it to their advadtage to furnish the sub seriber with power to sell and make Conveyances for

His charges will be as reasonable as that of any other professional person in the Country, and in proportion to the nature and extent of the business done, or on such

terms as may be agreed upon. All who may intrust the agency of their business him may rely on the strictest attention being paid to itand all moneys which may come into his hands for the sale of lands, will be remitted without delay. Surveying, Drafting Plans, Conveyancing in all forms, Wills, Articles of Agreement, Bonds, Powers of Attorney

&c. executed as usual with neatness and despatch. LEWES BURWELL

Deputy Provincial Surveyor. Brantford, 20th July, 1833.

NEW GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. AT THE CORNER OF FONGE AND LOT STREET. KING BARTON has on hand, and will sell low for Case, an excellent assortment of Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Cottons, Calicoes, ready made Clothes, best South Sea

Scal Gloves, very best Scal Cape, and common Cape in great varioty, Ilats, Bonnets, and Mits of different kinds, throceries and Glass, and a great variety of *Goods* too nu-merous to mention.—K. Barton thankful to his friends and 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 such as shall call and All which Lands are in well settled Townships, and are examine for themselves. T No Second Price. York, 27th Nov. 1832. 159

SALE OF CROWN LANDS.

PORTION of the vacant Town Lots in the Town A of PETERBOROUGII, in the Newcastle District, will be offered for sale at the upset price of £10 currency each, and upon the usual conditions of building; on Fri patronage with which he has been favoured since his com mencement in business, and hopes by unremitting atten tion to business and a sincere desire please, to merit a Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, Commissioner of Crown Lands' Office, York, 12th October, 1833. 206-4w

### SALE OF CROWN LANDS. LATE MILITARY RESERVE.

PART of the late Military Reserve, lying to the Westward of the Town of York, and adjoining the Garrison, having been recently Surveyed by order of Ilis Majesty's Government, a certain number of the Lots, inluding those fronting on the Bay, and on Dundas Street, containing about one Acre each, will be offered for sale, by Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Monday, the 25th day of November next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Terms of the sale will be one third of the Purchase Money to be paid down, and the remainder in two equal annual Instalments, with Interest at 6 per cent, on

each instalment, payable with the Instalment. A Plan of the Survey may be seen, and further particu-lars known, at the Commissioner of Crown Lands Office. Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, { York, 28th October, 1832. 207.4w

## CLERGY RESERVES.

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS' OFFICE York, 1st February, 1832. **DROPOSALS** for the purchase of Clergy Reserve 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 Reverves .- And to prevent disappointment he requests it may be distinctly understood that applications received after this date can

> PETER ROBINSON, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

117 tf.

AKE NOTICE.—One Acre and a half of Land for sale, being part of Lot No. 51 in the township of a sale, being part of Lot No. 51 in the township of Markham, East Yonge street. There is a beautiful stream of water running through it ; hewed log House 20 y 30 feet, and a frame Stable and slaughter house on the emises

N. B .- The above described lot is beautifully situated for a Store or Tayern. For particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

#### HUGH KENNEDY, Yonge Street, October 30th, 1833. 207.3w.p

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE well known premises, formerly occupied by the subscriber, on Let No. 22, 2nd concession, Military Tract, situated at the west end of the flourishing village of Hallowell; consisting of about \$ of an acre of land; a commodicat two-story Dwelling House, Barn, and other out houses, Store excepted: Also, 100 ACRES, being the rear part of Lot 107, 2nd concession of the township of Ameliasburgh, with a Log House and Barn, situated within three miles of the Carrying Place, and within two of the Cronsuer Mills, and lying on the main road to York. For further particulars enquire of Mr. James R. Arin. strong, York, or to the subscriber, Hallowelt,

JAMES DOUGALL. October 28, 1830. 207-if

BUILDING LOT .- TO BE LEASED for 18 years, a Building Let on King-street, No. 208, adjoining Mr. Kitson's, and having 34 feet of front by 100 feet in depth. Apply to JAS. BICKET. York, 5th Nov. 1833, 208 3

TOR SALE,-The following LANDS, in the DISTRICT OF NIAGARA, Township of Grimsby : Part of Lots No. 8 & 9, in the 9th Concession, 180 Acres,

Lot No. 8, Sthere is well cleared and fenced. There are on the premises, a Grist Mill, with two run of Stones, in good order; a Saw Mill, with two Saws; nine dwelling Houses, composing part of the Village of Smithville, all under rent; a large frame Barn ; two Blacksmith Shops ;

a Merchant Shop, with various out buildings. Any person wishing to purchase a valuable property, and a good stand for business, is requested to call and examine these premises

IN THE LONDON DISTRICT. Lot No. 13, in 14th Concession of Windham, 200 Acres North half of 14, in 100 do. do Lot No. 10, in the 5th Concession of Burford, 200 Lot No. 19, 7th do. Nissouri, 200

7th do. 7th do. 100 Half of 18. do. IN THE DISTRICT OF GORE.

Lot No. 22, in the 3d Concession of Esquesing, 200 Acres

IN THE HOME DISTRICT.

quire of the Subscriber on the premises. JOHN FRANK, Vavghan, 20th March, 1833. 178-tf. TO LET,

HOUSE situated on King street, the third from Yong estreet, on the north side, with a handsome front Store, well fitted up for the Witolesale and Retail business;—and also a good stone Cellar; all of which have been lately occupied by Messra. A. W. Hart & Co. in the instance business wholesale business

*Likewise*, — The Dwelling House adjoining, which is comfortably filled up for the accommodation of a respectable family. For particulars apply to

JOHN RITCHEY, Newgate st. York, 22nd Oct. 1833. 206-ti

NOTICE.-A dark brown HORSE COLT. expressed to be three years old last Spring, broke into the premises of the subscriber about two months ago; he came into the neighborhood early last Spring. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. JOSEPH STOFFERS. take him away. JOS York Township, Oct. 31, 1833. 208 3p

STRAY CATTLE.-Strayed from the fields of the Subscriber, about the month of July List, a Yoke of OXEN, six years old. One a dark red STAG; the other a white OX, with small red spots. Any person returning them to the subscriber, or giving information where they may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded. JACOB DELONG.

Lot No. 32, 3d con. from the Bay, } Township of York, Nov. 5th, 1833. \$

1999 - 1998 1997 - 1998

#### PROSPECTUS

#### Of a monthly paper, to be published in York, entitled, THE JOURNAL OF TEMPERANCE.

THE above paper (a half Demi sheet) will be pub-lished under the direction of the Committee of Managers of the Upper Canada Temperance Society. As the design of the Committee in this publication is solely to promote the cause of Temperance throughout the Province, and to give it circulation at no higher price than just sufficient to pay the expence attending it, it is expected that the friends of Temperance will encourage it to the greatest possible extent, and relieve the pub. lishers of the care and responsibility thereof as far as practicable—that they will units in their respective neighborhoods and guarantee the payment of at least 50 copies

in each place, through one or more responsible individuals. Any person or Society ordering 50 copies, and paying in advance, shall receive 5 copies gratis, and in like proportion for any greater number. Should 500 copies be ordered after the above manner, the paper will be published and furnished at Three Shil-

lings, currency, per annum, exclusive of postage; and should it be found on trial that patronage will justify it, the Journal will be enlarged accordingly.

Little need be said to show the utility of such a work as an auxilary in the cause of Temperanco. It is well known that one of the principal means by which Temperance Societies have effected the abundant good that has attended their efforts, is the circulation of useful and interesting publications; exhibiting the state and progress of the various Societies in different parts of the world, and the numerous and talented addresses and

Essays which the subject has called forth. All that the Committee can promise with respect to THE JOURNAL OF TEMPERANCE, is, that no pains will be spared to render it as useful and interesting an auxiliary in the good cause as circumstances may afford. They will endeavor to procure as extensive a correspondence, and an exchange with similar publications as possible; from which selections will be made, conveying intelligence of be of no benefit to the applicant as to preference or other all that transpires relative to the surprising moral reform.

ation which Temperance associations are continuing to roduce throughout the world. York, September 27, 1833. 203

\$10 REWARD. TOLEN, from the pasture of the subscribers, on the night of the 4th October, a Bay Horse Colt, three years old, about 13 or 13} hands high; he has a bunch on his left hind foot resembing a ring bone, and a small tump on the inside of the same leg between the fetlock and gambril joints, occasioned by a kick; has no white on him, is a middling trotter, black mane and tail; the hair is somewhat wore on his sides and shoulders by the

arness One half the above reward will be paid to any person eturning said horse or giving information where he may be found, and all necessary charges paid; the other half for the detection and apprehension of the thief.

Any information respecting said horse can be forwarded to Toronto Post office, addressed to the subscribers, and

will be thankfully received. BRIGGS & GILSON, Toronto, 39th Oct., 1833. Tanners, Dundas. Tanners, Dundas st. P. S. Three or four Journeymen Shoemakers

wanted immediately. 207tf

Farm for Sale—In the fifth con-A Farm for Sale-in the Mest halves of num cession of Vaoghan, 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. En

#### A MATTER OF FACT MAN.

Mr. Bluff is the last character I shall describe in this chapter. He is the sensible, practical man. He despises all speculations, but those in which he has a share. He is very intollerant to other filants of York and its vicinity, that he is now receiving people's hobby-horses: he hates both poets and very large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, de philosophers. He has a great love of facts; if suitable for the season; and from the circumstance that you could speak to him out of the multiplication table, he would think you a great orator. He does not observe how the facts are applied to the Ilis Stock comprises a large and splendid assortment of theory; he only wants the facts themselves. If soperfine, fice, and middling Broad and plain Cloths, Keryou were to say to him thus. "When abuses someres, Kerseys, Pilot Cloth, Felershams, Flushings, arise to a certain degree they must be remedied," arise to a certain degree they must be remedied," he would think you a shallow fellow, a theorist; Vesting; Camblets, Lasting, Plaids, Flaunels, Blankets, but if you were to say to him, "One thousand Baize, Serge; ten pieces of choice Carpeting, very cheap; pauper children are born in London; in 1823, Merinoes, Cottons, Shirtings, printed Calicoes in great wheat was forty-nine shillings; hop grounds let Variety; Kerseymere, Thibet; Merino, Worsted, Silk, and pauper children are born in London; in 1823, from ten to twenty shillings an acre; and you must therefore, confess that, when abuses arises to a certain pitch, they must be remedied." Mr. Bluff would nod his wise head, and say of you to his next neighbour. "That's the man for my ing; and orders to Measure executed with despatch, and money; you see what a quantity of facts he puts according to the latest fashions. forth in his speech?" Facts, like stones are York, November 5th, 1833. nothing in themselves, their value consists in the NEW STORE, in the Village of OAKVILLE-manner they are put together, and the purpose to The Subscriber having commenced the Mercantile

Stock : and Merchants from a distance will also find it worth their while to visit York, when they are in the way of purchasing Goods.

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

York, 6th June, 1832.

CHEAP WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, for all kinds of Dyestuffs, Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. E. LESSLIE & SONS. E. L. & SONS.

York, Jan. 29th, 1833.

BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, AND WOL. 208 13

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

William Lawson, Merchant Tuilor,

Grateful for past favours, respectfully informs the inhabthey were purchased in England before the late advance, he offers them for sale at old prices, and some articles lower.

Cotton Shawls; Table Cloths and Covers; Lace, Ribbons

which they are applied. Accordingly, Mr. Bluff is always taken in. Looking only at a fact, he does not see an inch beyond it, and you might draw him into any imprudence, if you were con-stantly telling him, "two and two make four." [JUSTUS W. WILLIAMS. Oakville, June 1, 1833. [JUSTUS W. WILLIAMS.]

## E. HENDERSON,

ALLOR &c. takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to his friends and the public in general for their continued support, and would inform them that for the time being, he will carry on his business at his house on Yonge Street opposite the Hon. John Elmsley's. P. S.-Patterns kept on hand for the accomodation of

ountry Tailors, and those who make up their own 185.tf. Yonge Street, May 22d, 1833.

## SURGEON DENTIST.

IIE Subscriber would respectfully give notice to the inhabitants of this place, that he has taken a room at the Oatario House, where he will be happy to wait on all who may need any thing in his line. He will cure the tooth ache; set artificial teeth, from a single tooth to a full set, and do all other business in the line of his profession, without producing pain, except in extracting stumps and such teeth as are accurable.

N. B.-One or two young men will be taken and in structed in the science, if application be made soon.

THOMAS WHITE, Surgeon Dentist. 2021f York, September 25, 1833.

## SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

# School Books, being the manufacture of Upper Ca Mavor's Spelling Book, Webster's do., New Testament English Reader, Mutray's Grammar: Also, Writing

Printing, and Wrapping PAPER.

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

#### NOTICE.

LL persons indebted to the Estate of the late JOHN THOMSON, Physician, by Note or Book account, we 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 DENDERSON, At Newmarket. or JOHN BLAKE, York Newmarket, Sept. 1832. 150.tf

of good quality. For conditions apply to the owner. SMITH GRIFFIN. Smithville, August 9th, 1833. 6m 196

## FOR SALE,

OTS No. 7 in the 6th Concession, and No. 13 in the 3rd con. of Hungerford, 200 acres each. Lot No. 6, in the 1st con. of Percy, 200 acres. East half of Lot No. 1, in the 5th con. of Kaladar, 100 acres

East half of Lot No. 16, in the 7th con, of Kennebeck, 00 acres.

West half of Lot No. 31, in the 6th con. of Matilda, 100 acres.

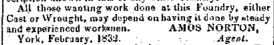
50 Acres in North Grosby, and one Village Lot in De norestville.

The above lots of Land will be disposed of on liberal terms, as it respects price and periods of payment.—For further particulars apply (if by mail post paid) to the subscriber. CYRUS R. ALLISON. ubscriber. CYRI Adolphustown, April 29th, 1833. 181-if.

#### **UNION FURNACE:** SIGN OF THE GILT PLOUGH,

(Opposite Mr. T. Elliot's Inn, Yonge-street, Yong.) IIE Subscriber informs the Public, that at the earliest opening of the spring navigation, there will be erec SCHOOL BOOKS, &c. THE Subscribers have for Sale the following School Backs, being the manufacture of Houser California of uny Size up to two Tons weight. The Sub bro Castings of any Size up to two Tons weight. The Sub scriber is constantly manufacturing

MILL IRONS AND MACHINERY CASTINGS of superior workmanship, and all such Castings in general as are made in common Copola Furnaces; also has on N.B. Country Merchanis and Schools furnished with hand a variety of Plough Patterns both RIGHT and LEFT Books, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Papper. HANDED; amongst which is one lately invented by himelf, of a medium shape between the common and Scotch Ploughs, and acknowledged by those who have tried it to be superior to the best Scotch Ploughs or any, other description known in this or any other country.



IF There will be on hand, the ensuing season, an Ex ensive 'Assortment of STOVES & HOLLOW-WARE, both Wholesale and Retail. ¥ A. N.

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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 Axos as mysolf. HARVEY SHEPARD.

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TAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, a Ba STUD HORSE, 6 years old, one foot white, witch tail, and a ster on his forelicad. Also, a GRE tARE, 2 years old, with a switch tail.—The owner equested to pay expenses, and take them away. AMOS STANTON. River Credit, Dundas st., Oct 29, 1833. 207-3w
TOLEN from the Subscriber, on the night of the 24th September, a Sorrel Mare, ten years old, of a m dlin ize and solid make, with several small white spots upo he back occasioned by saddle boils. Whosever will giv aformation of the said Mare, or return her to the Subscr er shall be handsomely rewarded for his trouble. F. METCALF, Saltfleet 50 Mile Creek. Oct. 1st, 1833. 203.
TRAY COWS.—Strayed from the subscriber near Mr. Elliou's Tavern, in this Town, about the la f July last, two Cones,—one white, with large red o rown spots and small crooked horns, the other brown oth about 6 or 7 years old. Whoever will return eai ows to the subscriber, or give information where the say be found, will be suitably rewarded. York, Oct. 29th, 1833. A. IRVINE.
TRAYED from the subscriber in March street, (nea the Baptist meeting bouse,) York, about seven week go, a yellow coloured COW, about ten years old, wit rown stripus over the body, and short crooked horns hich have been bored. Any person returning her shal a adequately rewarded. FRANCES ANDERSON. York, Oct. 8th, 1833.
<b>FOUND</b> ,—A few days ago, near Mr. Frasier brick building on Pallace Street, a small hundle, con sining several articles of clothing. The owner ma ave the same by applying to the subscriber, on Lot No D Pallace Street, and paying for this advertisement. GEORGE ROBINSON,

York, Oct. 23rd. 1833 1.w. BLANK DEEDS & MEMORIALS for sale at this office.

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

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

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SALE OF TOWN LOTS IN EMBRO. The