# CHRISTIAN



# GUARDIAN.

# DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, ECONOMY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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EDUCATION.

(By J. P. D. of Augusta College, Ky.)

My mind has been intensely agitated, in regard to the interests of the Church of God among us, since I saw the editorial remarks of the Advocate, in reference to my last piece. The editors say something must be done. To produce simultameous, general, and successful action, is the object of this essay.

A feel strong hopes of success from the pecu liar, and prevailing spirit of the age. For the last hundred years there has been a sensible rise in every department of human action; but since the commencement of the nineteenth century this rise has assumed an energy, and extent of bearing, unparalleled in the history of the world. Ne. ver was there such an age, as the one in which we live. The human intellect, not individually, but by nations-throughout the world-has received an impulse which has awakened energies, raised a tone of moral and mental action and daring, and produced combinations, mechanical, scientific, political, moral, and religious, which are now shaking, and shall hereafter more powerfully agitate the earth from the centre to the circumference. The constitution of society must undergo a radical and total change; and it is yet doubtful whether that change will be for the better or for the worse. This only we say; the competent, elementary principles of such a revolution are at work among all nations of the earth; but the character and bearing of the revolution is contingent. The agitation is commenced, and the tempest most come; let the Christian world take care boldly to seize the whirlwind and direct the storm.

To this bold and glorious effort I call the attention of the ministers, and members of he Church of God among us. If there is a people in this land that ought to hear this call, and obey it promptly, we are that people. It is very probable that the founders of our Zion contributed, essentially, to produce the mighty impulse which has awaked the world, and will bring on the grand revolution; and shall not we, their children, take a lively interest in directing it to the glory of God? Others, have advanced before us, and though we have, as a religious denomination, probably been, first in the original impulse, they are now giving increase and direction to the mighty force. I do not blame them: I applaud them. But let us also come up to this work with unanimity and earnestness.

If there is any one thing that will impede us if is this; we are astonished at the success we have had in the world, not with standing our means have been shaple. Hence we are tempted to suppose we should adhere expressly to the beaten path. This was not the doctrine of that extraordinary man, John Wesley. He expressly says, the system of Methodism grow up under the influence of circumstances, without design, and in obedience to the signs of the times. This then is the point; let us follow the signs of the times, and take advantage of them skufuly and successfully, by making such improvements, and additions as the grand object we have in view requires. And this object is nothing more nor less than to direct public opinion, and give it a high moral bearing. Let us but reflect properly on the simplicity, reasonableness, and energy of our doctrines; and the diffusive nature of our institutions; and we will, in mass, come to their aid with all our abilities, physicial mental, moral, and pocuniary; that they may have their full effect in moving the public mind. The great moral tide is up throughout the world, and seems to be pausing at its height, in awful suspense whither shall be its direction. It is a momentous crisis, and the people of the present century are charged with the awful responsibility of deciding its character. Hundreds of millions of human beings yet unborn will be affected, throughout their existence, by the conduct of the present generation. Such is the condition of the world; -such the rapid and extensive diffusion of information; -- such the strong excitethat every act, of every human being, makes an estimable impression upon the community. Never was there an age so favourable for giving full effect to every action. Let us seize the opportu-

Two very important questions present themselves :- Who shall act! What shall we do? Let every human being that has a bonevolent heart, interested in the good of mankind, and anxious for the glory of God, bring all his powers the sun beam. He looses sight of himself; he were always accompanied with a convulsive reachinto action. If he be eloquent, let him speak and sinks into nothing in his own estimation; and sees ing upward, and feeling after something, like a persuade men: if he be learned, let him instruct and form the human intellect; if he be strong and vigorous, let him endure the toils: if he be young and unencumbered, let him consecrate himself to him contribute his mite, but if he be rich, let him True bliss is the enjoyment of the divine fulness. make haste to consecrate, liberally, his substance But then, who can be filled with the divine fulto the service of God who gave it. There is yet ness without offering grateful acknowledgements raised him to the bed-with trembling haste apcircumstances, retied from business, and there- Then, we may sing with the Poetfore at leisure. Some of them have talents for composition; let them compose tracts, Sunday school books, and other such pieces, designed to move the hearts of men to great and glorious deeds. Others, and indeed most of them, have talents for "Praise the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all business, and means to aid them : let them take a his benefits." deep interest in the finances of the church, and in the accomplishment of all her plans; by establishing Tract, Bible, and Sunday school depositories; by becoming directors, and even founders and patrons of Sunday schools, and other noble SELF-EXAMINATION FOR PROFESSORS OF RELIGION. and benevolent institutions of the church. Let them consecrate their talents and time for corres- class-meetings, and implore the divine presence ties of the church.

The second question, What shall we do? would unto you? require a volume to answer it, as it ought to be

be more truly said of any age than this: "the simply and candidly the true state of my mind, It has been my salvation in every moral danger fields are white to the harvest." Nay, our bre- not dissembling nor hiding my sins in the pre- -the polar star which has guided my wander- been submitted to this assembly, on the following thren of other denominations are already in the field, and reaping a rich reward. It is our duty, bined machinery of an action which can be made that any should think me above what I really am? ry morning a chapter in the Old Testament, one doos is a very good religion-why then should to communicate an impulse throughout the world, are in our hands. It is only necessary that these ven, by getting good, and doing good, to the ex-elements be well arranged, and that we put them ont of that power with which God has endued the chapters, mingling her explanations and in them excellent slaves for centuries—why, then, into successful operation. The benevolent indi- me for usefulness in his moral vineyard on earth? structions with my answers; and she would alvidual who gives but a single dollar in the western wilds, to any of the great societies of the church, may, hereafter, move a million of human hearts best of the wine at the last of the feast? towards God. His dellar assisted the Missionary Society to place an Indian boy in the mission with the world, always keeping an important end when I had been giving violent sway to this masschool, in which his heart and mind were formed in view, both in my words and actions, in public tering propensity of my little heart, my mother for the work of an apostle to his brethren of the and private life, still remembering that thou God called me to her, and made me sit down as usual woods: or it assisted the Bible Society to diffuse seest me?. the word of God, by which a hundred men of God have been raised up to the work of an evan, ways seeing a necessity for the articles I purgelist; or it assisted the Sunday school society to chase, seeking to have them such as become the hands in hers, (I think I can feel at this moment measure; and whoever promotes it, and opposes hopes of future generations, provide proper books | heart? for them, and train them up, possibly, to mould speedily the moral bearing of the word's immense recentioning the faults, not only of my brothren, energies: or it assisted the man of God now in but of men in general, ever placing myself in the the field to continue there, by giving to him and situation of those of whom I am going to speak; his family the needed bread of this life, while he acting in all things towards them as I would have was breaking the bread of eternal life to the fa- them do to me? mished world. These are some of the things we may do, and, thank Heaven, many are doing, ways in time at meeting, not afraid of being too you? But are they doing with all their might, and in soon rather than ion late, nor suffer my eyes to proportion to their ability? Are they, as Mr. Wes. lead away my heart by looking around me? ley said a Christian man must do, giving all they

must call up the action of the church, in mass, to others?; one grand object: The education of our youth, and the youth of our country. Our people and our ministry must assume a higher rank on this subject. barren nor unfruitful. Society is rapid in its march onward and upward: It will leave us unless we rise to action. Is it not our business to lead the public mind, rather than to be found in the real. Is not this a duty we owe to the world, and to God? But how shall this he done? The experience of the world, the consent of mankind, and the conscience of every one must say, one grand means is, to give the infant mind the proper cast by education. In doing this we accomplish two grand objects: first, we save the persons so educated from infidelity, and eternal perdition: secondly, we bring the finest, to the service of religion: the intellects which have in all ages past, and will in all to come, hold, and use the power of giving constitution and character to the community in which they live. It is only within a few years past that my mind has been properly awake to the importance of this great object; and I am sure it rests on the church, preachers, and people, with the force of a moral

It has been suggested by the editors, as well sure of defence. I have no doubt of it. It is our gently seek him. only preservation under God, judging according human calculation. In say To provide these materials, that we may have a away, and thou dost comfort me. suitable share in directing the public nurseries of learning, compiling, and originating the current reading of the country, and editing the public journals and papers, which give and continue an impulse which the whole community feels and obeys; this is one grand object in calling your attention to the subject of the erection of colleges and academies.

# (For the Guardian.)

THE PRINCIPLE ON WHICH PRAISE TO GOD IS FOUNDED.

It is a divine conviction of benefits received, heart called gratitude. The reflection that I have Ghost. ment, sympathies, alliances, and combinations, received a benefit of which I am entirely undeserving, and which will, if rightly improved, result in my eternal good. And this benefit received from one who is all goodness, and entirely independant, excites a desire to make some suitable returns. But, alas! here the creature fails; he speaketh forth all manner of good of him; he sees;

> "When we've been there ten thousand years, Bright shining as the sun, We've no less days to sing his praise,

(For the Guardian.)

-1. Do I enter into my closet before I go to my

answered. Never could the words of our saviour view of the state of grace in my heart, and speak than I!' This text is like a spell upon my life. oration :

sence of the Lord?

and in our power, to emulate them nobly and suc. such words as may convey the truest state of my you how :- When I was a very little child, my and Christianity is not designed for savages. cessfully. The elements of the grand and com- heart to my Leader and class-mates, not willing blessed mother used to make me read to her eye.

5. Do I always consider that my work is not ways find one verse in the short psalm which she men! done when I have spoken my experience, but desired me to take as a sort of motto for the day, contributes directly to impart an impulse which strive to keep my heart lifted up in prayer for the often repeating it and thinking of it deeply.

> 6. Do I avoid all unnecessary conversation member how possionate I was) and one morning seest me?
> 7. Do I always avoid superfluity of dress, al-

cep up its schools, collect the young minds, the followers of him who was meek and lowly in her solt and gentle pressure, and see the melting me, is an enthusiast, and an enemy to his country

8. Do I carefully avoid speaking evil of, or

9. Do I make it an established rule to be al-

10. Do I read a portion of God's word every But I am drawn away from my special object treasures things new and old, looking rather to continued softly and soldlingly to tell me of the supplication from the nations of Europe, to supby the wide field which opened before me. I the things of my own household than that of

May the Lord make us faithful in the obser-

#### From the New England Christian Herold. THE EXPERIMENTAL CHRISTIAN.

The experimental christian can say, 'whereas

ner, unholy, impare, wretched, undone, perfect convinced of this, if you will think how many dings of the orator, and one and all would exclaim, weakness, unable to save himself; and if God times you have wished to be good, and still, on Give them bark give them bark! and let not an through Jesus Christ, had not had morey on his the slightest temptation, have again offended. But European perish, whom it is possible for a Perusoul, he must have perished eternally.

strongest, purest, and best cultivated intellects in- the cross, as the brazen serpent was lifted upon a was once like yourself-a little child, and had a to act upon this benevolent decision, some Perupole in the midst of the camp of Israel, in the wil- great many hardships to contend with. He was vian, of an age in which the prevalence of policy

> inder heaven, whereby he could be saved. He has seen that without repentance, there was no where else. Whenever, then, my dearest sider, I beseech you the character and circum-

> not and could not have been any remission of boy, you feel yourself inclined to such sinful an Istances of the persons for whom this privilege is

as by myself, that this matter is a necessary mea. lieve that he is, and is a rewarder of such as dili. feel yourself firmly fastened there. is not only confession, but turning from, and for-confidenced free to God and to

blame those denominations who possess, and dissaking sin. He has therefore repented, made vently and so pathetically, that the recollection may have many excellencies with which we are rect the influence of our colleges: they had the Christ his refuge, feels that God is his friend, and of that hour will always linger in my memory. men-the qualified materials we had not here can adopt the language of scripture. Though thought I never should be passionate again. But tefore; nor have we yet in sufficient quantites. thou wast arguy with me, thine anger is turned alas! even on that very day, I was frequently re-

He is not deceived in this, he knows he does; -it an emphatic "Lead me to the Rock that is higher

But how many who profess religion, and fain would have us believe they are very good chris. was too fair and frail a plant to buffet the storms Peru? tians, have no knowledge of such an experience of life, and so she was bowed beneath them. I but represent us as setting forth some strange doc- forgot her pious precepts, for my spirit was too trine when we tell them, that if they know nothing nearly assimilated to a licentious world; but I can Great Spirit will give us some sign from the about these things, they are not christians. We say with truth, that in the wildest career of folly, are charged with being superstitious, and Pharisa, when sense and reason have been almost anniical; that we judge them, and are bidden to take hilated and the voice of conscience has been dis. the wish of the speaker; and whoever promotes it care, that we be not judged. O Lord give me a deep experence in the things of thyself, and may Rock that is higher than I," have come over my to the Incas and the Great Spirit.' which produces a sensation or emotion in the I be in fellowship with the Father, Son, and Holy benumbed senses like a voice from the tombs, re-J. II.

# LEAD ME TO THE ROCK THAT IS RIGHER THAN I.

(Worthy of particular attention.) I once had a friend, a minister of the gospel, who was afflicted . ith a distressing malady. In attempts to exalt the character of the Giver: he the midst of apparent health, and activity, and cheerfulness, he would fall down, deprived of sense him in every thing from man to the globe; and and motion, like one dead. I had often been with from the globe to the smallest atom that floats in him in these paroxysms, and observed that they every thing to admire in the Giver; and every at. person groping in darkness. The last one I ever tempt to make returns, infinitely increases the witnessed was fearfully appalling. There was obligation. O the depth of the riches both of the accustomed cry of terror. O, I'm going! wisdom (and we' may add, goodness) and know. The shuddering grasp at vacancy-and-all was distant and dangerous service: if he be poor, let ledge of God. And what is bliss but gratitude? over. He fell so violently as to break the feeble barrier my outstretched arms afforded, and sunk beside me. I eagerly called for assistance: we one other class, on whom, specially, I would call for such unspeakable blessings? And every ex. plied restoratives; and it was many, many mito act: those who are in easy and independent ertion to praise him increases the abundance | notes, before any one dared hope that the light of life would ever visit him again. Slowly he opened his eyes; but their gaze was upward, up. ward, as if it would penetrate the ceiling and look beyond it into other worlds. Presently a faint marmur rose from his lips. I applied my car to listen, but could only catch what appeared like an incoherent and dreamy atterance about 'a rock.' Reason gradually returned to the poor sufferer, and one of its first efforts was to ask me to read the Bible. 'Read,' said he, 'the 91st psalm.' I complied with his request, and commenced with that most appropriate supplication, trous Hindoos, the knowledge of Christianity. Hear my cry, O God! attend unto my prayer from the end of the earth will I cry unto thee pondence, to the secretary ships of the great socie. to accompany me thither, to appear in our midst, when my heart is overwhelmed : lead me to the not but be alarmed at an attempt, however quiet, and say as unto the disciples of old, 'peace be Rock that is higher than I.' 'Stop there! stop to disturb the creed of sixty millions of people .--

ings when I have been well nigh wrocked in the grounds :-3. Do I strive to clothe my experience with deceitful abyss of worldly folly! and I will tell 4. De I always go to honor my Father in Heat in the New, and one of the Psalms. It was her we try to change it! was very passionate, naturally; (I shudder to re- release them from it-why then attempt it?

> at her feet and read my chapters. I did it very sallenly, and when I had concluded the psalm, she drew me close to her, and taking both my tenderness of her eye, as it was fixed upon me and his species.' with sad expression,) she said, affectionately,-Now, my dear son, this is your text for the day : Lead me to the Rock that is higher than I! My dear boy,' she proceeded, 'do you know that only grieved your mother, but sinned against that ter, arose, and thus addressed the assembly : blessed God who takes care of you and loves

"I was subdued in an instant by my mother's calm and persuasive manner. I loved her to dolatry, and stubborn as I was to others, she bly, a thousand Peruvians convened on the banks day, and meditate thereon, extracting from its could make a lamb of me at pleasure; and as she of the Amazon, to take it into consideration a compassion of the Deity, the birth of the infant ply them with that bark of Peru, which is the on-Josus—his suffering and death, and that they all ly known antidote to a very large class of our were borne for me; I was choking with my tears, diseases. And conceive, if you will, the precevance of these rules, that we may neither be I heard the affecting story again and again, and ding speaker, who, I am sure, would be happy to always with wonder; but now, it seemed touched jundertake the embassage, to be the advocate for

sin and sin again. Now, I wish to make you feel He has been led to see and feel himself a sin- that you cannot reform yourself; and you will be cry of that multitude would interrupt the plea-He has seen the Saviour of mankind lifted upon blest efforts! It is the same blessed Jesus who conceive, instead of the assembly being permitted derness, that whosoever looked and believed on tempted, and has promised to "succour these or mere prudence over justice and benevolonce him should be saved.

Who are tempted." He is "the Rock" spoken of is more intelligible and pardonable, to rise, and He has seen that there is no other name given in your text, and it should be your constant pray- thus to address his countrymen: er that you may be led to him. . There is safety ger, let your first wish be, "Lead me to the Rock demanded." He has seen that without faith, men could not that is higher than I!" Let it be your morning come to God, for they that come to him must be and evening supplication, and never rest till you

The experimental christian sees that repentance beside me with her arm clasping my waist, she as these? minded of my own weakness, and recalled from strengthen them, merely to destroy ourselves? He loves God, his character, his commandments, very near approaches to fretfulness and ill-temper, his image, his children, and the cause of religion. by my mother's serious but sweet expression, and

> than 11" "Alas | I soon lost this devoted mother! She regarded; those very words, "Lead me to the or opposes me, is a madman, and an enemy both storing me to my better velf, and quickening me to a sense of my infatuation and my guilt.

hood, and the fever of my soul had well nigh seemed forsaking me, they entered my desolated bialist. neart like a dream of childhood, restoring to me houghts of happiness, and innocence, and peace.

"They at length became as the handwriting on the wall to guilty Belshazzar. "Lead me to the Rock that is higher than I," was continually in my imagination; not, as heretofore, with soothing influence, but as something fearful and appalling. Go where I would, it followed me, and the consciousness that I had hardened my heart against its silent teachings, pursued me like a phantom. It was this, under God, that led me to repentance; it is this that now shields me in temptation; and whenever these horrible struggles, such as you have seen, come upon me. I instinctively reach forth to lay hold upon "the Rock that is higher than I."-Episcopal Register. -

# SOPHISMS WELL ANSWERED.

A Society of Churchmen, who had for the last century, been engaged, among other benevolent designs, in conveying the knowledge of Christianity to the heathen, convened a meeting near my aunt's mansion-house, to consider the means of extending to about sixty millions of poor idola-Now, whatever religion and sound wisdom might urge upon so plain a point, mere Prudence could there? said he. Then, clasping his hands, he Accordingly, having entered the assembly, I, to man mind and the worship of an object of some 2. When in class, do I always strive for a just repeated, Lead me to the Rock that is higher the admiration of my aunt, made the following kind, was some forty years since, fully demonstra-

I rise, Sir. to oppose the motion which has

'In the first place, the Hindoos are savages, In the second place the religion of the Hin-

teach them a religion which is fit only for free-'In the fourth place, they are sunk so very

deeply in vice and misery, that it is impossible to

"In the fifth place, who would think of beginning to convert foreign nations till we have converted every one of our own people?

When the times comes for the general conversion of the world, some sign will be sent from heaven to tell us of it. 🛵

'Such, Sir, are my reasons for resisting the

Having made my speech, I will own that I expected as the very smallest return, the loud acclamations of the astonished assembly. But a most profound silence ensued; till a clergyman, who, you have done very wickedly? that you have not as I then thought, looked old enough to know bet-

'Instead, Sir, of replying directly to the reasorngs of the speaker who has proceeded me, I will simply put another case, and request his decision upon it. Suppose, instead of the present assemwith living interest. I leaned upon my mother's these fever and ague nations to the only possesap, and sobbed forth my penitence and remorse, sors of this antidote. Imagine him to rise amidst. My dear boy, said she, 'you know you have the tawny multitude, and, with much feeling and dways felt sorry and promised amendment when emphasis, to state, that at least'sixty millions of you have thus offended, and it has been only to people depended upon their determination for bealth and life. At once, I am persuaded, the there is one, my love, who will assist your fee | vian to save.' Thus far all would be well. But

Peruyians, you are far too precipate. Con-

'In the first place, they are civilized nationsthey read and write; they sleep in beds, and ride in coaches; they wear coats, and trowsers-who Sho then made me kneel down; and kneeling then will say that bark is intented for such persons

and place, their fevers and acues Un the se quacquainted-why then attempt to cure them ? 'In the third place, these fevers and agues as-

sist exceedingly to thin their armies-why then . ! Fourthly, these fevers and agues are so deep seated and violent, that it is impossible to cure

them-why then attempt it? 'In the fifth place, who would think of caring foreign nations, till we have cured all the sick in

'Sixthly, when the time comes for the general cure of fever and ague, I have no doubt that the mountains.

'Such, Peruvians, are my reasons for opposing

'Now then,' continued the old clergyman, 'sup. posing the Peruvian erator thus to reason, I should be glad to know by what answer that I was once a victim to calumny and false. young gentleman would repel his arguments.

'He then, to my infinite horror, sat down, and driven me to madness; but the same sweet words, left the eyes of the assembly fixed upon me, as if in all the tenderness of my mother's tones, fell on waiting for my reply; but not having any precise. my burning spirit, and I was calmed. In that ly ready, I thought it best to be taken suddenly season of bereavement, too, when all that I loved ill and to leave the room.—Sancho, the Prover.

# PROCRASTINATION AT 72.

A person aged 72, who had never attended to the concerns of her soul, was taken suddenly ill. The writer was sent for to pray with her. Was she ready now to attend to the calls of the gospel, and to seek salvation by repentance? "O!" said she, "I am too unwell to allend to that subject now. I hope to recover, and believe I shall, and then I will think of religion." She soon fell into a lethorgy, and in one week was laid in the grave; an awful monument of delaying repentance, even on the threshold of eternity!

# RELIGION BENEFICIAL TO MEALTH.

The late Dr. Rush has remarked, that the diffferent religious of the world, by the activity thevexcite in the mind, have a sensible influence upon human life. Atheism is the worst of sedatives to the understanding and passions. It is the abstraction of thought from the most sublime, and of love from the most perfect of all possible objects.-Man is as naturally a religious, as he is a social and domestic animal; and the same violence is done to his mental faculties by robbing him of a belief in God, that is done by dooming him to live in a cell, deprived of the objects and pleasures of social and domestic life. The necessary and immutable connexion between the texture of the huted by the Atheists of Europe; who, after refee-

ture, Fortune and Human Reason,—and in some rests the curse of God. Such is the salutary operation of its doctrines and procepts upon health and life, that if its divine auwould be sufficient to recommend it to our belief. How long mankind may continue to prefer substituted pursuits and pleasures to this invigorating stimulus is uncertain; but the time, we are assured, will come, when the understanding shall be solely by means of civilization, philosophy, liberty pese .- Journal of Health.

(Extracted for the Guardian, from the Works of the Rev. John Fletcher.)

The very centre of the Christian religion is union with Christ, and the receiving him as our all; in other words, called faith, or a 'staying our minds upon him.' To the doing this, there are many hinderances, but the

not, or rather feel not, that they are blind, naked, leprous, helpless, and condemned; that all their works can make no atonement, and that nothing they can do Mr. Hurlburt the teacher of the school has been much will fit them for heaven. When this is truly known, confined to this remote and insulated part, for 18 months the first grand hinderance to our union with Christ is past. But amidst various obstacles, and almost continremoved.

The second is, The want of understanding 'the gos pel of Christ? The want of sceing therein the firm foundation given us for this pure and simple faith, the only solid ground of staying our souls on God. We of the Holy Ghost. He creates them anew:—His love ty are 60; 15 Munceys or Mohegans, and 45 Chippe-first makes the bride, and then he delights in her. The ways. Yours Respectfully, WM. Case. first makes the bride, and then he delights in her. The ways, want of viewing Christ in this light, as the author and finisher of our salvation, hinders the poor humble penitent from casting himself wholly on the Lord, although he hath said, 'Cast thy burden on the Lord, and he shall sustain thee."

. I do not mention sin, for sin is the very thing which readers man the object of Christ's pity. Our sins will angry and violent. At times he seemed penitent, then abver turn away the heart of Christ from us, for they again was carried away by the temptations of anger, wought him down from heaven to die in our place; and lust, and drunkenness. At length he conceived the transfer of putting an end to his own miserable life. in us the capacity of receiving those beams of love, and shot himself through the breast and immediately expired. to us. But sin sincerely lamented, and brought by a constant act of faith' and prayer to fore the Lord, shall soon be consumed, as the thorns laid close to a fire; only let us abide thus waiting, and the Lord will pass through them and burn them up together.

When the soul feels its own helplessness, and reprives the glad tidings of the gospel, it ventures upon Christ; and though the world, the flesh, and the devil with, "I can but perish;" remembering these words, "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is staved on thee, because he trustuth in thee.'

The consequence of thus trusting is, that God keeps it finds power to repose itself on Christ,—to say, God instruction. There is however much encouragement at shall choose my inheritance for me.' Here the Christ present from the awakenings that prevail, especially in tian finds peace, with God, peace with himself, and the extensive Indian settlements about the salt springs. peace with all around him;—the peace of pardon, the Religion here for a few years past has mude a consider peace of holiness; for both are obtained through staying the mind on Christ. He walks in the perpetual re-respect. Before their conversion intemperance was ecilection of a present God, and is not disturbed by any general and common, and their condition was wretched thing. If he feels sin, he carries it to the Saviour; and beyond description, and although they possessed the if in heavines, through manifold temptations, he still best of lands, yet their improvements went but little holds fast his confidence;—He is above the region of beyond planting each a few acres of corn, and even clouds.

the labour of this was mostly by the women, while the The careless sinuer is not not to be exhorted to trust

in Christ; it would be to cast pearls before swine. Beprops. Upon what dost thou stay thy soul? Thy lonesty, morality, hamility, doing good, using the means bus less, friends, confused thoughts of God's mercy? This will never do. Thou must be brought to say, Went shall I do to be saved? Without trembling at short of love will do.

The penitont needs, and, blessed be God, has every encouragement. You have nothing but sin;—it is time

want a joy unspeakable, -the way to it is by thus wait. ing patiently upon God. Look to Jesus. He speaks peace; abide looking, and your peace shall flow as a river.

# MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

(For the Christian Guardian.) MUNCEY TOWN MISSION.

Muncey town, River Thames, March 14, 1831. Messis. Editors: For the information of the friends of Missions I forward the following for publication. The Indian Reservation on this River is sufficiently

large for the settlement of the various broken bodies of Indians who have been wandering about Oxford, the Sauble River, Bear River, St. Clair, and Muncey town. The lands are of excellent quality, and well suited for grass and grain of various descriptions, and the climate is such that but little hay is required to keep their herds of cattle through the winter. On these and other accounts this Reservation is a most desirable residence for the Indians in these parts, if they have any desire for acquiring a comfortable living by farm-

By an order from the Governor a fown has been laid out on the Great Bend, about 12 miles below Delaware. The lots are each ten acres. Under the superintendance of J. Clench Esq. ten dwellings have been erected, designed for the occupation of twenty families. A Lake Sincoe, and several times to Waterloo to hear frame building is also erected for schools and meetings, the gospel. At all these places they have petitioned and other dwellings are to be put up this season. The houses are situated on the bank of the River Thames, and springs of the purest water issue from the banks recommendation of the Superintendant and advice of John Fletcher, a Clergyman of the Church of England, at all seasons of the year. Since the Indians have others interested in the Missions, we made collections in his "Appeal to matter of Fact." been assured of this Reservation, and their Houses sufficient to justify a commencement among them. building they appear more settled in their minds, and Br. John Simpson (a native from Grape Island) and

christianity, the Indians in these parts are much given some considerable difficulties, we arrived here on the blo ignorance, that keep the generality of mankind just to intemperance, and those white men who have felt it 19th of April, and were joyfully received by the few above the level of brutes; how strong, how clear is the their interest to make the Indians drunk, eagerly em. Indians who were here.

instances with ceremonies of the most expensive and splendid kind. Religions are friendly to the appears more promising than heretofore. The half in present the field for usefulness to this poor peois now a rich meadow.

After advising with some of the principal Indians, and splendid kind. Religions are friendly to ininds of the Indians are more settled, since their lands we immediately commenced a small clearing for a house health and life, in proportion as they elevate the have been surveyed out, and their houses in building.— and garden, understanding, and act upon the passions of hope uposition from certain paganchiefs is less determined. As soon as and love. It will readily occur to every one, that They begin to have a more favourable view of the value came in from their hunting, and as an expression of Caristianity when believed and obeyed according of improvements. A noted apostate (Omik) whose gratitude brought us presents of several necessaries. to its original consistency with itself, and with the continued threats of murder had put all about him in The women came to the house and inquired if they divine attributes, is more calculated to produce fear, having died.\* The labours of the Missionary Sothose effects than any other religion in the world, ciety in behalf of this people have been long and painful, and at times quite discouraging. Yet their labours of about twenty, and we held our first consultation has not been in vain. About twenty families have been with them. Among other things we inquired: "How procepts upon health and life, that if its divine autority rested upon no other argument, this alone have embraced christianity, and in general, their reli-tell, but we have a large tract on both sides of the river, f the several hundreds of their brethren around them, Mr. Belton, and his Colleague are charged with visit. have no team, will you help to draw the tunber, &c.' elevated from its present interior objects, and ling them once in two weeks. Mr. Hurlburt is teacher At this they smiled assent, one answering, "I can luxated passions be reduced to their original order. This change in the mind of man, can be effected only by the influence of the christian reflection."

Credit, is appointed to assist as an Interpreter and Experience of the christian reflection. The influence of the christian reflection. only by the influence of the christian religion, af horter. But as the Indians have, after much labour ter all the efforts of human reason to produce it and pains, at length become more disposed for instructing we commenced cutting and drawing, and notwithtion, and are now settling in a body, we are of opinion standing some returned to their hunting for a few days and government, have been exhausted to no pur- that a Missionary of experience, and established char- we have now a house commenced. 18 by 24 feet, and acter for piety should be appointed to reside among timber enough to build it on the spot. At the mouth faith, and raise objections against the most evident truth, this season. The plan is fixed on, and the building is for floors, and doors, window frames and sash already to be erected on a lot which has been kindly assigned us by the Agent, and approved of by the Indians. The plan is fixed on, and the building is for floors, and doors, window frames and sash already reason has been worsted by sense, how ready is the important the fixed binary for floors. The plan is fixed on, and the building is for floors, and doors, window frames and sash already reason has been worsted by sense, how ready is the important the fixed binary for floors. The plan is fixed on, and the building is for floors, and doors, window frames and sash already reason has been worsted by sense, how ready is the important the fixed binary floors. The plan is fixed on, and the building is for floors, and doors, window frames and sash already reason has been worsted by sense, how ready is the important floors. The plan is fixed on, and the building is for floors, and doors, window frames and sash already reason has been worsted by sense, how ready is the important floors. The plan is fixed on, and the building is for floors, and doors, window frames and sash already reason has been worsted by sense, how ready is the important floors. The plan is fixed on, and the building is for floors, and doors, window frames and sash already reason has been worsted by sense, how ready is the important floors. The plan is fixed on, and the building is for floors, and doors, window frames and sash already reason has been worsted by sense, how ready is the fixed plan in close the floor is fixed on the floor of the flo

The School at this station has not been so prosper-ous as at some other stations. The unsettled and wan-ty nine out of one hundred from Christ. They know dering condition of the Indians have been great impediments. But for the past winter the school has been much better attended, averaging about 20 scholars. ued difficulties he has persevered in the faithful dis-charge of his duty. He is pursuing the study of the Indian language with a view to more extensive usefulness. During a residence of 18 months, he has acquired so much of the Chippeway, as to be able to conmust remember, that the gospel is, 'good news,' and verse freely on common subjects, and he interpreted for not be slow of heart to believe it. Christ receiveth sin- me in a conversation with the Indians for an hour, with ners; he undertaketh their whole concern; he giveth much readiness. The number of children in the school not only repentance, but remission of sins, and the grif (at present is about 25. The radult members of Socie-

\* This man after embracing christianity and being considerably useful to his people, at length became unsettled, and unstable. He yielded to the control of his passions. He conceived himself of much importance, became jealous of the influence of others, was only, is because it turns our eyes from him, and shuts He loaded his gun, eat down deliberately at his table

### GRAND RIVER MISSION.

Grand River, March 17, 1831.

Messrs. Editors: A fine spirit of awakening is now prevuiling among the Mohawks and other tribes on this River. About 30 have lately been reclaimed from their drunken habits, and have become a praying peoparsue, so that the soul seems often to be on the brink ple, and are added to the Society. The number of souls of min, it has still only to listen to the gospel, and ventor this Reservation is about 2,000. But only a part of three creations, as a drowning man on a single plank, these even profess christianity. We have in society about 100; we have also three schools, numbering about 60 children.

From the fact, that but few of any of the Indians on the Reservation, except the Mohawks, even profess to the soul from its three-fold enemy:—Defends it in believe the christian religion, it will at once be seen comptation, in persecution, in heaviness. Through all, how much remains to be done by schools and religious men were mortly lounging at ease, or lying at the still house, and taverns intoxicated. But a most delightful fore an act of faith, there must be an act of self-des. change is now going on in the field and in the house, pair; before filling, there must be emptiness. Is this in the habits and tempers of the men, and the happier thy character? Then suffer me to take away thy false condition of the women. A most striking instance of this nature is found in the family of a Mr. Hess. Before his conversion, intemperance wasted every thing; peace and happiness were strangers to his house.

never fenced his farm, he never sowed his field. He has now twenty acres of wheat on one field: well cul-God's word, thou caust not receive Christ. Nothing tivated and well fenced. As I passed this beautiful field the other day, I thought surely "Religion has the promise of the life which now is, as well as that which is to come."

You despair of yourself,—hope in Christ, You are overcome.—Christ conquers. Self-condemned,—he absolves, Why do not you believe? Is not the messager, the word, the Spirit of God. provements of spinning, weaving &c Miss Barnes, who has been for several years labouring for the improvement of the Indian females, has commenced her abours here. She has undertaken to precure the means for creeting a building for the Mission family, and a room for teaching the young females the economy of the house. She will present her object to the friends of Indian improvements, for the means to enable her to carry this laudable design into effect.

The Gospel of St. Matthew translated into the Mohawk and now under correction of Mr. J. Wilkes, will be prepared for the press in May. Very Respectfully, WM. CASE.

SAHKEENG MISSION.

To the Secretary of the Canada Conference Missionary Society.

Sahkeeng, April 30th, 1831.

Dear Brother,-According to promise, I write to inform you of the state of this mission.

Concerning the commencement of the reformation among this people, we have a particular account in a journal, by the Rev. Peter Jones, from whom they first time, they have been destitute of teachers, except occasional visits from native teachers.

Such has been their anxiety for religious instruction, that they have been to the river Credit, Mahjedushk, for teachers, but such was the state of funds in the many of them are busily employed in clearing up their myself left that place on the 20th of Feb. on our way it left that place on the 20th of Feb. on our way to this place. After stopping several times, travelling the exception of those who have embraced upwards of three hundred miles, and encountering.

To say nothing of the gross stupidity, and unconquera-

ting the true God, justituted the worship of Na- family who subsists on the ill-gotten gain on which well, on a hill near a flat of two or three hundred acres, substance, the cup and the liquor, the dress and the personal liquor, and son! But how many learned men, to this day, see no difference of the cup and in som.

As soon as the Indians heard of our arrival, they could do any thing for our comfort.

On the 23 inst. the Indians assembled to the number who still remain pagans, and subject to great irregular much as you wish to occupy." Can you help us to ities by drunken habits. For their present instruction, build a dwelling house and school house; and as we

Every thing being agreed upon, the Monday follow-Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is resident Missionary here will not find himself and fam. which for the present must answer the three purposes styred on thee, because he trusteth in thee. (Isaiah xxvi. 3.) ily cut off from civil society. He will be able to extend of a dwelling-house, school-house, and meeting-house. his labours to the neighbouring white settlements in the After planturg we shall probably build a school-house. Westminster, London, and Thames Circuits. A ride The situation is very pleasant and undoubtedly healthy. of ten miles will bring him to the settlements on either as it is near the shore of this rapid river and about mile from the lake. To those who have been at the River Credit, it will be sufficient to say, the place resembles that, except it is on the north side of the river rather than the south.

Fish are abundant, such as sturgeon, salmon trout, pickerel, herring, white fish, bass, and suckers.

A few evenings since I assisted three men in taking about 70 fine pickerel and one sturgeon, with spears only on the shore of the river. Since that they have caught three more sturgeon.

In short we could have almost every thing that ren lers life comfortable, if we had a team and tools, that would enable us to turn over the flats; and as for fodder we should not be at a loss if we did not cut any

The state of the society is quite as good as could be expected, considering their difficulties. The number in society we have not yet ascertained, but we conclude not far from forty: One of the leaders died last winter, but there are three remaining. Some have returned to drinking occasionally. Notwithetanding our prospects are good, and with the Lord's blessing we hope to bring back the wanderers. Yesterday we heard there is a small tribe of Indians on their way to this place some of whom were converted at Penetangueshine last summer. That the Lord may make us fishers of men! is the prayer of your unworthy brother in Christ.

JOHN BENHAM.

(For the Christian Guardian.)

Mr. Editor,-The following donations were given by friends on the Hallowell Ct. for the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The amount was handed to the Secretary at the last Conference. Please give them an insertion. H. BIGGAR. s. d.

James Williams	5 O	Charles Johnson 1 3
	26	Elijah Johnson 1 51
Daniel Petit, junr.	7 6	B. Smith 0 9
	5 0	Joseph Dailey 5 0
		Allan Brown 2 6
		N. H. Davis 2 6
1		
		Luke Wallis 2 6
		D. Austin 5 0
		M. Clapp 1 6
		Jane Clapp 1 0
		Joanna Scott - 1 3
		Elen VanBlack 10
Paniana Dania		James Wormsley 1 0
Benjamin Davis	13	
A. Youmans, junt.	26	John Lane 5 0
	26	Tho's. Welbanks 50
Wm. Huyck	26.	Richard Gardner 26
		A. Youmans, sen'r. 2 9
<b>1</b>	2.6	
	13	£5 15 11
John Clark	ìò	20 19
1		

# CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1831.

"TOTAL DEPRAVITY." (From the Christian Sentinel.)

"There are some faculties of the human mind, which appear to be incorruptible; namely, those that are purely mental. A very great sinner, and a true servant of God, of equal mental capacity, shall both pursue some object of science with the same proximate views, by the same scientific process, with the same degree of success, and the same complacency of mind in view thereof. The moral goodness of the one, or the moral badness of the other, have not the slightest bearing on the subject in any direction whatever. But though purely mental qualities or powers may be incapable of corruption, yet they are clear. ly subjected to augmentation and diminution by a course of virtue or vice; or they may in some cases remain perfeetly stationary in both. The brightest faculties may resemble pure gold, which, without change of its qualities, may be turned to a good or bad use. It may hire the assassin, or it may bless and comfort the needy and affict-

The mental man is the servant of the moral man; what the moral decrees, the montal will execute. And the moral man being the seat of moral g diness or depravity, is the responsible agent for the use or abuse of the mechanical or scientific powers. Yet both mental and moral may mutually influence each other to good or evil, as body and mind are capable of facilitating each other's opera-

What is meant in the last of the above cited paragraphs, y the terms "mental" and "moral," we are at a loss to determine; nor can we understand how there can be a 'moral," without a "mental," "man," nor where the seat of "moral goodness or depravity" in man is, if it is not in the mind, or as the Sentinel calls it, "mental man,"

Whilst, however, the last paragraph appears to be a mere solicism, the first contains an error equally unscriptural and dangerous with that which we pointed out in our 78th number. The Sentinel, it appears, denies the moral depravity of the mental powers, which are, the Understanding, Reason, (if we may distinguish the two heard the Gospel, in the summer of 1829. Since that terms) Will, Conscience, and Memory. He intimates that their qualities cannot be changed, any more than those of pure gold.

We have already given the sense of the Homilie's and Articles of the Church of England on this point; as also of the infallible records of Scripture. Let Experience be appealed to. In appealing to experience, we cannot do Missionary Society, that they were denied, until by the better than adopt the language of the truly evangelical

> "Happy would it be for us, If our fall manifested itself only by some transient advantages of sense over reason

To say nothing of the gross stupidity, and unconqueraunderstanding of men of sense in worldly affairs! How The day following we went in scarch of a conveni- weak, how dark in spiritual things! How few idiots are How wrotch to the man-flow mistrated the ent place for a house, and found one which suits us there, but can distinguish between the shadow and the

ference between water-baptism and spiritual regeneration, between the means of grace and grace itself, between the form' and 'the power of godliness?'. At our devotions, is not our mind generally like the roving butterfly and at our favourite diversions, and lucrative busines, like the fastening leech? Can it not fix itself on any thing, sooner than on 'the one thing needful ; and find out any way, before that of peace and salvation?

"Nor does our REASON make us amends for the defect of our other faculties. Its beams, it is true, wonderfully guide some persons through the circle of sciences, and the mazes of commercial or political affairs. But when it should lead us in search of the truth which is after godliness,' unless it is assisted from above, how are its faint rays obstructed by the gross medium of flesh and gious deportment shows the sincerity of their christian having never sold any to the whites." We asked thood, broken by that of passion, and sometimes lost in profession. These are very zealons for the conversion again, "can you let us have a piece to build upon, and that of prejudice! Wise sons of reason, learned Philosof the several hundreds of their brothren around them, for a garden!" They answered, "You can have as phers, your two hundred and eighty-eight opinions conceruing the chief good, are a multiplied proof of my sad assertion: All miss the mark. Not one of them makes the supreme felicity to consist in the knowledge and enjoyment of God, the amiable and adorable Parent of all

True reason, alas! is as rare as true piety. The poor thing, which, in spiritual matters, the world calls reason, is only the ape of that noble faculty. How partial, how unreasonable is this false pretender! If it does not altogether overlook the awful realities of the Invisible, which is too frequently the case, how busy is it to reason away postor to plead against the faculty which it personates! How skilful in cloaking bad habits under the genteel name of "human foibles!" And how ingenous in defending the most irrational and dangerous methods of losing time, as "innocent sports, and harmless diver".

Temperance Societies?

Can you give us any other information which may

These observations, which must appear self-evidence to all, who know the world or themselves, incontestably prove the degeneracy of all our rational powers, and con equently the universality of our natural corruption."

"Our will, in general, is full of obstinacy: We mus have our own way, right or wrong: It is pregnant with inconstancy: We are passionately fond of a thing one day, and are tired of it the next: We form good resolutions in the morning, and break them before night. It is impotent: When we see what is right, instead of doing it with all our might, we frequently remain as inactive as if we were bound by invisible chains; and we wender by what charm the wheels of duty thus stop against our apparent inclinations, till we discover, that the spring of our will is broken, or naturally works the wrong way. Yes, it is not only unable to follow the good, that the understanding approves; but full of perverseness to pursue the evil, that reason disapproves: We are prone to do, contrary to our design, those things which breed remorse and wound conscience; and, sooner or later, we may all s y, with the heathen princess, who was going to murder her child,—

--- Video mellora, proboque, Deteriora sequor."

"Nor is conscience itself untainted. 'Alas! how slow is it to reprove in some cases! In others, how apt not to do it at all! In one person it is easy under mountains of guilt; and in another, it is unreasonably acrupatous about more trifles: It either 'strains at a gnat,' or 'swallows a camel.' When it is alarmed, in some it shows itself ready to be made easy by every wrong method; in others, it obstinately refuses to be pacified by the right. To day, you may with propriety compare it to a dumb dog, that does not bark at a thief; and to-morrow, to a snarling cur, that flies indifferently at a friend, a foe, or a shadow and then madly turns upon himself, and tears his own

"And has our MEMORY escaped unimpaired by the fall? Alas! let us only consider, how easily we forget the favours of our Creator, and recollect the injuries of our fellow-creatures; how little we retain of a good book or pious discourse, and how much of a play or fricolous con-versation; and how exactly we remember an invitation to a party of pleasure, whilst the loudest calls to turn to God, and prepare for death, are no sconer heard than for gotton .- Let us, I say, consider these things, and we shall be forced to confess, that this useful power lesses like a slove the living water of truth, drinks in like a sponge the muddy streams of vanity, and is never so retentive, as when it is excited by revenge, or some other detestable temper.

A wretch that is condemned to die to morrow cannot forget it, says Baxter; 'yet poor sinners, who are un-certain to live an hour, and certain speedily to see the majesty of the Lord, to their inconceivable jny or terror, can forget these things, for which they have their memory; and which, one would think, should drown the matters of this world, as the report of a cannon does a whisper, or as the sun obscures the poorest glow-worm. O vonderful stupidity of an unregenerate soul! O astonish. ing distraction of the ungodly! That ever men can for. get eternal joy, eternal woe, the eternal God, and the ace of their unchangeable abode; when they stand even at the door, and there is but the thin well of fiesh between them, and that amazing eight, that eternal gulf, into which thousands are daily plunging!"

TEMPERANCE.

O THE PRESIDENTS AND MANAGERS OF THE SIVE RAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES IN UPPER CANADA. Friends and Fellow Subjects:

Many of you have been before us in time, zeal and success in promoting the objects of Temperance Associations. We heartily congratulate you on the occasion, and earnestly desire to co-eperate with you in advancing the sobriety, interests and happiness of our common country. 🔝

An united and general effort to promote the practice of Temperance will undoubtedly do much, very much indeed towards the accomplishment of this great and all important end; and no means appear to be so well adapted to promote this, as the formation and persevering exertions of Temperance Societies.

To secure the efficiency and permanent success of meetings, but the publishing and circulating of general Reports is desirable and important, and the distributing of Temperance Tracts is indispensably necessary; as also a common centre of communication. This is also necessary in order to put into general circulation Tracts and other publications on the subject of Tem-

Impressed with these considerations, and being satisfied that no place in the Province possesses in all respects the same advantages of communication with the Capital, we venture, with much diffidence, to offer our humble services to further the general objects of Temperance Societies; we therefore respectfully and earnestly solicit, that the committees of the several Temperance Societies in the Province, will communicate to the Secretary of this Society as full answers as can be obtained to the Queries annexed below.

It is intended by this Society to publish, at as early a period as possible, Tracts, &c., exhibiting the evila may be forwarded to the Treasurer of this Society, shall be returned in Tracts and other publications on the subject of Temperance, at cost price. In this good work we cordially invite the co-operation

happiness of mankind.

We beg to subscribe ourselves,

perance Society,

THOMAS STOVELL, President. E. Ryerson, Secretary. Queries to Officers of Temperance Societies through out the Province, to which answers are respectfully requested, to be addressed, Post paid, to the Secretary of the York, U. C. Temperance Society.

1. What is the present number of Distilleries in your Pownship or District, and the probable quantity of ardent spirits manufactured therein?

2. What is the number of Lawsuits and criminal convictions in your District during the year past, which may be traced to the use of ardent spirits as their remote or immediate cause; and what is the probable amount of expenses to which the District and individuals have been subjected by such prosecutions, embracing the Sheriffs, Attornies, Jurors, and Winesses' fees-estimates of the value of time lost by witnesses and parties attending Courts in such cases, and expenses of the support of criminals previous and subscquent to conviction?

3. What is the probable quantity of ardent spirits consumed in your District or Township?

4. What is the number of Merchants who refuse to trafic in ardent spirits, or who have discontinued the trafic from a conviction of its evil tendency? And what is the number of Morchants who still continue this trafic?

5. When was your Society formed, and what number of members does it contain?

7. Can you give us any other information which may tend to illustrate the beneficial influence of Temperance Societies in the community, and the pernicious effects of Intemperance ! . . .

The following statement was politely fornished on Saturday last, just after our paper, had been put to press. The insertion of it was therefore necessarily deferred until to day .- Editor Guardian.

Statement of the proceeds of the Bazuar, held May 19, 1831:

To amount received at the foor, £24 19 9

to at the refreshment table, including £1 12 10, kindly contributed by Messrs. Phillips and Miller, from the sale of Soda Water, amount received at the general table, in-... 33 0 6

cluding £5 5 10, received for Indian articles, sold for the benefit of the River Cre-to amount received at the Jewellery Table, .... 37 6 B

Deduct-paid to Mr. Stennet, for the Jewellery sold, on which he kindly contributed a discount of 20 per cent, £37
lo. paid to the Dorcas Society for the proceed of the sale of 32 12 6 أداعم والمراه

Net proceeds, ...... ...£298 5 5 Thanks are due to the several Stores from whence conributions were received.

Statement of the Bazar Fund, formed for Charitable purposes, May 1830.

30 sets baby finen..... Paid poor women for making the clothing 7, 0 men, admitted into the Hospital..... 5 8
Donation to the Hospital of 12 flannel gowns, 12 calico shirts, 12 do. shifts, 12 do. night caps, 6 dozen towels, .. 17 5 91

12 pairs slippors 1
Relief of different kinds distributed to nine sick persons, since February last, by the different members of the Society 7 15-0 Expense of Cards printing, &c ............

£236 0 3

£ 8. d.

proceeds from Bazaar of 1830...... ..215Sale of port of some articles received from England by Lady Colborne, but Balance of Fund of the former Society

for clothing children, received from Miss J. Powell ...... 0 16 3 £236 0 0

The Committee for the ensuing year, commencing May 20th, 1831, arc-Mas. Sherrwood, Mrs. Hudson.

JOHN BALDWIN, Miss Givins,
" J. A. Powell. HAGERMAN. D'ARCY BOULTON, Lady Colborne, Patroness of the annual Bazzar formed

for charitable purposes, submits the above statement of the Receipts and Expenditure during the last year, and hopes it will give satisfaction to those who have so kindly and liberally supported the Society. May 19th, 1831.

For the Christian Guardian.

Haldimand, May 17th, 1830.

The ladies of this place having for sometime had it in contemplation to form a Tract Society, met on the 5th of April last, and adopted the following Constitution. Article 1st. This Society shall be called the Cramaha Temperance Societies, not only the holding of frequent and Haldimand Female Tract Society, auxiliary to the London Religious Tract Society.

> me shilling per year, will constitute a member, and the payment of two dollars at once a member for life. Art. 3rd. The affairs of the Society will be conducted by a President, Vice President, Secretary, and twelve Managers, who will be chosen annually at the general meeting of the Society, and the Officers with three Ma-

Art. 2nd. The payment of one penny per month, or

nagers will form a Committee for the transaction of bu-Art. 4th. The Society will meet twice a year, the first Tuesday in April, and the first Tuesday in October.

Art. 5th. The surplus fund, if any, will be remitted to he l'arent Society, unless otherwise directed at the gene. al meeting. 🕑 Art. 6th. Subscribers can withdraw half the amount of

their subscriptions in tracts: The Officers and Managers were then chosen. Miss

Grover, President; Miss Thompson, Vice President; Miss Greeley, Secretary; Miss M. A. Thompson, Treasurer; Miss Lucia Grover, care of the Depository.

A donation of 200 tracts was presented to the Society by the Rev. Mr. Shephard, with which it immediately of Intemperance, and the advantages and means of very favorable. The field of labor which at first seemed Temperance, and the objects and utility of Temperance very limited, now oftens so extensively that great exer-Societies. The amount of any sums of money which tions and much activity will be requisite to improve it We would notice particularly the facility with which school teachers can circulate tracts with little trouble to themselves, and certainly with the fairest promise of benesit to others. A tract might be given weekly to each scholar, returned and exchanged for another; and thus a moderate number would be sufficient for a large school. of all friends of Temperance and well-wishers to the Perhaps were Tract Societies more nunerous, this method would be more generally followed, as tracts could then be easily procured. The advantages of circulating tracts are so obvious, it, is not needful to enlarge upon Your fellow Labourers in the promotion of Temperance, them; but we would say, that we have discorned many By order of the committee of the York U. C. Temso sensibly perceive, and are convinced that it is only neessary to begin, for it cannot fail of proceeding if there is any Christian Spirit among its members.

S. CREELEY, Secretary.

MEETING OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE DEFERRED.—The general superintendent in a letter dated May 24th, requests us to publish, that in consequence of two presiding Elders having fixed appointments for quarterly meetings as late as the 21st August before the time was made known, it is his " wish the meeting of Conference be deferred until Wednesday the 24th day of August."

The Camp-meeting on Cobourg Circuit commencing June 10th, is to be on the old camp ground, west of Colborne about two miles. We invite our brethren the preachers from the neighbouring circuits to attend in good season .- Communicated.

· Education.—The article under this head on our first page should be read and inwardly digested: and should bring forth fruit in the influence and actions of every friend to religion and education in Canada.

"LEAD ME TO THE ROCK THAT IS HIGHER THAN I," is an article which possesses more than common interest, especially to methers, to whose instructions and prayers the christian world is indebted for many of the most eminent and successful ministers that ever graced the Church of God.

To our correspondents.—Several communications are unavoidably defered until next week. . .

"Luther" will perceive that his remarks have been an ticipated. We shall be glad to hear from him again.

The apology of our unknown correspondent in Brock. ville in regard to non-payment of postage is perfectly satisfactory. We cannot, however, consistently with our sense of duty, insert his communication. A general good must not be sacrificed to an individual one. But of the attainment of even the latter, in the present case, we are very doubtful.

Niagara Herald. Mr. Crooks editor and proprietor of this paper, announces to his readers, that he has disposed of his printing establishment, and "the present number terminates the existence of the Herald,"

Our European is telligence this week is late and highly interesting.

#### LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Ship Charlemagne arrived at New York from Liverpool on he 15th current, who no she sailed on the 9th April. She brings ondon advices of the 8th and Liverpool of the 9th April. GREAT BRITAIN.

the 15th current, whence she sailed on the 9th April. She brings London advices of the 8th and Liverpool of the 9th April.

The statement of the quarter's revenue appears is the London Times of 7th April—which shows that England is in a prosperous condition—that paper remarking theirom, says. "Let the government but presevere in a steady course of economy and of financial improvement, and let them be supported by the intelligence and virtue of a reformed House of Compross, and it may be doubted whether the great advinces already node is our national weath, industry, and trade, they not in future years be far exceeded by a new development of presperity."

Parisment adjourned on the 1st of April, to meet again on the 14th, when the question of Reform would be bought forward. The parism were aginating the question of dissolution. The London News says that a new election would give Ministers a impority of one hundred and twenty in favor of the Reform Bill. The Mouning Chronicle of the 8th, holds this lawrange on the same subject:

"The question of Disolution is attended with considerable difficulty. Unquestionably an ideation would add greatly to the strength of Ministers. But, on the other hand, the delay which it would occasion, could not fail to have the cill to deviated and excitement.—Such a benefit as a Reform in the Parliament canont be preclassed at two high a price. We quarred not with the excitement, but it the measure can be carried without a Dissolution, it is dovious that we should thus obtain it on easier terms.

London Corn Exchange, April :—We had a very short supply of Wheat from Kent, Essex, and Sacolik, for this morning's market; but being no well stocked with foreign, and last Monday's prices was very little spring Corn of any description fresh up this morning, and we have no variation to note in the prices; every article fully included to not appear disposed to submit to lower terms, the general quotations of Thursday Lording, are considerable, which, will the prispect of fusive arrival size of

[From the New York Albien of May 18.] The Canada arrived last night. She brings London papers to the

The Poles by a dashing and brilliant operation, have gained view important advantages over the Russians. A select corps of 20.000 men, under the Poisia Commander-in Chief, Gen. Serzynochi, crossed the Vietula on the night of the Sist March, and completely surprised and defeated the division of Gen. Geisagr, before Praga, taking many prisoners and cantom. On the 1st of April hosdiffices were removed, when the division of Count Posco, which Gen. Geismar had fallen back upon, was also attacked and conted. These operations were conducted with so much secreey and address, that Count Division is unable to render may assistance. The Poles had retablished at Minest, in definace of the whole Russian army, which is said the expressed country distinguished that the Field Minest in method distinguished that the Field Minest in method distinguished that the Field Minest in method distinguished that the Field Minest in the support of the to be so much disjointed that the Field Marsha must suspend all of-fensive operations utili his army is concentrated. It is repeated from various sources that Lithuania is in arms, and that a revolu-

The Reform, it now appears, will undergo distrations in the Con-nities, but to what extent is not yet known. The extracts below an-nounce atterations now contemplated by the Milisters.

The revolution is Italy would see in the suppressed. The state of Ireland is deplotable. Funds on 14th 78: to 79.

GLORIOUS VICTORY OF THE POLES OVER THE RUSSIANS.

of Ireland is deplotable. Funds on 14th 78: to 79.
GLORIOUS VICTORY OF THE POLES OVER THE RUSSIANS.
The news from the north is of the highest interest. The war has recommenced upon the Vistula, and the Poles are conquerors? The corps of General Golsman and General Rosen are in full retreat: 6,000 killed or wounded, 6,600 prisoners, 15 cannon, standards, muskers, &c. are the results of the memorable day of the 31st of March. The Polish General Rosen are in full retreat for the transition of the memorable day of the 31st of March. The Polish General Rosen are in full retreated to the Visual on the night between the 30th and 31st of March, and by abold mancaure (night between the 30th and 31st of March, and by abold mancaure (night between the 30th and 31st of March, and by abold mancaure (night between the 30th and 31st of March, and by abold mancaure (night between the 30th and 31st of March, and by abold mancaure (night between the 30th and 31st of March, and by scorn.

The Polish General had at first dotached upon his left General Uninsky, to observe the reinforcements of the Imperiat Guard, which were advancing on that side.

General Dichistol in his lead-quarters of Sionica, thus finds himself cut off by the Polish corps, which is marching on the line of the Bug to meet them, through the Pulatiante of Agustowo.

On the last of April, at bade soverthew again the remains of the divisions of Rosen and Geisman. An officer, who set out from the camp on the 3st of April, at bull-past one o'clock, and arrived in five o'clock at Warsaw, announces that, upon his department by had made, even during that moraing, two thousand prisoners, among whom were many General Officers. They had likewise taken six camon, and magazines and muskets.

Whole battalious had flow otheir grams in the battle of the 31st of March: perhaps this is the first time of such an occurrence in Russian regiments. While battle of their convey to They have paid sufficiently dear for fiberty to the Polish Army? Glory to the brone sufficiently dear for

Inherty to preserve it. Wild what joy Europe will open to them hereronks.

While those great events are passing on the banks of the Vistula, a violent insurrection broke out on the 23th at Wiina.

Thus we, have Lithuania atmost entirely under arms; and 25 days have scarcely passed shee the Russian Imperial Guard traversed; marching upon the Vistula. What redoubted energy the victories of the 31st must infuse into the Lithuanian insurrection; and what condidence the news of this insurrection must spread in its turn in the victorious ranks of the Polish army!

We shall now leave the official documents to speak for themselves; recitals like these require no commentance. We shall only add, that authentic letters from Warsaw of the evening of the 1st instances of these incompable days, do not perhaps represent them so great as they were in reality.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN. (extracts.)

OFFICIAL BULLETIN. (extracts.)

Wareau, April 1.—The commander-in-chief having learned that Marshal Diebitsch had divided his forces, and only left a small corps of his army to observe the capital, took the resolution to mass with a great part of his troops to the right bank of the Vistula. After having previously sent Gene Uninski towards Ostrolenka, to keep in check the corps of General Sacken, and the guards who were adventing there, he quitted Warsaw during the night of the 10th tilt, and attacked at Warsaw, the corps of Gen. Golsman, who were there introched in very strong and advantageous positions. While the advanced guard of the Polish apmy were engaged in combat with four regiments of Russian infantry. Gen. Rybinsky appeared with his division on the enemy's right; attacked it by siona, and carried at the point of the bayonet all its redoubts and retrenshments: he destroyed one entire regiment, forced another to lay down their arms, took three cannon, two standards, and drove the enemy but a precipitale retreat. In this combat, which lasted more than two hours, the brigade commanded by Col. Romarine, particularly distinguished liself. The enemy forced to quit very advantageous positions, which was guarded and fortified since the 9th of Feb. retreated to Milosna, where it attempted to make a stand, but was compelled to yield under the fire of our infantry, which crossed it from both sides. As the enemy was returning towards Minsk, he returned fresh reinforcements; he then madomany attempts to maintain good positions, which the ground presented to him; but all resistance on his part proved oseless. Our troops pressed him vigorously, and he did not stop like it begins to evening, when the resistance had become entire obstinate. The combat lasted till ten o'clock a tright. Our artillery occupied the position of the centre, our tiraillours fired from both sides; the fire was lively and well sustained, but after a contest of some hours, the enemy was routed, his OFFICIAL BULLETIN. (extracts) our prantous programs of some hours, the enemy was routed, his positions abandoned to our troups, and he fled with precipitation. It loss must have been very considerable; it is estimated at 2000 killed and as many wounded. Many officers have follow, among others the Colonel commandant of the Wilna regiment. We have

made 6000 prisoners, for whole hattations were forced to lay down

mode 6000 prisoners, for whole hattailons were forced to lay down their arms, and we are every instant hearing that during the pre-ent day additional prisoners are hourly bringing into head quarters.

We have taken 12 pieces of cannon, a great many waggons of amunition, and a good deat of arms. The regiments of Fachous (stythe-men) having demanded arms, we have assign d to them those left by the enemy, on the field of battle; they went to seek them, and are returning armed with moskets. The combat having lasted till ten o'clock at night, and the ormy being fatigued after more than twenty hours' hard marching and fighting, it was impossible to pursue the enemy. sible to pursue the enemy.

Nevertheless, the effects of this combat promise us immense results

for the General-in-chief, conformably to the plan which he so hap-pily conceived, proposes to attack the dispersed cantonments of Mar-chal Diebisch, and to separate bim from the lines of his reinforce-ments. We hope that the bold military operation, so well and ably combined, will lead to important results, and assure a complete vic-tory to the noble defenders of liberty and national independence.

The Austrians continue to pursue their march along the shores of the Adrigite, avertaging all The Austrians continue to pursue their march olong the shores of the Adriate, overthowing all resistance.—At Rimini the had an engagement with a corps of Patriots of about 2.00 troops of the line, with four pieces of camens, whom they compelled to fly, and afterwards took the tuwn by assently although the streets were haricaded. The persons composing the Provisional Covernment, finding themselves involved in an unequal and hopoless contest, land emerced into negotiations with Cardinal Benerento, the Pope's legate, which resulted in their complete submission, to which the only condition attached is security for their persons.

The following Proclamation has been issued by the Provisional Government, which chalms to act for the insurgents throughout Italy:—

The following Proclamation has been issued by the Provisional Government, which claims to act for the insurgents throughout Italy:

NOTIFICATION

By the Provisional Government of the United Italian Provences,
"A principle proclamed by a great nation, which has solemely promised not to permit its violation by any European Power, and the declaration of guarantee given by a himister of that maison, induced us to second the novement of the people of these provinces. All our eddorts were directed to the far from easy task of maintaining order, amidst the egitation of an insurrection; and we experience a pleasare most grateful to our hearts, in secing the revolution conducted with all the tranquillity of a constitutional government, and without shedding a single drop of blood.

"But the violation of the principle; consented to by the nation, which had promulgated and guaranteed it, the impossibility of resisting a great Power which has already occupied part of the provinces with an alarming force, and our wish to prevent bloodshed and disorder, are the circumstances which have induced us, with a view to the public sufery, which ought always to be the suppreme law of every state, to treat with his Eminence the most lier. Cardinal Gian Antonio benevout, Legace-a latere of his Holmess Gregory XVI: and to resign to him the Government of liese provinces which has been accepted by his Emmence under the subjoined conditions. Govern

Glovast Vens.
"President of the Provisional Government.
"Ancona, March 26."

DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND. Horrible Massacre.-Another blot in the character of the peasantry of Clare-another and more hideous deed of blood to be recorded in the black catalogue of mur. der and outrage which have now made the whole county one seene of terror and desolution. This sanguinary outrage thus originated—Easter Monday is generally a holy day or pattern in the country, devoted to idle amusements, if not more mischievous frolics. On this day the police party at Doolin, which is a silent and re-mote station in the direction of Ennistemon, had information that emissaries from the insurgents were active. ly engaged in administering unlawful on his to the peasantry. Five police men accordingly left the barrack. and came to a house where they actually caught two fellows in the act of swearing the innates to the white-boy oath. These two they made prisoners, and were bringing in custody to Doolin, when the country peo-ple assembled in great crowds and attacked the police with stones. The police retreated before the multitude which soon increased to a most riotous mob armed with every sort of missiles, which they flung at the party with deadly aim. The police commenced firing at the assailants until all their ammunit on was expended. Weak from loss of blood and the numerous blows received in the conflict, the police now became an easy prey to their enemies, who, rushing down with a horrid yell, closed upon the unfortunate men in overwhelming numbers, seized their fire arms, trampled the men to the earth, and literally stoned them to death. The bodies of the five policemen, which presented a most revolting speciate of barbarity, were removed and conveyed on cars, to Ennis, to be this day exhibited before his Excellency.—Limerick Chron.

Extract of a letter, dated Loughrea, April 5:-" This

part of the country is in a state of open rebellion; and this day at 2 o'clock a party of upwards of 5000 insurgents, many of them well armed, proceeded to the house of Sir J. Barke, the member for the county, where they smashed all the doors and windows, and took thirteen stand of arms, with a quantity of ammunition. They next proceeded to a Mr. Whyte's, a farmer of great res. pectability in the neighbourhood, and turned up all his pasture land.—They then proceeded to the house of Captain Brunskoll, a magistrate of the county, broke all the gates on his farm, attacked his house and demol. ished the doors, windows, &c. Having gained admission, they took his arms, and, not contented with this they destroyed all the furniture in the house. They fired into the room where his family were, and severely wounded his son and daughter. Capt. Brunskell was absent at the time, attending the assizes at Galway. The county was left wholly at the mercy of the insur. gents, not a single policeman being in the neighbour-hood, it being the custom during the assizes to congregate the police forces in the county town. As to soldiers, there is not a single military station within miles of us; and, unless the Government grant us some protection, the insurgents will become complete masters of the country,

The London Morning Chronicle of the 15th says. "We have no fresh accounts of outrages, and active means are being employed to restore order and to mitigate distress."

# NETHERLANDS.

GRENT, April 4 .- A deplorable event has just afflicted our city. M. Voortman, a manufacturer, was arrested by the populace at the door of his manufactory, to which he had come in a cabriolet. He was accused of Orange. ism. The mob went to his manufactory to demand some cannon said to be deposited there. Mr. Voortman, on his way to the place, was warned of what was passing, and advised to turn back, trusting in the arms he carried about him, he unhappily persisted; and when he got to the place, was attacked, and disarmed, and required to give up the cannon, which be refused; he was then led away hy two soldiers of the civic guard, and the mob carried him about the city; on the bridge of L'Eclure, a dagger dropped from his coat, on which a woman struck him on the face with a wooden shoe, and drew blood; the soldiers in vain tried to protect him from the popular fury; one of them received several blows aimed at the unfortunate manufacturer, who when they reached the market place, was promenaded three times round the Tree of Liberty, against which they dashed his face and horribly mutilated it. They then led him through several streets to the parade, then Baron Coppens saved him from being massacred, and had him taken to prison to rescue him from inevitable death; but probably this succour will prove to be too late. The surgeon who dressed him found that he had received 11 bayonet and 2 sabre wounds. His life is descaired of,

It's reported that the vengeance of the people was drawn on him by his having said to his men who asked for work; - "If you have nothing to eat go and suck the tree of liberty which you have planted." Fothing is left of the manufactory but the bare walls.

LONDON, April 14th-half past 4. The provalence of easterly winds have prevented many ships expected from the United States from reaching the ports of this country in time to avoid the high duty on Wheat. To day it has reached 6s 8d. which is with. in a fraction of 4s. the btl. American Flour. There is no change in prices. Lavenroot, Friday Evening, 15th April, 1831.

The arrivals of Wheat since Tuesday amount to about 5000 quarters, chiefly foreign. Of Oars and Oatmeat, we have a fair supply from Ireland, with about 5000 rls. From, and 816 quarters of Indian Coan from the United Sates.—Of other articles the import is trivial. Notwithstanding the large supplies into this port, in the early part of the week, and a limited demand for any kind of GRAIN since our last market, holders, in anticipation of increased duties on Wheat, remained firm at prices varying in no material degree from the general quotations of Tuesday. For American Flour there was a tolerable inquiry in the course of the week, and although during that period we have no extensive sales to report, the rates last noted were steadily maintained.

BELGIUM. The Brussels papers state that the Belgian Government is making active preparations for war. The Eclaireur asserts that a Protocol, signed by the Five Great Powers, and decreeing the partition of Belgium, has been received by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. According to this rotocol, Hanault, Namur, and Brussels, are adjudged to France; East and West Flanders; Maestricht, and Dux. derstood, however, that this emigration is perfectly voluntary on the part of the people. the province of Liege is assigned to Prussia. Indepen-

Covernment to employ in the Belgian service a foreign |-The deaths in every year are about 332,703; every

#### PRUSSIA

Letters from Mentz, of the 26th of March, state that the Prussian army, moving from Erfart to the Belgie provinces, is composed, according to authentic returns, tiers of Bolgium there were at that, date the 8th corps of he army: the 7th were cantoned in the fortresses of the Rbine; the 4th were stationed in Westphalia, and the 3d in the neighbourhood of Erfurt. These forces appear provisionally sufficient to place the left bank of the Rhine safe from French aggression.

### REFORM IN TURKEY.

Accounts have been received from Constantinople to he 22d of Feb. They state that the Turk is reforming all his institutions, and giving equal privileges to Mussul mans and Christians. An edict to this effect has been is sued, so that the sound of reform is already re-echoed from the shores of the Bosphorus! One letter says that an Algerine vessel, bearing the tri colored flag, had lately entered the harber of Constantinople.

FRANCE. Turning our attention for a moment to France, we find but little matter of special interest. It will be seen by a paragraph given below, that the late ministerial as. ociates of Polignac and Co, who escaped from the storm sentenced to perpetual imprisonment, with deprivation of their civil rights, titles, and honors.

#### STILL LATER.

From a Postscript to the Commercial Advertiser of May 20, we select the following additional intelligence from the scut of war.

'At the very moment of putting this paper to press, we have received by the London packet ship Sover-

eign, the London papers of the evening of April 15th.
The letters from Dantzic, received on the 15th in London, contained very interesting news from Warsaw. Information had been received by a mercantile house in Dantzie, from Warsaw, that the 95th Regiment of Russian troops, with some other soldiers, had deserted and joined the Poles. The correspondent of he commercial house at Dantzic, in Warsaw, states, heir arms, and were in the course of exercise when he letter was dispatched, to join the Polish army .-The number of Russian troops who had thus deserted amounted, it is stated, to 4,000. There are no letters from St. Petersburg this morning, the communication having been cut off. On the road from Memel to Riga great number of persons had risen against the Russian troops. It was reported that the army under General Diebitsch was suffering severely from want of he precipated himself from the window.

We understand that Mr. Wallace was about 27 years of

French papers of April 19, had reached London The Electoral Law was passed in the Deputies on the 12th, by a majority of 300 against 57. The Chamber then took up the subject of granting

o the Ministry an extraordinary credit of 100,000,000 rancs-upon which a warm discussion ensued.

The language of the French Ministers respecting Belgium, is exceeding tart and repulsive. We shall uote it to morrow. Dutch papers to the 13th of April, had reached Lon-

on on the 15th, from which the following supplementary intelligence respecting the affairs of Poland is selected :--

March 31 .- Last night the Russians attempted to ourn the bridge from Warsaw to Praga. They launched at Karczew three boats filled with combustibles, one of which had also several hundred shells on board, the bursting of which it was supposed would prevent any persons from attempting to save the bridge when it hould be set on fire. Several boats with Cossacks on oard followed at a distance in order to set the fire ships affoat if they should happen to run aground. The plan failed, for the fire ships ran aground, and the shells beginning to burst killed some of the Cossacks and obliged the others to put back. Two of the fire ships burnt, the third remained aground; the explosion of the shells was heard for five hours, and since it was aground, the object would still have failed, as every to the use of deleterious stimulants. precantion had been taken,.

Chief, which were executed with such rapidity and serecy that even the inhabitants of the capital, though all passed under these walls, heard at the same time of the beginning of the action and its success. The conducted on a traincau on account of the snow, and con bridge of Praga had been covered with straw, that the rumbling of the heavy cannon passing over it might ot be heard. The prisoners brought to Warsaw are of the 24th and 25th divisions. Almost the whole of the 9th regiment were taken prisoners. The Polish regiment called the "Sons of Warsaw," which was Creek, was struck opposite to Fort Mississagua with a until all is disposed of. The attention of Merchants and under command of the French Colonel Romarino, who wave, which swamped the boat, and one of the party by others is requested to this sale as every article will be sold under command of the French Colonel Romarino, who was in the battle as brigadier-general, was engaged for the first time. Field Marshal Diebitsch did not witness this battle, being just then engaged in reviewing he Guards who had lately arrived.

The day before yesterday the dead bodies near and n Biololonka were buried; 500 men provided with mades were sent for that purpose.

According to further accounts of 2nd of April in the same journal, M. Plichta, Secretary-general to the Government, who was commissioned to deliver to the General-in-chief the cross of a knight commander conferred on him, met him just as he had gained a further dvantage over the Russian troops.

Up to twelve o'clock, on the second day of April even thousand prisoners had been brought into Warsaw, and more continue to arrive; eleven pieces of cannou taken in the battle have also been brought in, and 11 more are expected. Among the prisoners are 20 officers of different ranks. A very great number of the prisoners, are from the provinces formerly belonging to Poland.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

The City of Waterford brought a Waterford paper of the 9th April, with London dates of the 6th inclusive. The Lord Licutenant was on a tour through Ireland, and His Excellency was in the disturbed districts and near Li-

Captain Gorman of the Breeze who left Waterford on the 12th, states that the inhabitants had brought in the night the bodies of the five murdered policemen to the door of an Inn where Lord Anglesea put up, and that the state of the country was very unsettled.

In Galway on the 5th April, a party of 5,000 men broke open the house of Sir John Burke, the member for the county and destroying every thing, captured 13 stand of From this they proceeded to the houses of Messrs. Brunskell. White and others-at the former they wound. ed the son and daughter by firing into the house and also

Government had forwarded from the Island of Jersey 1000 tons of potatoes to the distressed districts.

Extensive sales have been made in Montreal of Upper Canada Wheat, for exportation on a credit of 90 days, at 7s 4a. per bushel.

Scotland .- Preparations have been making by numbers of the Satuerland peasantry for proceeding to Canada in the course of the ensuing summer. So general a spirit for emigration prevades the whole population; that one agent has engaged three cargoes from among the middle and more substancial class of small tenantry & ponsioners. other agents are equally active-and the matter is exciting the strongost feeling and interest in the north. It is un.

Statistics of Great Britain .- The number of men, from disposal of the Minister of War, and have empowered the 13 marriages I only are observed to be without offspring | Journal ...

Government to employ in the beignan service a loreign of month, about 25,592; every week, 6,398; every day, 214; gentleman in town, who left Buffalo yesterday, and to take an oath to defend the liberties and integrity of every hour about 40. The proportion of the deaths of was a passenger in the Canada last night, that it was Belgium. It was stated in the sitting of the Congress, by the Minister of Finance, that the first division of the Civic Guard, amounting to the 50,000, were soon to be via Guard, amounting to the 50,000, were soon to be places there are, on an average, 4 children born of each from Buffalo to Detroit; and that all on board, the every two marriages. The married women are, to all the female inhabitants of the country as 1 to 3; and the married men to all the males, as 3 to 5. The number of widows is to that of widowers, as 3 to 1; but of widows who re-marry to that of widowers, as 4 to 5. The numwho re-marry to that of widowers, as 4 to 5. The number of that blr. John M.Causland, who has been employed by the standard that the structure of the structure number of twins is to that of single births, as I to 65, time he has worked four hours in each day. Old Boerhave says that the healthiest children are born in January, February and March; only one out of 3125 in this paper, that proposals are to be received until the reaches 100 years. The greatest number of births is in 15th of June for the construction of the Chambly canal.—February and March. The small pox, in the natural way, This canal is to be about 12 miles long, and is designed. culation 1 dies out of every 300. The proportion of margin of the river Sorel, or outlet of Lake Champlain, males born to that of females is as 26 to 25. In our sea. The completion of this canal will make a continous navi, ports, there are 132 females to 100 males, and in the manufacturing towns, 113 females to 100 males.—Albien

New South Wales. - The amount of population of the whole colony of New South Wales, at the commencement of 1829, was 37,000, that of Sydney alone being nearly 9,000. In this number neither natives, soldiers nor sai. lors are included.

Anti-Tithe Associations .- In the parish of Clonenagh, Queen's County, some time ago, a distress took place for tithe—the cattle of a man named Lalor, a Roman Cathoof July, have been tried for high treason, convicted, and lic, were seized, and were to be auctioned. The peasant ry assembled, and by the most determined menaces pre vented the sale-the Clergyman's Agent was compelled to become the purchaser, as no other dared to do it. Subsequent proceedings of a still more outrageous character followed, and an association was formed and subscriptions were entered into at the Chapel, to resist, in all cases, the future payment of tithes. In another District of the same County a similar society has also been establish: ed, to resist the payment of the Church and Grand Jury

> Boston, Feb. 11. . Melancholy Occurrence .- This morning, about half past 4 o'clock, Mr. Benjamin A. Wallis, portrait painter, lately of Albany, N. Y. leaped, in his sleep, from a fourth story window of La Grange Hotel, No. 447 Washington

street, and fell mortally wounded upon the sidewalk.

The Watchman hearing a noise, ran to the spot, and found the unfortunate man drenched in blood. He alarmthat he saw the Russian troops arrive. They had ed the house, and went immediately in search of "Surmarched from Grotia, and when challenged, grounded geor, (Dr. Ellis) who returned with him to the Hotel, and geon, (Dr. Ellis) who returned with him to the Hotel, and, pronounced his wounds mortal, Dath thigh bones were broken, his forhead crushed, and his body covered with severe bruises. The blood had flowed freely, and was found frozen in large quantities. He survived about twenty minutes.

When found by the watchman, he was undressed, as if he had just risen from his bed. His clothes were hanging on the back of a chair, where he usually placed them, and no doubt remains that he was unconcious of the act when

ige. He is described by the proprietor of the Hotel, with whom he boarded, as a peaceable, quiet young man, of steady habits. It appears, from some papers he has icft behind him, that his father was some years since a Justice of one of the Courts in the state of New-York, -Transcript.

Sandwich Islands .- A distinguished naval officer, who has lately returned from the Sandwich Islands, states not only the fact for which we were prepared, that the inhabtants of these islands have made great advances in civilization, but even that the principle families of the Islands are begining to emulate the luxurious of European countries. The public business is transacted with great form through a socretory of state, and the king himself, who ly from a fear of committing inaccuracies in pronunciaion, is shy of speaking the language in the presence of strangers.

Mediterranean Squadron .- A friend in the Mediterra, can equadron has communicated to the Editor of the Norfolk Beacon, an interesting fact, viz: "that out of the whole ship's company of the Frigate Brandywine, amounting to 486 souls, only one hundred and sixty men draw to his memory, to furnish on an early occasion, a more their Grog." While this fact, says the Editor, is grateful complete record of the many virtues, which adorned the to the philanthropist, and indicates a flattering improvement in the moral habits of our seamen—it certainly re-reflects much credit on that judicious and steady dicipline, reported that a heavy cannonade had been heard in the which, by its wholesome and equal operation producing direction of Willanow. If the fire ships had not run contentment and satisfaction with all, leaves no incentive

Prightful Occ 25th of February last Application of the Scheme of the General-in
To the bold and skilful manceuvres of the General-in
To the passage of Mont Cenis it at Bellville, U. C. was struck by an avalanche, and precipated in an instant into a valley below the road. What rendered the acci-dent still more frightal was, that the Diligence was being sequently, in addition to the six passengers, the conductors and the postilion and six countrymen are lost, and eighteen horses. Two individuals only have been saved-

Yesterday a beat going out of the River, with a fishing party for the purpose of hauling a seine at the Two Mile. 10 o'clock forenoon, and to continue each succeeding day the name of Ferguson, was drowned—the unfortunate Without Reserve.

The Stock comprises a general assortment of Dry. man was commonly known by the name of Hunter, he ber, it is probable he might have escaped with the rest of the party.-Niagara Herald.

Shiperecks .- The barque Romulus, Capt. Auld, from Greennock, for this Port, with a general cargo and Passengers, went on shore in the Bay of Islands, about 2100 and apwards, 12 months' credit, 3 months of which 70 miles east of Halifax, at 11 o'clock on the night of will be on interest-and all Groceries will be limited to Monday the 18th inst. during a thick fog, and owing four months credit to a strong current setting on shore. The Passengers and Crew are saved, but the ship and cargo may be conas totally lost. The loss of this ship, will be a serious disappointment, her cargo consisting principally of articles immediately required for the coasting and fishing trade of the Province.

The ser. Sally, of Marblehead, on a fishing voyage went on shore, on the S. W. point of Port Mutton, Island on Sunday night, vessel a total loss, crew saved.

Billow .-- We learn, that from documents found it has been ascertained that there were two officers 48 soldiers, 25 women, 54 children, besides the crew, on board the billow, (whose melancholy loss we mention. d.)-20 of the bodies have been picked up and interr-

Mirimachi.-Mirimachi river was clear of ice on the 19th inst; and there had been several arrivals, one, the barque Julius Casar, in 21 days from Plymouth The freshet in both branches of the river, rose to such a height as to compel a number of persons living on the low land to leave their dwellings, and the loss both in timber and cattle has been considerable.—Arcadian Steambout Accident.-We are distressed to state

that the beautiful steamboat Washington, is lost; with, es is supposed, two of her passengers, and the second Engineer. The Washington Capt. Tomlinson, left here on her regular trip to Providence on Saturday afternoon the 14th inst. with about sixty passengers. Off Stratford Point, she came in contact with the steamboat Chancellor Livingston, Capt. Comstock, en her passage from Providence to this city, at about 12 Washington received her near the guards, and her second Engineer was crushed and killed instantly. The mess, and other articles in his line, cheaper than the Washington was so much injured that she filled in 45 cheapest.

minutes, and went down in thirteen fathom water.

The Subscriber has also some LAND in the Townships minutes, and went down in thirteen fathom water. Both Capt. Comstock and Capt. Tomlinson were below at the time, and both boots were under the charge of their pilots. Every exertion was made by both captains to transfer the passengers and freight to tageous terms. the Chancellor Livingston and all the passengers except two, as supposed, got on board the Chancellor, and arrived safely in this city yesterday forenoon. A considerable amount of light freight, and specie, to the

Dreadful Shipwreck .- We have ascertained from a number being 700 souls, had perished. We most sincerely and anxiously desire that this melancholy tale may not be confirmed .- Col. Advocate.

Industry.-We are informed by Samuel Salter, Esq., those who die during a warm season, as 7 to 4. Half of but one night in seven years and twonty-eight days, or all that are born die before they attain 17 years. The two thousand and eighty-four nights! During the same

usually carries off 8 out of every 100 it attacks; by inno- to make navigation from St, Johns to Chambly, along the gation, by canal and steamboats, from New York to Que bee, a distance of more than five hundred miles.—Albany

### POSTSCRIPT.

One o'chick. We have at this moment received the Commercial Advertiser of May 21st, which acknowledges Paris papers to April 16th inclusive. We stop the press to make a few extracts.

Paris was in a feverish state. A revolutionary movenent was attempted on the 15th, at the Place de Greves, which was speedily suppressed by the National Guards' The Gazette de France says this was a proof of the good spirit of the National Guards, and of the futility of all at-tempts to create disorder. But a passenger states that another revolutionary inovement occurred on the 19th, and the government was again compelled to call out the Vational Guards,

The Berlin news of April 5th, states that about fifteen thousand Prussians are about to enter Luxemburg, all is prepared for war, and our activity will not be damped by the pacific assurances of the French Ministers. Prussia has more need than France to assume an imposing atti-

Official intelligence of the insurrection in Volhynia and Lithuania has been received.

" ANOTHER REVOLUTION.

Information has been received since our last publication, of a Revolution in Brazil, so complete and decisive as to have compelled THE ABDICATION OF THE EMPEROR.

Letters have been received at the Guardian Office, from the following persons, during the week ending May 27: W. Griffis, T. B. Hale, J. Messmore, J. Kenny, I. Chamberlayne, W. Coso.

### MARRIED,

On the 19th instroy the Rev Ephraim Evans, Mr. William Junkin, to Miss Caroline Second, both of Gran.

At Chippawa, on the 10th inct. by the Rev Mr. Leem. ing, the Rev. Abraham Nelles, (Indian Missionary) to Miss Hannah Macklem,

### DIED,

Last night, at his residence in this city, in the 78th year of his age, universally regretted, the Hon. John Richardson, Esquire, Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of this Province, as well as patron and member of many institutions of public utility has never been out of the islands, is a well educated young throughout the country, of some of which he had been man, of elegant manners though somewhat inclined to the founder, and has continued the active supporter and dandyism. He both speaks and write English, but proba-benevolent protector. It is hardly to be expected that so soon after the affletive event that we can look back to view the scenes of life, and the spheres of usefulness, in which for a long series of years, this highly estimable and patriotatic gentleman has moved, and the public labours in which he has been engaged. By most of our readers, who have lived for any time in Montreal, they will be long remembered; and we shall deem it a duty we owe complete record of the many virtues, which adorned the character of this incorruptible and consistent patriot .-

# INDIAN SCHOOLS.

EVERAL teachers are wanted, of suitable qualifications, for schools among the India

17th May, 1831.

WILLIAM CASE

#### AUCTION SALE TENHE Subscriber having resolved to close his present

business, gives notice that he intends to dispose of the whole of his stock of GOODS, &c, by Aucrion. Sale to commence on Tuesday, the 14th June next, as

having been until a few years ago, a trapper in the unset. Goods, Groceries, (including a choice assortment of Wines tled parts of the country, near the lakes—had he been so. and Liquors, Teas, Gc.) Hardware and Crockery. The terms of sale will be as under: Purchasers under £10, Cash.

£10 and under £ 20, 4 months credit. 20 and under 50, 6 ditto

50 and under 100, 9 ditto

GEORGE MONRO. York, 13th May, 1831.

# TO BUILDERS.

EALED TENDERS will be received at the house of Mr. Hiram Swayze, at the Beaver Dams, in Thorold, on the 25th of June, at 12 o'clock, containing plans and proposals for building a Methodist Chapel of the fol-lowing dimensions, viz: 40 by 50 feet, with a gallery in one end and on each side. The walls to be of brick 20 feet high. The contractor will be expected to furnish all materials and the proposals may be either for the whole building, or for the Masons and Carpenter's work separately N. B. The Contractor will be expected to find suffi-

cient surety for the due completion of the work. 80w3

# HIDES! HIDES!!

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has engaged Mr. Con. LIN LUMSDEN to superintend his Tannery on Yonge Street, where the utmost attention will be paid to Hides and Skins committed to his charge—to be tanned on shares. He will also strictly adhere to a duty which is seldom if ever attended to, that is, to give notice to the owners of all such stock immediately after it is finished; and he will. if required, advance ten or fifteen per cent, which will the better enable owners to wait until the leather is ready fer delivery.

Those persons indebted to the Subscriber, either by Note or Book account, can now have an opportunity of paying the same, in Mides, Skins, Bark, or Cash, it is immaterial which, but the sooner the better. He hopes, her passage from Providence to this city, at about 12 however, they will not forget to settle with him before o'clock at night. The latter heat struck hows on, the 16th of June, as he intends going after goods about that time-previous to which, he will sell Suddles, Har-

> of Reach and Malmer, which he will dispose of very heap; and by getting one half of the price down will wait two or three years for the remainder. He has also some Town Lots which he will sell very cheap on advan-

C. W. PAGE.

York, 27th May, 1831. N. B. The highest price will at all times be paid, an the province of Liege is assigned to Prassia. Independent of a loan of twelve millions of floring, the Congress has placed a supplementary credit of six millions at the disposal of the Minister of War, and have empowered the largest previous from considerable amount of light freight, and specie, to the Saddles or Harness, for Hides, Skins, and Bark, delighed a supplementary credit of six millions at the disposal of the Minister of War, and have empowered the largest previous from considerable amount of light freight, and specie, to the Saddles or Harness, for Hides, Skins, and Bark, delighed amount of about \$30,000, was saved. The Chancellor vered either at his Shop, opposite the English Church, or has placed a supplementary credit of six millions at the disposal of the Minister of War, and have empowered the largest previous from the saddles or Harness, for Hides, Skins, and Bark, delighed amount of about \$30,000, was saved. The Chancellor vered either at his Shop, opposite the English Church, or has placed a supplementary credit of six millions at the disposal of the Minister of War, and have empowered the largest previous from the saddles or Harness, for Hides, Skins, and Bark, delighed amount of about \$30,000, was saved. The Chancellor vered either at his Shop, opposite the English Church, or has placed a supplementary credit of six millions at the very largest previous from the same of the saddles or Harness, for Hides, Skins, and Bark, delight freight, and specie, to the saddles or Harness, for Hides, Skins, and Bark, delight freight, and specie, to the saddles or Harness, for Hides, Skins, and Bark, delight freight, and specie, to the saddles or Harness, for Hides, Skins, and Bark, delight freight, and specie, to the saddles or Harness, for Hides, Skins, and Bark, delight freight, and specie, to the saddles or Harness, for Hides, Skins, and Bark, delight freight, and species for the saddles or Harness, for Hides, Skins, and Bark, delight freight freight freight freight freight freight freight freight fre

### POETRY.

"TEAR NOT?"

RV JOSHHA CONDER. "Fear pst .- I have the Keys of Hell and of Death." O cling not, trembler, to life's fragile bark;

It fills—it soon must sink!

Look not below, where all is chill and dark: Tis agony to think Of that wild waste. But look, O look above, And see the outstretch'd arm of Love! Cling not to this poor life. Unlock thy clasp

Of fleeting, vapoury sir.
The world, receding, soon will mock thy grasp: But let the wings of preyer
Take heaven's own bless'd breeze, and upward fice,

And life from God shall enter thee. O fear not him who walks the stormy wave: Tis not a scentre, but the Lord!

Trust thou to Him who overcome the grave, Who holds in captive ward. The powers of death. Heed not the monster grim, Nor fear to go through death to him. Look not so fondly back on this false earth; Let hope not linger here.

Say, would the worm forego its second birth, Or the transition fear, That gives it wings to try a world unknown, Although it wakes and mounts alone?

But thou art not alone; on either side The portal, friends stand guard; And the kind spirits wait, thy course to guide.
Why, why should it be hard
To trust our Maker with the soul he gave, Or him who died that soul to save?. Into his hands commit thy trembling spirit, Who gave his life for thing. Guilty, fix all thy trust upon his merit;
To him thy heart resign. Oh! give bim love, and sweetly fall Into his hands who is thy all.

From the London Imperial Magazine. THORN IN THE FLESH, A FRAGMENT. 2 Corinthians, xii. 7.

A thorn i'th'flesh, and yet it here a rese Which every hour fresh sweetness did disclose; And still put forth new buds, and block'd and bloor On the "bush barning" bright, but unconsum d. But many a sigh escap'd me, for the wound Was painful, and it fester'd all around; While Patience, like an Hebrew on the night Of Egypt's doom, and Israel's paschal rite. Seem'd all in haste to make a quick retreat. With staff in hand, and sandals on her feet; But Mercy call'd her back to my support, Just as she gain'd the Spirit's outward court; And then I felt a little comforted, ea, thrice I bow'd my knee and raised my head, And still I pray'd, and pray'd, nor ceas'd my suit, Till each impatient, rebol thought was mute: For He, who by the bloody pillar stood, Bropp'd in the fester two rich drops of bleed; And quick as that life cordial touch'd the part, A thrill of ecstacy went through my heart. My faith, which till that moment could not stand, Revired, and took the promise by the hand; Yea, they were married in that very hour, And Faith brought full Salvation as her dower. Now come what will to me, of pain and wo, To Christ, for instant grace and strength I go; I rest on Him the weight of all my care, To Him I pour my heart's full tide of prayer: Itis Merit is my bulwark, there I rest, His Smile the sunshine of my drooping breast; " Bly springs are all in flim atone, and I .... Am often cheer'd, though all around is dry From that dear fountain, all my comfort flows; On that sweet Balm Tree, my Salvation grows; There drops my myrrh, there blooms my cassia rare, My Gilead balm, my life clixir there For ever flows, to head my thorn i'th'flesh, When in some new disease it bleeds afresh

# TEMPERANCE.

J. Manspen.

Worcester.

DRITAIN.

to any association have enrolled themselves as man may increase to an unknown and inconveivamembers, and the subject of Temperance Socie. ble degree, so may the improvements and arties has been brought under the consideration of rangements of husbandry keep pace therewith.

Parliament: the Chancellor of the Exchequer until the most fruitful spot that now exists, may observed, that so far are Government from wish. produce a tenfold quantity, and the land which ing to encourage the consumption of Spirituous now supports a hundred men, may give equal Liquers, that they would rather the people would enjoyment to a thousand." abstain from them altogether. Through the influence of Temperance Societies, a very happy change has been produced in some districts of the Country, with respect to wakes and funeralsthe inhabitants of whole parishes having with one lectful housekeeping entails. For want of a voice abolished all services, before and after frumpery latch, the gate of the poultry yard was Funerals. Many Ministers of the Gospel also forever open; there being no means of closing it observe, in visiting their congregations, a happy externally, it was on the swing every time a perchange in respect to the old habit of treating, son went out, and many of the poultry were lost They are able now to go among their people in consequence. One day a fine young porker lect to comply with this request he will be under the without any temptation to Intemperance, and there made his escape into the woods, and the whole is now no fear of losing their character for alla- family gardener, cook, milkmaid, &c. presently bility and humility, on account of refusing to turned out in the quest of the fugitive. The partake of the social glass. It has been told too as gardener was the first to discover the object of tisms have actually been held, without any spirits, ther escape got a sprain that confined him to his making their appearance, and some say too, that bed for the next fortnight; the cook found the Yonge Street. The lot is under good fence, and the they have been present at country auctions where they have been present at country auctions at the country auctions at the country auctions are the country auctions at the country auctions at the country auctions are the country auctions. the auctioneer had deviated so far from the old fire to dry; and the milk-maid, having forgotten they would have done in their sober senses. It shed. The linen burnt, the gardener's work lost religious bodies to a holy emulation in the pro- minutes of forty crowns, purely for want of a latch nt their last annual meeting in London, took up and this in a household were the strictest econothe subject warmly; and the following most de. my was necessary, to say nothing of the suffering cided resolution has been passed at the last meet- of the poer man, or the anxiety and other troubleing of the Weslyan Methodist conference. In some incidents. The misfortune was to be sare miswer to the question, What is the judgment of not very serious, nor the loss very heavy; yet, the conference in respect to the use of ardent when it is considered, that similar neglect was

the founder of our Society, in the year 1744, ly, it was deserving of some little attention. which prohibits the 'buying or selling of spiritu. Say's Political Economy. ous liquors, or drinking of drams, unless in cases of extreme necessity, or when prescribed by a physician. And we cordially approve of the principle of the Societies lately established for the encouragement and promotion of Temperance.'-Supplement to the Canadian Courant.

# . A DRUNKARD'S THIRST.

its influence, who loved rum better than their ment. wives or children; better than repuztion or life; better than earthly happiness or the joys of heaven! Those who are temperate have no conception of it. It is intolerable, insupportable beyond the powers of description.

We would not have this thirst about us, if we could be raised to the very pinnacle of earthly same and glory! We would not have this thirst, if we could be paid an annual tribute of ten thousand shekels of the gold of Ophir, and have our path paved with diamonds! Before its withering influence every social affection droops and dies. Before its scorching, its burning presence, innocence, happiness, health, prosperity, decency, honor, reputation and every virtue which ennobles and elevates man, is prostrated in the dust. - New England Christian Herald.

### TRUITS OF INTEMPERANCE.

Baltimore, it is ascertained that between the first cident is unaccountable, for we can account for ions set forth from time to time, the appropriateness of may, 1829, and the first of May, 1830, there some miracles; but it is that the incident is clear. Its title is illustration by a uniform maintenance of Chriswere 1376 persons admitted to the benefits of ly and fully proved to be beyond the ability of man tian principles, and an uncompromising hostility to un that institution. Of this number 1,076 were vic. and the powers of nature. By this rule, all pretendren of intemperate parents. Let this fact be re- more than deceptions and absurdities. - Washingmembered, and when the poisonous draught is ton City Chronicle. about to be swallowed, let it strike heavy on the mind to prevent the act. - New England Christian

### AGRICULTURAL DUPARTMENT.

SYSTEMATIC AGRICULTURE.

Every vegetable in growing takes something rom the camh, which makes it the poorer. Every vegetable in dying and mouldering back again to dust, adds, something to the earth which makes it the richer. It is the same when an animal dies. Dust thou art, says God, and unto dust thou shall return. Every thing which has possessed life, where a nimal or vegetable, having undergone putrefaction, and having returned back again to dust, becomes food for the support of vegetable life. This is the reason that newly cleared lands produce so abundantly. "Hitherto," says Dr. Mitchell, "the American husbandman has cultivated a soil enriched for ages, by the yearly addition of a fresh stratum of mould. From the first existence of vegetation upon the dry land, decaved plants have continually furnished a supply of manure, which the winds and the rain have liberally spread abroad.

"As the supply was annually greater than the consumption, the earth, unexhausted by its production, increased in fertility. The thick layer of vegetable mould which covered the face of the earth was a storehouse of food for plants, and the quantity greatly increased by the conversion of wood into ashes. It is not wonderful then, that for some years newly cleared settlements should abound in produce, and require little more labor than that of ploughing and reaping; for must speak to him, for he was sent to him by the Young gentlemen eight years of age, during this period the provision is wasting, which for centuries had been accumulating. But the tained admittance. "I come," said he "from the time will come, and indeed in many places now s, when the land, repeatedly wounded by the ploughshare, and exhaused of its richness, shall be too weak, to make plants grow with their former luxuriance. This may be called the cra of systematic Agriculture, when men, taking the earth from nature's hand, bare of manure, is so to ma. nage and dispose it artificially, that it shall yield prophet, and shalt go and keep thy friends comhim, first, a subsistence, and then an overplus pany in prison."-Journal of Law. ADVOCATES FOR TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES IN GREAT to grow wealthy upon. How far art may go in this species of improvement is yet unknown, as Temperance Societies have found Advocates in salmost all the public Journals throughout the United Kingdom, and many of the Editors of these have expressed themselves decidedly favourable.

—Many individuals whose names would de bosons its tillage; and as the ingenuity and inventors of the Latter of the salmost and the public are hereby notified, that the latter we find the earth liberally affording its produce firm of Montgomery and McCard, is, by Mr. Mc.

Market Sons

Latter With the will individuals are hereby notified, that the latter was the very best a latter was the very bes -Many individuals whose names would do honour its tillage; and as the ingenuity and invention of

# A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

I remember being once in the country a witness of the numberless minute losses, that nega very marvellous evidence of change, that bap pursuit, and in leaping a ditch to cut off his furrules, as not to give any Whiskey for the purpose in her haste to tie up the cattle properly in the of putting the purchasers so far out of their right cow house, one of the loose cows had broken the mind as to induce them to make higher bids than leg of a colt that happened to be kept in the same is most satisfactory to find that the exertions of were worth full twenty crowns; and the colt about Temperance Societies have stirred up different as much more: so that here was a loss in a few motion of Temperance. The Society of Friends, that might have cost a few pence at the utmost; the occasion of repeated disasters of the same Ans. 'That we enforce the rule instituted by kind, and ultimately of the ruin of a worthy fami.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

MODERN MIRACLES.

Miancles among Protestants! What an anomaly! This is itself almost a miracle. Miss Fancourt, the daughter of an Episcopal Clergyman in England, is said to have been miraculously cured i It is a remark of Bishop Tillotson, that no man of a severe chronic complaint, by the mere order is born with a swearing constitution. It may be of a religious friend, in the name of Christ, The added that no man is born with a thirsty constitu. Christian Observer considered the case so remark. tion; or a constitution requiring the use of intoxi- able, as to give it more than thirty of its pages in cating liquors. There is nothing constitutional small print. This is all sheer nonsense. Her about it. It is the result of habit. The more physicians say, "the disorder was only a nervous the tippler drinks, the more he thirsts. And after affection; that there existed no organic injury of excellent quality, for sale by he has become a habitual drinker, so that he can. whatever; and that the original complaint had and do without it, where can language he found been cured by rest and proper treatment." This

to describe his thirst? . We have seen men under simple event has been the cause of much excite-

The case reminds us of a dialogue between a Presbyterian and a Shaker, in New England. Presbyterian. I understand your sect believe

in modern miracles. Shaker. Yeaa; I performed one myself. Pres. On what.

Shaker. On my finger, which had been hurt, in ouilding a wall.

Pres. Did it get well immediately? Shaker. Yean; it got well pretty soon.

Notwithstanding such egregious blunders on utterly unaccountable. On this ground many things in nature, even at the present day, must be an Methodists are onforced and recommended, as often a considered as miracles. It is true that some of opposition calls for argument, or occurrences afford exthe miracles of scripture are of this description; ample. but that they are substantiated by others of a more |. The conductors of this Journal scrupuously refuse in On examining the records of the Almhouse in absolute character. The rule is not that the in-Saltimore, it is ascertained that between the first cident is unaccountable, for we can account for

> JUDGES AND ADVOCATES. A crabbed French writer (Huet) has given the following sketch of the difference between a judge and an advocate:---

"In legal procedure, the duties of the judge and advocate are opposed in every point to each other: the judge labors to discover the truth; the advocate, the extremes: the judge must be rigid, inflexible; the advocate will be subtle, pliant, accommodating, entering into the views of his client, and espousing his interests, the judge should be constant, uniform, unvariable, walking always in the same path; the advocate will assume all shapes; the judge ought to be passionless the advocate labours to excite the passions, and to appear impassioned even in a cause in which he into the weight which makes his own side preponderate, the judge is armed with the sword of the law; the advocate seeks to disarm him.'-Journal of Law.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE HOLT. The following anecdote, which we extract, is

not without its practical application. When Holt was Lord Chief Justice, he committed some enthusiasts to prison: the next day one Lacy, who was of the same persuation, went to his house, and asked to speak with him. The porter answered that his lordship was not well, and could not be seen: Lacy insisted that he Lord, commanding thee to grant a nolle prosequi to his faithful servants, whom thou hast unjustly committed to prison." Thou canst not certainly have come from the Lord," replied Holt, " for he would have sent thee to the Attorney General knowing very well that it is not in my power to grant thy demand: therefore thou art a false

# / Dissolution.

accountable for any debts that may be hereafter contracted by Mr. Wm. McCabe, his late partner.

# TAILORING.

ESSE MONTGOMERY (respectfully in forms his friends and the public in forms his friends and the public, in general that he will continue his business in the old stand, in Bay street, opposite Feehan's wharf, where all worl in his line will be done in workmanlike style, and in the first fashions. The highest wages will be given to good and

steady Journeymen. York, May 17th, 1831.

# TO DEBTORS:

HE Subscriber is desirous that all persons indebted to him either by bill, note, or book account, would call and settle their respective debts on very unpleasant necessity of putting to expense.

JOHN RODDY.

LOT FOR SALE

VETHE Subscriber offers for sale by private bargain a valuable six acre lot situated between the Blue Hill and Gallows Hill, on the west side of

King Street, May 16th, 1831.

### UPPER CANADA ACADEMY. BUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Ten ders will be received by the Building Committee of

the Upper Canada Academy until Wednesday noon, the first day of June next, from such person, or persons, as may be desirous of Contracting for the delivery of the whole or any part of the following materials, viz.

mainder as fast as required for the work. 300,000 Bricks-50,000 to be delivered on or before th first day of September next, and the remainder as fast as

Also, a sufficient quantity of Lime for the use of said

ivered on or before the first day of July next and the re-

Building to be delieved when required: Each Tender must bear the signature of two respect ble persons as sureties—the price of stone per Cord, brie per thousand, and lime per bushel, must be stated.

By order W. S. CONGER, Secon. Cobourg, 14th May, 1831. 79-2

### OMAIRSS OMAIRSS CORNER OF YONGE AND LOT STREETS. J. M. LAWRENCE,

EGS to intimate to his customers, and the public in general, that he has now his Warercom opened, which will be constantly well furnished with FANCY, GRECIAN, BANBO, AND WINDSOR CHAIRS.

SEETTES, &c. made to order. Country produce taken in payment. York, May 11th, 1831.

40 BARRELS Prime Mess ) PORK, 10 do . Prime . Hamilton, April 26th, 1831.

THE LONDON CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

NEWSPAPER. THIS Weekly Journal of Literature, Science, Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Occurrences, is pub-

Miscellaneous, Useful, and Entertaining Facts, occasional Notices of Literature and Science, Agricultural Reports the Corn, Colonial, and other Markets, &c. &c.; thus entirely superseding, to serious persons, the use of any other London Weekly Journal, The original matter, which is made as ample as possible, chiefly consists of Re ligious Information; and the progress of Christianity, by means of the operation of various institutions, is frequent the subject, the rule by which we ought to judge ly and faithfully reported in its columns; but special atof miracles, is very obvious and exceedingly sim- tention is bestowed to bring tog ther facts which relate ple. It is not enough that the event in question is more immediately to the interests of Wesleyan Methodism, and, without unnecessarily impugning the principles or practice of other religious societies, those of the Wesley-

> sertion to every thing that might have a tendency to engender or cherish corruption of morals; and in the opin-

christian practices.

The extensive and rapidly increasing circulation of the tims of intemperance—968 adults, and 108 chil. ded modern miracles will be shewn to be nothing Christian Advocate, which is found in most Methodist Circuit Towns and villages in England, and in many parts of Ireland and Scotland, besides foreign parts, and is now regularly read among a society of 899,000 people, render it a most advantageous medium for all Advertisements respecting Books, Schools, Sales of Property, Situations Apprentices, and General Business, as well as those of Charitable Institutions, Public Meetings, and Annual or Occasional Sermons, &c. &c.

Communications are respectfully and earnestly reques ed on subjects respecting the dissemination of Christianity, particularly Reports of Missionary and Bible Societies, other: the judge labors to discover the truth; the and other Public Meetings, accounts of Anniversaries or advocate to conceal or disguise it: the judge seeks Occasional Sermons, &c. also of Births Marriages or the golden mean, which is the seat of equity; the Deaths, in Methodist families, with short Biographical Notices of persons remarkable for picty, station, or long standing in the Society and Original Papers on Moral and Religious Subjects.

Orders for the Christian Appropriate are received by all Newsmen throughout the kingdom, or by the Publisher, Mr. John Svernens, at the Office, 16, City Road, London, to whom all Advertisements and Communications (post paid) are to be addressed.

141 This is the Only Weekly Religious Newspaper now

published at Seven-pence.

IJ John Stephens, Bookseller, Publisher, and Station eels but a slender interest: the judge should hold et. New and Second Hand Books. Westevan Methothe balance in equilibrium; the advocate throws dist and other Publications.—Orders for Exportation care into the weight which makes his own side pre-

### COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

R. HAMILTON takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public, that this Seminary will be opened, under his direction, on the 1st of June, in York-York; and that the system of instruction will comprehend every think necessary to qualify his Popils for business, &c. viz i English Reading, Grammar, Composition, Writing, Book-keeping, Mathematics, Geography, and History.

Mr. Hamilton will educate those of his Pupils whose parents should wish it, in the Latin and Greek Languages, to enably them (should such be their intention) to enter the higher College Classes.

TERMS.

Under that age, ..... For Drawing, an extra charge of ......... York, May 12th, 1831.

### NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and 13. the public that he has just received his fall supply of GOODS,

consisting of a large and well selected assertment of Hardware, dry Goods and Greecies, English, Swedes, and 3 River Iron, Cable and Rafting Chains, Needles and 

A large and handsome assortment of CASTINGS of all kinds. The whole of which, he assures the public are of the very best quality, and which he will sell at ancommon-

PETER PATERSON. Market Square, York, Dec. 21st, 1830.

# VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

N the Township of Markham, fourth Concession, 150 Acres of the Front of Lot No. 25. A good dwelling House, good Barn, Stabling, and Graineries, in complete order; 100 acres under improvement, in a good state of cultivation, with good fences-a living stream of water sufficiently large to carry a Mill, running through the

Also on the corner of the same lot, a large Building, now occupied for a Store, fit for most kinds of business The whole will be disposed of on moderate terms, as the Subscriber is determined to sell. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises. PETER WALF.

Markham, May 14th, 1831. "

### EXCELLENT LAND, MILL, &c. FOR SALE.

TUST now offered for sale, in the Township of Ox.

ford West, on the River Thames, Stage Road, London District, Ninety Acres of excellent Land; sixty of which are cleared and under fence; a Dwelling House, 40 feet long by 20 wide; Barn, 46 feet by 30, and Shed

of grain in 24 hours. A dwelling house for a Miller, convenient to the Mill, has just been finished.

Those who wish to purchase, will please call and exa-

nine the boauty and convenience of the place, which is not surpassed in the London District. Oxford, May 16th, 1831.

# FOR SALE,

OT No. 8, in the fourth Concession, East of the Centre Road, in the Township of Toronto. The Lot contains 200 Acres of excel-100 Cords of good Building Stone, 25 Cords to be de lent Land; 100 of which is cleared and under good cultivation: 50 Acres are Flats, through which runs the Etobicoke Creek, forming an eligible Mill-soat. There is also on the Lot an excellent Quarry of Stone; two Log Houses; a Log Barn; and a Frame Barn, 30 feet by 50; an Orchard, containing about 109 Apple trees, most of which bear, with a variety of other Fruit trees a fine well of water adjacent to the house; and Spring suitable for a Brewery. A good Title will be given .- For further par-

ticulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises: JOHN WHITESIDES.

Toronto, April 9th, 1831. 74-tf

# SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

School Books, being the manufacture of Upper Canada, viz:-Canadian Primmer, Murray's Firs Book, Reading Made Easy, Mavor's Spelling Book Webster's do. do. New Testament, English Reader, Murray's Grammer; Also, Writing, Printing and Wrap-

ing Paper.
N. B.—Country Merchants and Schools furnished with Books, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapping

Rags taken in payment. EASTWOOD & SKINNER. York Poper Mill, Nov. 20th 1830.

### BANK NOTICE.

UBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada, will be held at the Bank in the lished in London every Monday evening, price Sevent Bank of Upper Canada, will be held at the Bank in the rence, and contains a condensed, but complete view of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, an abstract of Particular of Particular Debates and Law Proceedings, a collection of improvementary Debates and Law Proceedings are collected in the Collection of improvementary Debates and Law Proceedings are collected in the Collection of improvementary Debates and Law Proceedings are collected in the Collection of improvementary Debates and Law Proceedings are collected in the Collection of improvementary Debates and Law Proceedings are collected in the Collection of improvementary Debates and Collection of improvementa vided in the Act of Incorporation.

THOS. G. RIDOUT.

Bank of Upper Canada,

76.6w. York, 15th April, 1831. N. B .- Editors of the several Newspapers in the Province are requested to publish the above until the lay of Election.

### HARIDWARE.

general and choice assortment of Staple; A general and choice assumments, kept Ironmongery and Fancy Hardware, kept constantly on hand, and for sale on advantageous terms by JOSEPH D. RIDOUT.

York, Jan. 28, 1831.

#### ROCHESTER SNUFF AND TOBACCO MANOFACTORY.

RDERS for any kind of Tobacco, Shuff, or Cigars, will meet with prompt attention, by addressing H. H. BROWN, Rochester.

April 24th, 1831.

### . 176-8₩ CHEAP CLOTHING STORE REMOVED,

W. July information, Merchant Tailor, respect VV fully informs his Friends and the Public, that he as removed to his New ERICK Store, South side of King Street, nearly opposite the Jeil, and solicits their attention to his much enlarged stock of Dry Goods, and his very handsome assortment of Clothing suitable for the sea on, all of which he will sell extremely low for CASII. York, Dec. 10, 1830.

# REMOVAL

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

H. ARMSTRONG Respectfully informs has lately removed to his new Brick Building [South side of King Street, a little West of the Court House and Jail) where he has just received a very choice assortment of NEW GOODS, adapted to the season, amongst which are 120 Pieces of

FINE & SUPERFINE BROAD CLOTHS.

omprising the most splendid assortment ever before offered for sale in this market. Also, a great variety of NARROW CLOTHS, KERSEYS, FLUSHINGS, PLANKETS, BAIZES, FLANNELS, CASSAMBERS, Gc. fc. Together with a variety of other articles too memorous to detail in an advertisement, all of hich will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash. York, November 20th, 1830.

### PORTRAITS PAINTED IN OIL MINA-TURE, AND CRAYONS.

FOSTERI BAYES, (from London,) respect-fully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, that he will point Portrails in a superior manner from 1 to \$50. Transporent Window Blinds executed in a style that must ensure general satisfaction; their prices will render them an article of economy and highly ornaiental as a son shada for a drawing room.

All kinds of ornamental Painting will to executed romptly, and every effort made to give general satis-

Portraits and Transparencies will be submitted for inpection by calling on the subscriber, directlyly opposite

York, November 27, 1830. 24f N. B. Profiles in colors and Shade taken with Mathematical precision by a machine, from 2s. 6d. to 10s.

SHEPARI O supply of · SHEPARD Reeps on hand a constant WARRANTED CASTSTEEL AXES,

Inferior to none in America, which he will dispose of by

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. II. Shepard will make liberal deductions from his low Retail prices to wholesalk functioners; and he respectfully invites Country Merchants and others to favour him with their patronage, who will find it advantageous to themselves and to the Parmers generally to obtain

### York, November 20th, 1830. PROSPECTUS

NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATION.

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THE Subscriber proposes to publish, by sub-HE Subscriber proposes to purchase MUSIC, is scription, a Volume of SACRED MUSIC. which will comprise a selection from the works of Handel, Hayda, Mozart, Arnold, Madan, Billings. Reveneroft, Dr. Croft, and other European and American Authors; it will also contain Elementary Rules for the study of Vocal Music, and directions for the formation and conduct of a Choir.

The work will consist of about 300 pages; it. will be printed on fine paper, and published as soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers can be btained .- Price 5s. half bound.

It is believed that a work of this kind is much wanted in Canada; and in order to make this Volume generally acceptable and weful, no pains or expence will be spared. It will be adapted to 60 by 20—all newly put up and finished:

ALSO—A Grist Mill, with one run of Stones, just the use of all denominations of Christians, and put in operation, which will grind from 100 to 150 bushels will come from the press under the Patronage of the Lord Bishop of Quebec.

MARK BURNHAM. Port Hope, March 20, 1831.

PRESH CLOVER SEED, JUST NOW RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE, At P. PATERSONS,

Market Square. 711f York, March 25th, 1831. TERMS THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN is published reckly, on Saturdays, at theire skillings and six pence, a rear, if paid in advance; or ffleen skillings, if paid in six mouths; or seventeen skillings and six pence, if not paid

before the end of the year; exclusive of postage. scriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance. The Postage is four shillings a year; and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first number by those who wish to be considered as paying in advance.

All travelling and local Preachers of the M. E. Church to authorised Agents to procure Subscribers and forward their names with subscriptions; and to all authorized Agents who shall procure Afteen responsible subscribers, and aid in the collection, &c. one copy will be sent grat-

s.—The accounts will be kept with the subscribers individually, who alone will be held responsible. No subscription will be received for less than six menths: and no subscriber has a right to discontinue, except at our option, until all arrears are paid. Agents will be careful to

attend to this. MFAll communications, unless from authorised Agents,

nust be post paid. \*\*\* The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of superannuated or worn-out Preachers of the M. E. Church in Canada; and of widows and orphans of those who have died in the work; and to the general spreading of the Gospel. ATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, first insertion, 2s 6d.; every sub-equent insertion, 71d.—From six to ten lines, first insertion, 3s 9d.; every subsequent insertion, 1s .- Above

ten lines, first insertion, 4d. per line; every subsequent ascriion 1d. per line.

Advertisements unaccompanied with written directions will be inserted till forbid, and charged.