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*** The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of a annuated or worn-out Preachers of the Methodist E. Church in C la; and of widows and orphans of those who have died in t erannuated or worn-out Preachers of the Mell ada; and of widows and orphans of those york; and the general spread of the Gospel.

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

LETTER III.

SIR, -- IV. Why the Lord manifests himself to

I. To begin with manifestations of the Extraordinary kind: they are such as are either merely external, or vouchsafed to a few only on particular occasions, and are by no means essential to salvation.

1st. Some of these are calculated to rouse the thoughtless into consideration. Of this kind was the manifestation some where favoured with, a little before our Lord's passion. "As he prayed, there came a voice from heaven, saying, I have were not uncommon things; they are the common peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost, a frame, a feeds them? The bleating lambkin knows the glorified my name, and will glorify it again."-The people that stood by and heard it, said, "it thundered." They looked upon the extraordinary call as something common and natural. "Others said, an angel spake to him. But Jesus said, This voice came not because of me, but for your

2d. Others are intended as a last warning to notorious sinners. Of this nature was the terrifying sight Nebuchadnezzar had, in his second dream of "a Watcher and Holy One coming down from heaven, and crying aloud, Cut down the tree." And that of the mysterious hand; which wrote Beishazzar's doom on the wall, while he profuned the sacred vessels in his night revels.

3d. Some are designed for the protection of God's people, and the destruction or humiliation spake to his hearers as sinful men, and not as bi- we walk in the light, as he is in the of their proud enemies. As when the "Lord looked to the Egyptians, through the pillar of verted, ye cannot enter into the kingdom of hear support a soul this year, than air breathed yester, and what is more astonishing still, grown up perfire, and troubled their host;" When "he cast ven." They obstinately refuse to see, that the day, will nourish the flame of life to-day. The sons scarce ever attain to the knowledge of the heavens, and name its planets; that could grasp down great stones from heaven" upon the armies circumstances of the apostle's falling to the ground of the five kings, who fought against Israel: Or when he manifested his presence in Nebuchad-no other use than to make his call more remarks. nezzar's furnace, to quench the violence of the ble for the conversion of the Jews, and comfort fresh food daily, and though we need not a new that can (in some cases) relieve their distress; the sorrows of life without religion. Could any flame, preserve the three confessors, and con- of the christians. When the same prejudiced Christ, we need, perpetually, new displays of his but many physicians, even after several years vince the raging tyrant, that God's kingdom ru-

children of God in dangerous enterprizes, or di- nary baptism of the Spirit, they pitch upon the rect them in important steps. Of this kind was extraordinary circumstance of the gift of tongues, that to Joshua, before he began the conquest of imparted for a senson, to remove the prejudices Canaan; and that to St. Paul, when the Lord of the Jews, and to draw the attention of the the ark, so does the heavenly power in Christ, to tools, and patterns, seldom proves an ingenious stood by him in the prison, and informed him he must bear witness to him also at Rome.

5th. Some are calculated to appoint some persons to uncommon services and trials, or to the prophetic and ministerial office. As to that in which Noah was commissioned to build the ark, Abraham to offer up Isaac, Moses to deliver Israel, Nathan to reprove David, Balaam to bless Isrnel, and Jeremiah to preach to the Jews.

6th. Others again are designed to answer providential ends for the deliverace of the people of God, as those of Gideon: or spiritual ends of reproof, instruction, and consolation to the church of the Spirit of infidelity, which prevails in the throughout all ages, as most of the revelations church. They are more frequent than many imvouchsafed to the prophets and to St. John.

II. The manifestations, essential either to the conversion of sinners, or edification of saints, and which the word of God, and the experiences of christians shew to be common to all believers, to the foolish prophets, that follow their own spirit self, sir, yours, &c. in all ages of the church, are of the ordinary kind, and their use or design is :-

1st. To make the word spirit and life, "quick and powerful, sharper than any two-cdged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder soul and spirit," that the gospel may not come to sinners "in word only but also in power, and in the Holy Ghost, and in much assurance.'

2d. To ease an anguished conscience, and impart the peace of God to a troubled mind; as in the case of broken-hearted David, mourning Heze-

3d. To reveal Christ to us, and in us, so as to make us savingly believe, and know, in whom we have believed, according to the experiences of Peter, Lydia, Cornelius, and every living mem-

ber of Christ. 4th. To open a blessed intercourse, and keep up a delightful communion with Christ; as ap- I abhor myself. I am not worthy of the least of pears from the experiences of believers illustrated

in the Canticles. 5th. To silence the remains of self-righteousness, and deepen the humiliation of our souls: as power attending the manifestation is a little abain the case of Job. To make us grow in grace, ted, Satan begins to shoot his fiery darts of spi-and in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ. ritual pride. You are a peculiar favourite of heaand in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ. serpent's head in our hearts, and seal the exceed. All your enemies are scattered; you extent of territory, as destitute of the arts and perable difficulty in expressing them, for want of and so enrapturing. Heaven has a language pemight, by God's Spirit, in the inner man, that dles again upon him. Christ may dwell in our hearts by faith, and we may be filled with all the fulness of God."

6th. To prepare us for great trials, support us

portant manifestations I take up the pen.

tion to the apostles, Acts iv. 31. The design of standest by faith. Be not high minded, but fear." the stars it was without a telescope; if they meait was merely common, i. e. to comfort them under Another genuine effect of divine manifestations sured heights and distances, or surveyed lands, contempt, and encourage them to do good and is an increase of confidence in the Lord, and of it was without a barometer, theodolite or chain. suffer evil; but the shaking of the place where activity in his service. What holy boldness filled their painting was without pencil or canvas; and they were assembled was an uncommon circum- the souls of those worthies, who, through faith, their music had no more melody in it than the the children of men is an important question, stance. The same thing may be said of the de- wrought righteousness, and turned to flight the wisding of the wind, no more harmony than the which I now come to consider. It is not, we may scent of the Holy Ghost on the one hundred and armies of the aliens? How did the love of Christ roaring of the sea. Their knowledge was, in but for purposes worthy of his wisdom, and what on the day of Pentecost, and some time after up- after the day of Pentecost? Nothing could ex. and in some particulars they seemed to have less these arc, we shall soon learn, if we reduce di- on Cornelius and his soldiers. That they should ceed their forticude and diligence. Nevertheless, inhalting the property of the country is since the continuous for continuous after the day of Pentecost? Nothing could ex. and in some particulars they seemed to have less than the brightness and his soldiers. divine manifestations to three general classes, he haptized with the Holy Ghost and spiritual fire if the temptation to pride is yielded to, the combinabilitation of this country a few centuries since, Extraordinary, Ordinary, and Mixed ones; and was not extraordinary, since it is the common forter is grieved, and carnel security indelence and thus it is with many of their descendants are was not extraordinary, since it is the common forter is grieved, and carnal security, indolence and thus it is with many of their descendants even then consider the design and use of each, as it blessing, which can alone make a man a christ- of spirit, and indulgence of the flesh, insensibly unto this day.

may be collected from scripture.

ian, or confirm him in the faith; but that the prevail. The deluded professor, though shorn of To be sure, it is not so with us; we are civili sound of a rushing wind should be heard, and lu- his strength, like Samson, fancies himself the zed, we are educated, we are a learned and inminous appearances seen resting upon them, and same. Soul, says he, thou hast goods laid up for telligent people; some among us, at least, are that they should have been enabled to speak the many years, even for ever; though the Lord ma- educated, some are learned, and some few are wonderful works of God in other tongues, were nifest himself to thee no more, be neither uneasy vastly intelligent, that is to say in comparison of uncommon circumstances attending their spiritual nor afraid; he changes not. Sometimes the de. them. But this holds good only of a few, and

design and circumstances. That the iniquity of imagines his faith. He even speaks contemptu-children born? Do they know their right hand Isaiah should be put away, and St. Paul converted, onsly of that kingdom. He calls righteousness, from their left? Do they know the hand that effects of ordinary manifestations: but that the sensible feeling, a low dispensation, beyond voice of its dam, but the tender nurseling knows Gentiles, were extraordinary circumstances, as also, a flying cherub appearing to the one, and a light, brighter than the sun, blinding the other.

ween what is ordinary and extraordinary, in mixt

4th. The design of others is to encourage the Cornelius and his servants, overlooking the ordi-Gentiles; and think, with a sneer, and a charge of enthusiasm, to overturn the anostolic saving. "If any man hath not the Spirit of God, he is tions of the Holy Spirit. Thousands, by not conpersons. Acknowledge, that, so sure as you want the regenerating knowledge of Christ, you want the manifestation of his Spirit, without which

he can never be known savingly. To return: Though I contend only for the ordinary manifestations of Christ, I am far from supposing, that | all extraordinary or mixt manifestations have cea sed. Such a concession would savour too much agine. To instance in one particular how far I entangled therein, and overcome, the latter end evil of which I complain is more extensive than within are fears;" our foes oppose, but still we am from acquiescing with that infidel spirit: I am so attached to that old book, the Bible, as to say of many, who pass for ministers of Christ, Wo and have seen nothing; that say, The Lord says, and the Lord hath not sent them. I think the desire of being styled reverend, or right reverend, and the prospect of a living or a mitre, are very improper motives for assuming the sacred character. And I am such an enthusiast as to believe our church in the right for requiring that all her its existence, would be a well written essay on the ministers should not only be called, but even .mo-

ved by the Holy Ghost, to take the office of an

ambassador for Christ upon themselves * · V. Having mentioned the design and use of kiah, weeping Peter, and Paul agonizing in prayer, ordinary manifestations, it may not be improper to touch upon the abase of them. Their genuine tendency is to humble to the dust. The language of those, who are favoured with them, is -Will the outset define my terms. By popular igno-God indeed dwell upon the earth! Lord what is man that thou art mindful of him, and the son of man that thou visitest him? Now that I see thee. thy mercies. I am dust and ashes.—But as there is nothing, which the heart of man cannot be tempted to corrupt and pervert, so as soon as the we might be partakers of the divine nature, and self-denial; you shall never fall. If the believer work of faith, the patience of hope, and the la- fiery darts with his shield, as fast as the enemy bour of love. In a word, "to strengthen us with throws them, he is seen wounded, and pride kin-

* Ordination.

inder them, and comfort us after them. This ter. "There was given him a thorn in the flesh, port a million of inhabitants, nor could they ima- miliar, he causes me to misplace the letters, to was our Lord's experience before his temptation, a messenger of Satan to buffet him, lest he sho'd gine how society was brought together and sup. use those that are redundant, or leave out those was our Lord's experience before his temptation, a messenger of Satan to buffet him, lest he sho'd after he had overcome the tempter, and when he be exalted above measure, through the abundance was in the height of his agony. This was also of the revelations." Aaron and Miriam fell into the case of David, St. Paul, and of all the apostates, when they spake against Moses, say, the same they had been scourged for the name of Jesus; and it is still the case of all true and definition of words still more. Hath not he spoken by us also?" David deep mourners in Sion.

The And lastly to make us depart in peace, as the story of the peace, as the corner of the leaf, and an index them are redundant, or leave out those show socrety was brought together and supported by the facilities of trade and commerce, which are necessary. In the business of pronunting the use of the pen they were utter strangers, and with the power and utility of the press they were entirely unacquainted. The impressing of And as to the business of syntax, and the whole ideas on paper, and treasuring them up in a book, science of grammar, and its kindred sciences, he are considered by the facilities of trade and commerce. To the use of the pen they were utter strangers, ciation and definition he has given me much and with the power and utility of the press they were entirely unacquainted. The impressing of And as to the business of syntax, and the whole ideas on paper, and treasuring them up in a book, science of grammar, and its kindred sciences, he are the leaf, and an index referring to never could master them, and am afraid I never the page, was to them little less, then witchers! Simeon; or die in perfect love with our enemies, and in the full triumph of faith, as St. Stephen.—
All, who live and die in the Lord, partake, more or less, of these ordinary displays of his powerful didst turn thy face from me, and I was troubled."

In my prosperny, I said, I snail never be mov. the lear, and an index referring to never could master them, and am alraid I never the page, was to them little less than witchcraft shall.

I once knew a youth make an attempt to climb sophy was without experiment, their astronomy without demonstration." If they saw the moon less, of these ordinary displays of his powerful didst turn thy face from me, and I was troubled." presence, and I desire you, sir, to remember, that The way to avoid the danger is to foresee it; to eclipsed they thought that the Great Spirit was of a good common education, and through the oft is chiefly, if not only, in support of these im- look much to the lowly Jesus, and upon the first angry, and if the sun exhibited such an appear- ficiousness of his attendant genius, he started on approach of a temptation to pride, to give, with ance they thought the world was coming to an the wrong track, lost himself in a mist, became III. The third class of manifestations is that of double diligence, all the glory to him that gra. end. The first time they saw a ship with her entangled in the briars and thorns of an old formixt ones; so called, because they are partly ex. ciously bestowed all, and to take, with double sails spread and moving toward the shore, they traordinary, and partly ordinary. Some are ordi- care, all the shame of our sins to ourselves. St. thought they saw a great animal with wings just nary in their design, and extraordinary in their Paul's direction in this case is excellent: "Be- ready to swallow them up. If they went to see circumstances. Of this sort was the manifesta. cause of unbelief some were broken off, and thou it was without chart or compass; if they viewed

lusion grows to that height, that the farther he serves only to discover to the rest their miserable Some manifestations are mixt, both as to their goes from the kingdom of God, the stronger he lack of knowledge. In what condition are our prophet should be commissioned to preach to the which he has happily got. He thanks God he not the voice of its mother. The busy bec knows Jews, and the apostle to open the eyes of the can now rest upon the bare word, without an ap- how to construct its cell, and select its food before plication of it to his heart; that is to say, he can it is two years old, but man knows not how to be fully satisfied with the letter without the Spirit, build a house until twenty-one years have passed he can feed upon the empty husks of notions and over his head. IV. For want of distinguishing properly be opinions, as if they were power and life.

Tho end of this dreadful mistake is generally a breed worms and stink Nevertheless, as the whom every true Israelite will come daily for new artist." supplies of hidden manna; for fresh manifestacying that a living Saviour is to be found in dead experiences, and that all is well though they live after the flesh, and are perhaps, led captive by the devil at his will. But when their souls awake out of this dangerous dream, they will be sensiole of their mistake, and frankly acknowledge,-God is not the God of the dead, but of the living;" and that "if after they have escaped the pollution of the world, through the knowledge of the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, they are again notwithstanding all this, it is to be feared that the

is worse with them than the beginning.' Leaving these lukewarm, formal, Laodicean professors to the mercy of God, I subscribe my.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

AN ESSAY ON POPULAR IGNORANCE. MESSES. EDITORS :- It appears to me that one of the most effectual and acceptable services that could be rendered society, at this stage of

That there is much ignorance in the world no one will deny, and that there is too much of it easily proved, but deeply to be lamented.

But, lest I should be misunderstood, I will in process of a tedious and expensive education.

country a few centuries only, I behold a people proper manner; or if I am so happy as to ar-To bruise Satan under our feet, yea to bruise the ven, whispers that old serpent, few are so highly thinly scattered over an almost immeasurable range them in my own mind, I find such an insu- either comprehend or describe scenes so grand, ing great and precious promises given to us, that need not be so watchful in prayer, and so strict in conveniencies of civilized life as the beasts that suitable words, that I utterly despair of making culiar to itself; here we learn our A. B. C., but perish. Of the use of the plough, the anvil, the them known to any one clse, and thus I suffer there we continually and rapidly progress in all continue immoveable, always abounding in the is not upon his guard, and quenches not these furnace and the loom, they knew nothing, and of them to perish like the embryo of a flower which the cultivation of grain, of vegetables, of fruits is blasted before its bloom. When I attempt to attain-stop my pen-be still my busy thoughtsand of flowers, they were almost as ignorant, write he cripples my fingers, and when I attempt attain did I say? in Heaven? there is no point

St. Paul himself was in danger from this quar- tent of country like that of York state could sup. I attempt to spell a word with which I am not faeasily think, for the gratification of their curiosity, twenty, who were assembled in the upper room constrain the disciples to speak and act for God many instances, but one degree above instinct, self up to such intense study, in that particular

The deplorable ignorance peculiar to our fallen race in their infancy, is thus described by the manifestations, persons, who are not possessed of relapse into gross sin; witness the falls of David graphic pen of the late Mr. Fletcher: "With reclear heads, or, what is worse, of honest hearts, and Solomon; or what is not much better, a set. ference to the knowledge necessary for the sup- the blessed words heading this article; and hopeconclude, that none but enthusiasts speak new of thing in a form, without the power of godliness, as port of animal life," says that able writer, "it is ing that they may cheer and bless some weary pildivine manifestations. If they hear it affirmed, Landiceans of old, and too many now, who have undeniable that brutes have greatly the advantage they must be converted as well as St. Paul, they a name to live and are dead. The only way to of mankind. Fowls rnd fishes, immediately, and lieving, that as the word of God, she will find it pertly ask. Whether they are Jews, and whether avoid this precipice, is to follow the light of the with amazing sagacity single out their proper after many days." What a striking proof have pertly ask, Whether they are Jews, and whether avoid this precipice, is to follow the light of the with amazing sagacity single out their proper they must be struck to the earth by a voice from first manifestation, and look daily for new visits nourishment, and among a thousand useless and we in this chapter, of the divine origin of the Gos. heaven? They wilfully forget, that our Lord from Christ, till he makes his abode with us, and noxious things; but infants put indifferently into pel of Jesus Christ; what other than the words of gotted Jews, when he said, "except ye be con- manifestation of the Spirit last year will no more ther it be food or poison, a coral or a knife; ny difficulties? Could philosophy have sustained persons are told, that they must be born of the eternal love and power. The Lord taught us this study and practice, burt and destroy their patients comforters are ye all," would be the language of Spirit, and receive the Holy Ghost, as well as important lesson, by making the manna he gave by improper medicines. Untaught spiders weave his heart. But turn to the history of St. Paul; Israel in the wilderness to disappear every day, their webs, and uninstructed bees make their and mark the sublimity of his language. What and causing that which was not gathered fresh, to combs to the greatest perfection; but fallen man calm and holy confidence is breathed throughout must serve a tedious apprenticeship to learn his this chapter, and as he pursues his heavenly themo mysterious food kept sweet in the golden pot in own business; and with all the help of masters, his heart warms with increasing fervour until tri-

I am afraid that I have chosen an ungrateful theme, both to myself and others. It is mortifying in the extreme to be accused of ignorance; it is equally humiliating to confess it; and perhaps the hardest words in our language are "I do not know"-"I am not learned." Every body des. he takes every method imaginable to hide it in himself and to appear more knowing than his so much and thereby induce ourselves to believe we are willing to believe. If I mistake not I where I have as yet been. I have heard parents utter bitter complaints against him more than the lecturer, to banish him from their houses. I lectures to those very parents on the subject of from the hearing of a discourse, or reading of a When I look back upon the history of this book, he hinders me from disposing of them in a usactures, and in the arts and sciences they were commit innumerable errors, and thereby brings know no end of learning at the Redeemer's feet. not aware. They had no idea how a small ex- himself into notice and me into disgrace. When

saken path, and eventually retraced his steps to the point where he began. After this he borrow. ed the key of knowledge of a friend, opened the door that leads to the right path entered and bogan to ascend, but chancing to look down upon the multitude below, and going too near the edge of a frightful precipice, his head turned giddy, he plunged over, and fell to rise no more.

I knew another man who was determined to figure in the languages, and was so enamored with the idea of being a learned man, and gave himdepartment of learning, that he forgot the humbler duties of his station, lost sight of the more useful parts of knowledge, flourished awhile in he regions of Greek and Hebrow, forgot the orthography of his mother tongue, lost sight of all those little matters which render a man an agree. able companion, and became at last, as it was thought by some, egregiously conceited; and though he passed for a "deadly high-learned man" among the simple -hearted multitude, it was evident that he belonged to that class who wondered at his great attainments, rather than to that fier whose glory and fame he aspired.

SELECTOR.

From the Episcopal Recordet. "CAST DOWN, BUT NOT DESTROYED." 2 Corinthians, iv. 9.

An overflowing vessel must scatter its contents around it, and so must the Christian's heart, when filled with divine consolations, of necessity streng. then others with the same holy confidence which itself enjoys. Having found the foregoing words full of rich and heavenly comfort, the writer cannot withhold her feeble testimony to the truth of grim, she "casts her bread upon the waters, behim? No! the soul that could range among the umphant he concludes with the most elevated exercises of faith and hope. Can you point me to any one within the range of history or experience. vanquishing all his spiritual foes, and "rejoicing in tribulation" as he did, without the religion of. Jesus Christ? No, you cannot: there are many things which happen to distress a Christian; but where is the child of God who has not found in nises ignorance in others, while at the same time the darkest hours light springing up about his path? Truly may the weary traveller say, " We are troubled on every side," for it needs be that fellows. 'We pride ourselves often in knowing we must feel sorrow, the very circumstances of our being produce this? but then we have an althat the days of ignorance are gone by. Yet, mighty friend to go to, therefore not distressed; notwithstanding all this, it is to be feared that the "we are perplexed," "without are fightings, and have an Advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ have met with this evil genius in every place the righteous, therefore we are "not in despair:" "persecuted" by the world, sometimes our dearest friends, our own household, but having an once. I have known them to pay large sums to hold on heaven, "not forsaken." "Cast down" the public schoolmaster, the private teacher, and with the fearful weight of iniquity, which we see pressing those we love down to destruction, with have, notwithstanding this, heard him delivering the troubles and losses of life, but yet, amidst it all, "not destroyed:" as sorrowful, yet always demestic economy, with such an air of wisdom, rejoicing: the Christian only realizes the mean-that he persuaded them to believe that the acquiring of these precious words, and he only can evil of popular ignorance, and the best methods sition of learning was an expensive matter, and adopt the sentiments of the blessed Apostle, when that it was better to be illiterate than poor. Then he exclaims, "For our light affliction, which is again I have known him, by his familiarities with but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exchildren, and by accommodating himself to their ceeding and eternal weight of glory." For we among people somewhat enlightened, is not only humors, so far to ingratiate himself into their know, that if our earthly house of this tabernacio good feelings and views as to persuade them to were dissolved, we have "a building not made believe that study was a great hardship, and that with hands eternal in the heavens." There are the schoolmaster was a tyrant, the school room subjects which language fails to portray, and rance I mean that deplorable want of ideas, of little better than a prison, and that it was of no chiefly is this barrenness found when describing information and of knowledge, on general and use to learn so much! And even now I believe things connected with religion; there are feelings particular subjects, which is common to all man- he has a great ascendancy over many people of the Christian's heart, hopes reaching to eterni-kind on their entrance into life; that hereditary in our land. I certainly, for one, have great ty, glimpses of the glory that shall be revealed, curse which is entailed upon all the children of complaints to lay to his charge. When I attempt warm aspirations after holiness, and views of the Adam, which they bring with them into the world, to think on any subject, he deprives me of ideas, character of God communicated to the heart of and which can be removed only by the painful or if I am so fortunate as to gain a few thoughts the believer, altogether beyond the power of words to delineate; and nothing but the unshackled spirit, the expanding intellect, the purified vision, and loosened tongue of the redeemed, canknowledge, and holiness and happiness, until we Of the ten thousand ingenious discoveries in man- to speak he paralyzes my tongue, causes me to to stop at there, for ever progressing, we shall

Temperance.

The following communication by being mislaid, and thus escaping notice, was kept back to this date.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. SIR :- If you think the relation of the following fact will in any way contribute to the progress of the cause of temperance, for the advancement of which I believe you feel an earnest solicitude, you are at liberty to ingert it in your paper.

A few weeks since, as I was passing through the township of Blenheim I beheld a scene which excited in my breast feelings of indignation against Rum and all its wheedlers, and which confirmed me in the opinion I have long entertained, that no good results from the use of ardent spirits (as some to their shame contend); but on the contrary, that it is destructive of time and eternity.

A man by the name of R-n had been at work some part of the day, at a place known by the name of Mudge hollows; he had, as I have been informed, been drinking freely during the day of ardent spirit, at the close of which he obtained a pitcher of whiskey, at a place where for a little paltry gain they sell poison to their fellow men, and started for home "well shot in the neck"-(appropriate expression, by the way, to ter, and instead of crossing over on the bridge a few rods below the store, he thought he would try what virtue there was in the ice over the pond a short dis-

tance above the Mills.

He accordingly set out for the opposite shore upon the ice, and when he had passed about two thirds of the way over he came to a halt, set down his companion (the pitcher of whiskey) upon his right, and his cap on his left, and struck up a dance, little thinking it was the last jig he should ever take with his beloved associate, the pitcher of whiskey—remote from him was the thought that he was sporting upon the brink of ever a sting we and misery. He was not aware that he stood like a tottering fabric upon a carious foundation, whose defective basis was about to crumble and precipitate him into the bottomless pit. The heavy rains which had fallen a day or two previous rendered it perilous to undertake a passage across the ice, and had this unfortunate individual been a sober man, free from the delusive influence of strong drink, he would not have attempted it. But his reason was blinded, he had no sense of danger, but thought him-self secure, he was "rich as a Jew," and as "happy as a king." But in the midst of his mirth and revelry, his under prop gave way and he fell suddenly into the mill pond; where this deluded victim of strong drink perished. There were some females not far distant who witnessed this awful acene, but no one came to his relief. "Oh! to die as the drunkard dies an outcast from all" good society, and without one gleam of hope, but with a fearful looking for of blackness, dark-ness, and the fire indignation of an insulted Lord and Saviour is truly appalling. On the day following, about ten o'clock, the unsightly corpse was taken from its watery grave and conveyed, not into a dwelling house, but to a building uninhabited, where it was stretched out upon a plank and there remained two or three days awaiting the arrival of the coroner. I cannot describe the sensations of my bosom while be holding this relic of a drunkard. I thought of the unhappy widow and orphan children whom he had reduced to want, poverty and infamy. I called to mind the thousands who were in a similar condition, weeping and groaning under the heavy and shameful calami ties which are brought upon them in consequence of drunkenness; yes, and some of them perhaps corrupt. ed by the same destructive vice, hastening on to the name unhonored and unsanctified end.

"Ah! let women beware of the intemperate, let he slum their presence as the accursed of heaven-let her remember that uniting her destiny with that of a drunkard, she is drawing down upon her head the heaviest of curses. O it were better to embrace the sepulchre, whose cold halls are haunted only by the spectre of decay. It is the wedlock of beauty and pollution, of purity and pestilence, the binding of a breathing form of life to the loathsomeness of death."

anguish and desolation the heart of his wife, children, and friends. I thought of the wee that is pronounced against "him that giveth his neighbor drink, that puttest thy bottle to him"--"thou art filled with shame for glory"-the cup of the Lord's right hand shall be turned unto thee, and shameful spewing shall be on thy glory." Hab. c. 2. I thought of many of my fellow men, who profess to have renounced the world and all its vain and wicked pursuits, who profess to separate themselves from its evil and deceptive costoms and resorts, yet have mingled in and, toped with them, have travelled with them in their "road to ruin," have walked deliberately with him to the grog shop, that fountain of iniquity, and with the drunkard quaffed abominable poison, yes by their daily example contribute to the support of a most pernicious practice which brings thousands annually to a premature death; and leads to the commission of crimes, the thoughts of which coagulates the blood in our veins; husbands massacre their wives, and with barbarous cruelty but-

O will "not the merciless Musselman, the bigotted Pagan of China, and the ignorant savage of the Pacific Isles, rise up in judgment against this refined generation of Christisn tipplers." But again, while I was gazing with unpleasant sensations upon this tumored carcass, my mind was led to reflect upon the immortal part, and to follow it into the invisable world, to cast a transient thought upon the soul which thinks, feels and acts beyond the grave, and will exist while God exists; but I was lost in attempting to trace the flight of the departed spirit across that illimitable ocean which knows no bound, my conceptions were too limited to compute the sum of its sufferings, "or the aggregate of its miseries." I remembered the awful denunciation of Jehovah-"No drunkard shall enter into the kingdom of heaven." G. W. CLARE.

May 5th, 1833.
The Editor of the St. Thomas' Liberal will confer a favor by giving this a place in his paper.

SIMULTANEOUS MEETING IN GREAT BRITAIN,

[CONCLUDED.]

ом тык 26ги реврпаку, 1833. Abridged from the Journal of Humanity

John Wilks, Esq. M. P., in proposing the first resolution remarked, that surely no institution ever presen. ted itself more meekly and with less ostentation. this to public notice; its very name was soft and modest; a temperate appeal in favor of temperance. But though it had not much of show, it appeared like an angel of mercy and peace, visiting a world of wickedness and wee; endeavoring, if not entirely to re-move, greatly to alleviate the calamities which they

In the examination to which the noble lord had alluded, the Bishop of London had stated his belief that dred who got drunk with fit ry spirits, and their intoxi-the increasing demoralization of the people, and the cation was of the most terrible kind. Beer made a man to be imputed to increasing intemperance; and that intellectual being into a mere log, the other transformed while he was rector of the large parish of Bishops, the human being into an infernal. (Hear.) The obgate, it was perfectly unknown and anomalous for a ject then was good, but some contemned the means as female to enter a place where spirits were sold; but contemptible. It was, however, nothing novel to acthey were lamentably more frequented at last, and now, complish mighty effects with trifling means; no one

found that the number of criminals in the year anounted to 195,000, and that the number was perpe. tually increasing, notwithstanding the efforts of legis-lation, and that this increase of crime is attributable to the intemperance of the lower classes, and the use of ardent spirits, we must feel the absolute necessity of an effectual remedy. And what could be so efficient as the simple process recommended by this society. -persuasion and example. This was the method prosed to prevent the practice, and the poverty, crime, disease, and suffering consequent upon it, which every feeling heart must deplore. In proof of the vast advantage resulting from the institution, an appeal could be made to testimonies received daily from almost evtend); but on the contrary, that it is destructive of ery hamlet in the country. Mercantile men were withealth, life, morals, peace, and happiness; that it is an instrument of hell, destroying both body and soul for and the increasing demand for tea, coffee, and other articles. The testimony received from all parts of the world proved that if we would address our listening fellow men, we should not address ourselves to them in vain. Go to the Cape of Good Hope—There the testimo

ny of Dr. Phillip informs us that gin shops no longer exist. A vast improvement was perceptible in the morals of the people, and the same results were obdesignate a drunken man) and with difficulty supporting the centre of gravity. On his way home he was under the necessity of crossing a large stream of waof ardent spirits, the King replied, "No, we will not amount of poverty, wretchedness, crime, madness, dister, and instead of crossing over on the bridge a few
accept your present. Break your casks and let their case, and premature death; and in proportion to this real men." [Cheers.] Such a sentiment might become the Sovereign who sits on our own imperial throne, spirits was a manufactory of poison; that every spirit may be heard daily.

The means which appeared to be blessed for the proned or real men." [Hear, and cheers.]

He hoped we should continue to make progress; more than double of what is collected for poor rates, Having called upon the meeting to render pecuniary assistance, & shown the value of individual as well as collective exertion, the hom, gentleman concluded by proposing the following resolution:—"That this meeting views with feelings of lively interest the efforts made by American philanthropists, to correct the pubic opinion and practice with regard to the use of dis-

tilled spirits as a beverage."

then adopted.

The Bishop of Chester seconded the motion. He hought the term philanthropists was well applied to he resolution. Those were the greatest philanthropists who attempted to remove the greatest evils, and to introduce great benefits; but they became still greater philanthropists when they did this by means of the boldest measures in the face of the greatest opposition [Hear, lear.] This was, indeed, a bold idea, but, like other bold measures, entered upon with right views and principles, it had succeeded as a measure so introduced and supported would, having been introduced on right views and principles. [Hear.] Though there had been doubts respecting it, we knew what was the duty of a man who saw his Christian brother pursuing a course which must be fatal to his present peace and future wolfare. Was it not the duty every Christian in such a case to warn his brother; od what an individual might do, surely society might do! [Hear, hear.] Nor was it a new thing in this country; societies for the reformation of manners were established a century ago. [Hear.] Therefore he called those philanthropists who were pursuing that course now; and he rejoiced with the hon, member that had just sat down, that England had received this benefit from America. [Hear, hear.] It was indeed a gratifying thing for a parent to receive a present from a distant child. [Great' anniansed.] America was a distant child. [Great applause.] America was a grown up child it was true, but she was such a child as England would not forget, and he trusted she would not forget the source from whence she sprung. | Hear, and cheers.] She had returned a benefit which some twenty five years ago she received from England; she then received the noblest institution which he thought and cast its blight and blemish over all that is worthy of our love and esteem. I thought of the cruel distiller, and retailer, who for a little paltry pelf will give to their neighbor the means of making a brute of himself, and putting an end to his own life, and All so he hand the same and the sound the so he hoped the Temperance Society would vegetate and prosper here, so that we might find the benefit we had received from America was not inferior to that she had received from us. [Hear, hear.] This was the true intercourse that ought to take place between nations. (Cheers.) This was the real rivalry they should exercise, and thus promote good works; and he trusted those benefits would extend farther, and farther, until they overspread the most distant nations. Sweden and Prussia had caught a flame which he hoped would soon spread to other countries, till stimulated by our examole, it reached the farthest shores of Europe, Asia, and Africa itself, [hear, and cheers.] The resolution was

The Rev. Dr. Bennett proposed the second resolution: -- That this meeting gratefully attributes the success which has attended the efforts of our American brethren to the Divine blessing upon their unwearied labors and consistent example." It had happened to almost every thing in this world to have a mixture of good and evil, advantage and disadvantage. The disadvantage of the temperance society was, that it need ed an advantage: but its advantage was that it deserved one; and wherever the cause was fairly looked in the face it would be sure to find one. (Cheers.) In a world of probation like this, it was necessary to try men's principles, by suffering that which was excellent to wear a forbidding aspect, while that which was fair to the view was rotten at the core. The apples of So-dom were heautiful to the eye, but filled the mouth with dust and ashes: while the cocoa-nut, which yields delicious milk, was of a forbidding look, requiring strength to open and industry to remove covering after covering until the fruit is found. So it was with the society; men could not understand it, while at the same time prejudice could not meet it by fair argument. Those who professed religion would recollect that this was nothing new. The Redeemer himself appeared as a "root out of dry ground." Need we wonder, then, that this society should be neglected at first!-Perhaps we were conscious, also, that we found some disinclination to join it in the outset, and therefore we shoull be prepared patiently to discuss the question with others. (Hear.) This was the object of the present meeting, to attract notice, that those who waver ed might be convinced, and that those who were hostile might at least have their hostility a little subdued .-(Hear.) Should it be asked what was the end in view, the reply would be, to extinguish a most destructive vice, which fills our streets with the most disgusting sights, burns up the vitals of the poor laborer, fills our work houses with paupers, and our gaols with criminais, who are the victims of the just sentence of the law against crime. (Hear.) Was not this a most desirable object? (Hear, hear.) The greater part of these evils were brought on by intexication, chiefly from drinking ardent spirits. For one who became inebriated with any other substance, there were a hunextensive desecration of the Sabbath, were principally stupid, but spirits drove him mad; the one reduced the

gain to the testimony of medical men, to ardent spirits object of the society was to prevail upon the sober to some neighboring towns caught the sacred influence. must be attributed most of the insanities and other a clish spirits, to banish them, because being dangerous. The eighth day, after the commencement of the meetdisasters, by which our hospitals become filled, and to others, we should not leave them in their way. The men are prematurely swept into the grave. When we society might appear feeble, but let men try it foot to prayer, by the church. The whole church publicly confoot, and they would soon be convinced it was a giant. whom nothing is wise, or hely, or strong. (Hear.)-Some objected to it on religious scruples, which, he confessed, he should never have stated; but the principle of the society, which was, by example, to banish ardent spirits and recommend temperance, was the same advised by the Apostle to christian women, in cases when the gospel was not heard by their husbands, that they without the word might be won to the word by their chaste conversation, (hear.)

The Rev Sanderson Robins seconded the motion which was unanimously adopted.

may justly animate the benevolent to continued and more extended exertions to abolish a ruinous practice, the source of incalculable guilt and misery." On all occasions he felt it his duty, as he did his pride, to bear sibility of the meeting, and determined to continue it his testimony, however humble, and raise his voice, as long as the providence of God should direct that it however feeble, in support of temperance societies, the good and holy cause in which they were engaged. He did not think it necessary, on this occasion, to entained which we desire to see accomplished here. At ter into details; he felt convinced himself, and he trusted it was the conviction of all present, that in proporcent navigators proposed to give the natives hogsheads tion to the consumption of ardent spirits, was the contents mingle with the green sen; or give them if he might add, would be found obstructions to the reyou please to the hogs, but they shall not be drunk by ception and promotion of evangelical truth, (hear, above specified, twenty two new family allars have been hear.) He was satisfied that every manufactory for erected. Now in these families the voice of prayer ions. "Give ardent spirits to the hogs, but they are who was concerned in the trade of making, or buying, not what ought to be bestowed or received by enlight, or selling spirits, was a distributor of disease and preaching. There appeared to be an unusual spirit of ened or real men," [Hear, and cheers.] It had been proved to a demonstrative prayer in the church; and it is worthy of remark, that tion, that all the natural evils to which man was subwe hundred and fifty auxiliaries were already formed ; ject, were far exceeded by those produced by intempebut what should be done beside, when we learned that rance. It was the great instrument of sin and misery; sixteen millions a year were expended in ardent spirits, the chief agent of the enemy of souls; but the object of this society was to banish it : to stay the postilence: wasted only in spreading discord, individual wretched. and to arrest and extinguish the configuration; and the church; all approved of the means and measures ness, present misery and final ruin! [Hear, hear.] could any Christian man oppose it, or connive at the used, and the church is now united and harmonious, existence of this cause of misery? (Hear, hear.)-Was it not the bounden duty of every man who professed to be the friend of humanity, morals, and religion, to concur in this object and assist in this design! (Hear, hear.) He felt this subject to be great and important, and did not besitate to describe it as one of the greatest discoveries and blessings ever revealed to tifying news of good resulting from the labours of col-men; and the historians of after times would do that porteurs (pedlars) of Bibles and Testaments, in diffejustice to its progress which it would deserve. A doument had been placed in his hand, which in his mind afforded a strong test of the utility of the institution; already prepared the way for the regular preaching of and at the same time a noble evidence of an honest, the gospel. This is one of the blessed means of doing conscientious sacrifice on the part of an individual, a good in which our friend the late Professor Kieffer took distiller of great respectability, whose name appeared at the bottom of a circular letter addressed to his customers, stating that he had declined business; the letter was signed "John Bockett." But what were his casons for relinquishing his basmess? Had it failed? No: his trade was never so productive as during the ast year. Was he tired of trade! No: his intention was to embark in a business more suitable to his feelings and conscience, (hear, hear.) Did he mean to consign it over to another? No: the wealth of the Indies would not purchase it from him, (applause.)-His reasons as stated by himself were, that in consequence of considering the effects of distilled liquors upon the habits of the poor, he could no longer consislently remain in the trade.

An old man, having the appearance of a laborer, nere stood up in the body of the meeting, and addressing the speaker; said—"I had the honor to know that gentleman fifty years. I used to drink gin every morning for 25 years, but I have left it off now 5 years,

Mr. Crampton resumed, and observed that this was the first instance of the kind in this metropolis, but he trusted it would be followed by many others. [Hear, bear.] In America 1,000 distillers had relinquished their business, and 3,000 dealers in the trade had en tirely given it up. Was there any person present on whom he could call to follow the example, still there the world had ever seen.—The British and Foreign Bi. might be some who were indirectly engaged in the sale of spirits, and this example called upon such to relin-quish the habit of spirit drinking. The principle of this society was association; if all would join it there would be an end of the trade and all its evils. [Hear, of spirits, and this example called upon such to relinand cheers.]

N. Baxter. Esq., who said he was a neighbor of Mr Bockett, and respected him highly, stated that he intended to find his clerks; and servants 'situatious, that they might not be again engaged in the same traffic and had actually refused to let his business, though valuable, go into the hands of his own brother, [Hear,] Captain Brenton, R N., seconded the motion, which

ras agreed to. Mr. J. Capper read a financial announcement, which stated, that by the encouraging example of a few indiriduals who offered £10 each, on condition of twenty eing found to do the same, twenty-nine sums of £10 had been subscribed. A liberal member of the society further offered to add from his own purse one fifth of any amount which might be subscribed within three months previous to the end of the last month, and the secretaries had to announce that his check for £145 had accordingly just been put into their hands. With he hope effectually to make known the principles of his society, and by vigorous efforts to establish auxiliaries all over England by means of active agents, two individuals had continually offered £20 each towards raising a sum of £1,000 by donations of the like a-

Several subscriptions were announced during the roccedings.
On motion of the Rev. D. Wilson, seconded by the

- Humbleston, a vote of thanks was passed to the noble chairman, which his Lordship having acknowledged, the meeting separated.

Religious Intelligence.

PROTRACTED MEETING.

The following account of an interesting revival in the Presbyterian charch in Montrose, Penn, is from a letter of the paster (the Rev. D. Dernelle) to the editor of the New York Observer .- Western Recorder.

Montrose, Pa. March, 11, 1833, Messrs. Editors.-Through the medium of your paer, I wish to give the public a brief account of a work of grace in the Presbyterian church in Montrose.

On the 17th January last, we commenced a protracted eeting at our church, assisted by Rev. J. Burchard. About three months previous to this, there had been an interesting work of grace for a short time, which resulted in the hopeful conversion of a number; but the work of conviction and conversion had entirely ceased. When the meeting commenced there was nothing special in the church.

Mr. Burchard commenced with several plain and neart-searching discourses to the church. The Holy Ghost appeared to carry home with great power these discourses to Christians. The church began to wake bringin up and cry mightily to God for the gift of the Holy public. They plead with earnestness, and I believe with faith, the promise of Jesus Christ, that he is more willing to give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him than earthly parents are to give good gifts to their children. No sooner had the church humbled herself and began

ing, was observed as a day of fasting, humiliation, and fessed their sins and backslidings, and solemnly renew-Already it had achieved much, and every victory should ed their covenant to be the Lord's. The services of be regarded as won in the strength of God, without this day were very much blessed, and appeared to give new impulse to the work. The work of conviction and hopeful conversion to God advanced daily.-Some came in from neighboring towns, remained a day or two, and returned, to all appearance, new creatures in Christ

Mr. Burchard continued with us eleven days, and then left to fulfil previous engagements. During most of this time Mrs. Buchard attended to the children, unler twelve years old, in a separate apartment. Among these children there appeared to be a glorious work of grace. Many of them to all appearance have passed from death unto life. Many of them gave satisfactory P. Crampton, Esq. Solicitor-General for Ireland, from death unto life. Many of them gave satisfactory that the feasibility of enlightening the labouring crasses proposed the third resolution:—"That the influence of a change of heart. At the close of the of the community was demonstrated at the Andersonian meeting rising fifty of these children expressed hope of Institutions of Glasgow, by the zerolous excitons of Dr.

as long as the providence of God should direct that it ought to be continued. At the close of the meeting, rising of sixty adults expressed hopes of an interest in Christ. Of this number twenty are male heads of fami-Two others who had included hopes for some time, but had not been able to pray in their families, overcame this difficulty, and have since united them-

selves with the people of God. Thus, as the immediate result of this visitation of mercy, besides the number of hopeful conversions

motion and advancement of this work, were prayer and nearly every conversion during the meeting, took place while the person was a subject of special prayer, either in the house of God, or in some social circle, or in the room for the anxious.

There was no diversity of sentiment or feeling in and we think prepared to labor with more efficiency for God than at any former period.

Your's, in christian love,
D. DERNELLE, Pastor.

FRANCE .- We receive from many quarters-says the Achives du Christianisme of Feb. 28d.—the most grarent parts of France. Not only is the Word of truth abundantly diffused, but in many places that Word has speciel interest, and which he promoted with all his inluence. The distribution of the Word of Life had no other limit in his mind and heart than that of the resources it was possible for him to command.

Ten adult Roman Catholies, who have constantly at ended public worship at the Reformed Church of St. Stephens for at least one year, and who have been diligent students of the Bible during that time, and have zealeously availed themselves of all means of knowlede and edification within their reach, requested, at the beginning of this year, to be admitted as regular members of the church. Mr. Pastor Russell, after assuring himself of the purity of their motives and receiving satisfactory answers to a series of the questions on their religious sentiments and belief, admitted them. This new instance, in addition to many others of the same kind, is a sign of the times in which we live.

WEST INDIA-MISSIONS.

Januarca - The accounts from Jamaica are of the same Mr. Marray, who, it will be emembered, was silenced some time since at Montego Bay, has made in vain another attempt to re-commence his ministry. He applied at the last quarter sessions to have the restrictions imposed upon him removed; stating, as the ground of his application, his having conformed in all things to the laws upon the subject; and begged leave respectfully to tender the certificates of his qualification. He was, however, told, that the magistrates had come to the determination not to allow any sectarians to hold to him unopened, and he was obliged to give up the point and withdraw. The following extract from the letter of Mr. Rowden, giving an account of the circumstances of his imprisonment, will be read with painful interest:

On Saturday, 25th, 1 was accompanied by the brethren Kerr and Barr to Morant Bay; and about 5 o'clock, P. M.,

safely lodged in prison.

As the cell in which I was placed was very damp, I caught a severe cold the first night, which was succeeded by a violent attack of fever, so much so, that I was obliged to give bail on Monday, the 27th, to appear at the next quarter sessions, myself £100, brother Barr £50.

On my reaching the mission premises the fever increased. As my constitution is not very favorable for this climate, my attendants indulged but little hope of my life. I was actually brought down to the gates of death. But medical aid being resorted to, and very powerful medicine admin-istered, but above all, through a gracious Providence, the fever abated, and ultimately left me.

Having recovered strength, I was ordered by the physicians who attended me to go to Kingston for a change of air, which was done; but on my arrival at Kingston I had a relapse, which was equally, if not more severe than my first attack. My sickness at this time was so length-ened, that it was impossible for me to attend at the court of quarter sessions. A certificate was sent, to that effect, to the magistrates, which was admitted as satisfactory By the next post I was informed that the Attorney Gone al had removed my case to the assize court, which wil be held in Kingston next January, when I shall be triel, as the magistrates term it, for preaching without licence,

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, June 5, 1933.

POPULAR INSTRUCTION.

Journal, designed to aid the peculiar efforts now making benefit it is designed. If these steps be taken, a beginby the Ministers and friends of the Methodist Church to promote education, particularly within the circle of their influence.

The Methodist Church in the United States have rganized a society among themselves for the promotion of education; and a committee was appointed, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Bangs, Rev. T. Merritt, and Dr. D. M. Reese, to take into consideration the subject of popular instruction by public lectures, similar to the plan of the Mechanics' Institute. A lengthy report was for the melody and uniformity of their singing, but at drawn up and presented by this committee, some ex- present it is much to be regretted that a very great diftracts from which are given below, with a view of ficiency is apparent among them in this important part bringing the subject immediately before the Canadian of divine worship; so much so, that it has become fre-

The Mechanics' Institute of this town is but in its infancy and needs encouragement and support. It is than that which is generally performed in many of our the first institution of the kind ever established in congregations. Upper Canada; and to those who have attentively con-No sooner had the church humbled herself and began to cry for the gift of the Spirit than it was manifest sidered the effects and influence of public lectures old ones only, which have been used till they are hack-that the Holy Ghost was moving with power upon the hearts of the impenitent. The work continued to in accompanied as they generally are with suitable reflects sacred music in many parts of our country; but even crease both in and out of the church. On no similar tions on the power, wisdom, and goodness of God in this might be somewhat tolerable were they sung with by females than men, who instead of giving the food thought, for instance, some years ago, that the power occasion have I seen the church so deeply impressed the formation, afrangement, order, and government any kind of order, instead of being drawled out in any with a sense of her responsibility, or the members so the formation, afrangement, order, and government any kind of order, instead of being drawled out in any with a sense of her responsibility, or the members so the power occasion have I seen the formation, afrangement, order, and government any kind of order, instead of being drawled out in any with a sense of her responsibility, or the members so the power occasion have I seen the formation, afrangement, order, and government any kind of order, instead of being drawled out in any the brain of their children, were reaching them to be the great affairs of religion, many apparently simple generally come up to the help of the Lord. The ex
of matter, the benefit of such institutions to the public way that comes to hand—by some too fast, by others

come addicted to the same practice. And to refer a means put into operation produced mighty effects. The citement now became general throughout the town, and at large, but particularly to the mechanical and working too slow; very frequently little or no attention paid to

classes of the community, must be very evident; as affording a cheap, interesting, and familiar mode of instruction, awakening enquiries and giving exercise

We hope, therefore, that such institutions may meet ith suitable encouragement, and that every town, village, and populous neighborhood, may soon possess something of the kind here recommended. Let our emulation be excited by the example of our enterprising neighbors in the adjoining States, that we may at least keep pace with them in all those measures that tend to the smelioration and benefit of the human family.

"The commencement of the present century has been rendered more remarkable by no other event than by the general impulse which has been given to the cause of public education. Indeed it was not until the year 1800, After Mr. Burchard left, the meeting was continued four days, the church took upon themselves the responsibility of the meeting, and determined to the first practical experiment of lecturing on natural philosophy and determined to the first practical experiment of lecturing on natural philosophy and the meeting and determined to the first practical experiment of lecturing on natural philosophy and the meeting and determined to the first practical experiment of lecturing on natural philosophy and the meeting and determined to the first practical experiment. neighbouring manufactories, and for the origination of that department of the institution, which has conferred a lasting honour on him and his associates. In that depart, ment thousands of the labouring classes of the population of Glasgow and its vicinity have been educated, and many of its pupils have distinguished themselves by discoveries which are highly important in the useful arts,
"To this distinguished physician and philanthropist,

and to the success of the Andersonian Institution of Glasgow, may be attributed the origination of all the mechanics' institutions, atheneums, lyceums, and other societtes for the promotion of popular education in liboral science, which have since been established in almost every

civilized country.

"It is a matter of surprise and astonishment, that not withstanding the demonstration of the success and usefulness of the experiment made in Glusgow, was published throughout the kingdom of Great Britain so early as the first year of this century, and Dr. Ure, the distinguished successor of Dr. Birkbeck, pursued and extended his plans, until he had delivered, up to 1816, twenty one courses of lectures to upwards of six thousand students, yet more than twenty years clapsed before any attempt was made to profit by this laudable example in any place.—Then first in Edinburgh an Institution was formed, on the plan of that at Glasgow, and in 1823, in London, since which the system has been adopted in almost every considerable city and town in the United Kingdom, and the example has

city and town in the United Kingsom, and ne example has been followed in the other countries of Europe.

"Among the most prominent patrons of popular education, Lord Brougham, the present Chancellor of England, has long been pre-eminent, and to his indefatigable zeal and poseverance in the British parliament, the friends of the cause of philanthropy are largely indebted. His pamphlet, entitled Practical Observations on Popular Education, after passing through twenty editions in London in a single year after its appearance, was reprinted in Boston in 1826, and the term Inceum was then proposed by the friends of the cause in Massachusetts, as a suita. ble name for an institution on the plan of Birkbeck, so zealously recommended by Lord Brougham.

"Since that time the National Lyceum has been in:th uted, and a number of state and county lyceums esta dished, and the subject is now beginning to attract atten tion in various parts of America. Institutions for the education of mechanics, apprentices, merchants' clerks, farmers, &c., are beginning to multiply; many of them have founded libraries, collected cabinets, instituted lectureships, &c., and the great work of literary emancine

tion in our country is begun.
"Under these circumstances the subject is one of coep and pervading interest to our society, whose object is the promotion of liberal and common education among the members and friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church." We deem it, therefore, proper to recommend to our brethren and friends every where throughut the country that they avail themselves and their families of the advantages of this system, wherever lycours or other similar institutions are established, and that they take the necessary steps to secure their organization where they

"In the language of Lord Brougham we would say, the subject is of such inestimable importance, that no pology is required for anxiously addressing in favour of t, all men of enlightened views, who value the real im vement of their fellow creatures, and the best interest of their country. I now speak not merely of seminaries for teaching mechanics the principles of natural and mathematical sciences, but of schools where the working classes generally may learn those branches of knowledge which they cannot master by private reading. It must be a small town, indeed, where some useful lecture may not, with a little exertion and a little encouragement, be so established, that the quarterly contributions of the stu dents may afterwards suffice to continue it, success of the experiments, already less than shameful, that there should be any considerable town without establishments for popular education. I speak from actual history when I say, that one man only

s wanted in each place to insure the success of the plan. Without multiplying extracts from the numerous ablaessays which have appeared on the subject on both sides of the Atlantic, we will now recommend the subject to he serious consideration and prompt action of the friends of education, who are either members or friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church. And with reference to the necessary details of the plan we would briefly say, that in Il our cities, lectureships may be readily founded, and right be weekly, conducted in the lecture rooms of our everal churches, or where these are not to be obtained. any school room of convenient size and location. But n towns and villages there are greater facilities than are enerally imagined, for there is scarcely a well educated hysician who may not readtly qualify himself to give a course of lecture on chemistry or natural philosophy, and the essential radiments of these sciences may be taught by very simple and cheap apparatus. Scarcely a respectable minister of any denomination who could not prepare a course of moral philosophy; or a competent school maser who might not lecture on English Grammar, geogra. phy, or astronomy.

" But if, with these facilities, lectureships should not be established, a circulating library might be founded .- This could not fail to be a bleesing to the whole neighborhood; and it might be supported and increased by a very small stipend from the readers. This project is undoubtedly feasible is almost every place, and must commend itself as one of paramount importance.—From such a beginning many of our literary and scientific societies have origina-

. Let the wealther citizens in every place be appealed to for contributions to Legin the library or the lectureship, and experience has shown that either, well conducted, will afterwards be a self-supporting institution. Let the terms of instruction be so cheap that any person so dis-On our first page will be found an Essay on Popular posed may readily save the expense; and let the time of Ignorance, taken from the Christian Advocate and lecturing, or of gaining access to the library be such as ning may be made in almost any place; and when once commenced its advantages will soon become apparent. The attraction of such a system will be found to possess more power than those of the theatre, the ball room, or the tavern; and if the mind of youth especially be constantly and usefully employed, the morals will be preserved, and habits of industry and temperance be confirmed."

SINGING.

Time was when the Methodists were much admired quently the subject of remark; and for our part, we confess that we would prefer no singing at all, rather

In the first place there is no variety of tunes—a few

take the lead to the mortification of the Letter inform. ment. ed, who must either follow those commanding voices or make discord if they sing at all.

We would not be understood as including all of our congregations in this censure; there are some excellent exceptions; but indeed they are very few. The subject then is worthy the attention of all who desire the worthip of God properly performed; in singing as the Apostle directs, "with the spirit and with the understanding also." We would therefore recommend to our people generally, but especially the preachers, to devise some means whereby an improvement may be made, and uniformity and harmony be restored in our congregations. To this end we cite their attention to the rules respecting singing, laid down in our excellent discipline, Chap. i. section 24-where the preacher is directed to "not suffer the people to sing too slow .-This naturally tends to formality; and is brought in by those who have either very strong or very weak voices.

"In every large society let them learn to sing; and let them always learn our tunes first."

It may not be practicable in many places to procure a proficient in music, of suitable character and deport- the Morristown murder, which we noticed in a former ment, to teach singing regularly, which is very desirable, and should be done where it can; but in most neighbourhoods, those whose piety and ability are suitable might be formed into a singing society, to practice at stated times under the guidance of some sufficiently acquainted with the rules to observe the proper time and order of the tune; and this itself would soon be of our religious exercises.

It cannot have escaped observation that many of the best hymns in our hymn book are not used in our congregations through want of suitable tunes, which is much to be regretted: this is another reason why efforts sho'd learn, as the discipline says, "our tunes." The " Methodist Harmonist" contains a great variety of excellent tunes adapted expressly to our hymns, but through ignorance and inattention we are in a great measure deprived of the benefit of that valuable publication.

We would by no means be understood as recommen ding the absurd practice of some churches and congregations, of having a few persons chosen as singers to sed by the performance of others. The Methodists. happily, are not so far degenerated from original simplicity; they generally rise and stand while the high praises of God are sounded, and join as far as they can in them-and, so far from discouraging this, we wish singers, organized and practiced to singing correctly by rule, to take the lead, it would prevent the officiousness of those ignorant intruders mentioned above, and form a basis for the singing, in which others could follow with ease and propriety; and thus produce harmony very much to be desired.

We hope these few hints may not be lost, as the subject is well worthy the attention of those concerned.

A REMARK.

Should we not go right in our editorial course it will certainly not be for lack of monitors, who very readily blaze forth what they either see or fancy they see faulty in us. There are enough to tell us we are wrong, but none to direct aright; and even should they attempt his ass to market, who striving to please every body pleased nobody, and lost his unimal by his good-natured

A writer in the Grenville Gazette kindly condescends to advise us to "expel from our columns such articles that cannot receive the approbation of heaven."-most surely he is very considerate, and must greatly regard our welfare. The same writer intimates that we "ad. vocate the cause of political men-office seekers-and

Now as this reformer condescends thus far to admorish us, it would be well for him to go a little farther and point out those articles in the Guardian to which he alludes, and mention the political men-office-seekers-whose cause he says we advocate; as neither we nor the public can possibly tell what he means unless he come to particulars. The only political men whose cause we have attempted to advocate are those of His Majesty's government, when assailed and vilified by some of our would be loyal editors.

. If this be a fault, and we know of no other, we fear the task of correcting us is too great for "Xenophon" himself to accomplish; he may, therefore, save himself the pains and labor of attempting it, unless he can lay his finger upon the particular articles to which he alludes, and show that they possess the character he attributes to them; if so, then we, and the public too, may be profited by his counsel. In the mean time, we shall go on and continue to give our readers all the news whether political or religious that comes to our

MR. AVERY'S TRIAL.

This trial was not terminated at our latest dates It had continued nearly three weeks, and would probably occupy another. It excites a vest deal of interest in the public mind, as well it may, considering the profession and character of the accused with his relation to society, contrasted with the crime with which he is charged.

The reason of the trial being so complicated and tedious, is because the investigation depends altogether ou circumstantial evidence.

Reporters are employed to take notes of the trial, but by a rule of court they were restrained from publishing until the termination of it. However, one of the Boston papers has published in part, which is copied into the Commercial Advertiser, occupying nearly this is probably not more than one fifth of the who'e.

So soon as the decision reaches us we will endeavor to give a condensed account of the whole for the information of our readers. Mr. Avery's deportment in court is much admired, and represented as cool, collected and unaffected; apparently trusting in the Lord with several riceaus, mostly rengious, in conversation with sentence of imprisonment for life.

the afternoon at 2 o'clock—at sentence of imprisonment for life.

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Thunder Storm and loss of life.—Yesterday afternoon, clock, by T. F. Caldicott. O'clock, by T. F. Caldicott. O'clock, by T. F. Caldicott. O'clock by T. F. Caldicott. O'clock by T. F. Caldicott. O'clock—at shocking manner of their death, she was nevertheless this city was visited with a severe storm of rain, attended shocking manner of their death, she was nevertheless this city was visited with a severe storm of rain, attended this city was visited with a severe storm of rain, attended with a severe storm o more than common powers of self control.

the relative length of the different notes and parts of An Escare.-We are informed that the jail of this we sufficient to crush the spirit of the firmest, whose trust storm, the lightning struck in several places. In the east which the tune is composed. Some persons of strong town was broken on Sunday night last—a hole was i voices, but deficient in "a good ear" and utterly igno- made through the wall on the north side, and a crimi-

> About 250 emigrants have arrived here from Europe this spring-English, Irish, and Scotch. This number falls far short of that of last year at this time, but it is said those of the present year are mostly men of money and respectability and the general appearance of such as have already arrived indicates thus. We hope they may find their expectations realized, and a comfortable home for the remainder of their days in the land of their adoption.

MOURNFUL.-On Wednesday last, a young man, by name of M'Donell, a plaisterer, lately from Scotand, was killed by falling from a scaffold while working at the market house in this town. He had a lathing hammer in his hand, the blade of which struck into his skull. He is said to have been a sober, industrious man. "In the midst of life we are in death"-"Be ye therefore ready also."

THE following from the Christian Advocate and Journal, gives some interesting particulars respecting

From the Christian Advocate and Journal. THE MORRISTOWN MURDER.

It is impossible for me to describe, or for you to conceive the feeling of deep horror which has pervaded this town since an early hour of last Sabbath. A sensation has been felt by all, the aged and young, which will long sudure, and which can never be forgotten. . It was the productive of great improvement in this important part discovery of the murdered hodies of Samuel Sayres, Esq., and his lady, Mrs. Sarah Sayres, and a colored servant irl. The body of Mr. S., and that of his wife, were found fully dressed and buried in the daughill near the barn. The colored girl was in her bed, covered over with a huge pile of clothes of various kinds, thrown upon the bed, and the whole covered with a buffalo skin.

The manner of discovery was as follows:- Early or be made to organize singing societies, that they may Sunday morning one of the neighbors, Mr. K. Halsey, in going after his cows, found a number of articles of clothing. &c., upon the road leading to New York, and a little beyond the residence of Mr. Sayres. On examining the bundle, in company with another neighbor, J. Rogers one article found was a white handkerchief bearing the name of Mrs. S. There was a new black cloth coat and pantaloons, and several articles, the whole of which they upposed to have been stolen from Mr. S. They gave the alarm to a few others, and upon making efforts to enter the front door of the dwelling, and finding that the door was fastened, and no one answering to their loud and perform that exercise alone, while the others sit and continued knocking, they supposed the family to be absent look on as though it were only their business to be amu. from home. An entrance was soon obtained through the The leds were found undisturbed; which circumstance strengthened the supposition that the family were absent upon a visit. Every drawer, trunk, and closet bout the house was found open, and such of the contents as were left by the murderer, were strewed about in every direction; the balls and rooms being literally covered with almost every description of articles poculiar to a som thing to be done that might enable all who have family of the respect and comfort of this. The alarm was capable voices and cars to join. Were a few good soon carried to some of the neighbors, and when search extented to the garret, the first discovery of murder was made in removing the mass of articles thrown upon the colored girl. The poor creature was drenched in her lood. She was lying upon her right side, her head a little drooping, her knees a little bent, and her arms folded upon her breast; her eyes were closed, and every appearance led me to believe that the first would which the weapon and uniformity without formality; a proper medium inflicted dismissed her spirit without even awaking her She had two wounds made with some slender instrument which I believe to have been a Spanish knife, the accused having an article of this kind constantly with him. One wound was deep, and immediately through the orifice of the ear; the other, likewise deep, was through the temple Upon this discovery the alarm increased, and the murder of the black woman was announced through the town in a few moments. Search was carried to the barn; a glass lantern, a small hand lamp, a spermacoti candle, and a tile hatchet were found, and one of the horses gone Still the hope was that none but the colored girl had been at home during the night. This hope was soon dispelled A boot was seen projecting through the manure, and upon a little examination, Mr. Sayres was found buried in the this, their opinions are so various that we should pro- heap; and before his body was perfectly uncovered, that bably be reminded of the story of the old man taking of Mrs. Sayres was found. Upon Mr. S. there was no but one or more blows had been inflicte upon his head; and upon examination by the faculty, it was found that the forehead was fractured. It is presum-able that this blow was with the head of the hatchet, and it is doubtful whether it was repeated. Mrs. S. was probably stricken down in the same manner, as the right side of the head was much bruised. Nearly in the centre as cannot have the spirit of Christianity in them, and of the forehead was one flesh wound, and near the right temple another. My opinion is, that these wounds were inflicted by the knife to which I before alluded. They were both fully dressed, but in a manner showing that they had gone out in haste. Mr. Sayers' boots were partly over his pantaloons, as though slipped on in haste; and Mrs. S. had on the shoes of the colored girl, as though

lipped on equal haste. The megistrates, together with Henry A. Ford, J. R. Brown, Esquires, and several other gentlemen, entered immediately into the most active measures for detecting he suspected individuals; and in a little time persons were despatched upon every road in pursuit of Antoine L. Blanc, upon whom suspicion had been fastened by circumstances which, from the moment of his being first suspected, have been increasing in number and force through every hour.

Sheriff Ludlow, accompanied by Mr. N. B. Luse, too. the most direct road, through Newark, for New-York, and Mr. Jabez Rogers took the road through Hanover, Orange county, which proved to be the road which Blane had taken. The first information received here after the pursuit commenced, was, that a reticule containing jewellery marked with the initials of the family, was found not fir from Bottle Hill. The next information was, that the iron-grey mare, belonging to Mr. Sayres, and with which Antoine was supposed to have gone off, was found loose upon the road about seven miles this side of Newark, and that Antoine himself had stopped at a Tavern about five o'clock in the morning, having on the blue cloth cap which he commonly wore. In two hours and a half from the time the pursuit commenced, he was taken at the half-way house between Newark and New York, by Sheriff Ludlow, hand, in which we think they are in any way interested or their rights involved.

news whether political or religious that comes to our hand, in which we think they are in any way interested or their rights involved.

news whether political or religious that comes to our hand. It is not not hand in a hand or a hand or a hand belonging to Mr. Sayres, and which had that gentleman's name written in it. Several bundles, with articles bearing the respective names of the family, even of free people of color on that continent under the foster. stockings, were found with him, and around his neck a chain belonging to one of the daughters.

The only confession he has as yet made is, that on Saturday night about ten o'clock he returned home, and found the persons all murdered; upon which he thought he would take what he could and make his escape.

It is supposed that, by some means, Mr. Sayres was induced to go to the barn on Saturday night, just before induced to go to the part on Saturnay night, just before going to bed, and that the murderer met him with a blow. Mr. S. had evidently just been shaving; his glass, cup, razor, &c., were upon the table. Mrs. S. was exceedingly deaf, and it is proabable that her husband's delay took her to the barn. Her murder was followed by that of the

olored girl.

Had the daughters, Mary and Harriet, been at home, n doubt can be entertained that they too would have suffered. Providentially they were away; the former at Newton, the other at New Haven, Conn. The murder is unquestionably one of the most awful character, and has, perhaps, scarcely a parallel in our country's history of crimes. The eight columns of that paper closely printed; and yet affair of horror chilled every heart, and almost paralized as even when engaged in the services of the sanctuary.

The aspirations of a thousand hearts went up to heaven The aspirations of a thousand hearts went up to heaven in prayers for the young ladies, that God would support them; and never have I seen prayer more effectually answered. Mary arrived here, accompanied by Anderson, Esq., whose family she was visiting; and after the services of the fourtal I spent some time in company ted and unaffected; apparently trusting in the Lord with several friends, mostly religious, in conversation with

s not in God.

Much praise is due to our worthy fellow-citizens, the woices, but deficient in "a good ear" and utterly igno- made through the wall on the north side, and a crimi- French gentlemen in the vicinity of this place, and of down an interesting child of about eight years of age, rant of the rules of singing, are frequently the first to nal escaped who was sentenced to 9 months imprison- both the sympathy, interest, and great zeal of who survived but a few minutes: the school room was take the lead to the mortification of the Letter inform- ment.

Mr. Amity Boisaubin, have much endeared him to our much shattered. At Peck Slip, it struck the top gallant. bleeding community.

Morristown, N.J., May 15, 1833. J. KENNADAY.

Foreign News.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Britannia, Captain Sketchley, from Liverpoot, the Editors of the Commercial have received files of London papers to the 16 of April, and Liverpool of the 17th both inclusive. Capt. Sketchley sailed on

ENGLAND.

The recess of Parliament having expired, the Speaker of the House of Commons resumed his seat at 12 o'clock on Monday the 15th of April. A great number of petions were presented, most of which were for the abolition

Rumours were still in circulation of an intended change f the Ministry; but it would be difficult, on this side of the water, to assign any probable reason for such a belief.
The Duke of Richmond is spoken of as the new Prime

The London Sun says that :-

Earl Grey is said to have offered a seat in the Cabinet to Mr. Edward Eilice, the new Secretery at War. It is not thought, however, he will accept it, as his opinions are, on many subjects, more liberal than those of his culleagues, and he is anxious to avoid unpleasant collision.

The son of Mr. Cobbett has sustained a signal defeat n his canvass for an election to parliament for the anient city of Coventry. At the close of the poll, the votes tood-for Mr. Ellice 1509-for Mr. Thomas1206-for Mr. Cobbett 89!

The title which Viscount Goderich has assumed on his ecent elevation is Earl of Ripon.

REFORM IN THE CHURCH OF ENFLAND.-The Times of the 15th says, we are glad to hear that Ministers will immediately bring forward an ample measure of reform of the Church of England. This will be readily taken by the nation as a set-off against their late faults, both of omission ind commission.

. ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

In consequence of accepting the office of Sccretary for vacant, and he appeared again on the 12th of April before his constituents for reelection as knight of the shire in the northern division of the county of Lancaster. He was reelected without opposition; but he availed himself of the occasion to express his sectiments on some of the important measures now in contemplation, and in progreas under the auspices of the Ministry. Among them were the proposed revision of the criminal code, and the abolition of slavery in the West Indies. Upon the latter imporant topic he remarked, that ministers would short ly introduce a measure at once "safe and satisfactory," ounded upon principles of equity and justice, and which would carry with it something of that decisive and posi-tive character which would make it not a matter of probability, but a matter of cortainty, to the people of En gland, that, be it sooner, or he it latter, they shall see broughout the British dominions a termination of negro slavery.—(Loud cheers.

Tue Rev. Rowland Hitz died at his residence. Black. friar's road, on the 10th of April, in the 89th year of bis He preached his last sermon on the 8th, two days before his death. .

IRELAND.

The Lord Lieutenant has suppressed the Irish Volunteers by proclamation; "deeming the association to be the presence of a number of bye standers, instantly leapt dangerous to the public peace and safety, and inconsis into the river, and swem ashere. one of the sailors went tent with the due administration of the law."

Although Ireland appears to be somewhat more tranquil than it has recently been, yet crimes of a desperate character are not of unfrequent occurrence. On the ight of Good Friday, Mr. Brown, the steward of Sir T. by three persons who made their escape. An outrage was also committed recently at Kilkenny on the person of a soldier by a gang of ruffians who struck him a violent blow—saying 'there's murrial law for you.' The Whitefeet, it is confidently said, are leaving Ire-

land in great numbers for this country. The moment it became known that the county of Kilhenny was proclaimed, a considerable number of these miscreants fled to the adjoining sea-ports, in order to emigrate to the United

Foreign and Domestic Items.

From the fourteenth annual Rec Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, we learn that the whole number of Missionaries employed by that Society the year past is 80, teachers of schools 14, and the num er of charch members at mis-sionary stations 8,542, and children under instruction bout 500. The distribution of whom is as follows; At the Wyandot Mission, 1 missionary, 1 teacher, 302

At the Cherokee Mission, 9 missionaries, 6 teachers, 930 members, and 120 children.
At the Choctaw Mission, west, 3 missionaries and 312

hurch members, and 50 children.

nembers. The Choctaw Mission, east, numbers 710 members, and is supplied with the word and ordinance by he Mississippi.

At the Oncida Mission, 1 missionary, 1 teacher, 170

nembers and about 60 children. At the new Cherokee Mission, Arkansas territory, ionary, 2 teachers, and 113 members; number of

cholars not reported. At the new Creek Mission, I missionary, 4 teachers,

95 members; number of scholars not reported. At the Kansas Mission, I missionary and 40 members

At Green Bay, a new mission, I missionary and 25 nembers. The Shawnes, Delaware, Ioway, Sac and Peori mis

sions, employ 4 missionaries. These are new missions.

A new Mission has been established among the Saga naws. These are assisted by native exhorters and preach

The remainder are employed on missions to destitute settlements throughout the Union.

"Soon after the adjournment of the last General Conference, the Rev. Melville B. Cox, of the Virginia Conference, was selected by the bishops for Liberia. After spending some time in making the necessary preparation he sailed from Norfolk, in the ship Jupiter. No informa tion has been received of the arrival of the vessel, nor have we received any communication from Mr. Cox.— Two other missionaries, the Kev. Messrs. Spaulding and Wright of the New England conference, have been appointed as assisfants to Mr. Cox. They are expected to in the vicinity of the camp-ground. We hope our sail soon. High expectations have been formed in behalf friends in York and its vicinity will embrace this opof this important mission. The settlement of the colony of free people of color on that continent under the fostering care of the American Colonization Society, has been hailed by the friends of humanity and religion, as an ans. or tree people of color on that continue there is to be ing care of the American Colonization Society, has been hailed by the friends of humanity and religion, as an auspicious era in the history of our own and of that country; and it is intended to make this mission as a rallying point to more extended operations in future, into the interior of

Steam Boat Disaster on Lake Erie.—It is reported in this place that the cap of the boiler of the Steam Boat Ade laide gave way between Port Stanley and Amherstburgh. One person was instantly killed and two or three severely injured. We have not learned the particulars, nor the names of the sufferers .- St. Thomas's Liberal.

The Sentence .- On Saturday last, William Teller, alias John Scott, and Casar Reynolds, were sentenced by Chief Justice Dagget to be executed on the last Friday in June next, for the murder of Ezra Hoskins, in the Con-June next, for the murder of Exta Hoskins, in the Connecticut S. Prison. When enquired of by the clerk, previously to prenouncing of the sentence, whether they had any thing to say why the penalty of death should not be passed upon them, they severally addressed the Court at some length—the former in a somewhat confused and incoherent strain, but the latter in a firm tone and manly style. Nothing, however, was disclosed by either calculated a county he strate of insting or deliver them from lated to parry the stroke of justice, or deliver them from the doom of the law. Teller, it seems, had been for three

section, it struck a school room in Avenue D. near Second street, passed down the side of the wall and knocked mast of the ship Sutton, one of the Charleston packets, run around the mast, cutting a spiral channel own to the foretopinast head, whence its progress could not be traced. The Gazette mentions that during the storm, a cartman who was loading in a cellar, left hi horse, and ran into an adjoining grocery. After the tonishment the water had risen to the horse's neck, and i was with difficulty he was saved from drowning.

P. S .- Since the above was in type we have ascertained that the child's name is Robert Harman,—the parents reside in Sixth street—the father is a ship carpenter.—The school was kept by Mr. Ahraham K. Van Vleck, and at the time of the accident was crowded with scholars. In consequence of the crowded state of the school room, some of the children were daily seated in the passage way, and in this place the deceased was when struck.

Fire.-About half past two o'clock yesterday a fire proke out in the ship carpenter's shop at the corner of Washington and Cedar streets, occupied by T. L. Watshn & Co., which soon communicated to the adjoining build-The damage is estimated by the Courier, as follows -The corpenter's shop of Mr. Van Zandt, damage sustained, \$1200-insurance about \$700-The block and ump maker's shop of Thomas L. Watson, damage about \$500, no insurance: Mr. Curry's funk shop, no insurance and a cabinet maker's shop, whose name and loss are no

During the raging of the fire we witnessed a providen and was on the ladder, playing into the upper window when the roof gave way, and a part of it falling forward struck the fireman from the ladder, when a brother fire-man, who was below, caught hold of him by his dress, and saved him from a fall which would probably have caused his death. The fireman thus saved, nothing danned by his fall, re-mounted the ladder and took hold of the pipe .-- N. Y. Paper.

Melancholy and Awful exit of a Drunkard .-- We have he following fact, on the authority of a letter from a gentleman of undoubted veracity, to the Secretary of the

Rensselver County Temperance Society, Dr. Blantchford.
On Tuesday, the 14th inst., Mr. Comfort Russell, an ncorrigible drunkard of the town of Petersburgh, went into Mr. --- s tavern, and after furnishing himself with ed for future sale, in a similar manner by Auction. a quantity of cider, wine, &c. pledged himself to drink all - A Patent for the Lands will be issued free of cha his associates would procure. One of his professed friends and compeers immediately purchased a half pint of rum.

This was followed by four half pints more; all of which the infatuated man drank in the stace of two hours, and in the state of stopor and insensibility thus occasioned, made an awful exit to the bar of God. How loud the admonition to drunkards and moderate drinkers to abetain from the enchanted cup!---Troy Pal.

A. Coroner's Inquest was held at Prescott, on the 19th inst by W. J. Scott, one of the Coroners of this District, upon view of the body of a man named Egex Lewis The verdict was that the deseased drowned himself while in a state of derangement from repealed intoxication.

The subject of the above inquest is another awful in stance of the effects of ardent spirits.

It seems the deseased was a sailor belonging to one of the lake schooners, the captain of which, on account o the repeated intoxication of the deceased discharged him from the schooner, at this port, on her return upwards. the evening previous to the fatal act, he declared to one of his messmates, that he would drown himself. On being asked his reasons, he answered that a particular young girl refused his offers. The following day, Sunday the 19th inst. he drank freely with some of his brother sailors, went down to Mr. McMillan's wharf, and in up and requested him to go to his boarding house, and go to hod. He declined, and said his bed would be a water hed. In order to divert him from his purpose, the sailor promised to treat him if he would go along with him.-They went up the street a few rods; he turned suddenly Chapman was fired at in the yard of the Castle in Dablin to his companion, shook hands with him, and declared he would drown himself; went immediately to the whart and, on his attempting to jump over, was prevented by one of the by-standers. After some struggling he broke loose, ran with all his might to the end of the whorf, and sprung a considerable distance into the river. Every ef fort was made to save him. On handing him a pole, he apparently made one effort to take hold; then declined, nd instantly sunk .- By the evidence given before the inquest, it appears that he was not over ten or twelve minutes in the water. Every medical means was used to resuscitate him, but to no purpose: the spirit had fled, with all its sins, to appear before the awful judge of the quick and dead .- Grenville Gazette.

DEDICATION.

The new Chapel, belonging to the Methodist Episapal Society in this Town, will be opened and dedicaed to the worship of Almighty God, on Sunday, the lith inst. The preachers, members, and friends of Black velveteen, drills, cantoons, florentines the Church on the surrounding circuits, are cordially Superfine cloths, cassimeres, and union cloths; invited to attend .- There will be three Sermons in the ourse of the day; at the close of cach, a collection Tickings, 8.4 cotton damask and diapers; will be taken up to assist in discharging the debt due on the building. As the debt is yet considerable, it is hoped that the inhabitants of York and others will come forward with their usual liberality to assist the trustees in liquidating it. York, June 4th, 1833.

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

JAMES LEVER, Pres.

Humber, June 3, 1833.

YORK MECHANICS INSTITUTE. Dr. Rolph will deliver a lecture on Natural Philosophy in the Grand Jury Room, on Friday next, at 1 past

York, June, 5, 1833.

ANCASTER AND NELSON CAMP-MEETING. This meeting is expected to commence on Friday, 4th day of June, at one o'clock, on the farm of Mr. Lyons near Wellington Square, on the front road be-Lyons near Wellington Square, on the front road be-tween Hamilton and York. The Queenston Steamer Crockery, The Shotts Company's hollow ware; o see our Indian brethren from the credit. JAMES EVANS.

* We will provide conveyances from the steam-boa to the ground.

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

end.
Another will also be held at the same time on Yones. STREET CIRCUIT in the 2d concession of Whitchurch, north of the ridges, about 26 miles from York. A similar request to the above is made to the preachers and members on adjoining circuits.

POSTPONED.

THE NEW BAPTIST MEETING HOUSE, on Yonge Street, a little beyond Hogg's Mills, will be opened for Divine Worship on Sabbath the 9th June, when Sermons will be delivered by the Rev. J. Harris and T. F. Caldicott, and a collection taken at years an inmate of the penitentiary in this city for burg. the close of each service towards liquidating the debt lary,—and Reynolds, had also been convicted three times still remaining on the house. Service in the morning of the same crime, and for the last offence was under by the Rev. J. Harris, to commence at 10 o'clock—in the afternoon at 2 o'clock-and in the evening at 5 o'-Thunder Storm and loss of life .-- Yesterday afternoon, clock, by T. F. Caldicott. Other ministers are expect-

DIED.

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending June 5, 1833.
A. Kecler, E. Browse, S. Warner, W. Fox, E. Evans

sent as desired,) J. Eyans.

IN Conformity to Instructions recently received from His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, the following arrangements for disposing of the Waste Lands of the Crown in Upper Canada. are made nown for the information of Emigrants and others.

Except in the case of U. E. Loyalists, and other perons entitled by the existing Regulations of the Govern.

ection of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. These sales will be made on the first and third Tuesday of each month, and will either be continued through the following day, or not, as circumssances may appear to the

ment to Free Grants, no person can obtain any of the Waste Lands of the Crown otherwise than by Purchasing

at the Public Sales, made from time to time under the di-

They will be held at the following places :-At BYTOWN—For the District of Bathurst, BELLEVILLE—for the Midland District. PETERBOROUGH—for the District of Newscatte. YORK—for the Home District. HAMILTON—for the District of Gore. LONDON—for the District of London.

CHATHAM -for the Western District. Besides those general periodical Sales, there may be ocsional Sales by Auction in other Districts, of such Yown Lots, or other Lots of Land, as may remain to be isposed of; and of these Sales ample notice will be gi-

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

ment, payable with the Instalment. The Land will be put up at an upset price, of which otice will be given at the time of Sale, and in the previous advertisements which will be published of the Lands intended to be put up at each Sale: and in case no offer shall be made at the upset price, the Land will be reserve

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

The regular periodical Sales will be held for the first time as follows: In Peterborough, York, and Hamilton, on the third Tuesday in June next; and in Bytown, Belle ville, London, and Chatham, on the first Tuesday in July auxt; and they will continue to be held at all those places on the first and third Tuesdays in each month, until after the first Tuesday in November next; when such other arrangements as may be made by the Government will be ounced.

Information can be obtained respecting the Lands to be lisposed of in the several Districts, by applying to the following Gentlemen, Agents for the Commissioner of Grown

n the Bathurst Dis't-Mr. J. McNaugaros D. S. Butowa. Eastern do .- JAMES PRINDLE, Esq. Cornwall Newcastle d .. -- ALEX. McDonnell, Esq. Po. a bore. Landon do. -R. Mount, Esq. Delaware. Western do. -Hener J Jones, Esq. Chatham.

The Commessioner for Crown Lands, acting also as gent for the Sale of Clergy Reserves, requests it to be oticed, that such Clergy Reserves as have not been hiherto occupied by authority, or Leased by the Governnent, will be disposed of, by Public Auction only, either at the periodical Sales of Crown Lands, or at occasional Sales to be duly advertised; and that the terms of payment for Clergy Reserves will continue to be as follows: -Ten per Cent to be paid at the time of Sale, and the remainder in nine Annual Instalments, of ten per cent each, with Interest on each Instalment, to be paid with

Such Clergy Reserves as have been Leased, or occupied by the authority of the Government, must be applied for by letter to the Commissioner of Croen Lands, and when disposed of, will be sold by Private Sale; on the ame terms of payment as those disposed of by Public

All applications from Emigrants, or respecting Emigration, not immediately connected with the Sale of Pub-lic. Lands, are to be addressed to Anthone B. Hawks, Esquire, at York, he being specially appointed by the Ge-

vernment to act in that Department. PETER ROBINSON. Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, ¿

York, 27th May, 1833.

NOR SALE.—The Subscribers are now rerecent arrivals at Montreal, and which comprise the fol-Blue and fancy Prints, and 9 8 Muslins;

27 to 74 in. grey, & 30 a 40 in. white cottone; 38 in. stout checks and stripes—blue ginghams; Moleskins, cordurnys, fastians, grandrills; Sattinetts, cassinetts, forest cloths and kersies; Moreens, dimities, and furniture prints; Irish linens, lawns; white, brown, bollands; Fancy and linen table cloths; silk, cotton and cassimere

Silk and cotton bandanas, and cravats: Fancy printed striped cotton and lines shirts; Bombazeens, merinos, printed and plain bombazettes; Jaconet, book and mull muslin, plain and figured; Green striped and checked lones, 6-4 cambriels; 6 4 black and cold, rolled jaconets and cambries; Checked hair, cord, and striped muslins; Swandown, valencia and printed vestings; Raven and coloured sewings and twists; libbons, galloons, silk and cotton ferrets; Velvets, crapes, lace caps, collars; Bobbinettes, laces, quiltings, and edgings; Black and colored gros de naples, and gros de naples

ginghams; Silk and cotton umbrellas and parasols; Superior and common stays; threads, needles, pine; Blankots, flannels, swanskins, druggets; Paddings, canvas, osnaburgs, and sheatings;
A quantity of very superior bagging; A large assorment of carpeting;
A large assortment of summer hosiery; A large assortment of small wares : Soap and candles, common wines; Summer slope, and fine ready made clothing. WM. GUILD, Jun. & Co.

York, 30th May, 1833.

NOTICE:

DREVIOUS to Selling off at Auction, J. M. Strange offers the whole of his Stock at and below First Cost, as he is about discontinuing business.
York, June 5, 1833. 187.tf.

LANK DEEDS & MEMORIALS for sale at this office.

York, June 5, 1833.

JUST RECEIVED.

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

180 Pairs of Childrens black and colored Books and Shoes; 600 pairs of Ladies' Prunella do., togo. ther with a very extensive assortment of Men and Women's strong Shoes and Boots, Morocco and Kid Shoes, &c. &c., to which the Subscriber respectfully solicits the attention of the public.

THOS. THOMPSON. York, June 5, 1833.

NEW STORE.

IIE Subscriber having commenced the mercantile bn. siness at Cakville, would inform his friends and the public that he intends to keep on hand a general assort. ment of Dry Goods and Hardware, also a few Groceries and Medicines, mostly used in the country, which he of-

fers low for Cash. JUSTUS W. WILLIAMS. Oakville, June 1, 1903.

VALUE OF A MOMENT. By Montgomery. At every motion of our breath, Life trembles on the brink of death; A taper's flame that upward turns; While downward to the dust it burns. Moment by moment, years are past,
And one ere long will be our last.
'Twixt that (long fied) which gave us light,
And that which soon shall end in night, There is a point no eye can see, Yet on it hangs eternity. This is that moment as we choose. The immortal part we save or loose; Time PAST, and time to come are not: Time PRESENT 18 our only lot. O God henceforth our hearts incline, To seek no other love but thine.

> From the Christian Mirror. INDIAN HYMN.

(On the journey of the Flat Head Indians, in 1832, to inquire of the white men for God's Book.) From o'er the Rockey mountains, Where praises wide are sproad, Where streams from forest-fountains Flow west to ocean's bed, See savage men descending To Mississippi's vale, Their eager eyes still bending An eastern light to hail.

For they have heard a story Of God's most holy book, All full of light and glory, On which their eyes may look: And they like Eastern Sagos, Who journeyed from afar. Have travelled weary stages, To find the Saviour's star. 'Have you that book from Heaven?' These Western Wise Men say :-To us shall it be given. To guide us in our way?

We're wanderers, all our nation, Deep lost in gloomy night; Oh, let us know salvation! Oh, give us heaven-born light ! Yes, Red Men, here out beaming, God's book shines strong and free, And soon its radiance gleaming Your children's eyes shall see ;-Soon beauteous on your mountains Shall Gospel-Heralds stand. And soon shall Zion's fountains

Stream gladness through your land. WELVELLYN.

Miscellancous.

LONG ARTICLES.

There is no common outcry against articles in religious papers which stretch beyond a column. This objection may have some force when applied to the secular newspapers, because they are seen daily, and are used mainly for intelligence and commercial purposes, and admit of being laid aside in the hurry of business. But a religious sheet, we should think, would be viewed in a ditferent light. It appears but once a week. It is driving away or destroying all insects, bugs, catnot merely a religious chronicle, but a sort of terpillars, lice, ants, &c., when prey upon trees evangelist, presenting the Gospel in its various and often kill them. doctrines and duties to its readers. Its contents should not be such as may be hurried over and forgotten. They ought to address the conscience, edify the heart, instruct the mind. These great objects cannot be effected by a miscellany of incoherent scraps, scarcely two of which refer to ing ripe, the curculos lodging eggs in their germs. the same topic. Every one knows how a book or sermon, in which a multitude of subjects is presented, only serves to divide the attention, and fix it upon no one point. In attempting too much, it fails of every thing. A religious paper, if January 28, 1832, that a young willow nearly worthy of the name, ought to be read deliberate. killed by aphis or lice, and pissmires, feeding on ly and devoutly. The exhibitions of truth which their honey, was quite revived in three days, and it presents, the suggestions it offers, the appeals all the lice and ants driven off, by boring the tree which it makes, are solemn matters, which de- five feet from the ground, and three fourths thro' mand attention and decision. Even the intelligence which it contains is not-like the foreign tight. The tree has thrived ever since. political news-a matter of momentary gossip and speculation, but it involves personal duties, very easy to explain. The vital energy of the can be procured from any Establishment in British Amein which every Christian is bound to be seeking tree and sap dissolves the sulphur, carries it into rica.

the regular bearing of its views to one point, than and all animals; it suffocates or drives them Tools, Japanned Ware, Plated Ware, Saddlery, from the direct effect of distinct articles. And away as soon as they begin to smell it; no inju. Files, Saws, Edge Tools, Paints and Cordage. so it is commonly with preaching and with single ry whatever results to the tree. sermons. Men receive their religious imprestruth which they have long received; and it is THE CHRISTIAN LIBRARY not so often that the complete argument of a sermon takes effect, as some casual, perhaps disconnected expression or sentiment. But in hearing sermons, or reading books and papers, it is rational to conclude that the appropriate effect would be more likely to follow, if the truth had been practically received in detail.

A sheet of disjointed paragraphs may amuse the reader, and be suited to an indolent hour, but may with propriety circulate. with the amusement its effects are likely to end. Men's minds are not so easily moved to duty, that press; and occasionally original productions of American it is only necessary to state it. The minister may not be contented to announce his text, however lections from such as are accessible to but few. explicit or peremptory it may be. He will clucidate and enforce it. So if much good shall at plan of this work; so that the reader may be enabled to tend the columns of a paper, it will be in proportion to the worth of the matter and the degree of their value attention which the reader may choose to bestow upon it; and this attention is not likely to be secured by too great a medley of desultory and various subjects .- S. S. Journal.

CONSEQUENCES OF FRIGHT.

Some years since, a handsome and very intelligent youth, whose name was Henry Lewis, a son of a respectable attorney, was placed for a probationary time, previously to an intended ap- the same book could be procured even in our cities, thro' prenticeship with a surgeon & apothecary, in the the usual method of publication. immediate neighborhood of one of our great pub. one of the scholars who 'lodged at the surgeon's, double medium octave pages, in double column. vised the following stratagem to frighten him.

One night, during the absence of the master, the servent boy concented himself under the bed of Henry before the latter retired to rest and on the plan of this publication, subscribers will receive them at 164 cents each. Henry, before the latter retired to rest and remained there till the hour of midnight, when, on a preconcerted signal of three raps at the cham. ber door, it suddenly opened, and in stalked the school boy, habited in a white sheet, with his face heaving up the bed under Heary with his back. How long this was acted it is not know; it was done long enough, however, completely to dethrone the reason of the unfortunate youth, who, it is supposed, immediately covered himself with the bed-clothes and so continued till the morning. low. By this means, for \$5 per annum, any one can On his not rising at the usual time, some one of possess himself of a Library amounting in matter to at the family went up to call him, and not answering, least thirty volumes annually. except by incoherent cries, he was discovered in the state described. The melancholy tidings of his situation were conveyed to his friends, on his removal to them; the facts having been disclosed Guardian.

partly by the unfortunate youth himself during the few lucid intervals that occurred in the course of the first year after his misfortune. His parents were both then living; they are however, since dead, and the little property they left to support him is exhausted, together with a small subscripnecessaries, and to remunerate a person for taking care of him. He is perfectly harmless and gen-tle, heing rather in a state of idiocy than insani. ty, seldom betraying any symptoms of violent emotion, except occasionally about midnight, (the to sell their goods at lower rates than can be afforded by time of his unhappy disaster,) when full of indesorbable horror he exclaims, 'Othey are coming!

Opposite the market place. they are coming!' All hope of a recovery is at an end; more than 20 years having clapsed since the catastrophe happened. This pitiable case may prove an awful warning to the inconsiderate and mischievous of both sexes.

THE MIGHTY SLAIN .- How the mighty have fallen .-- Go to the grave of Martin of Maryland, who, thirty years ago, stood at the head of the American bar; but who died a sot. Go to the Senate of the United States, and witness that vacant chair, out of which a Senator tumbled into a drunkard's grave. Witness the end of Mirabeau, of Savage, of Sheridan, of Burns, of Byron, and of more than one Doctor of Divinity. One minister I knew, who, if human eloquence could avail, would have scattered salvation as from angel's wings, had he not found a drunkard's grave. The more the mind, the more danger. Excitement was the food of the mind; and when this species of excitement was suffered to sway the energies of a gigantic intellect, there was no predicting the result .- Weld's Lectures.

THE PRESS AT LARGE. - There are in Europe, with a population of 227,700,000, two thousand one hundred and forty-two periodical journals. In America, with a population of forty millions, upwards of one thousand. In Asia, with a population of 390,000,000, only twenty-seven. In Africa, with a population of 60,000,000, but twelve: In Oceanica, with a population of 20,000,000, nine. "Thus it appears," says a French journal, "that in Asia there is one paper for every 14,000. 000; in Africa one for every 5,000,000; in Europe one for every 106,000; in America one for every 30,000; and precisely in the same manner is the comparative progress of civilization in these different divisions of the earth."-P. Journal.

CONFIRMATION of the important Discovery of the property of SULPHUR in Trees, to destroy all insects preying upon them.

Farmers and Gardeners ought to bail with rapture a safe, certain, easy, and unfailing mode of

We are happy to be able to publish two direct experiments in support of the fact and discovery. First.-We bored and plugged with sulphur, in the usual way, a plum tree which commonly system on which he has heretofore acted, namely, " dropped every year all the plumbs before becom-This was done when the tree was in blossom.-On that year hardly any fruit fell, and the tree produced quite well.

Second.-We find in the Genesee Farmer of

The modus operandi of this singular process is to know and do his part.

We are aware that the influence of a religious paper proceeds rather from its general tenor, and and fruits. This gas is deadly poison to insects Nails, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Chains, Joiners' Tools, Japanned Ware, Plated Ware, Saddlery,

KEY AND BIDDLE,

No. 23, Minor Street, Philadelphia, Will publish a Semi-Monthly periodical under the above title. The First Number will appear on the first day of May next.

The design of the work is to publish,

1. The most valuable Religious and Literary works which appear from the English press. In selecting from the former class, sectarianism will be studiously avoided; from the latter, such only will be chosen as Christians

2. Translations of valuable works from the Continental

3. Standard works which may be out of print; and se 4. Brief reviews of such books as do not fall within the

become speedily acquainted with most of the publications of the day, and to form, in some measure, an estimate of The Editors are pledged to favour no religious, much

less any political party; but to act on those great princi-ples on which all Evangelical Christians agree. The degree of confidence which may be reposed in their faithfulness and ability will be learned from the attestations of the distinguished individuals given below.

The Publishers have made arrangements to receive from Europe copies of all popular works suitable for this public extensive assentment of every description of cation, as soon as they are issued from the press, and will be enabled on the above plan, to furnish, by course of mail, the most distant subscribers with their copies before Suited to the trade of this country—which he is now

The Christian Library will be published semi-monthly lic schools. He had not been there long before

on of the general property of in league with the servant boy of the house, de. work will thus form two volumes of 576 pages each; an

> An opportunity is thus officed those who may desire it of acquiring a well selected library, at the cheapest possible rate. The following will show in what estimation the enterprise is held by those whose competency to judge,

will not be questioned. I have examined the plan of the above named work, horribly disguised and bearing a lighted candle and consider it one of the noblest designs for the dissemination of religious truth which characterizes the present heaving up, the bed under Henry with his back age. I am well acquainted with the Editors, and have perfect confidence in the faithful performance of the promises held out in the prospectus. The whole plan must commend itself to every Christian, as by it, persons in the remotest sections of our country can, by regular course of mail, receive works from which they are nov

> Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia. The recommendations of the above work are very numerous and respectable; see the last two numbers of the

G. T. BEDELL, D. D.

partly by the confession of the servant boy, and MURRAY NEWBIGGING & CO. ENDER the Public their acknowledgements for liberal support, and respectfully announce arri vals pr the Regular Traders from Great Britain, and now offer at Wholesale and Retail an extensive and unequalled assortment of articles in

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS. comprising every thing new and fashionable. Having im Trade and the extent of their transactions, enable them

Opposite the market place. York, June 1832.

137.tf JUST RECEIVED.

LARGE supply of Paints, Oils, and Colours, in cluding Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, Ground and Dry White Lead,

do Spanish Brown, Spirits of Turpentine, Lytharge, Prussian Blue,

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

Piz.—Logwood, Camwood, Madder, Fustic, Cudbear Blue Vitriol, Oil of Vitriol, Copperas, &c. &c. CHARLES HUNT & Co.

Druggists, No. 87 King Street. 183-tf. York, May 16, 1833.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

WILLIAM LAWSON, Merchant Tailor, &c. invites the attention of his friends and the public, (whose liberal patronage he has hitherto received) to his extensive selection of Fall Goods, which is now completed, and consists of a large assortment of West of England and Yorkshire Cloths, Cassimers, Forest Cloths, Peter Shams, Flushings, London, Manchester, Glasgow, Nottingham, and Loicester Goods; Fur Caps, imported Stuff Hats, Ladies' Cloaks, Beaver, Leghorn, Velvet, Clip and Straw Bonnetts. Also, a choice stock of Gentlemen's Ready-Made Clothing, suitable for the season; made up in the best manner in his own shop. Any orders to measure, executed with dispatch and in the handsomest style of workmanship and fashion: a Fine Dress Coat finished for £2. 10s. currency, and every other article according to

quality, equally low.

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

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

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

NEW GOODS, CHEAP GOODS, AND GOOD GOODS!!!

AT S. E. TAYLOR'S WHOLESALE AND

RETAIL STORE, No. 181, South side of King-st. a few doors East

of Yonge-street. THE Subscriber having now nearly completed his WINTER SUPPLY of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, begs leave to call the attention of the Public to it, as he is convinced, for changuess and quality it is not surpassed, if equaled, by any assortment in York; the li beral encouragement which he has already received, ena bling him, with still greater confidence, to continue the small profit and a quick return."

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

WHOLESALE: HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT. YORK:

HE Subscribers beg leave to inform the MERCHANTS AND PUBLIC OF UPPER CANADA, that they have during the past Summer purchased with casa in the markets of Wolverhampton, Birmingham and Sheffield, and hold now on hand at their Warehouse in

HARDWARE SHELF AND HEAVY GOODS, which they will dispose of on as advantageous terms as

Together with a great variety of Cutlery and Brass loops, in short, the assortment comprises almost every and they flatter themselves that upon examination Pur-chasers will not only find their Stock Well Selected, but

offered for sale at Very Reduced Prices.
RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co.
York, October 20, 1832.
154.tf.

REMOVAL.

FIGURE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public in E general, and his friends who have continued to be his steady customers for the last twelve years, (at his late store in Market-square) that he has now removed his Es tablishment to No. 116 north side of King street, in a large brick building, (the only one between the Gaol and Yonge street) where he is now receiving and opening a large and well assorted stock of Hardware, Barr Iron, and Casting Stoves, &c., all of which will be sold at very low prices. The business in future will be carried on under the firm of Peter Paterson & Sons.

York, Jan. 1, 1833.

PETER PATERSON.

NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT.

HE Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and public, that he has just returned from a seven monta's absence in Britain, during which time he has visited all the principal Cities and Manufacturing Towns in England and Scotland; where he has selected an

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

found uncommonly low.

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

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

York, 6th June, 1832.

SANDAVER & OVEREND, (FROM LONDON)

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

ESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that they have commenced the above business, at No. 52 Lot street, west of Osgood Hall, and hope by their unremitting attention to business, the superior durability of their plain, and elegant simplicity of their decorative painting, to morit a share of their pa and other Edge Tools Wholesale and retail at his Factory

tronage and support.
N. R.—Transparent Blinds painted. 162-tf. York, Dec. 17, 1832.

new Goods. Wholesale and Retail Store;

AT THE CORNER OF YONGE AND LOT STREET. UST ARRIVED, and will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash by KING BARTON, an excellent assortment of Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Cottons, Calicoos, ready made Clothes, best South Sea Seal Gloves, very best Seal Caps, and common Caps in great variety, Hats, Bonnets, and Mits of different kinds, Groceries and Glass, and a great variety of Goods too nu merous to mention.—K. Barton thankful to his friends and the public, for past fuvours, solicits a continuation of the same, and is satisfied his present selection, and his prices will be fully satisfactory to es as shall call and examine for themselves.

P No Second Price.

York, 27th Nov. 1832.

CHEAP WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE

FOR ALL KINDS OF Dyestufis, Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines,

Paints, Oils, &c. E. LESSLIE & SONS.

P. S .- Ten Barrels Superior Dutch Crop Madder-a Lot of Spanish Indigo, and a few barrels of English Lamp No. 7 1st Con. West Centre Road, Black in papers may be had at a small advance above cost. Toronto, 22d May 1833. E. L. & SONS. 168.tf, York, Jan. 29th, 1833.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

OF LONDON.

THIS Company established its Agency in II Canada in the year 1804, and continues to will be again sold by the Executors at Public Auction, to Insure all kinds of Property, against Loss or Damage the highest bidder, on the Premises, on WEDNESDAY by Fire, upon the most reasonable terms.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co.

Sale not having been complied with.

Sale to commerce at 12 added. The treet will be different to the sale not having been complied with.

Agents for Canada.

Montreal, August, 1832.

N. B. Application

N. B. Applications for York, and its vicinity, to be made to

MURRAY, NEWBIGGING & Co. York, August, 1832

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

School Books, being the manufacture of Upper Canada, viz:—Canadian Primmer, Reading Made Easy Mayor's Spelling Book, Webster's do., New Testament English Reader, Murray's Grammar: Also, Writing Printing, and Wrapping PAPER.

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

RAGS taken in payment.

EASTWOOD & SKINNER. York Paper Mill, Nov. 16, 1832.

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

Harness Leather & Calf-Skins.

All of excellent quantity. York, May 1, 1833. LOOKING GLASSES, PRINTS &c. &c.

King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street. LEXANDER HAMILTON, Gilder, &c.
Respectfully returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favoured since his com mencement in business, and hopes by unremitting atten

continuance of their generous support.

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

York, Nov. 5th, 1831

NOTICE.

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

> W. B. ROBINSON, JAMES HENDERSON, At Newmarket. WILLIAM ROE,)
> or JOHN BLAKE, York.

Newmarket, Sept. 1832. 150-tf

CLERGY RESERVES.

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS' OFFICE York, 1st February, 1832. §

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

PETER ROBINSON, Commissioner of Crown Lands. 117 tf.

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

JOHN FRANK,

Vavghan, 20th Morch, 1833.

NOTICE.

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

ESTRIER DANIEL, Administratrix, JOHN M'LEOD, Administrator. Blenheim, March 18, 1833.

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

DAVID LACKIE,

LEONARD WILLCOX. York, October 1st, 1831.

for salh.

RIST MILL, SAW MILL, and LAND. The East half of Lot No. 29 and 30, in the 1st Concession of Markham, east side Yonge Street, 12 miles from York, 190 Acres, about 70 clear. Lot No. 12 in the 1st Conces sion Sophiasburgh, 184 Acres, 70 or 80 clear. Lot No. 21 in the 1st Concession Hallowell, South side East Lake 200 Acres, 10 clear. For particulars, apply to the owner at York, if by letter, postage paid.

177-if DANIEL BROOKE.

NOTICE.

HAVE sold to Mr. John Armstrong my Axe Factory
in this place, and recommend Mr. Armstrong to the
public as capable of making as good Axes as myself.

HARVEY SHEPARD. JOHN ARMSTRONG

EGS Respectfully to intimate to Town and Country Merchants and the public generally that he has commenced the above business and will have constantly on hand Warranted Broad and Narrow Axes, Hoos, Adzes

York, 15th Jan. 1833.

MRS. PARSON,

215 King-Street, (opposite the U. C. Gazette Office.)
ESPECTFULLY solicits a share of patronage from
the Ladies of York and its neighborhood in the MILLINERY, DRESS, AND STRAW BUSINESS. *** Bonnets dyed and cleaned in a superior manner, York, May 24th, 1833. 185-tf

E. HENDERSON,

AILOR &c. takes this opportunity of returning his continued support, and would inform them that for the time being, he will carry on his business at his house on Yonge Street opposite the Hon. John Elmsley's.

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

STRAY COLT,

AME into the premises of the Subscriber on the 3rd, inst. a Bay Mare Colt two years old, with four black legs and black mane and tail, a little white just above the hoofs of each hind leg, and a small star in the forehead. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges

JOSEPH GARDNER.

SALE OF TWO ACRES, Near the Don Bridge.

TAKE NOTICE,—That the small tract of Land near the Don Bridge, supposed to contain about 2 Acres, and formerly sold at Public Auction, by the Executors of the late STEPHEN HEWARD, Esq.

sale not having been complied with.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.—The tract will be divided into four equal parts, of about half an acre each, York, May 16th, 1833.

FOR SALE.

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

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

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

morestville. The above lots of Land will be disposed of on liberal terms, as it respects price and periods of payment.—For further particulars apply (if by mail post-paid) to the subscriber.

CYRUS R. ALLISON. Adolphustown, April 20th, 1833.

TAKE NOTICE.

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

DAVID CULP. BAVD PARSONS. S'Executors. Nelson, May 7th, 1833.

STRAY COLTS.

WO COLTS, supposed to be three years old, the one Bay and the other Grey, came into the enclosure of the subscriber on the 8th inst. The owner is hereby requested to prove property, pay charges, and take thom away.

JOHN McKEE. tion to business and a sincere desire please, to merit a take thom away.
Garafraxa, Gore District, {

May 16th, 1833. Yonge Street on the last Thursdays in March, June, Septembor and December. Richmond Hill, Feb. 1833.

TO LET,

HAT Large and Commodious House, on Hospital Street, now occupied by Mr. H. SHEPARD.
Enquire of J. R. ARMSTRONG.
York, April, 24th, 1833.

UNION FURNACE: SIGN OF THE GILT PLOUGH,

OPPOSITE MR. T. ELLIOT'S INN, YONGE-STREET.

170.tf

TOBE.

HE Subscriber informs the Public, that at the earliest ted in the Union Furnace a powerful Steam Engine, and that the Furnace will be so enlarged as to be able to make Castings of any Size up to two Tons weight. The Sub scriber is constantly manufacturing

MILL IRONS AND MACHINERY CASTINGS of superior workmanship, and all such Castings in gene-ral as are made in common Copola Furnaces; also has on hand a variety of Plough Patterns both RIGHT and LEFT HANDED; amongst which is one lately invented by him self, of a medium shape between the common and Scotch Ploughs, and acknowledged by those who have tried it to be superior to the best Scotch Ploughs or any other description known in this or any other country.

All those wanting work done at this Foundry, either Cast or Wrought, may depend on having it done by steady

and experienced workmen. AMOS NORTON, Agent. York, February, 1832. IT There will be on hand, the ensuing scason, an Extensive Assortment of STOVES & HOLLOW.WARE, both Wholesale and Retail.

118.tf.

FOR SALE, M N the fast improving Town of London, Upper Canada.

L. The Subscriber in making his works at this place, will have to dispose of some time in June, next, four ready made water privileges, well adapted for manufacturing purposes, or incchanical operations. There will be about

half an acre of Land with each privilege. Any information respecting them, or the purposes to which they could be adapted, will be given by the subscri ber if addressed by letter post paid

Also, For Sale, one hundred scres of good land, being the East half of lot No. 14 in the 13th concession of Gara

fraxa, about fourteen miles from the town of Guelph and on the same stream. THOMAS PARKE, London, 28th March, 1833. *** The Christian Guardian, York Courier and New York Emigrant, will please publish the above for three months, at the end of which time their accounts will be

duly settled. Clarke's Commentary; Watson's Theological Inst. tutes; (a most valuable work) Watson's Life of Wesley's Life of Bramwell ;-- Hymn Books of different sizes; Jo. sephus; Watts on the mind; Clarke's Ancient Israelites Wesley's Sermons; Clarke's Sermons, &c. &c. &c.

OR SALE at this Office, a few copies of the COLONIAL HARMONIST, by Mark Burniam, of Port Hope—being the first collection of Sacred Music ever published in Canada.

York, December 12, 1832.

NOTICE.

TOLEN from the subscriber on the 22d instant, a yoke of middle-seize red oxen; the smallest of which has wide horns at top, white on the forchead, belly and legs, which, on one side, reaches above the hip, and the circle or covering around one eye ball (plainest seen at the corners) is white, and the other dark. The other has more white outside the thigh,belly and legs much like the first, with horns inclining inward at top—six years old past. Any, person that will give information how they may be obtained shall be amply rewarded.

SAMUEL G. OGDEN. Toronto, Nov. 26, 1832. N. B. 1960----

N. B. Information directed to Mr. Lewis's post-of fice, Toronto.