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*, * The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of perannuated or worn-out Preachers of the Methodist E. Church in Cawork; and the general spread of the Gospel.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE HISTORY, MANNERS AND CUSTOMS, OF THE INDIAN NATIONS.

BY THE REV. JOHN HECKEWELDER.

(Continued from our last.)

ANDIAN RELATIONS OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EUROPE.
ANS TOWARDS THEM.

Long and dismal are the complaints which the Indians make of European ingratitude and injusit with the eloquence of nature, aided by an energetic and comprchensive language, which our polished idious cannot imitate. Often I have listened to these descriptions of their hard sufferings, until I felt ashamed of being a white man.

They are, in general, very minute in these refirst European settlers in this part of the American continent. "It was we," say the Lenape, same when they arrived in the cast. It was we, ed them; that land they also wanted, and because blood ran in streams into our fire, and extinguish- none but a God can heal it. we were lath to part with it, as we saw they had ed it so entirely, that not one spark was left us

on which to raise greens for his soup, just as have destroyed the last of us, and made us disap- tains no blessing of a Divine and supernatural much as a bullock's hide would cover. Here we pear entirely from the face of the earth." first might have observed their deceitful spirit .--] The bullock's hide was cut up into little strips, and charges which they exhibit against the white peo- out it. And as to the Divine communion which I may be dashed from some carriage while riding; did not cover, indeed, but encircled a very large ple. There are men among them, who have by the praying man feels, be might as well pray to or I may be bitten by a mad dog and endure the piece of land, which we foolishly granted to them. heart the whole history of what took place be- the sun as its Almighty author. Vishnoo or most horrible agonics, or the plague may sweep they planted great guns; afterwards they built er first came into their country; and relate the true God of Israel. strong houses, made themselves musters of the Mengwe, made a league with them, persuaded us by their wicked arts to lay down our arms, and at last drove us entirely out of the country."-Here, of course, is related at full length, the sto- nation, go over this ground, recapitulating the mere force of habit and education? ry which we have told in the first chapter. Then

the Delawares proceed. "When the Yengeeset arrived at Machtuschwanne, | they looked about every where for good spots of land, and when they found one, they immediately and without ceremony possessed themselves of it; we were astonished, but still we let them go on, not thinking it worth while to contend for a little land. But when at last they came to our favourite spots, those which lay most convenient to our fisheries, then bloody wars ensued: we would have been contented that the white people and we should have lived quietly beside each other; but these white men encroached so fast upon us, that we saw at once we should lose all, if we did not resist them. The wars that we carried on against each other, were long and cruel. We were enraged when we saw the white people put our friends and relatives whom they had taken prisoners on board of their ships, and carry them off to sea, whether to drown or sell them as slaves, in the country from which they came, we ple, where they assemble for pacific purposes, where trea-knew not, but certain it is that none of them have ties are held, &c. ever returned or even been heard of. "At last they got possession of the whole of the country which the Great Spirit had given us. One of our tribes was forced to wander far beyond Quebec; others dispersed in small bodies, and sought places of refuge where they could; some came to Pennsylvania; others went far to the westward and min-

gled with other tribes. "To many of those, Pennsylvania was a last, delightful asylum. But here, again, the Europeans disturbed them, and forced them to emigrate, although they had been most kindly and hospita-

* The Hollanders.

† Manhattan, or New York Island. An Indian corruption of the word English, whence

probably the nickname Yankees. I This word means "a cluster of Islands with channels every way, "so that it is in no place shut up or impassable for craft. The Indians think that the white people have corrupted this word into Massachusetts. It deserves to be remarked as an example of the comprehensiveness of the Iroquois language, are in connexion with the Leof the Indian languages.

and those of his good counsellors who were of his are not to be trusted." The price of the Christian Guannian is trector shillings and siz mind, and knew what had passed between him believen months after this speech was delivered is as clearly revealed as that there is a God. This mouths; or seventeen shillings and siz peace if not paid before the and our ancestors, were no longer listened to; by this prophetic chief, ninety-six of the same view and this only, can explain a great portion of they now only strove to get all our land from us III. ch. 10. by fraud or by force, and when we attempted to remind them of what our good brother had said, they became angry, and sent word to our enemies the Mengwe, to meet them at a great council which they were to hold with us at Lakawake, \

south, we received them as friends; we did the in the matter.

whole with ease and with an elequence not to be most extraordinary events which had before happened, and concluding in these words: "I admit there are good white men, but they bear no proportion to the bad; the bad must be the strongest, for they rule. They do what they please. They enslave those who are not of their colour, ail and you take from christianity all the spirituality though created by the same Great Spirit who cre. of the Bible, and from poor guilty sinners and

and used as a compound. Singly, it signifies a tree.

The Swedes and Dutch.

t William Penn. I Land traders and speculators.

This actually took place at a treaty held at Easton,

n July and November, 1756. ** Council house here means, "Connexion District." th Pulling the council house down. Destroying, dispersing the community, preventing their further intercourse with each other, by settling between them on their land.

It Patting the fire out. Murdering them or their peo-

"Ill Our own blood. The blood flowing from the veins

of some of our community.

§§ Alluding to the murder of the Conestogo Indians, who though of another tribe, yet had joined them in welcoming the white people to their shores.

have been written by the late Dr. Franklin, it is said:-'On the first arrival of the English in Pennsylvania, messengers from this tribe came to welcome them with presents of venison, corn and skins, and the whole tribe entered into a treaty of friendship with the first proprietor, William Penn, which was to last as long as the sun

hould shine, or the waters run in the rivers."
In The fire was entirely extinguished by the blood of the murdered running into it; not a spark was left to kin bly received. On which ever side of the Lenape- dle a new fire. This alludes to the last fire that was kindled by the Pennsylvania government and themselves at Lancaster, where the last treaty was held with them in 1762, the year preceding this murder, which put an end to all business of the kind in the province of Pennsylva-

*** The great Swamp. The Glades on the Allegheny

mountains. The Hurons or Wyandots, whom they call their uncle. These, though speaking a dialect

welcomed as brothers by our ancestors, who gave There is no faith to be placed in their words. - and of course not comprehended. them lands to live on, and even hunted for them, They are not like the Indians, who are only eneand furnished them with meat out of the woods, mies, while at war, and are friends in peace .- rience of every true christian, teaches us to believe Such was our conduct to the white men, who in- They will say to an Indian, "my friend! my bro- in and expect the particular interpositions of his wise; be wise to-day. Repent, and believe on habited this country, until our elder brother, the ther!" They will take him by the hand, and at providence, and the direct may, sensible agency of the Lord Jesus Christ, and be saved. Then may great and good Miquon, t came and brought us the same moment destroy him. And so you (adwords of peace and good will. We believed his dressing himself to the Christian Indians) will althe premise of Christ, he will "manifest himself" caused this tract to be prepared, and who by their words, and his memory is still held in veneration so be treated by them before long. Remember! unto his children " as he does not unto the world;"

the strangers who had taken their places, no Christian Indians, about sixty of them women and longer spoke to us of sitting down by the side of children, were murdered at the place where these each other as brothers of one family, they forgot very words had been spoken, by the same men that friendship which their great man had estab. he had alluded to, and in the same manner that All travelling and local Preachers of the M.E. Church are sutherised lished with us, and was to last to the end of time; he had described. See Loshiel's History, Part

To be continued.

From the Christian Sentinel. FOR GOD IS WITH US.

Introduction to a discourse on Isaiah viii. 10. The particular providence of God and the spewhere they should take us by the hair of our cial agency of the Holy Spirit, are doctrines as that King Hezekiah has died to whom these heads, and shake us well. The Mengwe came, which, in this semi-infidelage, ought to be warmly words were first addressed. Yes I must die, for the council was held, and in the presence of the contended for. On these experimental christians it is appointed unto all men once to die, and I may white men, who did not contradict them; they cannot, dare not compromise. They are essen- die soon; for multitudes are going every day to old us that we were women, and that they had tial parts of that faith once delivered to the saints. the grave. The whole of life will seem short to made us such; that we had no right to any land, Take them from us, and our holy religion is only me, when it is past. I may die suddenly; for thoubecause it was all theirs; that we must be gone; a body without a soul-all is but little better than sands die every year with little or no previous sickand that as a great favour they permitted us to go pagan philosophy. All its life and all its action ness. The Cholera, and other diseases are hurand settle further into the country, at the place may be found in a mere intellectual theory of rying hundreds with a few hour's notice, out of which they themselves pointed out at Wyo the cold and heartless practices of stoicism .- the present world. The apoplexy gives no warn-Conversion, if it be not an abuse of the word ing to the person whom it affects. I may sicken Thus these good Indians, with a kind of mel- to call, it so, becomes only a partial change of and die in a few days or hours; I may drink cold ancholy pleasure, recite the long history of their opinion and a slight one of conduct. The heart, water and die at the pump; I may go to sleep tice. They love to repeat them, and always do sufferings. After having gone through these or, to speak philosophically, the affections, have in my bed, and awake in the world to come. And painful details, they seldom fail to indulge in bit- little or nothing to do with it. Science and habit O! I shall awake either in heaven or in hell!! ter, but too just reflections upon the men of Eu- are all that is necessary to make a christian; at One Mr. Scoffield, in Conn. having prayed, and rope. "We and our kindred tribes," say they, least, a special Divine agency is not recognized given a short exhortation in a religious meeting, hived it peace and harmony with each other, in the new birth, at all. Whatever regeneration sat dawn in his chair, saying "and be ye also before the white people came into this country; may mean, in the opinion we oppose, truth, and ready," and expired in the same moment, without our council house** extended far to the north and truth only, without any other agency than the having been previously sick. Many years ago, a citals; and proceed with a great degree of order far to the south. In the middle of it we would mere force of principle, accomplishes the work. minister of the Gospel in Maryland died in his puland regularity. They begin with the Virginians, meet from all parts to smoke the pipe of peace to. What we mean by an evangelical cliange of heart pit while preaching from the words, "This year whom they call the long knives, and who were the gether. When the white men arrived in the or experimental religion, has neither lot nor part thou shalt die." President Davies also died not

Mohicans, and their kindred tribes, "who so kind- it was our forefathers, who made them welcome, is merely ideal; it has no foundation in fact or a preacher in Maine walked to his pulpit; in ly received it em on their first arrival into our and let them sit down by our side. The land literal and plain truth. For once acknowledge blooming health, with a sermon in his pocket, on country. We took them by the hand, and bid they settled on was ours. We knew not but the human depravity, as understood in an orthodox the same text, intending to preach it; but lo ! he them welcome to sit down by our side, and live Great Spirit had sent them to us for some good sense, and there is no getting rid of it, without the breathed his last before the time for commening with us as brothers, but how did they requite our humans. They must be limited a footing on our lands, than more than the bending of a twig, changes the national and they obtained a footing on our lands, than more than the bending of a twig, changes the national and they obtained a footing on our lands, than more than the bending of a twig, changes the national and they obtained a footing on our lands, than more than the bending of a twig, changes the national and they obtained a footing on our lands, than more than the bending of a twig, changes the national and they obtained a footing on our lands, than more than the bending of a twig, changes the national and they obtained a footing on our lands, than more than the bending of a twig, changes the national and they obtained a footing on our lands, than more than the bending of a twig, changes the national and they obtained a footing on our lands, than more than the bending of a twig, changes the national and they obtained a footing on our lands, than more than the bending of a twig, changes the national and they obtained a footing on our lands, than more than the bending of a twig, changes the national and they obtained a footing on our lands, than more than the bending of a twig, changes the national and the purpose, and therefore we thought they must be direct agency of the Holy Ghost. Principle, how public worship arrived. A few months since, two public worship arrived. A few months since, two public worship arrived. A few months since, the public worship arrived. A few months since, the public worship arrived. A few months are two public worship arrived. their families, and pasture for their cattle, which they began to pull our council house down the sap by which it is nourished. It may in Pine Street, last winter, having prepared a dinwe freely gave them. They soon wanted more, at one end and then at the other, and at last meet- change the stream in its course—may give a di- ner for herself and husband, partook of it, removed which we also gave them. They saw the game ing each other at the centre, where the council rection to our passions, perhaps in some measure the table, and sitting down, beside her bed, cein the woods, which the Great Spirit had given fire was yet burning bright, they put it out, ## and restrain them—but the fountain it alters not. -- ceased in an instant. us for our subsistence, and they wanted that too extinguished it with our own blood! with the Nothing less than that power which creates and

character. All that you obtain with it, according lightning may blast me; or I may be drowned I have given here only a brief specimen of the to this theory, would just as certainly come with while on an excursion for health or pleasure; or They were to raise greens on it, instead of which tween the whites and the Indians, since the form- Brahma, would impart just as much aid as the me away with hundreds to the common grave of

Add to this the whole scene of the cross is of Island, then went up the river to our enemies, the imitated. On the tablets of their memories they but little or no meaning. Why that sweated and heaven, must be a most dreadful evil. I will preserve this record for posterity. I, at one time, blood-why the unutterable agony in the garden -in humble dependence on God, who is willing in April 1787, was astonished when I heard one |-why the memorable cry of "My God! my God!" of their orators, a great chief of the Delaware why the death of the son of God, if religion be the therefore, now obey the Lord, and set my house

> "An ocean into tempest I resed, "..."
> To walt a feather or to drown a fly." Such, reader, is the absurdity of error!

But we have not done with this subtle here? yet. Follow it to its legitimate consequences,

ated us. They would make slaves of us-if they dying malefactors in particular, the last ray of hope. There is for them no way of escape. They * The Dolaware river. I have said above, p. 33, that have neither time nor power to stay the streams Hilling means a rapid stream. I should have added that of an impure nature, coeval with their very exit means so only when placed at the end of another word, istence; and if one stronger than they rise not istence; and if one stronger than they rise not up to their relief, they must be danned. This is not all. What principle, what power, what discipline, we ask, can change human nature-can bring a clean thing out of one that is unclean? None but a God. Ask a broken hearted mourner, to give to himself a pure heart, to quiet an accusing conscience until he hears God inly speak. ing to him and feels the regenerating influence of of his Spirit, and you literally mock his impotency.

. The doctrine to which we have alluded, christian reader, has always seemed to us far more fearful and pernicious in its tendency, than the most open and avowed infidelity. For, in faith, this nameless theory, recognizes the Bible. It has no dispute with christianity; it professes In a narrative of this lamentable event, supposed to its doctrines, may, inculcates holiness. But it denies any Divine and supernatural agency in it; or, if it acknowledge it, is of that remote character which promises to the sumer no special aid, which moves the heart much less than does the meen the depths of the ocean. It points you to caven, but gives you only reason's light to guide you thither. It imposes all the moral obligations of christianity upon you, but directs to no grace for the help of human infirmity nor to any proper atonement of sin for the covering of human delinquences. The sinner has no city of refuge-no balm in Gilead, nor cleansing pool to make whole a maimed nature. In a word, the sinner has no God to go to. Their God is in the heavens, but at an immeasurable distance from them, or if he

But the Bible, we contend, as well as the expeamong us. But it was not long before our joy that this day I have warned you to beware of such that he will be their God in a peculiar and special was turned into sorrow; our brother Miquon died, friends as these. I know the long knives; they sense—dwell with and within them. How this is done, we do not now enquire; but that it is done, the Bible—this view and this only, can explain

and render emphatical our text. BEVERIDGE. For God is with us.

Richmond, September 7.

From the N. Hampshire Observer. PREPARATION FOR DEATH.

" Set thine house in order; for thou shalt die, and not

Let every reader say within himself, I will consider this triendly warning as being addressed to myself in particular. It is as certain I must die,

long after he had preached a New Year's sermon If this opinion be correct, too, original pollution from the same words; and about three years ago,

On the 3d of August, a stout, healthy young next day, before noon, he died with it, and was Further. If this opinion be true, prayer is but buried. Another stout man the other day was

> Some such sudden death may be my lot, or the the rich and the poor.

To die in any way without preparation for death and ready to hear prayer and give grace. - I will, in order; because I may soon die, and cannot live always, even if I should be permitted to live to old age. When I am told to set my house in order, the meaning is, that I must get ready to die; that I must make my peace with God, through Jesus Christ the only Saviour of sinners; that I must are range all my affairs so as to be ready to leave them; that I must give all the counsel to children or friends, which I wish to give; and that I must without delay, do every duty, which I have hitherto done. Well, I will settle my accounts as fast as I can; I will make my will; I will get out of debt if poissible; I will set a godiy example; I will pray in my family. I will make a profession of religion and be baptized, and celebrate the Lord's Supper. I will do all I can to make my children, my brothers, my sisters, my parents, and all my acquaintance pious; I will think much of death. judgment and heaven: I will seek the salvation of the world, and thus will set my house in order. So may God help me to do, and make me always know that he watches my conduct, and will mark whether I fulfil these resolutions or not. 'I wil avoid all wicked company, on every day and I wil seek to spend the Sabbath and every day as if it was my last. I will be sober, and for example sake will drink no strong drink. I will attend the public worship of God on the Lord's day; I will frequent meetings for social prayer and exhorta tion; I will endeavor to search and understand the Bible and to send it to those who are destitute: I will pray for and assist as far as I am able, the endeavors of good men to convert this wicked world from sin to holiness; and thus will I live prepared to die well; and will die when God calls me, that I may live forever. Reader, are those your purposes of soul? I

they are, you are a christian indeed, and death to you will be but a passage to everlasting rest. O, glorious hour! O, blest abode!

u shall be near, and like your God; Bid sense and sin no more controul .

The sacred pleasures of your soul. But, reader, if you will not take this friendly

wibittuck,* the white people landed, they were could, but as they cannot do it, they kill us !- | wild-fire. You speak a language not understood | Almighty will abide on you forever. Why should you die the everlasting death? Oh! be entreated not to destroy yourself. Think again of this little, eilent preacher, and prepare for death. Bo contributions and personal, labor have circulated it, meet in heaven and rejoice through eternity in the God of our salvation. Philadelphia, 1832.

our conduct will savor of weakness.

FASHION. The love of the fashious of this world has been' the cause of the temporal, and perhaps spiritual ruin of many, who would otherwise have been ornaments to society, and sincere christians. We make this assertion considerately, and with a ducregard to its breadth, and length. Following fashion-by which we mean copying after certain customs and attires which public opinion has conceded to be becoming and appropriate—is an excellent practice, so far as the Bible and good sense pprove of it.—We should go no farther with ashion than this. When the directions of the Bible, our good sense, or that of our friends, are outraged by any custom which fashion has rendered tolerable, then we must put fashion upon one side, and not shock propriety for her sake-else.

It is alarming to see how absolute a sway fash-ion exercises in the world. It is alarming to see how many there are, who are pecuniarily unable to follow her in her devious and ridiculous paths, who lack the independence to say so and to do so. Permit us to specify one case in which fashion makes slaves and children of many who are of age, and of whom their friends hope better things. Simplicity of dress, is of all things, very becoming. A simple and modest attire, especially for the christian, is praise worthy and beautiful. It illustrates that the affections are not absorbed by anxiety for fine and showy raiment-and gives good evidence that they are fixed on high and holy bjects. We have remarked this; wherever we lave found simplicity and neutness in dress in the christian, we have found enshrined within the temple, piety and good sense. But how seldom' do you find this simplicity, this real beauty of dress. How seldom, especially in a fashionable metropolis, do you find that this is the incipient motive in acopting this or that costume. Art and invention are racked to find new modes, by which to appear beautiful. Convenience is entirely disregarded, if the latest and most approved fashion dictates it.

Is the imitator of fashion poor?-how unfortunate. And why? Because fashion receives a particular form, for the time being, from the rich. They are they who say, -that or that shall be fashionable,-by wearing it, if it be apparel; or They penetrated into the woods, in quest of game, they discovered spots of land which pleas who had welcomed them in our land! Their that land they also wanted and be a soul from its interest that land they also wanted and be a soul from its interest that is sick, and wish I could get a taste of the cholera;" and the sick and wish I could get a taste of the cholera; and the sick and the sic rich prefer costly apparel. The poor imitator of fashion is thus obliged to rack every invention to already more than they had need of, they took it whereby to kindle a new fire; I we were comfrom us by force and drove us to a great distance from our uncient homes."

The solution of they took it whereby to kindle a new fire; I we were comfrom us by force and drove us to a great distance from our uncient homes."

The solution of they took it whereby to kindle a new fire; I we were comfrom us by force and drove us to a great distance pelled to withdraw ourselves beyond the great insult on common sense to be perpetually praying sician for detaining him, "when he had nothing swamp, *** and to fly to our good nucle the Dela without the hope of receiving any thing special in but the cramp in his legs;" and in three hours he this way, by a continued race in the swamp, *** and to fly to our good nucle the Dela without the hope of receiving any thing special in the sway, by a continued race in the "By and by the Dutchemant* arrived at Mana-hacktaniank,"† (here they relate with all its details what has been said in the preceding chapter.)

tails what has been said in the preceding chapter.)

"The great man wanted only a little, little land, on which to raise greens for his soup, just as lower to its our good uncie the Beta in the cramp in his legs;" and in three hours he matter arrived at Mana-hacktaniank, the first of land to answer to it. At least, I can see nothing useful was a corpse. Another man left his wife at home in it, as soon in the answer to it. At least, I can see nothing useful was a corpse. Another man left his wife at home in it, as soon in the answer to it. At least, I can see nothing useful was a corpse. Another man left his wife at home in it, as soon in the answer to it. At least, I can see nothing useful was a corpse. Another man left his wife at home in it, as soon in the answer to it. At least, I can see nothing useful was a corpse. Another man left his wife at home in it, as soon in the answer to it. At least, I can see nothing useful was a corpse. Another man left his wife at home in it, as soon in the corps he in it. At least, I can see nothing useful was a corpse. Another man left his wife at home in it. At least, I can see nothing useful was a corpse. Another man left his wife at home in it. At least, I can see nothing useful was a corpse. Another man left his wife at home in it. At least, I can see nothing useful was a corpse. Another man left his wife at home in it. At least, I can see nothing useful was a corpse. Another man left his wife at home in it. At least, I can see nothing useful was a corpse. Another man left his wife at home in it. At least, I can see nothing useful was a corpse. Another man left his wife at home in it. At least, I can see nothing useful was a corpse. Another man left his wife at home in the total answer to it. At least, I can see nothing useful was a corpse. Another man left his wife at home in the total answer to it. At least, I can see nothing u follow that ignus fatuus, which only lares to deceive. Here then we have established one position which we assumed at starting-the love of the fashions of this world has been the cause of temporal ruin of many who would otherwise have been ornaments to society. We ask the reader, if he or she has not in mind, at this moment, many misguided ones, who had been so mistaken in their notions of what constituted true happiness, as to fancy it lay in following the multiform and capricious, and ridiculus practices, which fushion from time to time dispenses to the world-and whether, as a consequence, they did not plunge into her expensive vortex, consume their income, and leave themselves pennyless on the world? There have been many cases of this kind—we have known many.

> Fashion does worse than this. It distractswhen it gets possession of the affections of the christian-much attention from weightier matters. It must do this. He or she begins at first to deviate, by conforming a little to the fashion of the world. Something very pleasing is imitated. Soon another and another step is taken—the fashions are scanned with a careful eye, and the mind comes to give much heed to the ways of the world. The primary question in regard to dress should be—is it becoming my profession? When it is changed to, is it fashionable? the christian has taken a broad stride toward conforming to the ways of those who love and follow fashion as their chief delight. It produces address of heart towards vital godliness. You cannot serve God and mammon. What can we have plainer than this? It is the gospel truth. We cannot please our eves and serve God at the same time. At the same rate that we become wedded to the fashions of the world, we become dead to spirituality. They who began with a little conformity to custom, soon find themselves in the broad road-one conformity inducing another-and many is the man and the woman who have found that they have backslidden thus from the way of life, and fallen into the customs of a world lying in wickedness-have been so blinded, and their hearts so deadened by this course, as never to have returned to love again the object of their purest affection-and have gone on wallowing in that slough, into which they at first intended only to dip a finger. Does not the reader have in mind some case of this kind :--If so, may we not be correct in our second position, -that fashion, perhaps, has been the ruin, spiritually, of many once sincere christians?

We have but a thought or two to add, which naturally arise from the subject. Simplicity in dress, or in any thing else, is praiseworthy. Fashion, in the present age, seldom if ever has any be omnipotent, they have no means of communion advice, you must nevertheless die; without hav. connection with simplicity. Adherence to fashion; with him. Talk of this and, to them, you talk of ing your house set in order; and the wrath of the is dangerous and foolish. If induces expensed. t fien beyond means-and if followed closely, temral ruin. -It is capricious, and ever-changing-Sereby continually harrassing its worshipper. It in luces, when indulged in occasionally by christions, lukewarmness. When followed ardently, backsliding. In all its stages it is dangerous. When worshipped-deadly. It should be avoided .- Maine Wesleyan Journal.

Temperance.

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON'S SENTIMENTS.

Extract from the charge of Hon. Chief Justice Ro-binson, delivered before the Grand Jury of the Nia gara District, Sept. 3rd.

Happily I believe I can congratulate the inhabitants r. this district upon a comparative exemption from this ssysterious disease; and it would indeed give me the peatest pleasure if I could venture to infer that you an ascribe this exemption to a peculiar salubrity of limate which may afford you permanent protectionat, little as we know of the character and causes of the disease, we know too much to allow us to indulge each a hope with confidence. In the mean time I do not feel that it can be out of place on any solemn occae on, like the present, to the wonderful manifestation of an overruling Providence which the greatest calami-7 exhibits. Though there are such examples of its progress as must serve to humble all men, whatever inty be their habits, or condition, to a sense of their common helplessness and danger, yet it is certainly reac, that, in the main, this visitation of Providence fills upon those who lived intemperately, or who are inattentive to cleanliness in their person or dwellings, or elestitute of the ordinary comforts of life. By what mysterious process these old sins, and miseries of our kind hould now be made to endure, for the first time so sudsen and fatal a disease we can better appreciate; and in vindicating the ways of God to man" we render a comage due from the creature to the all wise Creator. It is unquestionable that no one vice has tended to de-grade mankind so much as the intemperate use of ardent pirits. It has occasioned infinitely more misery than war or pestilence, and if, the exhortations, and examples of good men are insufficient to restrain this evil, so hat Providence is compelled to interpose by a signal and awful Judgment, I think it cannot with reason, be raid that any destruction of the present generation which riight bring men hereufter practically and effectually to a sense of their duty and interest in this one particular would be otherwise than the greatest mercy to the from a race. To be temperate and cleanly is in the power of all men; so far therefore as the opposite hahits are disposing causes of discase, the remedy rests with ourselves.

It may seem, at first sight, to be rather a harsh dispensation of Providence that those who unhappily want the ordinary comforts of life, should, in addition to the other miseries of poverty, incur a greater risque than others of the ravages of this fatal disease, but, indeed, there is much poverty that is not inevitable, and what a blessing would it be to mankind, if from the fear of a new evil attendant upon the want of sufficient food and raiment, people could be either frightened or persuaded into applying their means prudently and diligently to the procuring of substantial comforts for themselves, and their dependants, instead of wasting them in the gratification of idle habits, and injurious indulgencies !

From the Journal of Humanity.

In 1826, before the formation of the American. Tem perance Society, the Rev. Dr. Beecher attered the following deanneiation of the trafic in ardent spirits. which for eloquence of expression, as well as fidelity to

truth will in ver be surpassed:
"But has not God connected with all lawful avocaty by a course of trade which fills the lands with bezgars, and widows, and orphans, and crimes; which peoples the grave-yard with premature mortality, and world of wo with the victims of despair ? Could all the forms of evil produced in the land by intemperance, come upon us in one horrid array-it would appal the nation, and put an end to the traffic in ardent spirits. If in every dwelling built by blond, the stone from the wall should utter all the cries which the bloody trafic extorts—and the beam out of the timber should echo-them back—who would build such a house !—and who would dwell in it? What if in every part of the dwell-ing, from the cellar upward, through all the halls and chambers-babblings, and contentions, and voices, and d wailing, were heard in drops upon the walls; and, by preternatural art, all called Philip, having made some deposition which apthe ghastly skulls and bones of the victims destroyed by intemperance, should stand upon the walls, in horrid sculpture within and without the building !-who would midnight? the airy forms of men destroyed by intemperance, were dimly seen haunting the distilleries and stores, where they received their bane-following the track of the ship engaged in commerce-walking upon the waves-flitting athwart the deck-sitting upon the from the waves without, groans, and loud laments, and wailings! Who would attend such stores! Who would labour in such distilleries? Who would navigate such ships?

Oh! were the sky over our heads one great whispering gallery, bringing down about us all the lamentation one sonorious medium of sound, bringing up around us from beneath the wailings of the damaed, whom the commerce in ardent spirits had sent thither; -these tremendous realities; assailing our sense, would invigorate our conscience, and give decision to our purpose of Reformation. But these evils are as real, as if the stone did cry out of the wall, and the beam answered it-as real, as if, day and night, wailings were heard forms of departed victims flitted about the ship as she passed o'er the billows, and showed themselves nightly about the stores and distilleries, and with unearthly voices screamed in our ears their loud lamont. They are as real, as if the sky over our heads collected and brought down about us all the notes of sorrow in the land—and the firm earth should open a passage for the wailings of despair to come up from beneath."

> the same and the contract of the same of THE GOOD EFFECTS OF TEMPERANCE.

An old friend and acquaintance under this head gives us the following account:

"A gentleman who has been in the habit of visiting me, a member of the bar, and a man of intelligence, capable of conversing on political, military, civil and religious subjects. Being casy of access and communicative in his manners, he is better than a feast to an inquiring mind, and always leaves me with a desire to talk more, and a subject to muse on when he is gone A few days ago when he was to see me, I asked him the present state of law affairs, particularly the last quarterly term of — County. To which he replied, "There was but little done." "Indeed," continued he, "there was but little done." "Indeed," continued he, "there is but little to do," and then observed, "I am decidedly ly of the opinion, that the temperance society has done this, and as a proof of this fact, the few suits still remaining on the doquet are carried on mostly by those who are still intemperate."

After my friend had gone and being left alone late in

the evening, I found a wide field to roam in. My thoughts were as follows:-If the temperance society be so excellent in its character, why did I never become a member? I paused; I reflected; I rubed my head; a member? I paused; I reflected; I rubed my head; this your writing!" (producing a ticket) Mr. G. "Yes, ticipated. During this day a set of low fellows had and then replied, surely when I joined the Methodist Sir, it is." Col. "Did you issue it?" Mr. G. "Yes, hung Mr. R. in effigy! bearing this inscription, "The Church, I joined the most temperate society in the Sir, I did." Col. "Did you not know that martial law Baptist's Friend." About an hour after we had been

The Friend," that some time last year, James Back. Mr. Burchell's absence, it is impossible to give all out hause, an approved minister of the society of Friends at once; therefore, we commence for the new year in in England, and George Washington Walker, his com- December, and I doubt not that you will find many panion, proceeded on what they term "a religious visit," to New-Holland. They reached Cape Town at Mr. G. "Yes, Sir." Col. "Where?" Mr. G. "At the Cape of Good Hope, in December last. While Savannah-la. Mar, publicly, and with the knowledge of there, they attended a meeting called for the purpose the lawful authorities." Col. "Well, Sir, I tell you and no legal evidence implicating Mr. Burchell; these of forming a Temperance Society. The meeting was opened by Rev. Dr. Philip, the missionary of the London Society, who introduced the two "members of the Society, who introduc Society of Friends," in handsome terms. Both of them you know, Sir, the situation in which you have placed poke, giving accounts of the progress of Temperance Societies, both in America, and in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and adding many cogent remarks. Other speakers shewed the advantages which must accrue to the colony from such a society. The principles of the society were recognised, and a committee appointed to complete the organisation .- N. Y. Evangelist.

DRUNKENNESS.

What dext'rous thousands, just within the goal Of wild debauch, direct their nightly course! Perhaps no sickly qualms bedim their days, No morning admonitions shock the head. But ah! what wees remain! life rolls apace, And that incurable disease, old age. In youthful bodies more severely felt, More sternly active, shakes their blasted prime. ARMSTRONG.

Religious Intelligence.

Varrative of certain events connected with the late Disturbances in Jamaica, and the Charges preferred against the Baptist Missionaries in that Island: being the substance of a Letter to the Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, dated March 13,

(Continued from our last.)

On the 5th and 6th January, we spent our time quie and unmolested at our lodgings—praying to Almighty God that he would suppress the rebellion, and restore peace and tranquillity to the people, and mourning over the barren and desolate state of this once rich and fruitful parish. We were grieved, on looking at the sur-rounding hills, to behold nothing but the bare walls re-maining of the sugar works, Pens, and beautiful villas, with which they were thickly studded. Faithful servants were flying in every direction, carrying on their beads boxes and furniture, which they had saved from the wreck of their masters property. Miscry was de- who being vested with temporary power could use sucl picted in every countenance, and this look was only threats towards men against whom he could not proexchanged for the more hateful one of malice and reduce a single charge, or imagine that the pure and penge, when they belief an innocent and unoffending peaceable doctrines of the gospel had produced such exchanged for the more hateful one of malice and re-Missionary, whom they unjustly charged with being the

author of their rum. On the 7th, Mr. and Mrs. Burehell and child, Mr. and Mrs. Dendy, and some other passengers, arrived be released from our recognizances, and permitted to here in the Garland Grove; before she came to an. return to our respective homes—to see our people, and hor, she was hailed by a boat from the Blanche frigate, Commodore Farquhar. The officer from the oat went on board the Garland Grove, and asked the 7th it was currently reported that a mob was being Captain Pengelly for a list of passengers; after perusing it he went up to Mr. Burchell and told him he must and on the 8th, as Mr. Knibb and myself were walkaccompany him on board the Blanche, which Mr. B. ling in the town, we were met by a Mr. Lewin, a genaccordingly did, though he knew not, nor could he as iteman who has to this day advocated our cause and certain the reason why. On Sabhath, Ian. 8th, we defended our persons, about 10 A. M., who said, appahad a social prayer meeting at 11 o'clock, at which rently in a state of great excitation, "They are now four or five free persons and the house servants were collecting persons to pull down Mr. B.'s chapel, there-present. I state these particulars, as we were after-wards called to account for it. In the afternoon we lowed his advice. He went and immediately informed were informed that Mr. Burchell's papers had been our friend, Mr. Roby, of the circumstance, who went seized by the collector of the H. M. customs, at the and gave the information to the Custos, in the presence instance of the Custos. On the 9th, nothing occurred of Colonel Lausson. The Custos said "he could not of any moment. On the morning of the 10th, Mr. act, unless the deposition were made on oath. That Roby called, stating that our attendance was required the civil and military powers were at the Court-House tions the welfare of the life that now is, and of that at the Court-House, but for what purpose he knew not. close by, and he (the Custes) did not think there was which is to come? and can we lawfully amass proper. He was kind enough to accompany us there, where, any danger." Colonel Lawson told Mr. Roby that he ty by a course of trade which fills the lands with beg. after waiting some time, Major Coates appeared and was libelling the community, as no such thing was insaid. "he had received information that Mr. Knibb had been preaching to a large congregation of slaves and others in a house at Jackson Town, which was not his censed, on the Sunday previous." Mr. K. stated that fluence to disperse the rioters. By 2 o'clock P. M. the he had not preached—that we had merely held a prayer meeting at which five or six free persons, and the servants of the house, were present, and that he had the white mob, after having demolished the chapel, in-read a printed sermon. We were then discharged, the tended coming to this place to pull the house down complaint against us being frivolous and vexatious. On the 11th and 12th, nothing of importance occurred as it regarded ourselves. Prisoners were constantly being brought in from the country, and reports as to the said to Mr. M., a friend of ours, on the morning of that rebellion were of an unfavorable nature. On the morn day, who afterwards informed us of it, and afforded us of the 13th, Brother Gardne night! What if the cold blood cozed out, and stood town, under a guard, from Savannah-la-Mar: a negro, peared to implicate him in the rebellion. Mr. G. appeared before the Custos and stated his case, when he was liberated on £100 bail, to appear when called on should have their house pulled down about their ears." rear such a building? What if at eventide, and at to do so. Mr. Manderson became bail for him; and in This, my dear Sir, is not hearsay. We have evidence the evening of the same day he came and took up his to prove the truth of all these statements, and also to abode with us. Things went on quietly until the 18th prove that both magistrates and militia officers were January, when Mr. Burchell was trans-shipped from actively engaged in the destruction of our chapels .the Blanche frigate to the Garland Grove, after having Mr. M., who heard both these threats, directly, in the been kept a prisoner on board the former vessel from most generous and kind manner, requested us to make rigging and sending up, from the hold within, and the 7th to the 18th, closely guarded the greater part his house our home. We accepted his offer, and went, of the time, and allowed to go on deck but twice dur- accompanied by our very kind friends, Messrs. Robv is g this period, without knowing why he had been cap- and Lewin, who guarded us with loaded pistols. On tured, and without any charge being preferred against arriving there, we consulted what, under such circumhim. On the 19th we proposed going on board the stances, would be the most wise and prudent steps for Garland Grove, to see brother B. and the friends, but us to take—it was considered unsafe for us to remain Mr. Dendy came in the morning early and said it would on shore during the night, having heard, after our arriand we which intemperance creates, and the firm earth be better for us to postpone our visit for a day or so .- | val at Mr. M.'s, that the mob had come on the road On the 20th Mr. and Mrs. Whitehorne, and Mr. Gardner, went and spent the day on board the Garland & ... but, finding we had left it, returned again to the Grove, and on the 21st Mr. Knibb and myself did so, town. Mr. R. very kindly volunteered his services to and found all the friends well. On the 22nd, our friend, go on board some of the vessels in the berbour, and Mr. Roby, called and said, he had that morning had an interview with Castos Barrett, who, when speaking of about 6 P. M., stating that he had been on board the us and other Missionaries, had said (and requested him Christian, of Glasgow, and the Carshalton Park, of to make known his opinions to us) "that we should not London, but the captains of both these vessels said, in every part of the dwelling—and blood and skeletons be able to remain in the country, and that he would ad-were seen upon every wall—as real, as if the ghostly vise us to take our departure as soon as possible." This advice Mr. Roby enforced by many arguments. He tain of the former vessel advised Mr. R. to ask for prosaid, "it would be for our own good, and the good of tection for us from the American captains then in society (Jamaica Society!) if we were to go." We port." This Mr R, declared "he would never do, so told him we were conscious of our innocence, and did long as a British flag was flying in the harbour." He not fear any judicial investigation—that we were sent then went on board 11. M. S. North Star, Captain Trenere and supported by a large and respectable society finals, who appeared unwilling to take us, but said, n England, and had a duty to fulfil to them that we "that if we were in danger he was bound to afford prohad churches in the island looking to us for instruction, | tection to any of His Majesty's subjects." - This recepand we could not see that it was the path of duty to tion, cool as it was, we were glad to meet with under leave them." He then added, "Well, if you wish to present circumstances, and we proceeded with our become martyrs to public discord, you may." We replied, we did not wish to do so, but that we believed we had a commission from above to preach the gospel by our friends, R. and L. and went on board the North here, and could not, would not leave unless we were Star in Mr. R.'s boat. We were civilly received and compelled to go. He then besought our wives to use their influence with us to get us off the island, which the captain did not make his appearance, and his whole advice they told him they were very unwilling to comply with. He then left us saying, "Well I do sincered by hope you will go off." This gentleman, of whom you will hear much (and would hear more had be not gratefully retired. On the morning of the 9th, the capterious to be silent on the subject) with all his tain sent an official letter to the Custos, requiring him. kindness of disposition, which we highly appreciate, to afford us protection when we went ashore, and sent and his determination to obtain justice for us, as far as a message to us, requesting as to await his (the Cushis influence extends, is prejudiced against all dissen. tos') reply. Mr. R., who had come on board in the ters, and wishes us all off the island from a conviction morning early, then took our wives on shore, and re-"that secturianism is prejudicial to the interests of turned to us, after having done so. When the Custos' Church and State!" We had our prayer meeting and reply arrived; it being of a favorable nature, we prepaa sermon read this day as usual. Nothing of an im- red to go ashore, but Mr. Whitehorne and myself havportant nature occurred from the 22nd until the 30th, ing obtained leave from the Custos to go on board the when Colonel Lawson (militia) and another officer call. Garland Grove, and see Mr. Burchell (Mr. Gardner ed on us, when the following conversation ensued—not being allowed to do so) we spent the day on board Col. "Is Mr. Gardner here?" Mr. G. came forward with Mr. B. and the friends, and went on shore about 4 and said, "Yes, Sir, my name is Gardner." Col. "Is P. M., finding the town much quieter than we had an-

Temperance in South Africa .- We learn from son of that: owing to the number of members, and yourselves by going on board the Garland Grove?"-Mr. W. "No. Sir." Col. "Did you not know that Mr. Burchell was a prisoner ?" . Mr. W: " We did not know the terms on which he was so, and we went with the knowledge and approbation of our securities and Captain Pengelly." Col. "Who is Capt. Pengelly? have you read the articles of war?" Mr. W. "No. Col. "Then I tell you, Sir, that you are all liable to be tried by a Court Martial and SHOT! for holding conversation with a prisoner!! You have been OFF THE ISLAND, and have forfaited your recognizances." Mr. W. "We have not been off the Island, Sir, and I tell you, as a lawyer, that we have not forfeited our recognizances, and they cannot be re-covered by law." Colonel to Mr. Gardner, "You must be aware, Sir, that every man in this island charges you with being the cause of this rebellion.' Mr. G. "What me, Sir! I assure you my motives, it the exercise of my ministry, have been of the purest kind." Col. "If you look around you, and see the devastations that have been produced by the slaves lis tening to your pernicious doctrines, if you had the feel-ings of men you would not be able again to hold up your heads." Mr. W. "We cannot admit, Sir, that God who is above you will be your Judge, and HE knows that you are the cause of it." Mr. W. "We do appeal to him as our Judge, and are willing to leave our cause in his hands." Col. "I have called, as the Colonel commanding this district, to put you on your guard, and, if I hear of your going on board the Garland Grove again, I shall consider it my duty to put a sentinel at that door! and I recommend you to be very cautious in your conduct." Mr. W. "We have been cautious in our conduct, and shall not think of going on board. We were very sorry to hear that Capt. Pengelly had been reproved on our account; and at once determined not to repeat the visit. We are old acquaintances of Mr. Burchell, and wished to see him after his long absence."

This Colonel Lawson is a magistrate, and you and every good man must feel pity for such a character,

direful effects. On February 5th, martial law was taken off, and we were then cheered by the hope that we should soon innocence; but we had more trials awaiting us. On formed for the destruction of Mr. Barchell's chapel We foltended. I may remark here that when the chapel was same day, the chapel was razed to the ground. Between 12 and 2 o'clock we were credibly informed that about our ears; and, from some statements subsequent. ly communicated to us, we had great reason to fear that our lives were in danger. Mr. C. (a magistrate) of those Missionanes' skins to night on any account: and Joseph B., a magistrate, who afterwards sent out a warrant against Mr. Burchell, said, "That any person who afforded the Missionaries shelter that night

leading to the house we had left, armed with bludgeons, We port." This Mr R, declared "he would never do, so kindly treated by the licutenant and junior officers, but

Montego Bay, Feb. 9, 1832.

My dear Sir, Having examined the evidence against the Missionaries of the Baptist persuasion, in whose be-half you have interested yourself very humanely, I and Islands of Scotland; 150,000 for Iraland; for the December, and I doubt not that you martial law?" there, "Col. "Have you preached since martial law?" half you have interested yourself very manager, and Mr. G. "Yes, Sir." Col. "Where?" Mr. G. "At have to inform you that there is no evidence in my possions have nothicly, and with the knowledge of session that implicates Mr. Abbott and Mr. Whitehorne, session that implicates Mr. Abbott and Mr. Whitehorne, session that implicates Mr. Burchell; these

RICHARD BAFRETT, Custos. (Signed) To John Manderson, Esq.

He, Mr. M., informed us at the same time that lessrs. Knibb and Gardner were still under their reognizances.

On the morning of the 10th Mr. R. and Captain Pengelly called, when the latter gave us a sight of an offi-cial document he had received from the Custos, discharging Mr. Burchell, of which the following is a

Montego Bay, Feb. 10, 1832.

You are hereby authorised to release from deention the person of Mr. Burchell. RICHARD BARRETT, Custos. (Signed) To Captain Pengelly, Ship Garland Grove.

(To be continued.)

anniversaries of English societies. the following notices of some of the more important of the late anniversaries in London, are taken, with omissions, from the Evangelical Magazine.

British and Foreign Lible Society.

The anniversary of this great Society was held at Exe er Hall, on Wednesday, the 2nd of May, and the occur. ences of the day were such as to awaken sentiments of levout thanksgiving to God, among all the attached friends of the cause. The hall was full—the platform presented delightful spectacle of rank, talent, and piety-and the dove of peace, once more hovered over the assembled advocates and distributors of revealed truth. Lord Bexley in the absence of the Venerable President, took the Chair and, in an appropriate Speech, congratulated the meeting on two things—the mild visitation of the hand of God in that disease which has of lite provailed, and the reestablishment of peace and union in the society. He concluded by urging the friends of the cause to increased diligence, watchfulness, and prayer.

The report of the Society was unusually interesting.

t opened by a temporate reference to recent differences recorded the unanimity of the Society's Councils, and neutioned the fast, that more than one thousand pounds and been voluntarily spent by the friends of the cause in lefending it from the attacks of its enemies. The foreign

perations of the institution have been most encouraging. The income of the Society, during the past year, has amounted to £81,736 16 3; being a diminution on the receipts of the preceding year of £13,638, arising exclusively from a variation in the amount of legacies falling into the Society during the year. The expenditure of the return to our respective nomes—to see our people, and Society has been £93,409 10 9. The issues of Bibles to procure evidence for the purpose of establishing our have been 160,701, and of Testaments, 182,444, which, innocence; but we had more trials awaiting us. On added to the issues on the continent, make a total of 583,883, being an increase on the issues of the preceding year of 100,000 copies of the Word of God. The total issues of Bibles and Testaments, from the communered ment of the Society, have been 7,608,615, and the sun spent in effecting this grand object is £1,878,382 16 2.

Among the occurrences of the day, nothing was per haps more gratifying than the modest, humble, and self enying manner in which the Hon, and Rev. Gerard Noe acknowledged his error in having opposed himself, for time, to the great and good cause.

British and foreign School Society.

The 27th annual meeting of this Society was held on Mond y the 7th of May—Lord John Russell in the Chair. The total receipts of the past year, including £100 from the King, have amounted to £2,572 10 8; and the expenditure has been £2,538 4 3.

Sunday School Union.

London Hibernian Society. On Saturday the 5th of May, the anniversary of this

Institution was celebrated at Exeter Hall, the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair.

The number of day, Sunday, and adult schools, in connection with the Society, during the past year, have been 1,569, in which 90,085 scholars have been enrolled,

an increase on the returns of the former year of 1,330 children and adults. Making allowances for the double enrollment of certain of the pupils in the class books of the day schools, and of the Sunday schools, it appears that no fewer than 73,655 have been in actual attendance, for a longer or shorter period, during the past year, being an increase on the preceding year of 3,500. The Roman Catholic pupils, it is calculated, have amounted to 36,000.

The day schools are 692, in which there are 55,750 cholars; 24,499 of whom are Roman Catholics, and 31,260 Professants. The Sunday schools are 468, containing 23,346 scholars. The adult schools are 409, containing 10,989. Of these, three schools have been en tirely instructed in the Irish language. In the day schools there are 34 Irish classes, in which 594 children have been to read in the Irish tongue. Of the 32 counties in to which Ireland is divided, 29 are blessed with the schools this admirable Institution It was reported, that of the 692 day schools belonging

to the society, 347 were under the superintendence of clergymen of the established church of Ireland; 45 under the ministers of other denominations; 282 under noble men, ladies, and gentlemen; and 18 having no local

The Bibles distributed during the year, have been 4,712; the English Testaments 12,832; the frish Testament, 330 and the Irish Bibles, 69; making a total of, since the commencement of the society, 273,519. During the past year, a grant has been made to the Institution, by the British and Foreign Bible Society, of 500 Bibles and 16,000 Testaments.
The receipts of the past year have amounted to £9,822

15 6; and the expenditures to £8,297 8 1.

Religious Tract Society.

On the 8th of May, early in the morning, the anniver sary of the society was celebrated at the City of London Tavern, W. B. Garney Esq. in the chair. After prayer the chairman briefly explained the objects of the society and then called on Mr. W. Jones to read the report. stated that a grant had been made in China to Leang a for the printing of tracts written by himself, and circula ted from one end of that vast empire to the other. In Siam, a tract, printed at the request of one of the native princes, has been largely distributed, and has excited great interest among thousands. At Malacca, 10,000 Chinese tracts have been circulated. About 17,500 Japanese tracts have been printed, 4,000 of which have been furare an inquiring and reading people, and that the tracts of the society now pervade the whole country, from the frontiers of China to the banks of the Ganges, and from the borders of Cassay to the southermost villages of Bributed. At Calcutta, 72,500 tracts have been printed, and 83,204 circulated. At Serampore, 18,000 copies of eleven new tracts have been put in circulation; and in various languages there have been distributed altogether no less than 33,050. A grant of 4,200 tracts have been sent to Berhampore. 3,800 suitable books and tracts have been sent to Chunar. 9,000 tracts have been sent to the mili ary stations at Campore and Meerut. During the year, 92,000 native tracts have been printed at Madras, including twelve new tracts. In the same period in various languages, 99,305 tracts were circulated, being an in-crease on the former year. of 47,831. The total circulation of the Madras society, has amounted to 451.722 tracts. At Bangalore, 15,000 tracts have been printed on the divine attributes. At Nagerceil, 45,000 tracts

ry, has distributed 40,000 books and tracts during the year. Other parts of the report were equally encouragng. Both at home and abroad, God is prospering its en deavours to spread the knowledge of divine truth courts and alleys of the metropolis, 99,650; for circulation in reference to the cholera, 72,500; for counteracting Sabbath breaking and infidelity in the metropolis, 164,000; for hospitals and workhouses, 8,000; for country villages and liamlets, 300,000; for horse races, 20,500; for places where scepticism has been making visible progress, 10,700; for the North of England, during the prealence of cholera, 28,000; for soldiers, suilors, watermen, rivermen, bargemen, and canal men, 43,000; for foreigners, 8,800. The new publications for the year, have been

The sums received during the year, from the sale of publications, has been 26,849l. 11s. 8d. The total amount of the society's receipts, has been 31,376l. 6s. 11d. The publications circulated during the year, amount to 11,714,965. The total circulation at home and abroad, has amounted to nearly 165,000,000.

Part of London and Bethel Union Society. The 13th anniversary was held at the city of London Cavero, on the 7th of May, Lord Mountstandford in the hair. Receipts 7092. 10s.

Church Missionary Society. The 32d anniversary was held on the 1st of May, Lord Bexley in the chair. The receipts of the year, were 40, 731L and the disbursements 47,173L

UNITED BRETHREN'S MISSIONS .- On the 21st of the resent month, one hundred years will have passed over since the Moravian Exiles at Herrnhut sent forth their first two Missionaries. It is the intention of the United Brethren, both in Christian and heathen lands, to assemde on that day in their respective congregations, for the celebration of that important event by a solemn estival. The Brethren have addressed a respectful invitation to Christians of other denominations to unite with them .- Lon. Chris. Adv , August.

RELIGIOUS REVIVAL .-- A correspondent in the Teaher's Magazine gives a pleasing account of a remarkable revival of religion which has recently taken place in the Wesleyan Sunday Schools, at Newcastle-upon-I'vne. The teachers had been carnestly praying for some time for the manifestations of the Divine mercy towards the children. About three months since, the signs of a work of God appeared; many children were convinced of sin; meetings were regularly held for their benefit; about 150 children were made happy in the love of God through faith in Christ; and many more are in a fair way of obtaining speedily the same bless. ng. The work is still proceeding.-Ib.

EFFECTS OF THE BIBLE.—A respectable Trishman in this neighbourhood, who had been bred up in the Church of Rome, and was not acquainted with the Word of God until about two years ago, has, since that time, in consequence of having got into his possession a copy of the Scriptures, been gradually discovering the errors of the Romish faith. When he visited Ircland last winter, he was so ill treated by his Roman Catholic neighbours because he refused going to mass, that he determined to bring his family over to Scotland, and settle permanently in a country whose the blessings of religious liberty have been so long enjoyed. Last landay he publicly renounced the error of Popery in the parish chuch of Inchinnan, and had his child bap-tized in the Protestant form,—Paisley Advertiser.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

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Wednesday, October 17, 1832.

SANCTIFICATION OF THE SPIRIT. We readily believe that it was not the object of the

Watchman, in the remarks he made on our article on the formation of the church, "to excite or include angry feelings," nay, we do not believe him capable of The annual meeting of this Society, which has been gry feelings," nay, we do not believe him capable of such a design. And we can assure him that if we thought any evening, the 3rd of May, Lord Honley in the thought any thing we may say on the subject would pro-Including the Sunday School Society for Ireland, there duce such a result, we would drop the per instantly; are belonging to the Union, 10,897 schools, 115,709 but our object being, with his, to "promote sound docteachers, 1,131,023 schools; 8,162 teachers, and 78,367 dulged in making a few further remarks on this interesting subject. The Watchman says "it was a fear that persons of

> this description" (viz. persons asserting that they lived without sin, who at the same time "have rendered it sufficiently obvious from their lives and conversation or any conflict with sin, or any hungering after righteoneness and knowledge) might avail themselves of our remarks to their own detriment, and that it might lead others to suppose they had attained and apprehended what Paul had not," which induced him to make the observation commented upon by us. Now, what remark the Watchman discovered in our article to excite such fear as above expressed we know not; we said nothing about sinless perfection, or having attained, or being already perfect, or St. Paul, or any thing that, in our opinion, could have the least tendency to encourage the above description of persons in their dangerous mistakes. We simply observed that the church was composed of those, among others, who were sanctified wholly-body, soul, and spirit; and against this remark, if any, the observation of the Watchman was evelled.

> We mentioned three descriptions of adults as composing the true Church of Christ on carth, differing with respect to their attainments in the Divine life, and we judge this to be in accordance with the Apostle, who speaks of "babes," "young men," and "fathers;" and how the mention of the last could give encouragement to self deceivers, any more than the first or second we are at a loss to conceive. What association of ideas was formed in the mind of our friend on reading our article we cannot say-that he was moved with fear, as he says, we dorbt not, but still, we think there was no occasion for it.

To discuss the subject fairly we must keep in view

the original question, whether there is such a thing as entire sanctification of body, soul, and spirit to be attained in this life !- and, to bring the point at issue as directly before us as possible, it will be well to explain what we mean. And probably we may do it as readily as in any other way by observing, that the Wetchman not only admits, but "asserts the obligation of an entire consecration to God of all the mental, moral and cornished at the expense of the Singapore society. The accounts from Burmah, transmitted by Dr. Judson, are of poreal powers, and of all possessions and influence, in the most encouraging character. He says the Burmans the most explicit and absolute manner." Thus much for the obligation, in which we fully agree with him; and which includes the whole we contend for in relation to duty. Now for the question. Are we warranted to tish Pegu. At the last festival 10,000 tracts were distribelieve that a sufficiency of grace is provided and offered us in the Gospel to enable us to perform this or come up to this measure of duty, not merely in desire and purpose, but in the actual accomplishment of it ?-We think this can scarcely be disputed by those acquainted with the commands and promises of God to his people, and the purpose for which the Son of God was manifested in the flesh. But, if this be so, we ask, what is to hinder its accomplishment? What is to hinder every thought, word, purpose, and action being brought "into captivity to obedience to Christ," Church, I joined the most temperate society in the was proclaimed when you issued it?" Mr. G. "It was proclaimed when y

and what God has promised he is both able and willing which we call the attention of our readers. to perform. And that he has promised to sanctify us | We know not what our Legislature may do in the not admit of doubt by those who believe the bible."

no promise of being restored to original perfection in the way of religion. the Lord his righteousness, his strength, and his wisdom. perfect? we answer, inasmuch as he has perfect repentance, and abhors himself in dust and ashes before the perfect or entire consecration of all his powers, impaired not, he may very properly be said to be a perfect christian; and, so far from supposing he has attained, or man represents his ideal character to do, this perfect christian presses forward with more zeal and deligence than ever, and his growth in grace increases as his mind

We are not disposed to dispute that " in the heart of repentance and improvement every day," nevertheless we would like to see I John i. 8. quoted always with its context, and then the meaning of the Apostle will clearly appear-verse 6th. If we say we have fellowis in the light, we have fellowship one with another, sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us. forgive us our sins, and to CLEANSE US FROM ALL UN-RIGHTEOUSNESS. This then, while it asserts it to be our duty to confess our sins, at the same time maintains our privilege to be wholly cleansed from them.

The Watchman next quotes St. James-" In many things we offend all"-to prove we cannot be made free from sin; but does he really understand the Apostle here as implying that he lived in the commission of many transgressions, or, in other words, was not made free from sin? if so, he was the servant of sin, according to the declaration of our Lord-" He that committeth sin is the servant of sin," and, therefore, could not be a servant of God. We cannot think our friend can view the Apostle in this light. We must therefore understand him in some sense different from this. We might, with as much propriety, understand him to say, that he should "receive the greater condemnation," and that his tongue was a fire, a world of iniquity, because he says, "so is the tongue among our members," and that he used it in cursing men, as he says "therewith curse we men." Surely the Apostle did not mean really to include himself in the latter passages; why then should we understand him as doing so in the former Are we not, therefore, to understand him as using the pronoun in the first person through modesty, and that his admonition might have the better effect.

St. Paul is next quoted to show that he too lived under the nower and dominion of sin, and Romans 15: 16, 17, is brought forward. But here again, we object, as before, to this method of quoting Scripture by producing isolated passages to prove a point. Can any man who attentively reads the 6th and 8th Chapters of the Romans, with the 7th, believe that the Apostle was. at the time he wrote, actually "carnal, sold under sin," that it wrought in him, at that time, "all manner of concupiscence," that "it slew him," that he had no nower "to perform that which was good, that the law of sin in his members brought him into captivity, and held him there? Surely not-far be from us such an opinion of the Apostle, or that the Gospel of Christ is so impotent as to leave one of its brightest ornaments in so dreadful a condition as this. But it may be asked, what does the Apostle mean in this chapter? we answer, it is impossible he can mean as above, taking this chapter in connection, not only with those immediately preceding and following, but with the whole tenor of his writings. But if we examine attentively the fifth verse of the 7th chapter we will find a clue to nil which follows-" WHEN WE WERE IN THE FLESH the motions of sin," cfc. -compare this with chapter, viii, 9. This much for St. Paul, who, in our opinion, stands forth as a living example of the power of Divine Grace "to cleanse from all sin," notwithstanding the view our friend has taken of a passage in his writings; which, by being brought to prove too much, proves nothing

We would not have been thus lengthy, and perhaps tedious, in our replies, did we consider the remarks of our friend, the Watchman, as having a bearing only on the use particular persons might make of our opinion, we are not answerable for the use people may make of -our sentiments; provided they be correct, it is sufficient for us. As we believe our doctrine to be true, so when properly understood, we cannot consider it dangerous and that it might be understood we have entered into it at so much length at present.

One remark more and we have done for this time.-Whatever objection may lie against' a person saying, "I am pure from my sin," there can be none to any christian telling those "who fear God what he has done for his soul;" and, although the best of men are "fallible" in their judgments, yet they may have that spirit which searcheth all things, yea, the deep things of God." and thereby "know the things that are freely given to them of God." 1 Cor. ii, 10, 12.

Our earnest prayer is that the Spirit of Truth may so guide the Editor of the Watchman, as well as ourselves, into all truth, that it may make us free, and bring us to enjoy together the God of Truth both in this life and the life to come.

CHURCH CLAIMS.—We find we are not alone in our forts now making, to secure to the Episcopal Church, legislature; it holds out a premium for clerical prostieither the Clergy Reserves, or the avails thereof; toge. (ution; it furnishes a motive for entering on this most apprehensions respecting the designs formed, and ef-

why not wholly I seeing, if it be done at all, it is not stop their mouths, and satisfy their cravings. We have We see this exemplified in England. We see thou by human might or wisdom, but by the spirit of God; given extracts from other papers on the subject, to

wholly-"to sprinkle clean water upon us, from all our business, but we are convinced that, to use a common filthiness and all our idols to cleanse us"-to "put his saying, no stone will be left unturned to procure some laws in our hearts and write them in our minds," does permanent support, either by legislative enactment or Government grant, for two or three aspiring charches Observe we do not consider this state of grace as re. | in the Province; such as may make their ministers instoring us to original perfection, in which man was dependent of the people, and any thing but lowly, zeccreated and existed previous to the fall; all his powers lous, and able ministers of the New Testament-a conmental and corporeal are impaired by the fall, and he has tinual burden to the country, and stumbling-block in

this life, and therefore in the highest state of grace to . We are utterly at a loss to imagine by what means which he can attain here, he sees numerous defects and that desirable end may be obtained mentioned in the infirmities in himself, which afford continual occasion Governor's reply to the address of the Lord Bishop and for deep self abasement, humiliation, and prayer for his clergy; viz. such a "fit and moderate provision to mercy and help from God, and a constant applicati n of secure the future prosperity of the Church of England, the blood, mediation, and intercession of his Great High as will be approved by its ministers, and the flocks un-Priest. And it is this very sanctification for which we der their immediate charge, and also all denominations contend that enables the christian to see himself in this of Christians." We say this is very much to be desirlight, which sinks him into nothing in his own sight, ed, but how is it to be effected? For our part we and drives him constantly to an entire dependence on know of no kind of provision for the support of any Church, however moderate it may be, that will be ap-In what sense then, it may be asked, is such a christian proved by us, but such as is obtained from the voluntary contributions of its members and friends; all other means we consider unauthorized in scripture, and anti-Lord, perfect faith in the Lord who loved him and gave christian. And whatever others may do, we are deterhimself for him, perfect love to God and man, and a mined to decidedly oppose any other mode of supporting the Gospel, for weighty reasons often advanced. as they are, to God; togother with constant power from and not necessary now to ment on. But will the millare distributed at the bidding of mere politicians, or God to keep himself, and the wicked one to touch him insters of the Church of England and some others a- as family arrangements may suggest, there should be we could say we believe they will: but, alas! is it not may halt or rest or relax his efforts, as the Watch. evident that the present race would, not only kick England and Ireland, is to fill the great mass of honoragainst our plan, but also be far from satisfied unless a able and wealthy stations in the Church, not excepting munificent and even extravagant provision be made for even those which furnish any think like a comfortable thom ?-nothing less than one-seventh of the Province !! and heart expand with the knowledge and love of God. How then is it possible for all to be satisfied? There is something mysterious in this—some scheme, the gelical doctrine," nor qualified "to serve before God, to the glory of his name and the benefit of his Church!" the best christian living on earth there is occasion for depth of which we cannot fathom. But, if allowed, It is true some pious and useful men, under favourable we would guess that it is in contemplation to recom- circumstances of a secular description, may and do mend such a provision to be made for different denomic gain access into benefices, and some rare times, into nations, as it is supposed would satisfy all, at least dignities; but, that such is the case is very seldem owship with him, and walk in darkness, we lie, and do others, who may be dissatisfied, to gramble without looking at the thing as a whole, do the actual work of not the truth. 7th. But if we walk in the light; as he be in contemplation, we cannot but deplore and op-AND THE BLOOD OF JESUS CHRIST HIS SON CLEANSETH POSE it, as big with the worst of consequences to The Blood of Jesus Christ his son cleans the proper means of the front his son the families. Such things support for themselves and their families. Such things some deceive correctnes, and the truth is not in us again to all who would put forth the unhallowed hand lought not to be, but who will find and apply the Oth. If we confess our sins, he is fuithful and just to to support or guide the ark, LET IT ALONE, there is remedy? death in the touch. Leave it to the God of providence and grace and there need be no fear of its being supported and guided aright. The following extracts serve to show how others view the subject :--

From the Canadian Watchman. EXCLUSIVE CHURCH GRANTS.

The English Newspapers publish their respective reorts of Parliamentary debates, some of them more full, and others more abreviated and concensed. In one of the reports of the short but interesting debate in the House of nmons, on Lord Howick's motion for a grant of 227,-438, 13s, 1d. to defray ecclesiastical expenses in the five British North American Colonies, we perceive several expressions, which are omitted, or not so fully stated, in the Lot it be granted that such men are often both respect-sketch republished in our last number. We will point able and amiable in the general intercourse of society

out only two:Mr. Dixon, after denying the doctrine asserted by Sir Robert Inglis, that wherever the flag of England waved, there the Church of England was the established religion, added: "The true way to alienate the feelings of Canada as well as of Ireland, was to make the people of those countries may for religious establishments, to which they did not belong?"

This Parliamentary declaration of an intelligent Scotchman, a member of the Church of Scotland, and a representative of the first commercial city in Scotland, is recommended to the special consideration of our readers, particularly his countrymen and fellow Kirkmen in this Province. If, at the next session of our Legislature, or Reformation Society complain that Romanism is on the at any fature time, there should be an attempt to obtain increase, even in several parts of England. We are a grant from the Provincial treasury for the support of the clergy of one, two, or three favorite churches, as estub. lished churches in this Province, to the exclusion of all other churches and denominations of His Majesty's subjects in the Province, who would thereby be made "to pay for religious establishments to which tuey do not belong," we hope the public in general, and especially the Scotch portion of our population, will remember Mr. Dixon's delilerate opinion, that it is "the true way to alienate

is more fully reported as follows:
"Sir G. Marray maintained that this country was bound

to provide the means of religious instruction for the people in our Colonies. At the same time he hogged to say that so far from approving the maintenance of any ex clusive system in the Colonies, he thought any such system there had and dangerous. He was of opinion that the pastors of all religious persuasions in the Colonies were equally entitled to support, and he deprecated the exclusive establishment there of any one, church over all the others. He did not deny that this particular grant should be with entertained considerable doubts as to the

justice of withdrawing it so rapidly as the Government

The result of his observation and reflections and his long experience in Colonial affairs, appears to be a final conviction; "that the pastors of all religious persuasions in the Colonies are EQUALLY entitled to support." This deliberate, public opinion of the late Colonial Secretary, a tory and high churchman, but a man of native candor and liberality of mind, personally acquainted and once officially connected with Upper Canada, as administrator of the government of the Province, is entitled to high consideration and respect. We believe it is becoming, and will eventually be the opinion of every well informed and his berul minded person. Nothing short of the religious equal ty recommended by Sir George will ever give satisfaction.

The contrary doctrine, that any one or more than one favorite church is entitled to be exclusively established, or the contrary doctrine is entitled to be exclusively established, or the contrary doctrine is entitled to be exclusively established, or the contrary doctrine is entitled to be exclusively established, or the contrary doctrine is entitled to be exclusively established, or the contrary doctrine is entitled to be exclusively established, or the contrary doctrine is entitled to be exclusively established, or the contrary doctrine is entitled to be exclusively established, or the contrary doctrine is entitled to be exclusively established, or the contrary doctrine is entitled to be exclusively established, or the contrary doctrine is entitled to be exclusively established, or the contrary doctrine is entitled to be exclusively established, or the contrary doctrine is entitled to be exclusively established. endowed, or supported by government, is partial, illiberal, and narrow-minded, contrary to sound policy and natural justice, and inconsistent with christian benevolence. Should such an "exclusive establishment" be attempted solved with cholera, immediately went to Mr. Hobb's in our Provincial Parliament, at the next or any future session. it ought to be opposed, both in and out of Parliament, by all constitutional and lawful means, as injurious whatever sect or parly, and in whatever situation of life, public or private, should, in his proper sphere, raise his els for a week past, and that he was attacked with alarmpublic of private, should, in his proper sphere, raise his ing symptoms about six o'clock on Sunday morning, when

From the Reformer.

"When will the day arive when religion will be permitted to make its own way in the world, unincumbered by secular influence and secular power? When that "he thought he should die," on which that gentle-will mankind be wise enough to profit by the lessons of man recommended him to put his trust in his Saviour; experience? Is religion the only science which is to the Doctor replied, that he had done so already. All that be stationary? Must the ignorance and superstition of could be done by the united skill and exertions of the methe middle ages prescribe to us, of the 19th century the only means of advancing its progress and prosperity?
We venture to assert that if it can be proved that endownents are necessary to the propagation of Christianity-if it cannot make its way without state provision and court patronage-if bishops must be paid and a re-Christ, "whose kingdom is not of this world"-its divine original becomes a matter of doubt, and no more can be said in its favor than of the religion of Mahomet or Confucius!!

"This plan of providing for a regular clergy, has a most serious objection, which ought to weigh with our

sands entering on this service with no other view, and with no other an illification than a collegiate education: they may be moral-but they may be otherwise-and where one man goes into the office, for the sole purpose of honouring the profession, by a laborious discharge of its daties, there are a vast majority who care little about it; this is a melancholy truth, which few will be found hardy enough to deny; and should a provision be made, though it may be a " fit and moderate one, as the Governor proposes, so long as it is a pro-vision, it will act as a premium; it will be an object with the worldly and interested to attain it; and already we find boys marked out for this station, who betray not one spark of feeling favorable to the sanctity of the station. And is there a member of the House of Assembly, so indifferent to what is right in principle, and worthy in practice, that will give his sanction to such a measure! We hope not!!"

We understand, on the best authority, that a PETI-TION is already prepared and will be put forth for sig-natures, in behalf of the claims of the Clergy, to the Reserves, which petition may be signed by the same number and names as were obtained to the address to the King, as no doubt the same parties will be active and the same shameless means employed to mislead the ignorant and control the dependent in the one case as in the other. Upper Canadians!! you must be up and doing, or your deteat in this instance is inevitable! 1-Ib.

(From the London Christian Advocate and World.) In all probability the Irish branch of the Established Church must become both poorer and differently organized in temporals, before, as a whole, it is richer in spirituals, and more efficient against Romish superstition and the kingdom of Anti-Christ in every form. How is it likely that when Church preferments gree with us, and approve of our method? we wish a supply of useful and zealous labourers in the kingdom and patience of our Lord Jesus Christ? The operation of the present ecclesiastical system both in livelihood, with improper and inefficient Ministersmen that " are not replenished with the truth of evaning to their worth and piety, but most generally to their these parts of all that are worth attention, leaving the wealth or friends. In the meanwhile, the curates, who, of Bishop and incumbent, and of meagre and pining poverty, in a sad deficiency of the proper means of

We are not sanguine enough to expect that, under such circumstances, the united Church of England and fession of the Gospel, can carry on a very successful warfare against the Church of Rome. The truth of God is calculated to do wonders, when administered by faithful men, who themselves taste the good word of God, and feel the powers of the world to come; but then it is to very little purpose indeed that it should be coldly and defectively announced in a series of discources, purchased probably for a few pounds, and vernment, intending to depart with his family for the Austamely enough road from their pulpits, by clergymen trian dominions. Paskewitsch's order, issued in consewho have not themselves been "turned from darkness unto light, and from the power of Satan unto God.' but, whatever else they are, they cannot be accounted scription, which will add 20,000 men to the Czar's army; ministers of the gospel, according to the definitions and requirements of their own Church. We know, indeed, that these are reckoned your mighty good sort of men whom all the world esteems and admires. Be it so we still hold to our opinion, that they are not the sort of men that brought about the Reformation, nor can they be depended on to keep the ground that was then gained! Popery is stronger than Protestanism administered by such men; it is more consistent in itself, and, generally speaking, better administered likewise. We do not therefore, wonder, that the advocates of the no alarmists, but neither would we be privy to the indul gence of an ill founded notion of sccurity, and of the inertness which naturally follows. While things in the Established Church continue as they are, it will not surprise us to hear of the increase of Popery in Stafnor so long as the Irish Establishment remains on its present footing with regard to endowment and adminis-The pithy speech of Sir George Murray, late Colonial though the rival Church should still more widely pre-Secretary of State under the Wellington Administration, dominate. We willingly hope better things; but with it is "in hope believing against hope," . We speak honest and undeniable truth when we ussert, that the great weakness of the Protestant Church is the discrepancy between her actual spirit and practice, and the excellent form of truth and knowledge which some of her public symbols contain. Here is the source of weakness and dismay; and there is a coming storm.

With extreme regret we have to announce the death of the excellent Dr. Adam Clarke. The account of this melancholy event has just reached us in the extract be-

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. ADAM CLARKE .- From the Christian Advocate .- This melancholy and unexpected event occurred at a quarter past eleven o'clock on day night, Aug. 26, & was occasioned by the mysterions disease to which so many of all classes have already fallen a sacrifice. The venerable Doctor was expected to preach at Bayswater on Sunday morning, and, as usual, a large con-gregation assembled to bear him; but while they were lost in conjectures as to the cause of their disappointmen intelligence arrived that he had been suddenly taken ill and was not expected to survive the attack. Mr. Wal-mesty preached in his stead, and alluded to the melanchoseized with cholera, immediately went to Mr. Holb's house in Bayswater, where Dr. Clarke was staying, and remained with him till nearly noon, when he started in a chaise to Heydon hall, the Doctor's own residence, for to the cause of true religion, and ruinous to the peace, har, mony, and prosperity of the Province. Every person, of he desired Mr. Hobli's servant to call her master, who immediatey obeyed the summons. In a short time Mr. Greenly (the son of a Methodist minister,) Mr. Clarke, (the Doctor's nephew), and Dr. Willson, a physician, was n attendance. On returning to bed, he told Mr. Hobbs dical gentlemen in attendance was effected, without affording any prospect of recovery. The Doctor said very little, being greatly exhausted. Indeed, he was at times insensible, as was evinced by his occasional questions and observations, such as "What do the Doctors think of me? -- Have they bled?" "Rub my legs." His sons Theo. dore and John, and his daughter, together with his afflicted gular clergy provided for then it is that the religion of wife, were present at his death. Dr. Clarke's remains were interred at the City road Chapel, on Tuesday, at twelve o'clocke

> DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE .- A fatal and lamentable event occurred in this town on Monday morning last,

great measure destroyed; but, if this be done in part, ther with something to some other denominations to sacred office, for the mean purposes of getting a living; broken with the weight of above a toise of stone which and been previously placed upon it, by which three men were dreadfully wounded, one a mason the others laourers, one of them has since died, the others we none will recover.

"In the midst of life we are in death."

MR. MACKENZIE .- This little man has had of late is usual, much said about him and against him-some rath, but probably more untruth - some say he is a good man others say may, he deceiveth the people. Be this as it may he has no doubt been very active since his arrival in England. He has forwarded several letters giving statements of his proceedings, with high prospects of success in the object of his mission. The result of his embassy will soon appear to the public; whether he has done nothing, little, or much, will soon be known; and if lies have been published about him by his enemies, they must return upon the heads of the propagators of them.

At the request of several of our friends we intend publishing his first letter to the committee which employed him, next week-want of room prevents us at

CANADIAN WATCHMAN .-- We are very sorry to learn from the Canadian Watchman that that excellent paper is about to be discontinued. We regret this both because Kingston with the adjoining country, needs a periodical devoted to religion, and the Watchman has maintained a respectable position in support of the reigious interests of the country, the want of which will be felt particularly at this juncture.-- Can nothing be done to prevent its failure.

Foreign News.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Huntsville, Captain Staddard, London pa ers have been received to the evening of September 7th, and Liverpool papers to the 8th inclusive. Their political contents are unimportant. The news from Portug it is not so late as has been received here direct from Operto. Arrangements were proposed by Don Pedro's agents in England, to provide funds for fitting out reinforcements, independent of the loan. The scrip holders were advised by some of the papers to make small advances, beyond the requisitions of the agree nent, and thus ensure the success of the expedition. It was calculated that less than £100, 000 would suffice for the purpose. The Marquis of Palmella was still in London on the 7th. It is stated in letters from Madrid that the King of Spain would like to see the controversy between the two brothers settled at once; and no doubt he would; as the infection of constitutionalism cannot be kept out of his Kingdom. It is improbable, however, that he will interfere in any manner give Great Britain a pretext for acting openly in Don Po-

It is still said that the Belgian affairs are on the eve of a settlement, with no evidence that Holland will assent to the arrangement. It is stated in accounts from Frankfort, that Austria and Prussia have demanded forty millions of forins from the Germanic Diet, to defray the expenses of their armaments to put down the revolutionary spirit. Insurrections had again broken out in La Vendee.

the French Government is daly advised of all the Carlist movements. The fact of their being so generally known, shows that much danger is not apprehended from them. Charles X, had taken his passports from the British Goquence of the imperial Ukase, incorporating the officers abalterns and privates of the ancient Polish army into hat of Russia, had completed the misery of the unhappy Poles. None seem in fact to be exempted from the conand was to be completed by the 1st of August, according

The publication of the voluminous reports of the Bank ominittee, with the evidence taken before them,-that Rothschild in particular,—attracted public attention in ondon on the 7th. The official cholera report of Sept. 7th states the number of new cases in England and Sectland, during the last day returned, at 463; deaths 159 Total cases from the commencement, 47,874; deaths 17, 98 . New cases at Livernool on the 7th, 32; deaths 9.

POLAND. The only interest, in the German papers, if interest that can be called which awakens the most painful sensa. ions, is confined to the subject of unhappy and prostrate Poland. Grave as have been the misfortunes and great the sufferings of that heroic people—whose only crime is the loss of their liberty—under their savage conquerer, they seemed to want but this last stroke, now no longer surprise us to hear of the increase of Popery in Staf- doubtful, to drive them to the very verge of human endu-fordshire, Lancashire, and other parts of Great Britain; rance.—Extracts from the Brunswick German Journal give such details as make the heart sick of the execution of the harbarons decree of the Mascovite tyrant against dominate. We willingly hope better things; but without a speedy, and, we will add, an evangelical reform, it is "in hope believing against borders the reform, it is "in hope believing against borders the reform, it is "in hope believing against borders the reform, it is "in hope believing against borders the reform, it is "in hope believing against borders and carried away in waggon loads, not only from the Polish provinces, but from Warsaw itself, to be incorporated with the Russian horder who garried the reform. he Russian authorities with the most rigid and inhumar exactness.

> New-Orleans, Sept. 22d -We learn from a private source that the rains which have deludged this city for a fortnight past, have extended to the interior of Lafourche, and it is feared that the cotton and sugar crops will be greatly injured.

RALEIGH, Sept. 26 .- Amful Conflagration .- We stop the press, to announce that our city has been visited by another distressing calamity. At one o'clock, yesterday norning, a fire broke out at the store of Mr. Richard Smith, which destroyed every building on that square, ronting Fayetteville street, with the exception Bank of Newbern, which was preserved with great diffi-

Nearly all the houses burnt were occupied as stores. Must of the dry goods, except those in the store of Mr. Richard Smith, were saved; but a large portion of the groceries were destroyed. The hooks and records of the ffice of the County Register were consumed.

The fire had attained such mastery, before the citizens ould be collected, that it was impossible, either by blowng up houses, or the use of our small engines, to check its progress until every building on the main street, beween the corner above mentioned and the Newbern Bank, was entirely destroyed. The Bank itself was onsaved by the counsel and intrepidity of a resolute and otermined lew.

The individual loss is very great though by far the greatest sufferer is Mr. Richard Smith. His loss in money, bonds, goods and houses, cannot be less than \$30,000. N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

At a late session of the Court of Common Pleas at l'aunton, a man was fined \$50 and costs for selling lotte. ry tickets. A man was fined \$1 for mowing on Sunday, and another for not having a sign as innholder.—N. Y

St. Johns, N. F. September 5.

We this day publish, by authority, a Proclamation, under the King's sign manual, for dividing this Colony, in furtherance of the power granted to His Excellency the Governor by His Majesty's commission under the great seal, into nine electoral districts—the limits and oundaries are therein in some measure defined. We cannot help, however, regarding with peculiar satisfaction,and we hope the inhabitants at large will participate in this feeling,—that the general nature of the Elective Franchise, which is conferred, indiscriminately, on every householder who may have been one year in occupation either as owner or tenant, of any house within the district for which the members are to be returned, should participate "This is somewhat gratifying, as an opinion prevailed, founded on the terms of the Governor's comnission, that the privilege was to be limited to freeholders-and as that class of persons is at present compara-tively but few, the dissaliafaction on that point has been happily removed by the Constitution which His Majesty

Quebec, October 3. Since Saturday night last, the wind has blown from the eastward. From Monday night to this afternoon, it has blown a gale, by times increasing to great violence. The damage done to the River craft about the harbor, is considerable. At the little River, one schooner has been

st, with much of its cargo.

The Quebec Packet, Anderson, outward bound for berdeen, one of the vessels which put back, is ashore at

Point a Puits eau, above Wolfe's Cove. We regret to learn, that a letter from Riviere Ouelle of Saturday states, on good authority, that five bodies had been found on the beach at Cap au Diable, between that place and Kamouraska. Two of them were those of females, well drossed in silk .- Garette.

GENERAL POST OFFICE for B. N. A. Quebec, 6th October, 1832.

The Deputy Post Master General has commissioned the Undermentioned New Post Offices in the Province of Upper Canada, to commence operations from this day :-Esquesing, Township of Esquesing, Gore Discrict-

Henry Fyfe, I. M.
Chinguacousy, Township of Chinguacousy, Home District—Wm. Johnston, P. M.

Stanley's Mills, Gore of Toronto, Home District-John Alhion. Township of Albion; Home District-George

Milford, Township of Marysburg, Midland District-Wilton, Township of Earnestown, Midland District—Sidney Warner, P. M.

Camden East, Township of Camden East, Midland District—Sam'l. Clarke, P. M.

Beamsville, Township of Clinton, District of Niagara-Charles Gurney, P. M.

Franktown, Township of Beckwith, Bathurst District Joseph Hume, P.M.
Way's Mills, Township of Ameliasburgh, Midland Disrict-3. H. Meacharn, P. M.

An attentive correspondent at Maitland's Rapids, has nt us the following melancholy details:
"I have to inform you, that as Michael Roach, lock

aborer at Edmonds' Rapids, Rideau Canal, accompanied y another person, on the evening of the 23d uit. was errying a scow across the river at that place, when putting his pole into the water fell backwards, when the scow passed over him; the other person trying to get hold of him, lost his pole, and the wind blowing hard at the time prevented that aid being rendered which was necessary to save his life. An inquest was held on the body by J. Maitland, Esq. Coroner. Verdict of the Jury—accident-

illy drowned.
I have also further to inform you, that Mr. Peter Orr, native of Paisley, Scotland, accompanied by his brother and another young man having been to purchase scythes, on the 18th August, near to McNab Township, on the Ottawa or Grand River, on their return home, coming up the river in a small birch cance, saw a Bear swimming a cross, which they ventured to attack. The Bear immedia ately swam towards them, when one of them struck it aross the shoulder with a scythe; this caused the Bear to go under water for a short time, and on his second ap-pearance was struck on the nose, which caused him to vell horridly. The young man who struck the Bear being startled leaned too far backwards and upset the canoo; by this means Peter was drowned, the other two clung to the caree till she drifted ashore. The Bear was wounded and killed soon afterwards. The body was not found till the 27th August, near to the place he fell in. He has left an aged mother with a number of friends to bowail his loss?—Brockville Recorder.

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending October 17.

J. B. Warren, E. Gorham, E. Ryerson, E. Erwin, D. Ostrum, J. Applebe.

MARRIED.

By Rev. Joseph Messaiore, on the 3d October, at Stamford, Mr. No-th M. Belnsp, of St. Catherines, to Miss Anna S. Stimson, of Stam-DIED.

In Grantham, on Tuesday the 5th inst. Miss Mary Godfrey, in the 5th year of her age.

In Brockville, on the 15th inst. Thomas S. Buell, Dy. Sheriff of the district of Johnstown, aged 27.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

T Twelve o'clock, noon, on Saturday the A 20th instant, upon the premises, the ground upon which the Methodist Meeting House stands on King Street, together with the House occupied as the printing office of the Christian Guardian and and premises thereunto pertaining, on Jordan Street.

An upset price will be set upon the whole, or in several

be most convenient for nurc time of sale H. M. MOSLEY Auctioneer.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, in Bay. Street, will be opened for Divine Service, on Sunday, October 21st.

Mr. WILLIAM LAWSON is expected to proach in the morning, at 11 octook; the Rev. Janes Richardson, at 3, P. M., and the Rev. William Summersides, in the

A collection will be made after each Sermon towards quidating the debt on the Chapel. York, October 16th, 1832.

NEW HAT STORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FARED STOCKING respectfully bogs leave to inform the inhabitants of York and vicinity, that he has opened a Hat Establishment in King Street, No. 125, directly opposite the Court House, where he will keep constantly on hand a general and select assortment of Gentlemen's Beaver and Roram Hats;

Children's Plain and Fancy do. Ladies' Drab, and Black Beaver Bonnetts, of

he latest London Fashion. Also, A choice assortment of Gentlemen's Caps

and Gloves, Ladies' Muffs and Tippetts, &c. *** Country Dealers can be furnished with Hats and Caps at a very low rote, and on the most advantageous

CASH paid for all kinds of Hatting and Ship-

York, October 15th. 1832.

SALE OF CROWN LANDS.

OTICE is hereby given, that a portion of the vacant Lots in the Town of Chatham, in the Western District, will be exposed to sale by public Auction, at the Inn of Claude Cartier, in the Town of Chatham, on Thursday, the 1st November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. On the following conditions, viz:
The Purchase Money to be paid by four Instalments,

with Interest, the First Instalment at the time of sale, and the Second, Third and Fourth Instalments, at the intorval of a year between each, and subject to the condi-tion of building a Stone, Brick, or Frame House, not less than 24 Feet long, and 18 Feet wide, to be completed than 24 Feet long, and to the day of Sale.
within two years from the day of Sale.
PETER ROBINSON.

Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, York, 24th September, 1832.

CLERGY RESERVES.

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

ROPOSALS: for the purchase of Clergy Reserves having already been received at this office, for a greater quantity than are authorised to be sold during the ensuing year. The Commissioner is compelled by his In-structions to decline for the prosent 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-

Commissioner of Crown Lands, 1174.

Poetry.

ELIJAH'S INTERVIEW.

BY THOMAS CAMPBELL God not in the Whirlwind-nor in the Thunder-nor in the

Flame, but in the still small voice. On Horeb's rock the prophet stood-The Lord before him passed; A hurricane in angry mood Swept by him strong and fast;
The forest fell before its force,
The rocks were shivered in its course; God was not in the blast. Twas but the whirlwind of his breath, Announcing danger, wreck and death.

It ceased. The air grew mute- a cloud Came, muffling up the sun; When through the mountain, deep and loud, An earthquake thundered on: The frighted eagle sprang in air. The wolf ran howling from his lair; God was not in the storm. 'Twas but the rolling of his car, The trampling of his steed from far.

'Twas still again-and nature stood And calined her ruffled frame; When swift from heaven a fiery flood To earth devouring came. Down to the depth the ocean fled,--The sickening sun looked wan and dead, Yet God filled not the flame 'Twas but the terror of His eye
That lightened through the troubled sky.

At last a voice all still and small, Rose sweetly on the ear; Yet rose so shrill and clear, that all In heaven and earth might hear. It spoke of peace, it spoke of love, It spoke as angels speak above, And God himself was there.
For oh! it was a father's voice, That bade the trembling heart rejoice.

> (From the Presbyterian.) THE DEATH OF MOSES. DEUTERONOMY XXXIV. 1. 7.

Uncarthly light bonned from his eve-That aged saint-as on Abarim's mount Erect he stood. The cares of sixscore years Had deep, emphatic characters inscribed On his calm vissage. Yet, to Nebe's top, He climb'd with vigour unabated: thence, With eye undimmed, he viewed "the promised land."

He thought not now of " the Wilderness : -The way of temptations :- the sore distress : For his eye was roaming o'er Jordan's tide, Upon hills, and plains and valleys wide; As with prophet's ken, and a heaving breast He saw " the Good Land" where the tribes should re

Oh he was meck :-And, "midst the faithless, faithful" to his God. Jehovah's chosen flock he much had loved, And Israel's God to Pharaoh's pomp preferred. For Israel, oft, his heart with anguish throb'd, When they rebell'd against the Lora most high :-But now, that they were near the wished for Rest, His soul with hely joy was all replete.

Yet the unbidden tear, the sorrowing tear, By sweet submission chasten'd, gently flow'd :--For well he knew the "unadvised" word Which barred his outrance to that Blessed ffome.

Once again he turn'd To see "the better land " and, while he gaz'd,

A vision of the future rapt his sout. By faith he view'd the Christian's Happy Home : And heard the harps, the heavenly harps; The swelling anthems broke upon his ear.—And then, he caught the "still small voice," Sweetly inviting.

And his spirit burst from its combrous clay, And soured to the mansions of endless day,

Collections received by the Rev. J. Beatty since the commencement of Conference, August 8th,

Elizabethtown Circuit.

Mr. Stephen Caswell,

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AUGUSTA CIRCUIT,	_
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Edward Bissell, 1 5 0	, ,
John Bissell, 0 5 0	
Abraham Bolton, jr. 0 10 0	
Thomas Are, 0 10 0	-
Zenas Bissell. 0 15 0	
Lithen Creppen, 0 12 6	٠.
Anthony Wood, (2) 0 12 6	
Ezra Healy, 1 5 0	
John Black, 1 15 0	-
A. R. Mallery, 1 5 0	
Charles Willard. 0 10 0	
Samuel W. Brady, 2 10 0	0
Joseph Platt, 0 17 6	
John O'Brien, 2 10 0	٠.
Alfred Hooker, 1 5 0	
J. Kellog. 0 12 6	`-·,
Thomas Fraser, 2 10 0	٠,
W. J. Jones, 0 10 0	
Theodorus Doty, 0 10 0	
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Samuel Dulmage, 0 12 6	
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Truman Woodcook. 0 15 0	
Daniel McLoid, 0 5 0	:
Mary Martin, 0. 5 0	
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Deferred Articles.

(From the Hollowell Free Press.) : ANLAWFUL PROVIDENCE.

Mr. Editor,-Viewing in your Editorial remarks in the last number of the Free Press, a short notice of a distres. sing scene which occorred in this town on Sunday last, sing scene which occorred in this town on sunday tast, relative to the doath of Mr. Philip Clapp, and believing a more particular description of this awful exhibition of Omnipotent power would be satisfactory to some of yeur readers and might convey through the medium of the press, intelligence of the awful catastrophe to some distant friends, I send you for insertion a detail of the circumstance as far as I have been able to called them cumstance as far as I have been able to collect them.

The deceased it appears after returning from preaching on Sunday afternoon, went into the field to drive up his cows; on his return a sudden thunder shower arpse, and before he could reach his dwelling to clude the rain that now descended in torrents, it would appear took shelter under the wide spreading boughs of an elm. He had not remained long under this fabled assylum before a flash of lightning came in contact with the top of the tree, and descending the same with the quickness of thought, hurried the victim of its vengeance into the presence of the

JOSEPH DENNIS, ried the victim of its vengeance into the presence of the "Judge of quick and dond." And here let me observe, "Ifdge of quick and dead." And here let me observe, that it would be injustice to language to attempt to give a high description of the scene to a non-beholder; suf.

ing remained on the body when first discovered, except the collar of his shiet and his neck handkerchief. From appearance the electric fluid passed down the body, tearing and scattering to the distance of several rods the entire clothing he had on, passing out at the bottom of the foot without injuring the body to outward appearance, except the second toe, which was cut off. A Coroner's Inquest was held en Monday before S. Washburn, Esq.—Verdict of the Jury "that the deceased came to his death by a

Chap. 10th verse, "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

Yours &c.

I ROSE Yours &c. J. ROSE.

Marysburgh, Sep. 19, 1832. ...

From the Liverpool Mercury of August, 14. In our last we noticed the wreck of the Shannon, of Hull, Captain Davey; it was lost on Davis's Straits on the 26th of April, and we now give an extract of the Captain's letter, stating the sufferings of the ship's com-

pany: "Davis's Straits, June 13, 1832.—On Thursday, 28th of April, at 3 A. M. we were running under double reaf. ed topsails, with strong wind, and sleety weather, when the ship run stom on to iceberg. There were three men on the forecastle, who never saw it until it knocked them down; it entirely knocked in the starboard bow, broke the mani stern, rose the boltspit, sent the cook's coppers as far aft as the foremast; in short, the ship was knocked all to shivers forward, and, in going along the berge struck with the starboard quarter; damage unknown. We then hauled the ship to, with her head to N. E. and got a topsail out of line room, to put into the hole, and set on both pumps, but to no purpose, for, in about ten or fifteen minutes, the ship filled and turned on her broadside, where some of us got for safety, while others were drawning before our eyes, and we expecting the same fate every moment. I was washed from the mainchains, and caught hold of the maintop. I had not been there long when the lower rigging was cut away, and the fore and mainmast broke, and then the ship righted a little, the starboard of the forecastle was dry, and, fortunately, I reached the ship again; but when we counted our men, we were se-

venteen men and two hoys short. We then rigged a tent, with a sail to shelter us from the sea; every thing went off the deck, and the sea, making a fair breach in forward, soon began to bust up every thing below; boats, hed-cabins, bulk-head, and every thing between dicks broke up and came up the hatch-ways; but we were not able to save one single article. There were two ships in company with us the night be-fore, and I thought they might full in with us; but we never saw them, the weather being thick. We made many attempts to get provisions, but there was so much sea that we could get nothing but a cask of flour, caught held of in the hatchway, so that we had nothing to drink but salt-water, or to eat but flour and raw beef, for seven cays and six nights: We were in a deplorable state; some of the people were out of their minds with the sait water, and two died that morning, the 2nd of May; but the Lord had mercy on us, for about 2 P. M. to our great juy and surprise, we saw two vessels coming towards us, which proved to be two Danes, bound to Davis's Straits. I and the mate and twelve more went on board the Navigation, Captain Bung, the doctor and twelve more on board the Hoalfesken, Captain Groens. Five died on board of this tvessel and two on board of ours. They were all out of their minds, and in a shocking state. From some of their legs the flesh had rotted off the hones, from the effects of the salt water; but, thank the Lord for his mercy! I ne. ver ailed much, for I drank as little as I could help. have been in one port, and are now in a second, and have another to go to in latitude 62 N., where we sent the mate and another to get a leg each taken off, as our doctor went there with the other vassel. If I am spared, I hope to get home in August. There are only twenty of us left." ----

One of those appalling subterranean accurrences, which the invaluable invention of Sir Hamphry Davy has now happily rendered so rare among the coal mines throughout the country, took place on Friday last, at the little village of Nits-hill, contigions to Hurlet works, near Glasgow, about six miles from town. The pit in which DIRECT FROM ENGLAND, the circumstance happened is the property of Mr. Dove, and is known by the name of the Wellington Pit. The miners detected the indications, of an accumulation of the vapour, and about two in the afternoon they intimated the circumstance to the overseer, as a reason for not continuing their labours any longer. The inhabitants of Curthead and Neilston, both near, were resigning themselves to the mirth of their Referm Jubilec; and the overseer taxel the poor colliers with what would have amounted to nothing more than a desire to disinter themselves to seek an after. noon's refroshment in the light of day. He treated their at Cheapside No. 181 King Street. feats with bravelo, and lighting a common lamp, ordered the minors to descend the shaft along with him, which they did the number being five men and two boys. reaching the vapour, it exploded with tremendous vio- MUSERAY NEWBICKING & CO. lence, shaking the earth for a great distance, and making the clusters of cottages tremble to their foundations.
While many hurried to the scene of the accident, others, anticipating the worst, posted off on herseback for the as-sistance of medical men. The whole seven were soon raised to the mouth, all bearing dreadful marks of the shock. Medical practitioners were on the spot with all possible speed, and every exertion was made to elleviate the sufferers. Abraham Thomson, a young man, and J. Watson a boy, died that night, and little or no hope is entertained of the recovery of one or two others. The fate of Thompson was characterized by almost upparralled hortors. When extricated from the shaft insensible, his flash was reduced to one unvaried pulpy mass, severing from the bones by its own weight. He was conveyed home to his disconsolate wife, to whom he had been united but six otherwise treated. In the evening, while his wife was presenting him with a drink, in his frenzy he upset the Opposite the mark candle, which in its fall ignited the cotton around his body, roadered doubly combustible by the presence of some me. dical emollient, and enveloped him in flames! The poor wretch's tortures were increased ten fold. Stung to mad ness, he gathered his sinking energies into one fearful effort, spring from his bed, duried to the door, and thence to the middle of the road, gave a convulsive leap from the ground, which prostrated him with violence, and in about three minutes expired .- Scottish Guardian.

MR. & MRS. MAITLAND,

As the Academy will be under the immediate superin-tendence of Mr. and Mrs. M. and as they have had long experience in the instruction of youth, they confidently hope, that their exertions will merit the approbation c

Young ladies will be instructed in English, Writing Arithmetic, History, Geography, Maps and Plain Needlo work, at The above with ernamental Needlework. 1 5 0 The above with ornamental recommon.
Young Gentlemen will be taught English Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, 1 0 0

French Junior Pupils 12 6 " York, Oct. 10th, 1832.

HEREAS Administration of the Goods Chattels, and credits of RICHARD DARKER, deceased, has been granted to the subscribers, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the said Richard by low. Darker, at the time of his death, to pay their respective. debts to the undersigned David Lackie and cox; and to all persons to whom the said Richard Darker

Lackie or Leonard Willcox without delay.

DAVID LACKIE,

LEONARD WILLCOX. York, October 1st, 1831. 151.tf.

of Administration to the Estate of the late JOHN DENNIS deceased, request all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and Creditors

JAMES RICHARDSON, Jr. Adminis WILLIAM P. PATRICK, trators. York, 21st Sept., 1832. . 150.16

fice it to say, that not one thread of any part of his cloth. N the Press, and will be Published the 1sting remained on the body when first discovered, except of November, the Upper Canada CHRISTIAN ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR 1833.

by the Upper Canada Religious Tract and Book Society. N. B. The Almanac will be printed on a sheet of the finest English Demy, comprising 36 pages, exclusive of covers, and will bear about the ordinary price.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed the So-ciety's Agents for the sale of the Almanac, to whom, or stroke of lightning. On Tuesday his remains were carto the Depository, Mr. McLellan, Market Square, York,
ried "to that borne from whence no traveller returns" all orders for the same are requested to be forwarded, postamid a throng of weeping friends and relations.

paid. Any persons desirons of becoming Agents will lease signify their wishes to the Secretaries.

LIST OF AGENTS. Kingston & Dundas, F. Lesslie & E. Lesslie & Sons, Brockville, Joseph Wonham, Esq. Mr. Wm. Smart. Port Hope, Colborne, " David Brodie. " Lyman: " W. D. Miller, London. Kingara, James Chep, Esq. Depository of Tract Society Ancasier. Montreal, A. Shade, Esq. M. P.
Mr. Ingersell.

"Nelson Gerham.
"Ely Chadwick. Galt, Oxford, Newmarket, Vittoria, St. Thomas, " Bila Shaw. Perth. " Morris. " Sandilands. Guelph,

" Wilkes.
J. W. Powell, Esq. 150.3

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

Brantford,

Since

W. B. ROBINSON, JAMES HENDERSON, At Newmarket. or JOHN BLAKE, York, Newmarket, Sept. 1832. 150-1f

LL Persons having claims against the Estate of the late Mr. JOHN MORDEN are heroby requested to present the same immediately dely authenticat. ed to William S. Morden of the Township of London, one of the Executors, and all persons indebted to the estate

to make payment to the same. RALPHI MORDEN,
W. S. MORDEN,
JOHN MORDEN, London, May 14th, 1832.

ANTED.—A person to Teach a Common School in the Township of Whithy, to whom liferal way in the Township of Whithy, to whom liberal war ges will be given, none need upply but such as can pro ace satisfactory references as to moral character and abilities. Apply to Joseph Gorham, if by letter post paid.

JOSEPH GORHAM, ... THOMAS HUGGENS, Trustecs. JOHN RITSON, Whitby, Sept. 24th, 1832. 150.tf.

NOTICE.

AMES M STRANGE takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their kind favour since his commencement in business, and begs leave to inform them that he is now receiving and opening at his new brick store, corner of King and Yonga Streets, an extensive assortment of

> FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS Suitable for the Season.

Auso. -A complete assortment of Wines, Teas, Gro-CERIES, WINDOW GLASS, &c.,-The whole of which, he flatters himself will be found upon inspection equal to any offered in the Province. York, Oct. 10th, 1832.

Just Received

Quantity of Dry Goods, comprising an extensive assortment of a Cordurous, Beaverteens, Moleskins, and Suttin Tops, Patent and Plain. Black and Coloured Wove; and fancy and plain, Gilt, Vest and Coat Buttons,

ALSO ON HANDS

A few first rate, Tailors drilled eyed Needles all of which with the rest of his Stock in Trade will be sold CHEAP, at either WHOLESALE or RETAIL by the Subscriber,

S. E. TAYLOR, York, 25th September, 1832. 150.tf.

FINDER the Public their acknowledgements for liberal support, and respectfully announce arrivals 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 imported their stock of goods expressly for this market, and of a description decidedly superior to goods which have generally reached this quarter, they flatter themselves that their articles will give great satisfaction. They would intimate that their advantages from connections in Trade and the extent of their transactions, enable them short months, when his body was wrapped in cotton and to self their goods at lower rates than can be afforded by Opposite the market place.

York, June 1832. ***: -137.if

redode wer

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

R. ARMSTRONG respectfully informs his nu · merous customers and the public in general, that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, amongst which is a very extensive assertment of Superfine, Fine, and Common Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Finshings, and Forest Cloths, together with a large and general supply of other seasonable Goods. As a part of the ESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of York, that they will open an Academy, in King-st. No. selected and purchased at the Manufactories in England for Cash, they will be seld naturally low without whele for Cash, they will be sold unusually low, either at whole sale or retail, for ready Money.

York, 18th Nov. 1831. 106.tf

GOOD AND CHEAP!! STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS. ALSO,

GROCERIES AND CROCKERY.

MIE Subscriber having just commenced business in the above line, in that Store, (lately occapied by Mr. Sandilands and formerly by Messrs. Phelan & Laverty) commonly called Chaapaide, a few doors East of Yonge Street; desires to acquaint his friends and the public generally of it, in order that they may have an opportunity of examining his prices, which he flatters himself will be found unusual.

The articles comprised in his assortment (which is very general,) he thinks on examination will be found to cor. was indebted, to send in their accounts to the said David has been his particular care, to select genuino Goods from the best Houses, at the cheapest prices, and for which he asks the smallest advance which could be taken, remem. bering the old adage, that a "small profit, and uquick re-

turn, makes a heavy puree.".
Farmers generally will find it their interest to call and examine his Goods and Prices, before they make their

A reduction will be made to Housekeepers and others who purchase by the piece.

As the lowest price for which each article can be afforded will be asked, no second price will be made.

S. E. TAYLOR.

York, 18th June, 1832. N. B. A few pieces Palmyriues, and Crape de Lyons, with their patronage, on hand, very cheap.

York, August, 1832.

NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT.

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

GOODS, Snited to the trade of this country-which he is now opening at his old stand in King Street, and will dis-

pose of by Wholesale only, at prices which will be found uncommonly low.

He flat ers himself that from the long experience he able to select an assortment, in every way suited to the wants of the country; 850 Packages of which have already come to hand. Town and country Merchants will find it to their adeapters to collect and the superior to the best Scotch Planck. will find it to their advantage to can and easured.

Stock; and Merchants from a distance will also find it worth their while to visit York, when they are in the Cast or Wrought, may depend on having it done by steady and experienced workmen.

AMOS NORTON, Agent.

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. Wholesale and Retail Store:

In the House lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Russell, on the corner of Yonge and Lot Streets, YORK.

ING BARTON takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened a Store in the above place. He has a large and well selected assortment of Cloths, Flushings, Blankets; Flannels, red, white, &c.; Bombažetfos; Bombažetos; Lace; a variety of Winter Shawls; fine rich do., of different kinds; Shirting; Grey and Printed Calicoes; Magaris, Merinoes, Marsiellos, Quilts, Tabby Volvet, Gros de Naples; black and colored Petershams, of the best description for top Coats; a large assortment of ready made Clothes; Hats, and Caps of all kinds, from 2 to 40s. Very fine Linen Shirts, made in the best style; Guernsey Frocks, Hassery, Mits, Woollen, Doe Skin, and Furs.

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c. Having imported a great part of the above Goods; and purchased them in the lowest market, he doubts not but he will be able to sell on terms highly satisfactory to such as may call to purchase.

Nov. 10th, 1831. 10 ttf PHOENIX, FIRE ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

OF LONDON.

THIS Company established its Agency in La Canada in the year 1804, and continues to insure all kinds of Property, against Loss or Damage by Fire, upon the most reasonable terms. GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co.

Agents for Canada.

Montreal, August, 1832.

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

MURRAY, NEWBIGGING & Co. York, August, 1832

£1000 Wanted.

rity. For description of property, and other information refer to this office. April 4th, 1832.

> MARDWARE₀ WHOLESALE.

MERCHANTS OF UPPER CANADA, that he s importing a large and general Stock of
HARDWARE SHELF AND HEAVY GOODS. which will be to hand early in October, and for sale to Wholesale l'urchasers on as favorable terms as they can

e supplied from Montreal. JOSEPH D. RIDOUT. York, U. C. September 1, 1832.

TRESH CLOVER SEED, for sale by E. LESSLIE, & SONS. York, 28th Febr. 1832 ...

JUST RECEIVED. BORIME, Prime Mess and Mess Pork, and

for Sale by WILLIAM WARE, York, 11th August, 1832.

GENERAL CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT BY ROBERT HAWKE,

No. 71, King-street, East of the Market-square. LOTAING of every description made to Order, in the Neatest Style, under his own immediate inspecfriends and the public generally. York, 25th September, 1832.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Dry Goods, &c. LLIAM LAWSON returns his sincere thanks to

his friends and the public, for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencement in business, and informs them, that he has now on hand an extensive assortment of Ready made Clothing, all made up in his own Shop, and in the best style of workmanship Also, Cloths, Vestings, Fustians, Bombazeens, Norwich Crapes, Merinos, Bombazeets, Blankets, Carpetings, Calicos, Cottons, Shawis, Handkerchiefs, Musling, Lace, Ribbons; Gentlemen's Hats, a superior article direct from England; Ladies' Boaver, Leghorn, Straw, and Velvet Bonnets; small Warcs, and a variety of other articles—all which he will sell at extremely low prices, a dwelling house, and the other a merchants store, or at his Rrick Store. South side King, Street, nearly uppoles. at his Brick Store, South side King Street, nearly opposite the Gaol.

York, Decr. 19th, 1831.

JOSHUA VAN ALLEN, Tailor.

ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and Customers, that he has removed his establish, ment to that central and commodious Shop No. 123 King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street. York, July 4, 1831.

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 commencement in business, and hopes by unremitting attention to business and a sincero desire please, to merit a continuance of their generous support.

He has constantly on hand Mahegany and Gilt frame

SAMUEL ROGERS, HOUSE, CARRIAGE, SIGN. & ORNAMENTAL PAINTER, GLAZIER, &c.

able to give satisfaction to those who may honour him ed by 143.tf.

UNION FURNACE:

SIGN OF THE GILT PLOUGH, opposite MR. T. ELLIOT'S INN, YONGE-STREET,

MOBIC. FAMIE Subscriber informs the Public, that at the earliest Depening of the spring navigation, there will be erect 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 Subscriber is constantly manufacturing

MILL IRONS AND MACHINERY CASTINGS of superior workmanship, and all such Castings in general as are made in common Copola Furnaces; also has on hand a variety of Plough Patterns both RIGHT and LEFT

York, Fobruary, 1832.

EF There will be on hand, the ensuing season, an Extensive Assortment of STOVES & HOLLOW-WARE, both Wholesale and Retail. 118 tf.

CARDING MACHINES.

YMAN JUDSON, of the township of Younge, Johnstown District, manufactures both Double and Single Carding Machines of the best quality, and will promptly forward them according to order to any sonable prices and liboral terms of payment. Orders to be addressed to
LYMAN JUDSON,

Union Ville, P. O. Johnstown District. 99.12m October, 1831. V. P. MAYERHOFFER renders his best thanks to the inhabitants of the Home District for their liberal patronage of his most valuable remedy the "WONDER SALVE," he begs loave to state to the Public that he will always be furnished with it for the supply of Country Merchants and others. In order to prevent imposition and Counterfeit, each direction will for the future be signed by the Proprietor. It may be had

n York at the stores of Hamilton & Hunt, and J. W Brent & Co., Druggists, King Street. Markham, Mey 13, 1832. TENUINE STOUGHTON BITTERS prepared, and for sale by J. W. BRENT, & Co.

Druggists. SWAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA, for the cure of King's Evil or Scrofula, for sale by
J. W. BRFNT, & Co.

190_46

Druggists.

Druggists. TO BOOK-BINDERS.

GOOD Workman who can give satisfactory employment on application to

E. LESSLIE & SONS. recommendations as to character, will find constant York, U. C., 7th August, 1832.

OOKS, on sale at the Guardian Office: Life of Bramwell ;-- Hymn Books of different sizes; Josephus; Watts on the mind; Clarke's Ancient Israelites;

Wesley's Sermons; Clarke's Sermons, &c. &c. &c. SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

WIIE Subscribers have for Sale the following School Books, being the manufacture of Upper Canada, viz:—Canadian Primmer, Reading Made Essy, Mayor's Spelling Book, Webster's do., New Testament, English Reader, Murray's Grammar: Also, Writing, Particular Manufacture, P

Printing, and Wrapping PAPER.

N. B. Country Merchants and Schools furnished with Books, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Papper. BF RAGS taken in payment.

EASTWOOD & SKINNER.

York Paper Mill, Nov. 16, 1832.

BOOKBINDING AND STATIONARY.-Mas. M'PHAIL begs leave to announce to her friends and the public, that having employed a competent person, she will carry on the business of her late husband Bookbinding, in all its various branches; and that she will continue the Stationary business, with a general supply ofull articles in that line as usual. York, July 27 1831. 90tf.

FOR SALE,

FINHE Premises on which the Methodist Chapel stands in King Street, for terms apply the Subscriber

WILLIAM P. PATRICK. York, Sept 26th, 1832.

PRINTERS.—An excellent opportunity.—
The subscriber being desirous, after the close of the present year, to engage in other avocations, LOTAING of every description made to Order, in the Nestest Style, under his own incredule inspection, which can be warranted, to be of the best materials, at unusually low prices, and is prepared to furnish his Winter Clothing so as to merit the approbation of his friends and the public generally.

York, 25th September, 1832.

146.tf. can know the conditions, or other necessary information. by addressing a line, post paid, to Strries Miles, Prescott, Upper Canada.

Editors, with whom we exchange, will much oblige by inserting this one or two weeks in their respective jour nals.

STEPHEN MILES.

Prescott, September 3, 1832. OR Sale, that valuable farm situated within three quarters of a mile of the flourishing village of Darlington Mills and in the main road, leading from shop, which has been occupied as such for several years past; there is also a good frame barn in the place, thirty-five feet wide, by forty feet long, and a good young orchard consisting of eighty bearing apple trees. The whole, or part, of the above lot, as may best suit the pur.

chaser, may be had by application to the subscriber. Darlington, July 9th, 1832.

STORE AND ASHERY, both in good repair in A STORE AND ASHERY, both in good repair in that well known and flourishing Township Trafelgar, on the West Branch of the 16 Mile Creek. Any young man wishing to commence, bu iness will find it to be an advantageous place, it is 5 miles from Dundas street on one of the best lines in said township. Apply to the subscriber on the premises

Trafalgar, 14th June, 1832.

ILLIAM SKINNER, of Whitchurch, Wheel. wright, gives information that a package was for. warded to him from the Mate of the Ship Victory, about June last, by a man of the name of Nurse, which has not been received, and of which he (Skinner) can hear nothing. Should Mr. Nurse who was bound to Port Hope, or any other person have the said Package, he will please forward it to said Skinner. Or to the care of the Christian Guardian Office, York, Sept. 25th, 1832. 150.

TRAYED, from the 2nd Concossion Township of Westminister, about the last of May, a Black Roan. Mare, or Black with a thin sprinkle of white hairs, and a small star in her fotehoad, two years old past; had when ESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of York and its vicinity that he has commenced the above husiness at No. 124 King street, opposite Mr. Dixon's, Saddler, and hopes from his still of work to be above hor formation where the said Maro can be had, or return her to John Harmon Township of Westminister—Shall be reasonably reward.

Gosfield, 16th Sept. 1832.