CHRESTIA

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

YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1831.

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"" " " FATHER, FORGIVE THEM."

of Coafucius; examine the precepts of Seneca, and the writings of Socrates; collect all the excellencies of the ancient and modern moralists, and point to a sentence equal to this simple pray. or of our Saviour, reviled and insulted, suffering the grosset indignities-crowned with thorns, and

led away to die !! No annihilating curse breaks ling into a cellar-opposition and ill treatment of his fafrom his tortured breast.—Sweet and placid as the aspirings of a mother for her nursling, ascends the prayer of mercy on his enemics, "Fa-ther forgive them." O! it was worthy of its origin, and stamps, with the bright seal of truth that his mission was from heaven.

Acquaintances, have you quarrelled ! Friends, fect, forgave his bitterest enemies, do you well to -cherish your anger?

Brothers, to you the precept is imperative ; you shall forgive-not seven times-but seventy times seven.

. Husbands and wives, you have no right to extemper. Guard, I beseech you, with unremitting so that he thought he was actually in hell. vigilance, your passions ; controlled, they are the kind and genile affections of the heart. Plant not

ever find harbor in your breast. Let the sun nethe billows of the soul.

Revenge is as incompatible with happiness, as black with malice, and studious of revenge, walk through the fields while ciad in verdore, and a, render him as miserable as he would wish the object of his hute.

ture assumes a new and delightful garniture .---Then, indeed and the meads verdant and the flowlightful to his eur, and the smile of virtuous beau. ty lovely to his soul.-Village Record.

"THIS IS NOT YOUR REST."

much there is to do-how many of all ages and off; they fell to drinking healths, and swearing were too numerous to be well accommodated in Extract from the Fifth Report of the Boston Socie. of all ranks may be benefited by your exertions. among their cups, and among others, the bride their own parish church. Having always the love Eternity is at hand, ... Behold the Judge standeth swore an oath; 'at which the bridegroom, as a of God, and the salvation of souls in view, he did at the door; soon will the mandate be, "Give an man amazed, roug from the table, stepped forth, not regret his promise; but unable to raise the account of thy stewardship." Christian, are you and went to the stable, need a borse, none observ- money by any other means than by breaking in cy have characterized her followers. We need ready? We wish, before we leave this subject, ling it, (all were bas, stable), and rode away, not upon the little hoard of his poor parishioners, he not go to other countries for proof, Our own ex------Go, proud infidel-search the ponder, ous tomes of heathen learning; explore the works but to propose a question to two classes: Back, knowing what u do. He bewailed himself, as had no expedient but that of selling what before he hibits it. Let a single instalce suffice. A man slider, is this the place of your rost? Impenient he rode along, is undone, and deservedly; for he had always given away, and converting the corn had been a notorious Sabbath breaker. He was sinner, is this the place of your rest ?- Evangelist. had been so taken in love, and business so hur. into money, to fulfil his engagement for the cha-

> Extract from Gillie's Historical Collections. EXAMPLE AND ADVANTAGES OF CHRISTIAN

PERSEVERANCE. (The Lawyer's Son brought to thoughtfulness by fal. ther-is sent to France-returns-is made waiter to a

Old Mr. Studly, was a lawyer in Kent, of about £400 a year. He was a great enemy to the powhave you differed? If he, who was pure and per- er of religion, and a hater of those that were then til the Lord awakened him as followeth. The young man was at London, and being drunk in company, and going late at night to his lodgings, fell into a cellar, and in the fall was seized with horror, for he thought he fell into hell. It pleas. peet perfection in each other. To err is the lot ed God he took little harm, but lay there some. of humanity. Illness will sometimes render you time in a dranken state, his body being heated petulant, and disappointment ruffle the smoothest with what he had drank, and his soul awakened,

After he was come to himself, and had return. genial heat that warms us along the way of life ed home to Kent, he fell into melancholy, and be--negoverned, they are consuming fires. Let took hunself to read and study the Scriptures, and your strife be one of respectful attentions, and to much prayer; which at length his father perconciliatory conduct. Cultivate with care the ceived, and fearing he would turn Puritan, was troubled, and dealt roughly with him making him for him. but eradicate the thorns that grow in your part. dress his horses, which he humbly and cheerfully her's path. Above all, let no feeling of revenge submitted to do. When his father perceived he sat up late at night reading his Bible, he denied, ver go down upon your anger. A kind word-an him candle light ; but being allowed a fire in his obliging action-if it be in a triffing concern, has chamber, he was wont to read by fire light; and a power superior to the harp of David in calming long after told a friend, that while he was dres. by fire light, he had those comforts and joys from it is hostile to religion. Let him whose heart is the Lord, that he had scarce experienced since. His father seeing these means ineffectual resolved to send him to France, that by the light dorned with flowers ; to his eye there is no heau- uess of that country his melancholy might be cu-

ness of saving grace in different subjects, that a But lef him lay his hand upon his beart and ted,) there grew great endearment. He may sent it to him ; but soon after, he had orders to re-

Christian ! these words are for you-this world gentleman and his son at prayers, was angry, and city. You are pilgrims-are strangers here. You Then Mr. Studley, having interest in a person are passing on to your rest in the heavens. Do of honor, a lady at White-half and his son now by not therefore linger. Pause not in your course. his education being accomplished for such an em-Let your watchword be " onward." Say to eve. ployment, prevailed with her to take him for her ry thing, "Hinder me not." Press towards the gentleman to wait upon her in her coach. The his ten pounds, told him he had been a rebellious In the course of conversation, the old lady of mark. "Look ahead?" Fix your eye on the father thought by a court life to drive away his son, and had disobliged his father, and might the barre soid to be made and been a rebellious and had disobliged his father. crown of glory-the palm of victory-the appro. son's melancholy, as he called his seriousness in ving Redeemer, who will say to you at last, if religion. The lady had many servants, some gi-you are faithful unto death, "Well done, good ven to swearing and rudeness, whom this young meekly departed. and faithful servant enter thou into the joy of thy gentleman would take upon him to reprove with that prudence and gravity, that sin was abashed This is not the place of your rest, You are before him. If any of the servants were ill em. now in "the field"-in "the vineyard." Is not ployed, and heard him coming, they would say this the place of labour? Will you yield yourself let us cease, or be gone, for Mr. Studley is comto indoleut repose here? Here, where so much ing. After a years time, his father waited on the is to be done ! Think of the mass around you, lady to enquire of his son's behaviour. She anwho press onward in the road to death ! Can you swered that she was glad she had seen his son, do nothing for them? Can you say nothing to he had wrought such a reformation in her family. them? Can you lift no prayer to heaven that God She had formerly been troubled with unruly serwould have compassion on them? See that scoffer vants, by his prudent carriage, was now as quiet and any pains I can take are pleasant." -he triffes with all the solemnities of death and in her house, as if she had lived in a private famictemity. He can make himself merry with the ly in the country. Upon receiving this informabible, and with every thing that is sacred. He tion the father stormed, "what will be make Puriseems very courageous.-Boasts that he foars tans in White hall?" He told the lady that was seems very courageous.—Boasts that he foars tans in writtenant is the total take him with not to die: But, Christian, pity him—pray for him. For unless he turn, unless he cease to him at home in Kent, as his lack, as his lack, as his lack of the base of the settlement than you do.— Seorn, and humble himself before God, death will take away all his courage. He will turn coward thought of marrying him; and to this end found then,-he will tremble on the brink of time, over out a match which he thought fit for his ends, to which he must be hurled down to the blackness stille the work of religion in his son. One eveof eternal despair. On pity such, and labour, and ning, he bade him put on his best clothes the next pray for them, before they shall have gone hence mothing, and ordered his servant to make ready their horses, and himself to wait on them. When See that gay and thoughtless youth, the child they were riding on the way, he bade the servant of many prayers, and of many tears. Kind and ride before, and spoke to his son to this purpose ; He was amazed at this wonderful providence, He hastened home to his friend, to inform him of or many prayers, and or many cears. This and the pray-affectionate parents have admonished, liave pray- "Son, you have been a great grief to me, and has received the money, such for his estate, and in a ed, and have wept, but still the youth is gay and ving used much means to reclaim you from this thoughtless. Pray and labour for such, least way you are in to no purpose, I have one more there be at last an eternal seperation between pa-remedy to apply, in which, if you comply with me rent and child. See that person who was once I shall settle my estate upon you, else you shall awakened-whose heart was pained to think of never have a great of it. I am riding to such a awaseneu-whose heart was panied to think of never have a great of it. I am rung to such a the danger of sinking down to ruin-who felt to say, "What shall I do to be saved !"-who sat among that weeping group of inquirers after the sway to Zion. See, that person now begins to who before had been there on the same errand." grow indifferent,-the Biblo is neglected-the in. They were entertained nobly : he had a sight of quirer's seat is forsaken-prayer is forgotten- the young lady, a great beauty, and fell much in neighbourhood at large, for the great liberality of cheerful company is sought. Satan is pleased to love with her. When they had taken their leave, his character. He was therefore what Paul des. witness this indifference-this stupor that begins and were on their way home, the father asked the cribes, "as poor, yet making our track; as have egain to steal over the soul, threatening to lay it son what he thought of the young lady? He anin the deep and wakeless slumbers of moral death. swered, "There is no man living but must be ta-But over that soul we might well weep tears of blood! ken with such an one;" but he feared she would pastor, every year, at the close of the harvest, to Its danger is great-its destiny will soon be seal. not like him. The father bid him take no care distribute the surplus of his glebe among the poor ed forever! The Spirit will depart-the consci. for that. The wooing was not long: at three of his parish; after housing first the necessary ence will be seared-the day of grace will be weeks' end they both went to London to buy supply for his own little household, which consist. that sinner shall be again aroused and brought to The father had charged, that in the time of mestic housekeeper. the foot of the cross with repentance and broken- wooing at the house of the young lady's father, [] It so happened, however, that one year a pecuness of spirit. Christian, labour and pray for there should be no swearing nor debauchery, lest liar circumstance occurred, which compelled him false glosses, and from others by paint. So, ma. ness of spine. Ourisuan, labour and play in this son should be discouraged. Wedding clothes to depart from his usual plan. He had engaged ny sock to hide their sins from themselves by false inal sound the sinner, "Quench not the Spirit," turn were bought, the day came, and the young couple in the openness and generosity of his heart, to glosses, and from others by excuses or false co. were married. At the wedding dinner at the subscribe £20 towards the expense of building a lours .- Barter.

Look, Christian, all around you and see how young lady's father's house, the mask was taken chapel in a distant town, where the parishioners with God ; when, as in that grand affair of his life, their harvest, he was obliged to invite some of

er, which was now for the conversion of his new journey, which was about 20 miles, he overtook He had become a religious man, and his appearmarried wife, or he was undone. This ho press. on the road a young lady mounted on a single ed with tears a great part of the afternoon; and horse like himself; and being a man of very house was found to exhibit economy and industry. called Paritans. His son followed his steps, un- he did not rise from prayer without good hope of cheerful and communicative manners, he accostbeing heard.

nough ; messengers (after they missed the brido-groom) were sent every way. No news of him an old man over the down for your companion? I may and thriving-at peace in his own mind, and liv-an old man over the down for your companion? I ing peaceably with his neighbours. Such are could be obtained; he was wrestling, as Jacob am too old indeed to promise you much protec- some of the trophies of religion-showing her-once was, at Peniel. In the evening he returned tion; but I trust God will protect us both." - self, as indeed she is, profitable unto all things, home, and inquiring where his bride was, went There was a certain something in the manner having promise of the life that now is, and of that up to her, and found her in her chamber, pensive with which Mr. Thompson said this, that was very enough. She asked him if he had done well to attractive, so that the young lady, feeling a expose her to scorn and derision all the day. He strong propossession in his favour, immediately entreated her to sit down upon a couch there by thanked him, and accepted his company.--She him, and he would give her an account of what he expressed much pleasure in his society, and as had been doing, and tell her the story of his whole it appeared they were both going to the same life, and what the Lord, through grace had done town they both trotted on together. In the

with many beautiful perticulars, with great affec- a hoppy village of poor people his was, and how tion and tears, the flood-gates of which had been dear the parishioners were to him. But he avoidopened in the wood, and often in the relation ed saying any thing which might lead her to imasould say, through grace, God did so and so for gine that their happiness resulted from his bounty, me. When he had told her his story, she asked or that his conduct differed from that of his neighsing his father's horses in his frock, and reading him what he had meant by those words so often hors. When they arrived at the town and were used in the relation of his life, "through groce," about to part, Mr. Thompson, acquainted his felso ignorantly had she been educated; and asked low-traveller with the name of the friend to him if he thought there was no grace for her, whose house he was going, expressing at the same who was so wretched a stranger to God. Yes, time, his wish that he might see the young lady my dear, said he, there is grace for you, and that again. ty; the flowers to him exhale no fragrance. Dark red. He went, and being at his own disposal, the I have been praying for this day in the wood, and Lord guiding, he placed himself in the house of a Tood bath heard my prover and seen my tears it is as his soul, nature is robed in deepest sable. Lord guiding, he placed himself in the house of a The smile of beauty, lights not up his bosom with godly Protestant minister; and between them, af joy: but the furies of hell rage in his breast, and ter they were acquainted, (and such is the like render him as miserable as he would wish the obter acquainted in different subjects, that a prayed, and such weeping and supplication was relating the circumstances respecting the very a-there on bath sides that when they were relating the circumstances respecting the very a-down to supper they had hardly eyes to see with, of the name of Thompson, and with how many say—" Revenge, I cast theo from me—Father, great progress in speaking the language, and his forgive them as I forgive my enemies "—and na-father expecting an account from the gentleman the bride's father (according to his custom) swore. son !" cried the lady of the house, "I wonder Thompson with whom he lived of his speaking French, he The bride immediately said, "Father, I beseech whether he is a relation to the captain Thompson Then, indeed and the meads verdant and the flow- sent it to him; but soon after, he had orders to re-ers fragrant—then is the music of the groves de-turn home. The father directing, or the son in-the in a rage rose from the table; "What," says vain. I have thirty pounds tied up in a bag by the time in a rage rose from the table; "What," says vain. I have thirty pounds tied up in a bag by ther is the rule of the father found the French a minister. At last, the father found the French a minister. At last, the father found the French a durity and bis son at measures, was angry, and

GUARDIA

ed her with a degree of frankness which his ege were now glazed. His children attended the Sab. At the house of the bride there was hurry e- and profession might seem to authorize. "Well bath school. He was himself respectful, clean,

course of their conversation, which was about He went over the story here above mentioned the best things, he told her his name, and what

The young lady was so much pleased with her

WHOLE NO. 99.

INTERESTING ANECDOTE. ty for the Moral Instruction of the Poor.

Wherever religion has spread her banners and enrolled her armies, order, discipling and efficien often met on that day, ragged and barefoot, ac. ried on his design, he said he had at that time pel.' Instead, therefore, of calling his poor parish-restrained prayer, and slackened his communion ioners together as usual, to take from the fields similar condition, strolling with a gun or fishing similar condition, strolling with a gun or fishing pole to his accustomed employment of the day. he should have been doubly and trebly serious; the richer ones of the village to buy as much corn His house was the picture of wretchedness. Af-and so might thank himself that he was utterly as would supply the £20 which he had promised ter the lapse of a few years, a gentleman, then in ter the lapse of a few years, a gentleman, then in undone. He sometimes thought of riding quite towards the erection of the chapel. The expedi-away; at last, being among the woods, he led his ent was painful to a man of Mr. Thompson's feel-morning a decent waggon proceeding to church court lady-produces reform in her household-indigna-tion of his father-is warfied in a wicked family-regret -conversion of his wife-is disinherited happy rural life -recovers his estate.) Old Mr. Sindly was a lawyer in Kent of about ance evinced, while his tongue confessed it. Ilis Its windows, which were once stuffed with rags. which is to come.

CHRIST'S LOVE TO CHILDREN.

"Then were there brought unto him little children, that he should put his hands on them and pray : and the dis-ciples rebuked them. But Jesus said, Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven. And he laid hands on them, and departed thence."

- How happy these dear children were Whom the Redeemer bless'd ; Whom, when he breath d that fervent prayer. He folded to his breast.
- How powerful was that prayer to bring All biessings from above ! How true to lead them to the spring
- Of everlasting love. How mighty to preserve from sin,
- And every dang'rous snare ! Oh ! how I've wish'd that I had been A child among them there ! >
- But, thanks to that Almighty Friend, Ile is the same to day, As when he thus refus'd to send
- Those babes unblessed away.

And he has made his covenant broad,-To all who seek his face ' And fill them with his grace.

Then let us at his altar bow, And bring the children there s He will receive them kindly now, And hear their feeblest prayer.

ک<mark>و ہو</mark>ں جا کتن ہ

On the tomb-stone of Alexander Patterson, of Arbroath, Scotland, who died, June 12th; 1761; are the following lines, composed by the late Rev. John Wesley, at the din-ner-table of the late David Patterson, merchant, Arbreath,

is not your rest. Here you have no continuing sent him away. Lord."

forever.

over-the soul will be lost-lost forever, unless things for the wedding. turn, for why will you die ?

should enjoy it; and accordingly ne did : for when swered the young lady, "whether this Mr. Thomphe made his will, he gave his son (when he should son may not be the very man? Suppose we send die) ten pounds, to cut off his claim, and gave his to call him hither?" The lady of the house con-estate to soveral persons of whom a Dr. Reeves senting so to do, despatched a servant requesting was one; and not long after died. the favour of his company, with which the good Dr. Reeves sent for the gentleman, paid him old man immediately complied.

thank himself. He received the money, and Thompson ; and desired to ask him if he knew of a captain Thompson who was in the East India

His wife (the match was huddled up) had no service ? "Yes," said the old gentleman, Sfor portion promised, at least that he knew of; so that he was my brother." And he began to relate was also deserted by his friends, only having such circumstances of him, as rendered the mat-£200 in her hands that had been given her by a ter unquestionable. The lady was rejoiced at the grandmother, with which they stocked a farm in discovery; "For," said she, "my late husband Sussex, where the writer of these memoirs hath bought a small garden from Capt. Thomson, and often been and seen her, who had been highly the captain hastening to sea before he received the bred, in her red waistcoat milking her cows. She money, agreed for the purchase; thirty pounds was exceedingly cheerful, and was now become were left in his hands, which were put in a bag, the great conforter and encourager of her hus, waiting the captain's return. But this never took How little must the presence of God be felt in hand. "God." said she "hath had mercy on me, place. And at my husband's death, he left a strict that place where the high functions of the pulpit There they lived some years with much comfort, should call.' and had several children. After about three

Mr. Thompson looked amazed at this discovery, the tenants of the estate, and saluted by the name himself the only surviving relation, and the execu-

The first impression brought upon his mind, so soon as the lady of the house put the bag with the Your father, though a cunning lawyer, could not thirty pounds into his hand, was striking. He joint purchaser. Myself and some other tenants forth into expressions of devout gratitude to God know it and have refused to pay any amount to and falling upon his knees, with his eyes lifted up, mers.

Dr. Reeves. I have sixteen pounds ready for he exclaimed, "Blessed be God! how gracious, you, which I will pay to your acquittance; and how wonderful, thus to provide for my poor peo-this will serve you to wage law with them."— ple at home! The money will be their's again." what had happened; and so very full was his soul with joy upon this occasion, that as he entered his house, he cried out, " Praise God forever !. Tell it in Gath; publish it in Ashkelon. Our God is a faithful God." His host was astonished, and for a moment thought, him deranged. But when Mr. Thompson's first paroxysms of joy had some. what subsided, and he related the event, his friend, as well as himself, found cause to say, "What hath God wrought ?"

God seeth not as man seeth. His footstops are often in the great deep and his ways past finding out." But although clouds and darkness are round about him, rightcousness and judgment are the habitation of his throne. Let his children trust in his providence and grace, assured that what they know not now, they shall know hereafter .-

. There are men who deal by their sins, as some decayed, they seek to hide it from themselves by " Reader, awake : in time repeat Thine hours, as mine, are only lent; The day is hastening when, like my. Thou, too, shalt dust and ashes be. Forsake thy sins, in Christ believe, And thou shall with him ever live."

YOUTHFUL PIETY. The heart that feels the power of grace, Amid the scenes of early years, Shines brightest through the Christian race, And lovelier to the world appears.

> THE BIBLE. A glory gilds the sacred page, Majestic like the sun; It gives a light to every age, It gives—bat borrows notic.

ON PULPIT OSTENTATION. charge to keep the money for him whenever he are degraded into a stipulated exchange of entertainment on the one side, and of admiration on the other; and surely, it were a sight to make anvears, he was met in Kent, on the road by one of his brother having been dead several years, and gels weep when a weak and vaporing mortal, surrounded by his fellow sinners, and hastening to the grave and the judgment along with them, finds it a dearcr object to his bosom, to regale his hearers by the exhibition of himself, than to do in

plain earnest the work of his Master, and urge on alienato the estate from you, whom he had made could not refrain, before them all, from breaking the business of repentance and of faith by the impressive simplicities of the Gospel.-Dr. Chal-

A GOOD THOUCHT.

That a reference to past experience may be made to advantage by the Christian, I doubt not ;' but for him to make it, in any case, the criterion. by which to determine his present character as a Christian, is as dangerous to his spiritual welfare, as it is contrary to the Bible, and about as reasonable, as it would be for a sick man to determine the state of his health by what it had been in the former part of his life. Jesus is the Christian's Saviour, and not his experience : and for a man to determine whether he is a Christian now or not, he must do it by the present state of his heart, and not by the past. The degree of evidence that any man has that he is a Christian, is just in proportion to the degree of his conformity to the Christian character as delineated in the Gospel.

TRIENDS AT BOME.

In the journey of life, as in other journeys, it is a pleasing reflection, that we have friends who are thinking of us at home, and who will receive ladies do by their persons. When their beauty is us with joy when our journey is at an end.-Bie successioner a contra chara shop Horne. .

> They who have an honest and engaging look, ought to suffer double punishment if they belie it in their actions. - Charron.

Lond. Meth. Mag.

parishioners among whom he lived, but to the

ing nothing, and yet possessing all hings." It was the uniform custom of this raly apostolic ed of but humself, a man servant, and an old do-

A STRIKING PROVIDENCE.

Anecdote of a Pious Clergyman of the Church of England.

The Rev. Mr. Thompson, of St. Gennys, Corn-

wall, England, was well known not only to the

this will serve you to wage law with them."--

term or two recovered it. "He that loseth his

life for my sake and the Gospel's shall find it."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

From the Missionary Herald, for September

SCHOOLS IN CEYLON AND GREECE. Free Schools .- The returns from which the following tabular view of the free-schools is derived, are dated at the commencement of the present year. The view is incomplete, as no report has been received from Panditeripo. Bays 899 Girls. Total. Schools. Stations. Tillipally, 187 1,086 .24

Batticotta, Manepy	16	603.	130 49 181	78 - 65 47	52
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The last returns from Panditeripo, made the boys in the free-schools connected with that station 300, and the girls 102-total 405. This would make the whole number in the free-schols 2352. The annual expense of the free-schools of, the stations included in the table is three hundred and thirty-seven pounds sterling.

GREECE.

Progress of Education --- Le Courrier de la Greece, for Feb. 1 (13,) 1831, contains a brief view of the schools of instruction in liberated Greece, from which the fol-"lowing table is compiled. and is configured.

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Totals, 36 1,631, 76 6,636	ne if

TOTALS, The number of Lancasterian schools in the spring of 1829, was 25; and, in the spring of 1830, it was 62 containing 5,418 scholars. These are all establish od under the auspices of the government, and support, od more or less at the public expense. There are a few private schools of both kinds: and in the Peloponnesus, there are nearly 2,000 children taught to read on the old method, so called, in distinction from the Lancasterian, or new method. In the old schools, the books are in the ancient Greek, which being nearly unintelligible to the youths, they learn to read, and that is nearly all. The habit, thus created, of reading without thought, is lamentably prevalent among the people of the east, and must be broken up before books will exert their proper influence. The Lancasterian schools, bringing in, as they do, new books in the vernacular tongue, and a new method of instruction, are a happy innovation and improvement in every point of view; and should they prevail through the eastern world, will do much towards reviving the sleeping intellect.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE JEWS.

We have just received the London Christian Guardian for Aug., from which we make the following extract :

The anniversary Sermon for this Institution, was preached at St. Paul's Convent Garden, on Thursday evening, May 5. by the Rev. J. II. Stewart, M. A. from Isaiah, 1x, 20. The collection amounted to £40 9s. 2d.

The Annual Meeting was held at Exeter Hall, on the following morning, when the chair was taken by the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. The meeting was strong man stronger, and to assist all in preparing for opened with prayer, by the Rev. C. S. Hawtrey. The an introduction to a better world.—London World. Ray. W. Marsh addressed the children of the Society's schools, who sang a hymn, and were addressed.

The Report stated an increase of £2,010 12s. 8d. in the funds during the past year. The total amount of veceipts during that period, being £14,145 7s. 2d. Of the increase, £786 10s: arises from legacies. translated by the Missionaries into the Judco-Polish language.

Owing to the late depressed state of the funds, no children have been admitted during the year into the schools, notwithstanding several very pressing applica. tions. Of 37 boys who were in the institution at the last Anniversary, six have been put out as Apprentices, and one has been expelled. Of 48 girls, 6 have been

James Mackintosh had declared his adhesion to the Temperaece Society, and is ready to plead its cause when called upon. The Chairman of one of the meet ings, pledged himself to give £50, in case a British and Foreign Society should be formed. Another individual, a member of the London Temperance Society Committee, pledged himself to give a sum double to that which any other member of the Committee should give. A great meeting is soon to be held in Liverpool, for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society. It is stated, that the late meetings have been much talked about at Court, and that Lord John Russell, and Lady Holland, in particular, had manifested their warm approbation. The Bishop of Sodor and Man sent a reform a Temperance Society there. Similar requests were making from a great number of towns in the vicin-

We hope that these animating tidings will produc

an effect here. We, in the United States, ought to take a more vigorous hold of this great cause. Shall Bosrov be behind London ? We trust not. We hope that Dr. Edwards, or some other competent man, with soon be at work here. [Recorder.]

DR. HEWITT IN LONDON .- Dr. Hewitt from Ameri-1. said he entered that room with the depression and ixicty of a stranger, exhausted by a long and rapid urney, and ill fitted for the service he was now calle perform; but the speakers who had preceded im, and the countenances before him, made him fee imself at home, (applause.) 'Although his being be an in New-England, he was of Old English origin, nd British blood, in mingled streams of Irish and Enish, ran through his veins. (Cheers.). If therefore e should be too free, remember his English blood ; and

if he should err, remember his Irish blood, (Laughter and applause.) It would afford him gratification deeper and sweeter than he had ever felt before, if he could occupy half an hour more in giving utterance to the gush of emotions and thoughts that the present occasion forced upon him. But allow him to say, that he could not gratify the ear of an Englishman, nor waken up the sympathies of an Irish heart, better than by relating narratives of the growing happiness of human beings; for such were esteemed more than the richest strains of for such were esteemed more than the rollest stands of (Yes.' He then asked it should not have that eloquence said or sung. (Cheers.) The efforts made had laws ! She said 'Yes, but she was not aware that in his native land, in the cause of temperance, had they applied to her.' The magistrate, asked if in those they applied to her.' The magistrate, asked if in those been repeatedly mentioned on that occasion, and he felt bound to express his thanks for the high rank in which the labors of his countrymen had been placed. He then proceeded to take a review of the progress of temperance societies in America, from their first commencement about five years ago, with a small company of eight or ten persons ; in the course of which he stated, that in the month of May last, the parent society had a knowledge of 2009 temperance societics, 1194 of which had been formed, or first reported, during the proceeding year. There were many others, however, in existence, not reported. The number of enrolled members was computed at not less than 300,-000. There had been very little opposition, and where it was attempted it proved an abortive effort. The consequences were not only the decrease of intemperance, and all its evil results, but the introduction of health, comfort, and respectability, where they were unknown and unenjoyed before. He related some in-dividual cases in illustration of this statement, and

concluded by observing, that all persons of every rank should join the Temperance Society; it was calculated

MISCELLANY.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS FROM NEW ENGLISH WORKS, PUBLISHED IN 1531 SOUTH SUA ISLANDS.

Expedients to procure a Substitute for Books. I have often been amused with the ingenuity and perseverance manifested by the natives their endeavours to obtain a substitute for books The bark of the paper mulberry was frequently and one has been expelled. Of 43 girls, 6 have been sent out to service, two have been taken away by their parents, another has been sent home, and one has died. There are at present in the schools, 30 boys and 83 led a coarse sort of card. This was sometimes

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

INSTANCE OF JUDICIAL IMPARTIALITY.

stood. Her orders were obeyed, and the tree was caruest that an individual might proceed to his diocese, to ried away. Teuhe, the owner of the spot on which it stood, returning in the evening to his cottage, saw that the spoiler had been there; the stump was bleeding, were making rom a great number of cowns in the second the sponer had been there; the statisty was because it of London. Dr. John Pyo Smith, after reading and the boughs lay strewed around, but the stately Prof. Stuart's Prize Essay, declared that he was con-trunk was gone. Informed by his neighbours that the vince that it was his duty to put away wince and on the bought of the magine around by his neighbours that the second that it was his duty to put away wince and the bought of the magine around by his neighbours that the second that it was his duty to put away wince around by his neighbours that the second that it was his duty to put away wince around by his neighbours that the second that it was his duty to put away wince around by his neighbours around by his neighbours around by his neighbours around by his neighbours that the second that it was his duty to put away wince around by his neighbours around by his neighbours that the second that it was his duty to put away wince around by his neighbours around by his neighbours that the second that the second by his neighbours around by his neighbours that the second by his neighbours around by his neighb trate of the district, and lodged a complaint against ber majesty the queen. The magistrate directed him to come to the place of public justice the following morning at sun-rise, and substantiate his charge; he afterwards sent his scrvant to the queen, and invited her attendance at the same hour. The next morning, as the sun rose above the horizon, Ori, the magistrate, was seen sitting in the open air, beneath the spreading branches of a venerable tree; on a finely woven mat before him, sat the queen, attended by her train; beside her stood the native peasant ; and around them all, what may be'termed the police-officers. 'Turning to Teuhe, the magistrate inquired for what purpose they had been convened. The poor man said, that in is garden grow a bread-fruit tree, whose shade was rateful to the inmates of his cottage, and whose fruit with that of those which grew around, supported his family for five or seven months in every year; but that, yesterday, some one had cut it down, as he had been informed by order of the queen. He knew that they had laws-he had thought those laws protected the poor man's property as well as that of kings and chiefs; and he wished to know whether it was right, that, without his knowledge or consent, the tree should have been cut down. "The magistrate, turning to the queen, asked if she had ordered the tree to be cut down ? She answered,

laws (a copy of which he held in his hand) there were any exceptions in favor of chiefs, or kings, or queens i She answered ' No,' and despatched one of her attendants to her house, who soon returned with a bag of dollars, which she threw down before the 'pcor' man as a recompense for his loss. Stop, said the magistrate, we have not done yet.' The queen began to weep. Do you think it right that you should have cut down the tree, without asking the owner's permission ?' continued the magistrate. "It was not right,' said the queen. Then, turning to the poor man, he asked, ' What remun ration do you require ?' Teuhe answered, 'If the queen is convinced that it was not right to take a little man's tree without his permission, I am sure she will of the tree."-p. 214.

ELEVATION OF SOIL IN EGYPT.

"Since the time of Herodotus, Egypt has gamed new soil to the depth of two hundred and thirinches. And if we look back, from the reign of Mæris to the time of the deluge, and reckon that interval by the same proportion, we shall find that the whole perpendicular accession of the soil from the delage to A. D. 1721, must one teet eight inches of soil in 4072 years.

Thus, in process of time, the whole country may be raised to such a height, that the river will not prove beyond a doubt, be able to overflow its banks; and Egypt, conse- That it is beneficial t quently, from being the most fertile, will, for Cabinet Library, Egypt Vol. III. p. 39.

removed, but his blindness continued till his death, evils; and, to speak the plain truth, we should less dread which analogy of circumstances produced, that If you do away with the Borough-influence system, it is time, to resist government, as it is at another,

clerical and impropriated tithes being bound up together, INSTANCE OF JUDICIAL IMPARTIALITY. the efforts of those who hold the latter are exerted in "In the autumn of 1822, the queen of Tahiti, the favour of the former; and the better payment the Church widow of Pomsre, visited Hushine. Her attendants, can offer by sinecures and cumulation for the exertion of concerned; but to a greater extent we consider it to be who followed in her train from Tahiti, requiring a piece political power, the more sure is it to retain that power fraught with dangerous consequences. of timber, she directed them to cut down a bread-fruit in its favour. In all this not one word is said of religion the third view of this subject makes the tree, growing in the garden of a poor man on the of the unbought affections of the public of that power opposite side of the bay near which her own residence which the Church cught to possess, as a spiritual blessing stood. Her orders were obeyed, and the tree was car-

MORALS AT: OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

" From careless boyhood to uncultured man, Indulged to act ere principle began : With just enough of spirit for excess, And heart which nothing save a vice can bless,-In Oxford see the reprubate appear ! Big with the promise of a mad career With cash and consequence to lead the way, A fool by night, and more than fop by day !. What happy vileness doth his lot reveal, How folly burns with imitative zeal, Whene'er the shadows of his greatness falls, i In festive chamber, or collegiate hall! Romantic lot ! to vegetate secure From all that might to mental paths allore; To wesk each morning with no deeper thought; Than that which yesterday's excess hath brought; Then, winged by impulse, as the day proceeds, To follow where coxcomic fashion leads. Hark! Woodstock rattles with eternal wheels, And hounds are ever barking at his heels. The chapel voted a terrific bore : The ! Dons' head pieces for the college door ! The lecture scouted, the degree reviled And Alma Mater, all save alma styled ! Thus on, till night advance, whose reign divine, Is chastely dedicate to cards and wine, Where modest themes amusive tongues excite, And facts redden with the soul's delight; A Roman banquet ! with Athenian flowers

Of festive wit, to charm the graceful hours. "Alas! that truth must fling a doleful shade On the bright portrait which her hand hath made. ew years have fled, and what doth now remain Of him the haughty, who but smiled disdain On all that virtue in her meekness dared, Ambition hoped, or principle declared 7 His friends are dead ; his fortune sunk away, In midnight hells ; where midnight demons play A withered skeloton of sin and shame, ' With nought but infamy to track his name; The wreck of fortune, with despairing sighs, Fades from the world, and like a felon dics." Oxford, a Poem, by Robt. Montgomery.

King William IV .- No monarch, perhaps, ever scended the throne of his ancestors with more sincere gratulations from his people than William IV.; and not do it again. I am satisfied. I require no other since the sceptre has been in his hands, the enthusiasm recompense. His disinterestedness was applauded; of the people has been unbounded. The frankness of of the people has been unbounded. The frankness of the assembly dispersed; and afterwards, I think the his manners, and the popularity of bis measures, will queen sent him privately a present equal to the value form a new era in the biography of kings, and hold form a new era in the biography of kings, and hold the free exercise of religious opinion; or what is nearly him out as a bright example for his successors to imi-ith, some thing, lodges absolute power with the rulers, it tate.-Imperial Magazine, July 1831.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1831.

OBEDIENCE TO CIVIL GOVERNMENT AND PRAYER FOR THUSE IN AUTHORITY ... That civil Government is necessary, the constitution of human nature and the situation of human society

That it is beneficial to the private and public interests of mankind, the history of all ages most clearly want of the annual inundation, become one of the demonstrates. That every member of civil society most barren parts of the universe."-Edinburgh ought to obey the government, the nature of the case ought to obey the government, the nature of the case shows to be unquestionable; for if civil government be

expedient, it is equally expedient to obey and support citizen before his trial and condemnation. But this re-THE EFFECT OF A REFORMED PARLIAMENT FFON THE CHURCH it, and the interests of the government must necessari- sistance is not to be made by acts of violence, but in a.

October 8.

the measure, and in one of his speeches, said that Sir and though the scales on his bodily eyes were not by a continuance, instead of a correction, of the existing be determined by reasonings and conclusions of his own or submit to be directed by the advice of others, provided

Dr. Faley adds :-- " It may be as much a duty, at one time, to resist government, as it is at another, to obey it to wit, whenever more advantage will, in our opinion, accrue to the community, from resistance, than mischief." This doctrine may be good in theory ; it may be good in practice so far as freedom of opinion and discussion is

A third view of this subject makes the constitution of a country the rule and limit of obedience to the existing authorities. Dr. Adam Clarke, in his notes on Romans safeguard than that interested support which thinks only arii, verse 1, explains and establishes this proposition in of loaves and fishes and nothing of the souls of men." the most satisfactory manner, and in the sentiments of the most satisfactory manner, and in the sentiments of that learned Divine we perfectly concur. Dr. C. expresses himself as follows :----

"In all nations of the earth, there is what may be called a constitution, a plan by which a particular country or state is governed; and this constitution is less or more calculated to promote the interests of the community. The civil governor, whether he be elective or hereditary, agrees to govern according to that constitution. Thus, we may consider, that there is a compact and consent between the governor and the governed, and, in such a case, the poten-tate may be considered as coming to the supreme authority in the direct way of God's providence; and as civil government is of God, who is the Fountain of law, order, and regularity; the civil governor, who administers the laws of a state according to its constitution, is the minister of God. But it has been asked, if the ruler be an immoral or profligate man, does he not prove himself, thereby, to be unworthy of his high office, and should he not be deposed I I answer-No : if he rule according to the constitution, no-I has wer—No: if he fulls according to the constitution, no-thing can justify rebellion against his authority. He may be irregular in his our firitate life; he may be an immo-ral man, and disgrage himself by an improper conduct : but if he rule according to the law; if he make no attempt to change the constitution, nor break the compact be-tween him and the people; there is, therefore, no logal ground of opposition to his civil anthority: and every act against him is not only rebellion, in the worst sense of the word, but is unlawful and absolutely sinful.

Nothing can justify the opposition of the subject to the ruler, but overt attempts on his part, to change the consti-tution, or to role contrary to law. When the rular acts thus, he dissolves the compact between him and his peo-ple; his authority is no longer binding, because illegal and it is illegal because he is acting contrary to the laws of that constitution, according to which, on being raised to the supreme power, he promised to govern. This conduct justifies opposition to his government; but J. contend, that no personal misconduct in the ruler, no immorality in his own life, while he governs according to no, can either justify rehellion against him or contempt. of his authority. For his political conduct, he is account. able to the constitution : for his moral conduct, he is uccountable to God, his conscience, and the ministers of religion. A king may be a good moral man, and yet a weak, and indeed, a bad and dangerous prince. Ho may be a bad man, and stained will vice in his private life, and yet be a good Prince. SAUL was a good mo-ral man, but a bad Prince; because he endeavoured to as contract to famolitic constitution to be because act contrary to the Israelitish constitution t the changed ome essential parts of that constitution, as I have elsewhere shewn (see the, uote on Acts xiii. ver. 22.) he was therefore lawfully deposed. James the Hnd. was a good. moral man, as fur as I can learn, but he was a bad and dangerous prince."

In cases where the constitution of a country prohibits is obvious that resistance on the part of the christian subject is unjustifiable. . The example and language of Christ and II is Apostles is, suffer patiently-the bairs of your head are numbered-no harm but that which is permitted y your heavenly Father, can touch you.

Let it, however, be observed, that suffiring without reistance for the sake of the Gospel, does not imply the surrender of religious faith or practice. This was mainained by our Savion and his Apostles even unto death ; and that in the very face of existing human authorities. Nor does the quietly suffering persecution for Christ's.

sake dony the right of resisting any inflictions on account of religion, which may be imposed contrary tothe constitution or laws of the country. Hence St_ Paul demanded redress when the Roman Magistrates ordered him to be scourged contrary to the Law, which prohibited the infliction of any punishment upon a free-

girls,

The present number of Missionaries is 30, besides 3 who are engaged in India, under the inspection, of the Madras Crymittee. Of these, 10 are of the Jewish na. tion, 5 other individuals are also engaged as teachers in the Jewish Schools, in the Grand Duchy of Posen; ma-king a total of 38 Missionary Agents.

A very encouraging account is given in the report, of the labors of several of these Missionaries Considerable anxiety has of course been felt with regard to the Rev. W. Becker, with Messrs. Lange, Waschitcheck and Lawrence, who were at Warsaw when the revolu tion broke out ; on the receipt of the painful intelligence the Committee took the earliest opportunity of expressing their affectionate sympathy, commending them to the care of a gracious God, encouraging them to remain at their post, so long as it might be consistent with their personal safety, recommending them to take no part whatever in the political commotions around them, but remain to them, of declaring to the Jewish nation the message of salvation through Christ.

Before the breaking out of the revolution, the print-ing of Tracts in the Polish language was continued, so far as local hiudrances would permit, for distribution among the Jews. The gospel of St. Luke was also printed in Polish, at the printing press of the Institution. Journeys were occasionally undertaken through flifferent parts of the country, and although opposition or indifference sometimes excited feelings of discouragement, yet, for the most part, the Missionaries returned to Warsaw, testifying that there was indeed a iti. He was a priest of Hiro, the God of plunder. famine in the land, not a famine of bread, nor a thirst ers and thieves, and in perfect accordance with for water, but of hearing the words of the Lord, "the bread of life."

The report states that the work of Jewish conversion is evidently going forward in England, as well as in other countries. There is a wide field of labour among this people, many openings for the Missionary, and many pressing calls for the word of life. A great door and effectual is opened, but there are many adversaries. There is a want of more labourers in this cause, endued with simple, self-denying faith, uniting boldness of spirit with meekness of wisdom-mighty in the Scriptures-men who confer not with flesh and blood, and who are not led away by the maxims of a carnal policy, but who give themselves to the work as unto the Lord. Such instruments the present eventful period requires, and the Committee ask for earnest prayer to the Lord of the harvest, that he would prepare and send forth such, to labour in the cause of Israel. "O that the salvation of Israel were come out of Zion !. When the ford bringeth back the captivity of his people, Jacob shall rejoice and Israel shall be glad." * The Society has removed its Offices to Excter Hall, Strand, London.

* We are sorry to add that the Society has since lost their very estimable Chaplain, the Rev. C. S. Hawtrey, who died on the 17th inst. after a short illness regretted by all who knew him.

TEMPERANCE.

TEMPERANCE IN LONDON.

By letters just received in this city, we learn that the

cut into pieces about the size of the leaves of a book; and upon these, with a reed cut in the shape of a pen, and immersed in red or purple vegetable dye, the alphabet, syllabic, and reading

lessons of the spelling book, and the scripture extracts usually read in the school, have been neatly and correctly copied. Sometimes the whole was accurately written on one broad sheet of paper, like native cloth, and after the manner of the ancients, carefully rolled up, except when used. This was often the only kind of book that the natives in renote districts possessed; and many families have, without any other lessons, acquired a proficiency, that has enabled them at once to read a printed copy of the scriptures. It has also gratified us, as indicative of the estimation in which the people held every portion of the word of God, and their to improve to the atmost the opportunities which might desire to possess it, to behold them anxiously preserving even the smallest piece of paper, and writing on it texts of scripture which they had heard in the place of worship."-p. 7.

> Memorable Conversion of a Native .- " One remarkable instance occurred during the year in which I left the islands. The native name of the individual to whom I allude was Hiro. He was the priest of one of the principal temples of Parea, the spirit of his office, was the captain or leader of a band of robbers, who spread terror through the surrounding country. He was one of the first and most determined opposers of Christianity in Huahine ; reproaching its adherents, defying the power, and disclaiming the authority, of its Author. But, like Saul of Tarsus, he found it hard an engine of spiritual utility, and to prepare the way for to resist.

"He was in the prime and vigor of manhood, being at the time between thirty and forty years of age. When the number of Christians increas. ed in his neighborhood, and the Sabbath-day was first publicly observed, in order to shew his utter contempt of Christian institutions, he determined to profine the day "in defiance of Jehovah." He repaired, for this purpose, to some grounds in the neighborhood of the temple, and engaged in erecting a fence ; but while thus employed, his career of implety was suddenly arrested. The twig of a tree came in contact with his eyes; almost

was led home by his affrighted companions, who considered it a visitation from the Almighty. "I had frequent interviews with him after.

wards, one in the precincts of his own temple, which I visited in company with Messrs. Bennet, Tyerman, and Barff. His spirit was subdued he subsequently became a humble, and, we trust,

OF ENGLAND.

The following very candid observations on this subject are extracted from a late number of the London Christian Observer, an able Church of England publication.

"Some of our correspondents," say its editors, "have put the question to us, How would a Reformed Parliament ble opinion, if the Established Church were in that state (Kputa) condemnation. Romans, xiii. of spiritual efficiency which would command, to a due ex-tont, the affections and auffrages of the people. But this is at present deplorably not the case; and much of the evil, we must honestly add, has risen from a corrupt state of Parliament. Take only, as an illustration, the distri-

bution of patronage. On whom have government livings tion by Moralists, " and ports of ecclesiastical dignity and emolument been First, it has been n the worthiest candidates, but on those who possessed the

Parliament; for a legislature honestly anxions for the tries, both Catholic and Protestant. It denies the right might be mentioned. public welfare (even supposing its members not religious) of private judgment in either political or religious matin Church patronage; for it was hard indeed if a man who could oblige Government, could not provide for a clerical friend beyond the worth of a single benefice incumbered with residence. These abuses have well-nigh ruined the Church in popular estimation; and one such instance as that which has been retailed for the last few weeks, of the rapacity of the Bishop of Ely (we see not why we should not allude to the name, as it has been before Parliament.) does more to injure the Church in the Public feeling as e confiscation of its temporal revenues, than the worst Parliamentary Reform Bill that its greatest enemy could ievise.

"Our view, then, is, that under a Reformed Parliamen the administration of our national ecclesiastical establish. ments will undergo a severe ordeal; but that the issue will he, if the clergy are faithful to their high trust, to make it in the United States of America : more popular, more spiritual, and more useful. It may come to be less looked to as a sinecure provision for it, that is, so long as the established government cannot in authority;" and not to do so, is e young men who have no taste for its duties; but we think be resisted or changed, without publick inconveniency, it of positively enjoined christian duty. bool highly of the claims of our Church, and its powerful is the will of God (which will universally determines our hold upon the best affections of the country, to four that a duty) that the established government be obeyed,—and Parliament chosen by the large majority of respectable no longer. housekeepers would wish for more than its roctilication, "This pr or would plot its extinction. If it did, it would be the ticular case

clergy themselves who were chiefly to blame; for where. instant blindness followed; and, like Elymas, he ever there is a pious, zealous, and affectionate pastor, the Church, we are persuaded, is in no danger : rather do the people wish to build new churches and provide for addi-

tional ministers where wanted, and they are greatly alienated from the national communion by not being allow ed to do so. The people ask to have a pious, active resident, fairly-paid clergyman in every parish : but such a system would ruin the expectations of those who view the Church only as an instrument of lucre. Beyond this, we

ly he binding upon all and each of its members.

affect the interest of the Established Church? We should the power, resisteth the ordinance of God: and they christian fathers-those martyred sons of the Reforma-have less hesitation in offering in reply the most favora, that resist shall receive to themselves damnation," tion.

But to what extent is the subject obliged or in duty bound to obey the government ?

Three different answers have been given to this ques-

First, it has been maintained that the authority of civcurrently bestowed! Not, by any menas, of necessity on il government is absolute and unlimited, and, of course of his influence on any public incasure, whether it be in excellent men have been thus promoted, but their excel so. This doctrine has prevailed in past ages, over all authority or not. The measures of the administration ience was not their direct claim; professional decency of Europe; it is still acted upon in Spain and several other of a government are one thing, and the constitution character might usually be requisite, for the sake of pub. Lie opinion, but herond that nothing area required it was be directly. ic opinion, but beyond that nothing was required; it was European Despotesms. It has been called the "doc-not asked whether the individual was really a man of Goo; trine of non-resistance and passive obedience." It is administer a coveriment may be sometimes necessary one who had determined to know nothing among men but JESUS CHRIST and him crucified, and to spend and to be spent for the souls of his people. Pluralities and non. residence, also, have been noarished by the corruptions of rivers of christian blood in heathen and christian coup-

would not have allowed, for the sake of accumulating pre-ters; it annihilates the freedom and in many cases the kept Parliament corrupt, found one of its richost returns subjects, and despotic tyrants of rulers. It is now exploded in all enlightened governments, and is only supported in theory by those who wish to establish systems which will not bear the test of fair discussion -- such as the manifestoes of ecclesiastical councils in Catholic, and the dogmas of high churchmen in Protestant, countries. Secondly, the limits of obedience to the government have been defined by the principles of public expediency. This is the general doctrine of modern states. men. It is thus explicitly stated by that great Philoso. pher and Divine, Archdeacon Paley, in his Moral Philosophy-a work used as a text book in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and in most of the Colleges

"So long as the interest of the whole society requires

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

"But who shall judge of this? We answer, 'Every man for himself.' In contentions between the sovereign whose own interest, authority, and fate, are immediately mark is applicable to all prayer for rulers, whether it be concerned in it. The danger of error and abuse is no obsee no direct dangor except (and a fearful exception this, we concerned in it. The danger of error and abuse is no ob-what springs from the temper of the time, we concerned in it. The danger of error and abuse is no ob-what springs from the temper of the time, we concerned in it. The danger of error and abuse is no ob-

legal and Christian manner. And where a christian To the Christian, however, there are obligations of sufferer should fail of redross, by reason of the corrupobedience to the government of a higher order. He ton of those in authority, and where the constitution of hears a voice from heaven, saying, " The powers that his country admits of no further appeal, it is doubtless his be are ordained of God. Whoseever therefore resisteth duty to suffer the loss of all things patiently, as did our

> Where the constitution sanctions freedom of religious and political opinion and discussion, this right unquestionably belongs to the christian as much as to any other person ; nor is he justly liable to any chargeof disaffection to the constitution of his country on account of the expression of his opinion and the exercise above referred to by Dr. Clarke, and others which

But more obedience to the civil government is not the the priest of one of the principal temples of Parea, ferments, that wretched system, which degrades and dis-in the lesser peninsula of the island, or Huahine graces the Church. But the venal interest that made and very existence of the Press; it makes slaves of rational Apostle exhorts, "that supplications, prayers and intercessions, and giving of thanks, be made for all men ; for kings, and all that are in authority, that we may lead a quite and praceable life in all goodliness and honesty." 1 Tim. ii.

Who are to pray for "" Kings and all that are if authority ?" We answer, not Ministers only; the exhortation is to all the disciples of Christ, without distinction or exception.

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

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

2. It has a tendency to produce and keep up in the mind of every individual who daily prays for the permanence and prosperity of the Government and the subject, the parties acknowledge no common ar. disposition to obey and support it. No man who smcerely bitrator; and it would be absurd to refer the decision to prays for "all that are in authority," will be found inimical these whose conduct has provoked the question, and to civil government, or a mover of sedition. This re-By letters just roceived in this city, we learn that the Temperance Cause is making most gratifying progress in England. The London Temperance Association are about to rosolve themselves into a Society by the rits of Christ for acceptance with God the Father. In the bistory of the conversion of the great apostle to the Gentiles interested and affected him much; The Solicitor General for Ireland advocated The Solicitor General for Ireland advocated

1831.

from the obvious fact, that no person will conduct himself wickedly or dishonestly toward those whom he presents at a Throne of Divine Grace as subjects of his

supplications. 3. Prayer is a means appointed by God for the communication of national as well as individual blessings. The Almighty raiseth up Kings and putteth them down at his pleasure, and ruleth in the kingdoms of men. In answer to prayer He has both withheld and imparted national blessings. It was once observed by George III. of pious memory, that he placed more confidence in the supplications of his praying people, than he did in his standing armics. This sentiment is as true in estimation of Scriptu 'ral theology, as it was nobly and humbly pious in the revered Sovereign from whom it proceeded. Nor is it un. reasonable or strangely mysterious. "Blessings (says the Rev. Richard Watson) are given in honour of the intercession of Christ; man's great 'Advocate;' and they are given, subordinately, in acceptance of the prayers of Christ's Church, and of righteous individuals. And when many, or few, dovout individuals become thus the instruments of good to communities, or to whole nations, there is no greater mystery in this than in the obvious fact, that the happiness or misery of large masses of mankind is often greatly affected by the wisdom or the errors, the skill or the incompetence, the good or the bad conduct, of a few persons, and often of one."-Theological Institutes, vol. 3d. p. 232.

Besides the above motives to the discharge of this duty, perhaps few christians on the face of the globe have as strong inducements of another kind, as those whose lot is cast in the territories of the British Empire. Blest with a Soveroign whose warmest desires and efforts centre in the comfort and happiness of his people-favoured with Counsellors around the Throne who honestly and diligent. ly seek the weal of the nation, & not their own aggrandize. ment-protected by a form of government which unites freedom with energy and respectability, and though unpretending in all its details to absolute perfection, yet "With laws and liberties that rise,

Man's noblest works beneath the skies"we can with a willing mind and a forvent spirit pray fo our distinguished of Nations-

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

CIRCULATION, OF THE GUARDIAN.

. . To enlarge the circulation of the Guardian is desirable for the sake of the interests of the establishment, especial ly as the proceeds of it are to be applied to charitable and Lenevolent purposes. In this the Editor has no personal interest whatever, as his salary is stipulated, and is the same as that of a circuit preacher.

To enlarge the circulation of the Guardian may be coneidered important for the purpose of diffusing much inforination contained in no other paper published in the Province. The general news of the day, both foreign and doestic, is probably as copiously given in this paper as in any other, in addition to which it records the operations and triumphs of christian benevolence throughout the world : and that space occupied in many other publications by John the fictions of imagination and advertisements, is filled up in this with articles of a religious and moral nature, designed to be instructive and amusing to all classes and ages of believers in the Christian Revelation)

This paper is not sectorian, either as to its records of Will religious intelligence, or its developement of christian eloctrine. Though it is published under the direction of Jaco the Methodist conference, we have steadily confined our Eliz doctrinal discussions, whether selected or original, to Mar points which we hold in common with other classes of Mr. Protestants; and we have been gratified with many personal testimonies to the fact, that Presbyterians, Baptists. and even Episcopalians have been as much pleased and profited with the perusal of our pages, as members of the Mathorist Societies.

Within the last three months, we have had considerable addition to our subscription list, from the names of persons who were represented to us as high churchmen, who, we learn have stated that the' they greatly differed from the Editor on some points, they found in his pages a more extensive collection of general intelligence and information than in any other paper which they had read, and therefore wished to subscribe for it. For such discriminating cardour, they are entitled to our respect and thanks.

and advantageous to subscribers. We entreat now that a general effort may be made. We would most respect. fully say to each friend of the paper and to the diffusion of religious and general knowledge, what we ourselves are resolved to do-try-TRY--'FRY.

UFFER CANADS ACADEMY .- The plan of the building for this institution, approved of by the conference, we will embrace an early opportunity of noticing. The estimated cost of the building is little more than £5000 cur. rency; upwards of £3000 of which has been already subscribed, & the conference appointed the Rev. John Beatty general agent, to travel through the Province to solicit & ton observed, that whatever might be said by a Minister in collect subscriptions for the completion of the building & the support of the institution. From the liberality manifested by the Canadian public thus far, we doubt not but Mr. Beatty will meet with general success in his applica. tions.

In order to assist in forwarding the objects of this Institution, the Conference resolved that its members should apply all fees which they might receive for the celebration of Matrimony for the 4 years ensuing to the crection and support of the Upper Canada Academy. The local Preachers were recommended to follow the example of their itinerant brethren. This fact shows that the Methodist Preachers were not influenced by mercenary motivesas they were frequently accused-in using their best & eventually successful endeavours to obtain the passage of the Marriage Act. Perseverance-like faith-will remove mountains.

EARL GREY .--- An abridged sketch of the political carcer of this distinguished Statesman, who now stands at the which was dismantled, and took no part in the action was head of the British Government, will be found on the last page. From this interesting sketch, the reader may learn, that a consistent, honest, liberal course of conduct is the most likely way to secure ultimate distinction and per. Palmerston declined answering such an interrogatory, manent honour:--that an opposer of ministerial measures observing that His Majesty's Government would be peris not always an enemy to the government ; and that untiring perseverance in a good cause will generally be re-warded with success. What has perseverance done in the *Reform* measure? When Earl Grey introduced this ques. tion into the House of Commons in 1793, he could hardly gain a hearing-this is now the case with the adversaries of the measure. What an encouragement is this fact to the friends of religious liberty and general education in Up. per Canada.

The Upper Canada Academy Building Committee, acknow-ledge the Receipt of £62 18 9 from the hands of the Rev. Ephraim Evans, being from the following persons it being the first instalment or one-fourth of their. Sub scriptions ; viz. RESIDENCE.

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All that was yet decided was, an agreement amongst the powers that certain fortrosess were to be destroyed, but as to the particular fortresses, or the conditions or obligations which might be annexed to their demolition by other parties, he could say nothing.

The Marquis of Londonderry having alluded to what was said in the French Chamber, the Duke of Welling. the French Chamber, confidence ought to be felt that the Sovereign of France would not depart from his word .--Earl Grey agreed with the noble Duke, observing that it way by official documents, and not by what was said in debate, that great questions should be determined.

House of Commons, August 16th. CONTENENTAL AFFAIRS .- In the Commons, on the same day, Lord Valletort said, he had it from information which he could not doubt, that the French had taken possession of and would keep all the Portuguese fleet, which they found in the Tagos, at the time of the attack on Lisbon. He wished Ministers to explain to the country, why they had permitted the French to do this, without taking any measures to prevent them.

Lord Palmerston said, he believed, with reference to the facts, that the Noble Lord was corrrect. All the Portuguese ships struck to the French, in consequence of the engagement which took place when the French ficet en-tered the Tagus. Part of the fleet was considered prize of war, and was retained as such. One line of battle ship given up. He had no further information to give on the Mr. T. P. Courtney wished to know whether a war of aggression against Portugal was not one in which this country was bound to defend that Power? Lord fectly ready and able to defend their conduct, whenever

any question impugning it was brought forward. Col. Evans moved, "that an address be presented to the crown for copies of informations received, or negotis. ations entered into, respecting neutrality being observed or violated by any states especially Prussia, in the contest between Poland and Russia." Lord Falmerston declined entering into any statements further than that his Majes. ty's government witnessed the contest with the deepest regret, and anxiously hoped for a speedy termination of hostilities. The motion, after a long discussion, was put

and negatived without a division. In the House of Commons on the 18th, Sir R. Vyvyan after a very long speech made his promised motion for copies of all protocols and other papers relating to the conferences regarding Belgium, which could be produced without prejudice to the public service. Lord Eliot seconded the motion, also at great length. Lord Palmers. ton said that the object of the negociations with which the documents were connected was, not the election of a Severeign for the people of Belgium, but the preserva tion of the peace of Europe; and until that was finally attained, the production of the papers could not be rea sonably expected. After a long discussion the motion vas withdrawn,

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES .- Mr. Briscoe rose amidst the Exchaquer. When, on a former occasion, he in-quired of the Noble Lord, whether orders had been given to emancipate all the slaves in the Crown Colonies, he was answered in the negative. He would ask whether affirmitive, and that answer, he was sure, would give great satisfaction to the public in general.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the Honcolonies. He was surprised that such a question should have been demanded, and he answered that he never sians will not give battle, but retreat. heard of any order. Now, however that the question was put in a different form, he could at once state, that direc-tion had been given for the emancipation of all slaves who were the property of the Crown.

In the Commons on the 17th, the subject of Slavery was again adverted to. In reply to a question from Mr. Burge, Lord Howick said that before the orders were sent to eniancipate the crown slaves, the Government had 'taken the best information on the subject; and all the necessary precautions had been taken by the Government to provide for these slaves. He could not let this opportuni. ty pass without reading an extract of a letter written by

scriptions in advance will be an accommodation to us, and did expect, that France would withdraw her army as votes for the Ministers-leaving the large majority 209. badnes to the mother country by dispatching a ship to

Losnoy, Aug. 20th .- The result of the vote on the address is generally looked upon in Paris as a fresh guaran-tee for the continuance of peace-peace, however, to be FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE GAT maintained at the sacrifice of poor deserted Poland.

gium. We are told, however, by one of our contempor-aries, who is generally well informed, that the King is to pledge himself, in his answer to the address of the Chamber, that he will withdraw his army when he his assured that there remains no probable danger of the Dutch returning: This, as we expressed before, seems to be the governing anxiety of the French Government : and con eidering the parties they love to deal with, it is neither impertinent nor unreasonable. We have not seen as yet, any thing to shake our faith, in the honest intentions of of Louis Phillippe as to the sejourn of his troops in Bel gium. The French squadron had returned to Toelon from Lisbon.

The London Courier of August 19, says :- We are able to announce that the answer of the King of the French to the Address of the Chamber of Deputies will contain hasten to recall it as soon as, in accord and concord with the powers who are guarantees, like myself, of the inde-pendence of Belgic neutrality; I shall be assured that this return will not expose Belgium to new aggressions.

BELGIUM.

Baussels, Aug. 16, Tuesday evening .- A courier ar riced here yesterday evening with despatches from London, which are considered of the highest importance. Their contents have been communicated to the King and the Government by the British Ambassador. It is conjectured the loss of many lives. Sixteen slaves were killed on one that they relate to the introduction of French troops into estate by the falling houses. this country, and to the occupation of all its strong places by them, both of which facts are supposed to be highly dissatisfactory to Great Britain.

The Belgian Ministry have holden several councils on the subject, and have had various communications with Sir Robert Adair and General Belliard. It is affirmed by some of the influential members of the Government, that they cannot do without the French troops, which are daily increasing, and which are to be completed, as I under stand, to the number of 50,000 men.

The Belgian Government now fully convinced of its weakness, and fearful of another invasion on the part of in aid of their fellow creatures' wants." Holland, openly states its intention to obtain the delay of those troops till peace be concluded.

POLAND.

From Warsaw our dates reach to the 4th of August .-Warsaw is still hid by the Russian armics from the eye of Europe. The Poles, however, are said to be prepared for a terrible resistance. They have undermined the whole of Warsaw, and are ready, if overpowered, to bury themselves and their invaders in one common ruin. It is said however, that the Russians are disposed to treat with them, and allow them a seperate national existence, to be governed by a Viceroy of their own people General Rudiger, who had crossed the Vistula against Paskewitch has re-crossed it, which shows that the cause of the Poles consideral noise, to ask a question of the Chancellor of is not so desperate as we might expect. We look with anxiety for every arrival from the continent, as likely to bring news of the fate of this magnanimous people. "WARSAW, Aug. 1 .- Extract of a letter :- In my last

orders had not been given to emancipate those slaves in the Crown colonies who were the property of the Crown 7 Paskewitsch, advancing towards Warsaw, and according the frost.—Brock. Rec. Sept. 29 He bolieved that this question would be answered in the to news arrived yesterday, his advanced posts are already County of Greaville.—The se in Souchanzew, forty miles (English) from hero, but the corps which was under the command of General Chrzan. owski and Romaniro, passed through Warsaw yesterday member had some time ago asked whether orders had and to day, from the other side of the river, towards Wol been sent but to eminicipate all the slaves in the Crown ski Rogatki; and the Commander in Chief leaves town to ski Rogatki ; and the Commander in Chief leaves town to day, to meet Paskewitch, but it is expected that the Rus

"Since the Council of War has been held, the greatest anapimity prevails., and perfect confidence is established between the Government and the Nation, and the Commander-in-Chief.

"We are expecting a tremendous battle soon." "Warsaw, Aug. 3.—The Warsaw Gazette of to day says,-"We cannot say any thing respecting the manœuvres of Field Marshal Paskewitsch. There is, however, no doubt that the Russian advanced posts, after the taking of Hora yesterday proceeded along the Vistula to Sochar-zoww, If the Field Marshal acts on the same plan that he did on preceding occasions, we may every moment exthe Governor of Antigua. That letter stated, that during peet a decisive battle, for he had been used after an ap-the five months since the crown slaves had been set at lib. [parent inactivity of some weeks, to strike a blow all on a

soon as the object for which her aid was required had been Whatever may be the feeling of the people of France to | England, without delay, that their wants may be supplied attained. The last question of the noble Earl related to the fortresses, which were to be demolished. To that he replied, that nothing was yet determined on the subject. All that was yet decided was an arreament amongst the contraction of the noble Earl related to the fortresses which were to be demolished. To that he replied, that nothing was yet determined on the subject. All that was yet decided was an arreament amongst the contraction of the subject.

effectual relief, which marked their conduct to us on a FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE GALE AT ST. VINCENT .---

We give to day some further particulars of the destruction It is now certain that the French Government has not occasioned by the late hurricance at St. Vincent, from pa-sent any orders of recall to any part of its troops in Bel. pers farmished us by the British Consul.

From the Royal St. Vincent Gazette, of Aug. 18. The advance of the wind in the northern quarter of the Island on Thursday is described as most terrific. In vain did man by art construct edifices which he relied upon as capable of resisting the fury of the elements. The wind cassed over them and they were no more to be seen. The stoutest and the hardiest trees were uprooted like saplings and scattered in the air like twigs. Houses were lifted up entire and thrown to an incredible distance from their foundations. The memorable Hurricane of 1780, although its approaches were more awful, attended as it was by loud neals of thunder, incessant rains, a roaring sea, and vivid lightnings, none of which accompanied the late storm, save heavy rains, was far less destructive. Its effects were more felt in the towns by the demolition of houses, but the country throughout was not near so much injured. The storm of Thursday was one of wind, which passed over the land with resistless fury, sweeping every thing before it. Among these who lest their lives during its continuance, were the honorable Johnson Littledale and his housekeeper Miss Jessy Douglass, were both kil-

led at Owa by the folling on them of a house; also the infant son of James Sutherland, who was killed in his mother's arms on Waterloo Estate as she fied with him out of a falling house. Sixteen slaves were also killed. The damage done by the storm at St. Vincent and the surrounding country, is much greater than our former accounts represented it. It is estimated at £500,000, besides

Captain Weaver, of the Henry Eckford, who arrived yesterday from Barbadoes, via Antigua, states, that the ruins of the Island surpassed all description. The loss of lives was ascertained to be over four thousand.

The Governors of Antigua, Montserat, and Barbuda, issued Proclamations, appointing a Thanksgiving on the 16th of Sept. for their preservation from the Ilurricane. The subscriptions in Antigna for Barbadoes, had risen to 1,868 pounds. The legislature held a special session about the close of August, and £1000 were granted for the same object. The slaves belonging to several plants tions had offered to contribute "a little from their little

Barbadoes .-- A letter of the 3d inst, says :-- " Our kindhearted neighbours in the Colonies and Islands having litorally inundated us with donations for the sufferers, chiefly of flour, rice, corn, meal, provisions, &c. and some money for the immediate relief of the distressed. has operated very sensibly against the holders of such articles, a large supply of such was on hand before the or-currence. Flour \$6 per bbl. and we see no immediate prospect of improvement. The Canes are looking better, and will be quite saved

it is thought."

Rideau Canal .- Having made inquiry respecting the water being let into this Canal as stued in the Montreal papers of last week we learn that in order to fill the dam at Ponamalee, the gates had been shut down but the water rose slowly and it was thought that there would not be sufficient water to fill the whole line before the fall rains sot in. Below Ponomalee there was not sufficient. water to drive a common mill, and some jobs were yet to be completed. It was however expected that the whole would be so far advanced as to admit of being filled before

County of Greaville .- The selection of a Member to fill the vacancy in the Provincial Parliament caused by the death of Mr. Jessup, already begins to excite considerable attention in the County of Grenville. Mr. Philemon Pennock has declared himself a candidate for the vacant seat ; and it has been intimated to us highly probable that Jonas Jones Esq. will also offer himself to the Electors.-Ib.

The Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada is summoned by a royal Proclamation in the Quebec Official Gazette, to meet for the dospatch of business on the 15th Nov.

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending October 7:

F. Dresser, E. Perry, II. Wilkinson, (no) A. Choate, S. Campbell, R. Dexter, W. Griffis. 77756330 and a substant of the second secon

MARRIED. 1000



To gratify the wishes and suit the taste of every subscriber, we have long since found, is impossible, as long as there are many men of many minds. We could fill a column with different opinions of what our peper might be, and ought to be. With articles by the perusal of which some of our subscribers have been highly pleased, others have been offended, and in some cases these may possibly have resolved to discontinue their paper. Very well-so be it-perhaps they will eventually do as others have already done, regret their discontinuance and send for their paper again. If an Editor is to be the organ of the inclinations and apinions of each of his subscribers, our flexible powers are not sufficiently Protean for that office However, we have the best reason to believe, that our general course has net with the general approbation of our subscribers, and that they would be disppointed at nny material alteration, in the general character of our Nancy Smith paper. Nevertheless, we do contemplate some slight alte. Mr. Jacob Raymal rations, or rather as we think improvements, in it. We design to introduce into our pages a greater proportion of historical matter, ombracing brief characteristic sketches of evinent individuals, geographical sketches of the prin-cipal kingdoms of the old world, their productions, government ; customs and manners of the inhabitants, natural curiosities &c. These will be principally collected from a new and very popular English work, called the Mo. dern Traveller, containing nearly 30 volumes. We shall also give an occasional place to choice selections from new works of travels, &c.--such as will be found in a preceding column. This is a species of reading peculiarly cal. culated to attract the attention and improve its minds of young people, and is also interesting to the aged and the learned. At the same time, we wish it to be borne in mind, that while we shall spare no pains to make the Guardian intoresting to the general reader, it is designed to be a religious paper, and as such does its success shiefly depend. To improve and give efficacy to the machinery in operation to promote among all classes and ages the principles and practice of sobriety, christian morality and general education, are the primary objects of the publication.

Our agents and friends, in procuring Subscribers for the third volume, are authorised on our behalf to say-1. That we will use our utmost endeavours to make the

third volume as far exceed the second in interest and ya. Iuc, as the second exceeds the first.

2. That a faithful account of Parliamentary proceed. ings will be given in its columns, with such general re-marks on the several measures of importance as will enable each reader properly to understand them.

Our present subscription list (with punctual payment on the 24th of August in the part of Subscribers) is sufficiently large to support the will be found below. establishment, even without any advertisements. But if the paper is worthy of being published, its circulation ought to be extended as wide as possible. About onefourth, or one third, of our present Subscribers are not Methodists, and there are upwards of twelve thousand actual members of the Methodist Societies in the Province, and on some circuits where there are 300 or 400 members and two travelling preachers, there are only 15 the Guardian be increased to between two and three thousand copies, if not more 7 There are 60 travelling preachers, agents, besides local preachers and many other private friends. If only ten new Subscribers were procured by each travelling preacher, 600 new names would be added to our subscription list. Now cannot this be done ? We are satisfied it can-and we believe twice over, simply by each agent not passing by a house for six weeks to come without giving the opportunity of a perusal of the Guardian and inviting a subscription for it the ensu ing year. There are also many of our subscribers, pri-vate individuals, who might obtain the names of numbers of subscribers, whom our regular agents may not be able to call upon-especially respectable persons not belong-ing to the Methodist Society, but who at the same time would wish to procure a religious and general intelligen. cer for themselves and families. The payment of sub-

Levi Lewis Gershom Carpenter, 44 Sarah Carpenter .. Jeminia Carponter 46 Mr. Ashman Pettit Niagara Isabella Powell. Mr. Joseph Wynn Queenston Stonfera Adam Kellman Francis Loonard Esq. Hamilton G. D. Mr. El Irwin Ancaster John Keagy sen'r. Magdalen Keagy Mr. John Aikmas Justis W. Williams Oliver Springer Benjamin Smith Samuel Binkley, Benjamin Spenser Catharine Gage Mr. Philip Spaun Elizabeth Soann Mr. Matthew Bayly Isaac Vonaruom John Harton --Ebenezer Stinson Esq. Elijah Secord Esq. John Secord Esq. Mr. Jonathan Freeman

West Flamboro' 5 5 0 Hamilton G. D. 1 10 East Flamborn' Hamilton G. D. 0 10 5 5 Aneaster 0 Barton - 5 0 10 Dundas 0 10 Glanford 0 5 5 Ancaster 5 Hamilton G. D. 5 1 0 Nelson Walsingham 10 Ð Hamilton G. D. 5 0 Barton 0 5 5 Û Ancaster 00 5 5 Catharine Freeman Trafalgar Mr. George Mulholland 7 Wm, Kaitting Daniel English 1 5 41 î 10 Mahlon Bray 44 0 10 Joseph Smith $\begin{array}{ccc}1&11&3\\5&0&0\end{array}$ John Beam Clinton Dundas John Rolph Esq. EBENEZER PERRY Treasurer B. C.

Cohourg, 4th October, 1831.

- FOREIGN NEWS. SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

In the former part of the week, New York papers were

ENGLAND.

HOUSE OF LONDS.

AFFAIRS OF DELGIUM AND HOLLAND .- In reply to a sia. question from the Earl of Oxford, in the House of Lords, on the 16th August, Earl Grey said, the noble lanchely intelligence of the total loss of the steamer Earl wished to know for what purpose the French army Rothsay Castle, from hence to Beaumaris. She struck members and two traveling preachers, there are only 13, one struck or 20 Subscribers. Why then can not the circulation of had entered Belgium. That purpose he had thought was on the Dutchman's Bank, off Puffin Island, at 12 o'clock had entered Belgium. That purpose he had thought was quite obvious—to support Belgium against the invasion of the Dutch—to maintain that armistice which the noble Earl suid had never been established, but which he gers. Our first account states that nine passengers only. (Earl Grey) would contend had been fully established, and and three of the crew, were saved; and subsequent comwith the concurrence of the two powers, Holland and munications say only 12.

Belgium. 'It was to repel the violation of that armistice, made by the invasion of the Belgian territory, that France

the Governor of Antigue. That letter stated, that during perce a decisive balle, for the had been used after in a specific tense shares had been set at the spectal inactivity of some weeks, to strike a blow all on a fue 30th Seyt, by the Rev. June Blank, Mar Por of Trainer. Bull of the strike a blow all on a fue spectal industriously occupied in provided in provid in bona fide possession of the land."

After a technols and irregular discussion, the amend-ment was carried against the efforts of the Ministers, by a vote of 234, to 145-Majority against the Ministers, 84. On the question that the House resolve itself into a committee on the Reform Bill, Mr. Hume moved, "That it be an instruction to the committee to make a provision for the return to that House of Members to represent the colonics and foreign possessions of his Majesty." A long debate ensued, after which the motion was negatived without a division.

ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA .- The Court Journal says :- We understand that a very sharp note has been addressed by Lord Palmerston to the Prussian Cabinet, on the subject of the support which has been afforded to Russia by the latter. His Lordship is said, moreover, to have stated the sentiments of our Government on the Polish question. According to report, his Lordship has urged the Emperor Nicholas and the King of Prussia not to place too great a reliance on the pacific professions and intentions of the French Ministry, who, however sincere, may be forced to give way to the popular feeling in France. His Lord. ship recommends concession as the best way of maintain. ing peace.

London, Aug. 19.-We have reason to believe that no. received, acknowledging the receipt of English papers to France in some efforts to restore to Poland the blessings the 24th of August inclusive. The news by these arrivals of peace and freedom, but the state of affairs in Belgium ; that peace should be established between Holland and Belgium is therefore an object of great importance to the

Poles, as well as to the other European powers. It may turn cut that Holland has been playing the game of Rus-el returned !" Telegraph office, Liverpool, Aug. 18.

STEAMBOAT AND LIVES LOST .- We have received the me

FRANCE.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, the Casimir Persent her army to Belgium. The noble Earl next asked rier administration, have, on the address of the King, from the very beart of the tortured victim. In the counhim to say whether France, would take such and such a found themselves in a large and unexpected majority.- try, whole families, consisting in some places of six, some course. He was not there to answer for what France Perrier, will consequently remain in office. On the ad leight, and some ten have been at one fell stroke, swept course. He was not there to answer tot what it was this go. dress, a very stormy debate took place on the 15th Aug. from the book of life and consigned to a premature grave. In hundreds of cases the husband has become widower, vernment had a right to expect from France, under all the almost bordering on tumult. On the following day it ra-circumstances that occurred with respect to Belgium, he ther subsided, and on the 18th when the division was The Governor of Barbadoes has requested the Governor would tell him that this government had a right to expect | called, the opposition mustered only 73 votes, while 252 | or of Antigua to make known the awful situation of Bar.

ernment has done away with all quarantine. The reason assigned for this, is, that the whole empire being in-fected, nothing remains to be gained by the restrictions, which were in other respects inconvenient and imperfectlly fulfilled:

PORTUGAL.

From the London Courier, Aug. 20.

Authentic accounts have been received from Lisbon dated the 30th ult. It is impossible for us adequately to describe the situation of things in Portugal. The usurper, convinced that a crisis is at hand, has shut himself up in his palace at Queluz, with a guard of about 3,000 men, who comprise all upon whom he supposes he can rely for protection. He has forbidden the Council to meet, on account of the unwillingness of some of its members to second his tyrannical views; and in the short space of a fortnight immediately preceding these accounts, more than 1,000 additional victims have been immured in his dungeons. At Lisbon a considerable number of troops had been assembled, but they were of the most incongruous description, and there were continual quarrels he, tween the regular troops and the royalist volunteers. The usurper had ordered a lovy of all persons capable of bearing arms above the age of 16; but this measure, although

it will increase his numerical force, will expose him to great danger, as the levy must necessarily include many thing prevents a co-operation between this country and unfavourable to his cause. Such is the state of Portugal at this time, that, to use the words of a gentleman, whose station in Lisbon gives the most accurate know ledge of affairs, whilst it insures the impartiality of his communications, "it would require twenty years of repose

COLONIAL & DOMESTIC.

WEST INDIES

BARBADOES .--- We have been favored with Antigua Ga. ettes to the 23d August. They are filled with distressing accounts of disasters from the country surrounding Bar. badoes. Such of the Churches as are standing through out the Island, although much injured have been thrown open to the homeless and unfortunate, the mained and wounded, and exhibit scenes of suffering mortality calculated to harrow up the feelings of the most obdurate : here a broken hand or leg-there a fractured scall-on one side the dying, on the other the agonized grean wrung

DIED,

At his residence in Elizabethtown, on the 13th last. Mr. John Simp

At his residence in Elizabethtown, on the 13th inst. Mr. John Simpson, in the 55th year of his age. On the 19th Angust, 1851, Henry Emery, late of Fenfield, Monroe co., N. Y., in the 48th year of his age. He was a native of Hamilage to ecounty, N. J. In 1816 he moved to Fifty Mile creek, Upper Canada, where, in 1921, he experienced religion and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He subsequently removed to the place of his late residence, where he served the Church for about six years as a class leader, which office he resigned with the loss of his heath. For nearly a year his health had been declining. During this time it was evident that he was growing in grace, and for some months before his death he enjoyed the perfect love of God. His joy and rup of blessing were full. He unitarity said, "Not iny will, but iny will be done." And remarked that he and and field the lead, "Come Lord, come and take me in a moment of them." But seeming to reconcer himself, he said "Not my will be done." And such ad way, with a halo of heavening law is non after sweetly breatment.

CARDING MACHINES.

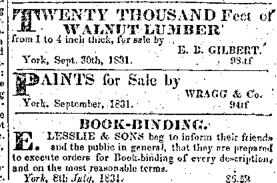
YMAN JUDSON, OI UIG AUTONIC, Younge, Johnston District, manufatures both Douwill promptly forward them according to order to any part of the Province accessible by water, at the most reasonable prices and liberal terms of payment. II Orders to be address to .

LYMAN JUDSON. Union Ville P. O. October, 1831. Johnstown District. 99-12-m.

and the second states in the second states and the second states and the second states and the second states a

YNO be Sold by Auction on the 10th - day of December next, the House and Lot being the East helf of Lot No. 6 on the South Side of March street, if not previously disposed of. For particulars enquire of the subscriber

JOHN SCOTT. York, Sept. 29th, 1831. : 99.tf.



MISCELLANEOUS.

192

(From the Incerial Magazine for July 1831.)

LORD OF THE TREASURY.

sonages on the continent. Mr. Grey was in the and sixty-nine votes. suite of their royal highnesses when they had an interview with the sovereign pontiff, Pius the Grey moved articles of impeachment against Mr. Sixth, at Rome, in the spring of 1786. Soon af. Pitt, and the whole body of ministers, for misap of the duke of Northumberland; and the conse- of numbers was on the other side. duke, in 1781.

for this important county, Mr. Grey had but just as a remarkable circumstance, his mother, who was supposed to have been past child-bearing, gave birth to a daughter at the precise period when her first born received this proud mark of distinction.

Young as he was, and surrounded on all sides by connexions decidedly ministerial, Mr. Grey immediately adopted an independent part, and joined the standard of Mr. Fox, by whom he was introduced into the Whig club. Temptations were certainly held out, to bring him over to the other side ; and his father, Sir Charles, was greatly mortified at seeing his son become a leading character in the phalanx of opposition. But he had taken his stand, and nothing could shake it; between the two countries, except that founded nor has he, during the period of nearly half a upon the broad principles of 1782, which had for

Commons, was an attack upon Mr. Pitt's commer-cial treaty with France. The eloquence displayed by him on this occasion, stamped him at once, in the public estimation, as a debater of the highest order; and, therefore, from this time he never become Lord Howick, by the elevation of his farose without exciting attention, nor ended without ther to the peerage, took his seat in the cabinet making a strong impression on the minds of his as first lord of the Admiralty. hearers.

On the impeachment of the governor-general of India Mr. Grey was chosen one of the manaseverity.

an oath prescribed by act of parliament; and for fell on the face of Mr. V. who caught breath, rose Hitherto the Winigs had preserved a formidable giving them the free exercise of their respective seized the senseless body of his son, got into the body of political strength, in number and talent. religions. The motion was opposed by Mr. Per. tub, and was drawn up by the ladies. Water was The union of the party, however, was soon afterwards broken, by a difference of opinion between ceval, as an insidious attempt to remove all the immediately applied to the young man, which in the two principals, Mr. Burke and Mr. Fox, upon penal laws, and the corporation and test acts a. a short time produced symptoms of returning life. the merits of the recent revolution in France. mong the rest. The alarm thus excited soon Mr. Vial, in a few hours, attained his usual health THE COLLEGE QUARTERS ARE ORDERED AS FOLLOWS. Shortly after this schism, a political society was pread; and the king, after consulting Lord and strength; and the young man, by medical aid Grenville and Lord Howick upon the terms of the had so far recovered as to be able to walk about formed, under the denomination of " The Friends of the People," for the express purpose of obtain. bill, demanded a pledge, that nothing of the kind on the succeeding day. The experiment of letshould again be brought forward as a cabinet ting down a candle was then tried, which went ing a parliamentary reform. To this association, measure. With this they rofused to comply, and out at the depth of six feet from the top of the which, less for its professed object, than on aca dissolution, both of the administration and par. | well; a live chicken was also let down, and at the count of the republican tendencies of some of the liament followed. Lord Howick, now again in a depth of six feet animation became suspended ; members, was particularly obnoxious to the ardent private station, took his seat in the House of Com. but by pouring water down on it, animation was loyalists, Mr. Grey and Mr. (now Sir) James mons for Appleby, not choosing to incur the ex. immediately restored. From these experiments Mackintosh belonged. pense of a contested election for his native coun. it appears, that on inhaling this gas. life is sus-On the last day of April in the year 1793 Mr try, but before the next session, after the proroga. pended only, and that the application of water Grey rose in the House of Commons, to give will restore it; either by conveying atmospheric tion, he was called to the pecrage, by the demise notice of his intention, early in the ensuing sesair, contained in the water, to the sufferer, or

some measure for the liquidation of his debts. tion brought him forth with greater splendour than The proposed addition to the income of his royal ever. But here the task of doing justice to the Clarke's Sermons, 3 vols. BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE RT. HON. CHAR- highness produced a warm opposition, in which subject, must be left to some future Tacitus or Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, 4 vols. LES, EARL, GREY DE HOWICK, K. G. AND FIRST no one was more prominent than Mr. Grey. "He Plutarch.

Charles, the second Earl Grey, was born at the real splendour of the royal family, as any constitution appears to have suffered but little from He received his education first at Eton school, thought there was more true dignity in manifes- tures are in general placid ; but his countenance, and in Italy became acquainted with the late duke adorning, royally." He concluded with moving, and duchess of Cumberland, upon whose establish. that the addition should be reduced from £65,000 bazon, daughter of Lord Ponsonby, by whom he ment he obtained a distinguished appointment, to £40,000. This motion, though strongly suphas a numerous family; the eldest of whom, Lord Watson's Apology, which procured his introduction to the first per-

At the close of this session of Parliament, Mr.

upon this plan, produced a long debate, and in the end it was negatived by a majority of one hundred and forty-nine votes.

Mr. Grey continued to oppose the measures of Mr. Pitt with unabating zeal, as long as that mi-nister remained in power. In the same spirit he combated the greatest measure which distinguished the public life of that extraordinary statesman -the union between England and Ireland. When which, he solemnly declared himself hostile to the union then adopted,-hostile to every union

nor has ne, during the period of hearly nut a spon the broad principles of 1702, which had for the title of mest powerful (trcs puissans), or, as the century, deviated from the principles with which its base the independence of Ireland. During the title of mest powerful (trcs puissans), or, as the style ran in English, most high and mighty. God is for the wicked an object of fear: the nobles the state of the nation, on a motion of inquiry, which added to the preceding qualifications, that of most tary language, his maiden speech in the House of the style ran the preceding qualifications, that of most tary language, his maiden speech in the House of the title of the title of mest powerful (trcs puissans), or, as the style ran in English, most high and mighty. God is for the wicked an object of fear: the nobles added to the preceding qualifications, that of most redoubted; a qualification which they merited ty rea-Mr. Pitt, in January 1803, we find Mr. Grey uniformly in opposition. That event, and the coalition of Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox, produced a new administration, in which Mr. Grey, now

By the death of Mr. Fox, in October following, his lordship succeeded to the distinction of

ministerial leader in the house of commons; in gers, and at the trial he greatly distinguished him. which character he moved the bill for the total rself in opening the several charges, and examin. abolition of the African slave-trade, which bill ; ing the witnesses. When the legal functions were had been introduced and passed in the upper important discovery was made in Copelay, "Math suspended by the mental malady of the king in house, on the motion of Lord Grenville. This na co., June 17, by a lady. Mr. Vial, his son 1788, Mr. Grey proved a zealous defender of the may be considered as the last measure of the ca. and another person were digging a well, and the right of the Prince of Wales to the assumption of binet; for in less than two months, (March 5. the regency, unshackled by any restrictions; and 1807,) Lord Howick made a motion which was in all the stormy debates which arose upon that eventually the cause of his dismissal, and that of great question, he took a lively part, and on some his colleagues. It was for leave to bring in a bill, the third started for a physician. In the mean occasions assailed the minister with uncommon securing to all his majesty's subjects the privilege time, several ladies assembled at the place, and of serving in the army or navy, upon their taking

professed himself," he said, "as ready to support In person, Earl Groy is tall and thin, and his Moor's life of Wesley, 2 vols. the family seat of Fallowden, March 13, 1764, slippery sycophant of the court; but that he disease, or the encroachments of age. His fea- Benson's life of Fletcher, and next at King's College, Cambridge. At the ting a heart alive to the distress of millions, than though dignified and intellectual, is sometimes Theological Institutes, age of eighteen, he set out on the tour of Europe, in all those trappings which encumber without clouded with severity.

land.

HALL'S ORIGIN OF TITLES. A SUCCESSION

In the thirteeuth century kings began to be called On Religious Education, terwards he returned to England, where he had plying the public money; but though he traversed server by William, Bishop of Meyon, to King Philip The Good Nurse, "Scarcely landed, when a vacancy in the represent a vast space of ground, and laboured the charge de Valois. All the feudal nobles soon appropriated it; Memoirs of the Rev. J. Alliene, "tation of his native county occurred by the death with considerable power of argument, the weight of Valois. All the feudal nobles soon appropriated it; Watts' Psalms and Hymns, bound, and the conset of numbers was on the other side. of the duke of Northumberland; and the conse-quent succession of his grace's second son to the pecrage, by the title of Lord Lovaine, baron of forward a plan of parliamentary reform, which butes, which they exaggerated even to the ridiculous-Alnwick, so created by the patent granted to the may be considered in some respects as the embryo still more—even to profanation. They usurped the duke, in 1784. Mr. Grey, on his arrival at this critical moment, proposed to give the county of York four new ticipation in the incense which was burned upon the was immediately invited by the gentlemen of Nor-thumborland, to offer himself as a candidate on this occasion ; and heing supported by the ducal Besides the freeholders, he proposed to give the the invited by the gentlemen of Nor-thumborland, to offer himself as a candidate on this occasion ; and heing supported by the ducal Besides the freeholders, he proposed to give the this occasion; and being supported by the ducal Besides the freeholders, he proposed to give the receives the appellation of Lord; the nobles made interest, he was returned the same year' without right of voting to copyholders and leaseholders. themselves be styled lords. In other countries this opposition. When elected as knight of the shire In cities and boroughs he meant to extend the practice has, perhaps, been carried still farther than in S. S. Union Hymn Books, bound, for this important county. Mr. Grey had but just elective franchise to all householders paying taxes. France. In England, for example, we have our lords Anniversary Hymns, completed the legal age of qualification for a scat He lastly proposed, that parliaments should be commissioners, fords wardens, &c., and even our lord Cottage Hymns, in parliament; and what may here be mentioned triennial. The motion for leave to bring in a bill mayors. In Scotland it was carried to an extent truly Family Hymns, bound, ridiculous. Every thing there, clothed with a little Original Hymns. brief authority, rejuting for the moment in the puni-pous insolence of office, has been honoured with the lordly appellation. Besides their lord provosts, they Milk for Babes, or Catechisms in verse, have their lords of session, their lord advocate, and Watts' second Catechism without proof, formerly they had their "lords of the articles," &c. There is also a pretty strong parallel between the ancient nobility of France and Scouland in this respect, -that both followed the profession of high-waymen. Many of those Scottish families who, at the present day, are invested with all the insolence of power, Catechism on the principal Parables, wealth, and title, are indebted for their greatness to The Bible Catechism, by N. F. Lloyd, the address was moved to the king, after the open, wealth, and title, are indebted for their greatness to ing of the Imperial Parliament, in 1801, Mr. Grey the industry (i. we may be allowed so to prostitute the delivered an eloquent speech, at the outset of word) of the chevaliers d'industrie of those enlightened ages.

God is styled Most High : the nobles made themselves be called most high. God is also styled Omnipotent: the nobles assumed

the title of most powerful (tres puissans), or, as the

son of their excessive tyranny and inclination to evil. Thus, in the fourteenth century, men almost entirely brutalised by ignorance, erro , and their vices,-men whose luxury was pampered by oppression exercised he rivals of Heaven, to assume the semblance of the Divinity, taking the tile of most high and mighty and redoubted lords.-Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Library. Historical Memoirs of the House of Bourbon

"..... USEFUL DISCOVERY BY A LAD" It is stated in the Ravena, O. Ceurier, find son having gone down first, was prostrated on breathing the noxious vapour, or "damps" below. His father descended to his relief, and fell also: one threw down a pail of water, most of which,

of Wales on his marriage, and the adoption of sudden extinction of the Wellington administra. BOOKS ON SALE AT THE GUARDIAN OFFICE. Martindale's Dictionary, 1 vol. Rollin's Ancient History, 4 vols. Methodist Quarterly, 1830, Fletcher's Checks, 4 vols. Youth's Instructer, 14 vols. Weber's Works, 3 vols. Holderness' Journey to the Crimea, Chappel's voyage to Newfoundland, Flavel's Husbandry Spiritualized, Methodist Hynns Books, ... do.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS. &C. The S. S. Primer, Union Spelling Book, part 1, 2, 3, 4,

Union Reading Book, 1, 2, together, Prayers for young scholars on cards, Watts' Pravers and Graces for Youth, The Bible Dictionary containing explanations of the principal words in the Holy Scripture, bound.

HYMN BOOKS. Watts' Divine and Moral Songs,

CATECITISMS. Childs Catechisms in Rhyme, Watts' Historical Catechism. Assembly's Catechism without proof. Baptist Catechism without proof, The Abridged Bible Catechism, Wesleyan Catechisms, No. 3, The abridged Bible Catechism, bound,

Teachers Class Books, 1 bound, do. Books,

Arithmetical Table in a book, The Elements of Arithmetic part 2, The Teachers Key to part I & 2,. Bible Dictionary,

MISCELLANEOUS. Variety Reward Books, Large assortment of Tracts, about 200 different kinds.

BIBLES. Cheep Edition S. S. Bibles, FOR S. S. TEACHERS.

Teachers Manual, Sactch of the life of Robt. Raikes, SCHOOL BOOKS.

Murray's Grammar, do. first book for child. Reading made Easy, Pestaments,

Mavor's Spelling Book, Webster's do.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE business of the College will re-commence on Friday, the thirtieth September, instant. -

The dues for instruction are £2 per College Quarter for Scholars in the College; and £1 5s. for scholars in the Preparatory School; with an additional payment in each case of five shillings per quarter for the contingent ex. penses of Pens, Ink, Fuel, &c.

Drawing is tought at the option of the Parents, at an extra charge of ten shillings per quarter, exclusive of the cost of drawing materials. The necessary books are furnished by the College, at

the exceuse of the scholars.

JOSHUA VAN ALLEN, TAILOR,

and Customers, that he has removed his establishment to that central and commodious Shop one story above the Store of Mr. J. R. Armstrong, King Street, ind immediately adjoining the Guardian Office. Sept. 24, 1831.

FOR SALE. THE West half of Lot No. 12, on the third Concession of York. West of Yorge-Street, 100 Acres of excellent land; 22 Acres of which are under cultivation. For particulars apply to the Subare under cuttoranses. scriber on the premises. ISAAC RUSSELL: Sopt. 23, 1831. The reference of the state of 97.4f of 7

ARY -- Mas. M'PHAIL begs leave to announce to her friends and the public that having employed a compe-tent person she will curry 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 of all articles in that line as usual. York, July 27th, 1831. The stands of 90.tf.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS. AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

R. ARMSTRONG, respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, R. ARMSTRONG respectfully informs that he just received a general and well selected assortment of

DRY GOODS, adapted to the Season; all which he now offers for sale at the most reduced prices for cash. York, July 4th, 1831. 86-tf

PERRY, respectfully informs o his Customers and the Public generally, that he is now receiving a large, and general assortment of GOODS, consisting of nearly every article required, for a Town or Country Store, which he is selling upon his usual liberal terms, and at reduced prices. N. B. 100 Cow Bells, assorted; a few 'Potash kettles,

and 20 Bbls. of Prime Pork for sale. Cobourg, August 9th, 1831. 91.tf

WWILLIAM BELL, grateful for VV past favors, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is Manufacturing SOAP AND CANDLES,

on Yonge-Street. (nearly opposite .Mr.: Ketchum's Tan: as moderate terms, and hopes, by strict attention, to all orders in his line, to merit a share of public patronago. York, Sept. 8th, 1831.

FRAKEDSVARE.

general and choice assortment of Staple A general and choice assoriment of Staple, I formongery and Fancy Hardware, kept constantly on hand, and for sale on advantageous terms by JOSEPH D. RIDOUT. York, Jan. 28, 1831.

SHEPARD Keeps on hand a constant ,SHEPARD Keeps on hand a constant

WARRANTED CAST STEEL AXES, Note Inferior to none in America, which he will dispose of by WIOLESALE OR RETAIL. II. Shepard will make liberal deductions from his low Retail prices to WHOLESALE PURCHASERS; and he respect: ully invites Country Merchants and others to favour him with their patronage, who will find it advantageous to themselves and to the Farmers generally to obtain supply of his superior Axes, York, November 20th, 1830. 116

England, having obtained Liconse from Use Ex. cellency the Lieutenant Governor to practice PHYSIC. SURGERY, and MIDWIFERY, in this Province, of fers his services to the public in his professional enpacity. • Having walked the Hospitals in London for twelve months, and obtained his legal testimonials; and having practised twelve years in England, Dr. L. trusts he will not be found inadequate to the duties of his profession, on all calls to which he will be happy to give a ready and punctual attendance. Newmarket, Suptember 3rd, 1831. 87tf

'ELIAS BOULTON SMITH, M.D.,

October 8

of his father. sion, to bring forward some propositions relative From that time little occured in the public his-

to a parliamentary reform. In pursuance of this notice, Mr. Grey, on the tory of Earl Grey, to which much importance can Eth of May, 1793, brought forward his motion, in. be said to have attached, till the year 1812, when troducing it with a petition from the "Society of two overtures were made for his restoration to the Friends of the People," praying for a thorough political power; both of which, however." he reform in, and a shorter duration of, parliament, thought proper to decline. The first was, when which are political, and part devoted to the fur. the Fourth Form, may, on the notification of a wish to This petition was of considerable length, and the restrictions on the regent expired, at the be-went into a general statement of the partial re-ginning of that year. His royal highness, wishthe restrictions on the regent expired, at the bepresentation of the people in the House of Com- ing to form a new administration, on an extended basis and a comprehensive principle, empowmons, as it then existed, by which the majority of members was returned by not more than fiftcen | ered the duke of York to communicate with Lords

the throne.

hundred electors. The petition stated that Cornwall sent to parliament, within one, as many as did so; but the negociation failed, and Mr. Perall'Scotland. It complained of rotten boroughs, ceval retained his situation at the head of the ca. of the nomination of members by peers and other port thereon. This gave rise to a long debate, with the present ministers. The existing adminwhich was adjourned till the next day, when the istration, he said, was formed on the express prinmotion was rejected by two hundred and eighty. ciple of resistance to the Catholic claims; a printwo votes against forty-one.

At this time war had become inevitable, by the of it, from the moment he quitted the bar, to take preparations of government, and the decisions in a share in political life, up to the present instant support of those measures by parliament; and and, of course, where he led, the rest were obliowing to the alarm which the progress of repub. |ged to follow. In conclusion, Lord Grey said, licanism had excited, many of the old Whigs appeared in favour of hostilities. Mr. Grey was one of the first, however, to oppose the current, tence of an unseen and separate influence behind by moving a long address to the king, disapprov. ing the whole conduct of his majesty's ministers, as leading to no other termination than that of plunging their country into an unnecessary war. It need scarcely be observed, that this motion cordingly, a commission was given to the Marquis was negatived without a division.

On the 26th of January, 1795, Mr. Grey made not remove, relinquished the trust. The same another ineffectual attempt to put a stop to the ra- powers for negotiating were next transferred to Earl Moira, who treated with Lords Grey and vages of war, by a motion for opening a negotiation with the existing government of France. Grenville upon a basis that seemed to promise a they would soon get husbands, as it was a well known Though he failed in persuading the house to ac- removal of all impediments; since the Regent had fact that there was a scarcity of women in that colony. Though he failed in persuading the house to ac- removal of all impediments; since the Regent had cede to his proposition, he had the satisfaction of left the line of policy entirely to their own discre-gaining over Mr. Wilberforce to his side, and of tion. Even this proposal also failed, from a cause increasing the numbers in opposition to ministers. which no politician, however gifted, could have In the same session, a message from the king was foreseen or surmised.

from some other cause,

FERIODICAL LITERATURE IN SWITZERLAND. Four and twenty periodical journals are at pretherance of science. Of these, nine are pubpublished in the whole country.

HER MAJESTY, it seems, has visited several Grey and Grenville on the subject. The duke public places without state, going in a private carriage; and been thus enabled to see and enjoy binet. Lord Boringdon, now Earl Morley, then what is to be seen. Among others, we are told of the nomination of members by peers and other binet. Lord Boringdon, now Earl Morley, then what is to be seen. Among others, we are told those who live at a distance from York, and would wish as they have abilities to afficient of various other corrupt practices. moved an address to the Prince Regent, to form the Zoological Society's garden has been thus to avail themselves of the advantages of the College, but requested to be addressed to Mr. Grey having read the petition, entered into an administration, so composed as to unite the honoured-at least, one of the checktakers, an to whom it may not be convenient to incur the expense an elaborate train of proofs of the allegations it confidence and good will of all classes of his ma. Irishman, mentioned the Queen's having been at of hearding with any of the masters. The annual expense of the Boarding House, including an classes of his har, intermined intermediate the providence of the Boarding House, including to contained; after which, he moved that the peti-icontained; after which, he moved that the peti-icon be referred, with others presented at the same time, to a select committee, to examine, and re-Lord Grenville and himself had declined an union never heard of it!" "O, not at all," rejoined Pat, The Boarders will be under the constant charge of a "for she did'nt come like a queen ; but clane and dacent, like another lady !"-Literary Gazette.

> ciple loudly proclaimed by the person at the head Pride .-- Pride is a vice that does not dwell exclusively in king's houses, wear, only soft raiment, and feed sumptuously every day upon lofty titles, fame or affluence :-generated in the depravity of our nature, it accommodates itself to our circumstances, and adapts itself to our taste. It is found as often in the cottage as the most momentous of all his objections against in the mansion; and where it has never tasted the rich the present system of government was, the exisviands of loftier elevations, feeds with avidity upon the lowest distinctions which raise one man above another. Consciousness of superiority, whatever be the subject The lamented death of Mr. Perceval, which

happened shortly afterwards, opened fresh ground v 1 for an administration upon a broad principle. Ac. Comfort to Bachelors .- Five disorderly girls, none of

Wellesley ; who, finding obstacles which he could

sition.

Mr. Chambers said, that the best plan the parish of without relations to age, of the hadde of the statics par-Lambeth could possibly adopt would be, to send all their sucd. The school will be open six hours every day; ex-young female paupers, who consented, to Canada, where cept Sunday, and two half days during the week. they would soon get husbands, as it was a well known. The Subscriber begs leave to add, that his system is to

brought down to the house of commons, recom-mending a suitable establishment for the Prince comparative seclusion from public life, till the Brixton. Brought down to the house of commons, recom-mending a suitable establishment for the Prince comparative seclusion from public life, till the Brixton. Brixton.

First Quarter-Begins immediately after the Christmas vacation, and ends on the 20th March. Second Quarter-Begins on the 20th March, and ends

on the 19th June. Third Quarter-Begins on the 10th Jone, and ends at

he commencement of the Summer vacation. Fourth Quarter-Begins immediately after the Summer

vacation, and ends at the commencement of the Christmas vacation. THE VACATIONS WILL BE THE FOLLOWING :

At Christmas-From the Saturday preceding Christmas Day. to the Monday fortnight following.

At Whitsuntide-A week-(instead of Easter Week. as hitherto.)

In the Summer-From the Saturday nearest the 16th of August (before or after) to the Friday six weeks fol

It is intended after Christmas to make instruction by the Drawing Master in the principles of Mensuration and perspective, a part of the ordinary course .-- And Scholars sent published in Switzerland, weekly; part of regular College course, or who shall have passed through who shall have been not less than two years pursuing the that effect by the Parents to the Principal, and on condi tion of previous good conduct, have the option of discon. lished by the Catholics, and fifteen by the Protes-tinuing the general course, and confining their attendance tants. In 1820, there were but seven journals to the Departments of the Mathematical, Drawing, and Ministers of the Gospel, as well as all those who feel French Masters.

JOSEPH H. HARRIS, D. D. Principal.

N. B.-The Trustees and Directors are desirous of givng notice that a Boarding House has been creeted on the College premises, with a view of affording facilities to

Gentleman residing in the house, and the arrangement and discipline of the establishment subject to the superintendance of the Principal and Vice Principal.

The House will be ready to receive Boarders on the Ist of October, and it is expected that they will furnish them. elves with bodding. . York, September, 1831.

Two insertions of the foregoing to be given by the Editors of those newspapers who have been before directed to insert the College advertisements.

LASSICAL SCHOOL, Belle-VILLE,-The Subscriber respectfully informs the public that on Monday the 15th of August, he opened SELECT SCHOOL in this Town, for the instruction of young gentlemen.

The branches which he designs teaching are the He brew, Greek, Latin, and French Languages; Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geomotry; English Reading, Geography, them over 17 years of age, were brought before Mr. History, and some popular Elements of Natural Science Chambers at Union Hall Office (London), charged with The number of scholars not to be more than fifteen.

being abusive and disorderly. Mr. Chambers said, that the best plan the parish of without reference to age, or the nature of the studies pur

teach each subject slowly and thoroughly ; by means, not ter as of infinitely more importance than all attainment The moment the magistrate suggested the propriety of in science or art; and that he will endeavor to preserve 24tf

Relleville Sept. 20th, 1831.

ROM the College of Physicians and Surgeons, News York : President of the Kappa Alpha Phi. Society York ; President of the Kappa Alpha Phi. Society at the Medical College, Fairfield, and Licentiate, by conmand of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of this, Province, to practice Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery within our Province, will reside in fature at his own house, East of the Burford House, his former place of residence. He will attend strictly to the datics of his

Burford, 4th July, 1831. 85.if

TO THE FRIENDS AND OFFICERS OF BIBLD - ASSOCIATIONS THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE.

TENHE sub-committee of the York Auxiliary, Bible So-ciety, appointed for the purpose of promoting the formation of Branch Associations in those parts of the, country where it can be done with success, being anxious to accomplish the object thus pointed out to them, would be glad to receive any information connected with it.

They are desirous of co-operating with all those Associations which at present exist; and for this purpose would be happy to be informed whonever their public meetings are held, so as to afford them that countenance and support which may promote the interest felt on such oc-

an interest in the cause of Religion, are particularly in-vited to consider the propriety of mudeavoring to promote the circulation of the Scriptofres, by granizing Societies for this purpose, wherever their inductive inay extend; and the sub-committee beg, in this manner to assure them of all the assistance which they may require, so far as they have abilities to afford it. Communications are

JOSEPH WENHAM. Secretary. July, 1831.

A 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 TERMS.-THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN is published weekly, on Saturdays, at tweeve shillings and six pence, a

year, if paid in advance; or fifteen shillings, if paid in six months; or seventeen shillings and six pence, if not puid efore the end of the year; exclusive of postage. scriptions paid within one month after receiving the first-aumber will be considered in advance.

The Postage is four shillings a year; and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first number by those who wish to be considered as paying in advance. All travelling and local Preachers of the M. E. Church are authorised Agents to procure Subscribers and forward their names with subscriptions: and to all authorized Agonts who shall procure *filten* responsible subscribers, ' and aid in the collection, &c.one copy will be sent grat-is.....The accounts will be kept with the subscribers individually, who alone will be held responsible.

Noisubscription will be received for less than six months: and no subscriber has a right to discontinue, except at our option, until all arrears are paid. Agents will be careful to attend to this.

IT All communications, unless from authorised Agents, nust be post paid.

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, first insertion, 2s 6d.; every subsequent insertion, 71d .- From six to ten lines, first insertion, 3s 9d.; every subsequent insertion, 1s .- Above ten lines, first insertion, 4d. per line; every subsequent, insertion 1d. per line. Advertisements unaccompanied with written directions > will be inserted till forLid, and charged.

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of comparison, is the element of this most hateful dispo-