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work; and the general spread of the Gospel.

From the Christian Intelligencer. TRUE RELIGION.

MESSES. EDITORS,-Should you deen the following remarks worthy of a publication in your valuable paper you are at liberty to insert them.

True religion is not a cold abstract speculation. It brings every faculty of the mind, every affection | fervid petition. of the heart, every motive, sentiment, volition,

in his aspirations, and indefatigable in his pursuit the most interesting and delightful species of that it is possible not to be conformed to the world pleased to appoint to them individually. We pared with former reports, there appears to be rafter some unseen, unrealized felicity—a felicity divine worship. It cannot be denied, that some in many things, and, at the same time, not to be rejoice in the part which many of our members some diminution in number, and a little declentation possesses permanence and spirituality as times persons do engage in social prayer, who do transformed by the renewing of our minds. We, have taken in the general diffusion of the Holy sion of zeal. It was remarked, however, by one this world, and even in subjection and service to consequently, there is weariness or disgust. But short of that conversion of heart, that daily detective the arch enemy of all good; instead of looking up he who sees those faults in others, instead of abspect upon God, and that entire obedience to Friends. sources of happiness; as guilty and condemned for his volunary disobedience to the divine commands and abuse of infinite love, and needing an not less injurious to the devotion of others, than the help mercifully afforded us, in conducting and Gospel, and a practical observance of the precepts its spiritual interests. Though poor, they contriatonement for his guilt and a righteousness for unacceptable to God.

We and examples of our blessed Lord, regulate our ved after a while to build them a church, and conatonement for his guilt and a righteousness for unacceptable to God. his justification, infinitely beyond his own ability to accomplish, and for which, none but the eternal Son of God was competent.

I have said that the religion of the Gospel posrespecting the character and government of God— and supplication," and waited for the answer, head of the Church, and that obedience to his In former epistles we have often had occasion the character and condition of himself—his oblimation to express ourselves in language of commisseratruth and holiness-the grandeur and interest of church unto God for Peter-and many were Christ. Eternity. This change implies something deeper gathered together praying," until they prayed We highly esteem this institution as a means of colonies of the British empire. In the course of me." and more spiritual than a mere external reforma. the Roman guards asleep, and an angel from preservation to us and to our children, and most the last two years, our fellow-countrymen, of the station is now supplied with two young tion—or a public profession—or union with a par. beaven to liberate the Apostle. The disciples earnestly do we desire that it may ever be admi-various religious denominations, have co-operated men, who, in the spirit of their Master, have tak-Ovation—a resurrection from spiritual death, unto kindle the rapturous song of praise to him who tionately recommend those who are advancing to Men may be induced by worldly motives, or by "Where two or three are gathered together in wo fervently desire that the number of faithful the power of argument, to reform their external my name, there am I in the midst of them." We laborers in word and doctrine may be increased, inducements of friendship may dispose them to hearts and voices devoutly tuned; for without fulness to all who are concerned for the prosperity abandon some long cherished prejudices and social prayer, Preachers become cold, churches of the cause of truth; and little as, in some cases. ments, and other customs. But if this is all that is done-if no greater change than this be produced, the truths of the gospel have not accom-, plished their legitimate effects, nor the reign of grace, and the empire of religion been established in their souls. Their refuge is without securitytheir hopes are vain-they are yet in the gall of bitterness, and in the bond of iniquity. No sinner, souls to God. He discovers a wisdom, in comparison of which, the wisdom of the men of the world, and that of worldly-minded professors, in

the language of the poet,-"Looks discountenanced, and like folly shows." W. R.

SOCIAL PRAYER MEETINGS.

"Many were gathered together praying." It is lamentably beyond all dispute, that meetings for social prayer are very irregularly attended, perverse rejection of our highest privileges. One them that weep, we heartily commend them to

infallible criterion of the true state of congrega- the tender compassion of the Saviour of men .- in many parts of the United Kingdom, and the planted here with the earliest permanent history of quently to assemble for devout and joint prayer, ever liveth to make intercession for them.

principles and zeal; and who falsely judge, that written in the Lamb's book of life. This defect playing round the head, exercising the intellect, church coming boldly out, and peremptorily enbut not reaching and governing the heart, and forcing the claims of Jehovah, whose most af forming the habits of the life. It has its seat feeting and e dearing relation to weak and helpin the soul, and possesses a renovating power. less and needy sinners is this; that he is the God every part of the country, continue to be faithfully the knowledge of the truths of the Gospel, we chists, their wives, &c., have been provided and Wherever it exists, it is visible-wherever its who heareth prayer; and thus appealing unto his attached to our ancient testimony against Tithes earnestly recommend their benighted condition to vital predominant influence is felt, its effects are Members, until "the tongues of the dumb" are and other Ecclesiastical demands. The amount the frequent remembrance and Christian sympamanifested in a life of holy obedience and love. loosened to offer up the acceptable sacrifice of of distraints, almost exclusively on these accounts, thy of all our members.

feeling, purpose, habit, into subjection and con. deed, the objections to an attendance upon social the Lord saw meet to raise us up as a people, was degree compromise our religious principles. The for this portion of the outcasts of Ham, with a pa-Religion addresses man as a rational and im. of corrupt hearts filled with indevotion, who cannot the corruptions which had found their way in his sight are the abominations of idolatry; and we in which it is engaged. It has now under its mortal being; capable of the love, service, and delight in the pure spiritual worship of God, and visible church-yet we would affectionately re- desire that all may stand open to the intimations charge in the colony, six churches and eight conenjoyment of his Creator - as resiless in his nature, whose captious temper induces them to make mind you, that to maintain a controversy with of the Heavenly Shepherd, and follow the leaddissatisfied with his present attainments; ardent human infirmities the grounds of objection against error does not necessarily establish us in the truth; lings of his spirit into such services as he may be ther prosperous than otherwise, though when comits essential characteristics. But man, naturally, not adapt the prayer to the occasion; who do use therefore, earnestly entreat our beloved friends, is so depraved and blind as to hope for this hap. repetitions and thereby offer long prayers; or white steadfastly adhering to all our Christian of the poor in this and in other countries; and piness in the transient honors and pleasures of who speak so low that they are not heard; and testimonies, not to rest satisfied with any thing we desire that these very important objects may for it to Him who is the source of being, the senting himself from the prayer meeting, should centre of excellence, and the only and all sufficient always be present to illustrate by his own example,

sesses a transforming power. When through the them; while they are essentially with the glory that it is in accordance with the simple principles leve of the world, and more filled with the love of nobly volunteered themselves for the service.-

THE EPISTLE,

From the Yearly Meeting of Friends held in London. over the flock. To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of

before the Lord, we have been humbled in a sense sympathy and esteem are particularly due to those such just and equal laws as shall place the enslauntil he is deeply convinced of the depravity of of our manifold infirmities, and of the temptations who are conscientiously occupied in discharging ved negroes in full possession of those rights and his heart, the sinfulness of his life, the necessity of our restless adversary. Under these impress the responsible duties attached to the care of liberties to which they are entitled equally with of regeneration, the value of the spirit's influences, sions we have been prepared to feel the force of youth. With a right fulfilment of your trust, dear ourselves, and the importance of the sacrificial atonement the declaration, "Except the Lord build the friends, our hopes of a succeeding generation are And now of Christ, will earnestly and successfully seek for house, they labour in vain that build it: except intimately connected. Your calling is arduous, affectionate one to another with brotherly love; deliverance from the guilt and condemnation of the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but but of eminent utility; and one in which you have in honor preferring one another. May we labor sin, and an interest in the blessings of God's full in vain." And with reverent gratitude are we abundant opportunity to serve the Lord. You have after an increase of that fellowship and sympathy and free salvation. Whenever the sinner per- enabled to acknowlege that we have at this time especial need to seek for the wisdom which is in which we can bear one another's burdens; and ceives that he is polluted and lost—that he is justly been favoured with fresh tokens that the holy from above; but if, through heavenly help, you in which, if one member of the Church suffer, trembling anxiety of the jailer, "What must I do enemy; and that, unworthy as we are of his however limited your sphere, you may hope to lieveth, and endureth all things, may increase the Christian Minister, who does, by his ministry, as lively stones, compacted together. With this to righteousness. We are religiously concerned in meekness and love, amidst the infirmities of and his holy conversation, example, and prayers, renewed evidence of the loving kindness of the that our young people, of every class, while they flesh and spirit. Likewise, ye younger, submit exert, under the grace of God, an efficient instru. Lord, and of his condescension towards us, we are receiving that education which will fit them yourselves unto the elder. Let all of you be submentality in establishing this conviction in the are engaged again to salute you, in the words of for usefulness in after life, may continue to be ject one to another, and be clothed with humility breast of the sinner, and directing him to the the Apostle, "Grace and peace be multiplied trained up in the knowledge and love of the Holy and may we every one so hold out to the end, that Lamb of God, is emphatically wise, in winning unto you, through the knowledge of God, and of Scriptures; and that they may, in humility and when the chief Shepherd shall appear, we may Jesus our Lord.'

It is our earliest desire and prayer that the external evidences of the christian religion. May sorrowful and the feeble minded may be comfort- they ever be preserved in that teachable, watch ed; that the aged may be sustained by the hope ful, and tender state of mind in which they will of the everlasting Gospel; the youth encouraged be alive to the perceptible influence of the Holy to surrender their hearts unto the Lord; and those Spirit, and in which the Lord will be pleased to in the meridian of life constrained by the love of grant them a right understanding of the way of Him who died for us, to devote themselves to his life and salvation. service.' We sympathise with many of our beloved brethren and sisters on whom the Lord has been received and read from our dear brethren in Irepleased to lay his chastening hand, whether they land, and the several yearly meetings on the and by comparatively few worshippers. This is be afflicted in mind, body, or estate. And while American Continent, with the exception of Vira practical denial of christian obligations, and a we consider it a Christian privilege to weep with ginia, and have proved very acceptable to us.

The grand cause of this injurious system is of ye in the Lord for ever; for in the Lord Jehovah their sympathics to be awakened for these our of true Christians. But as in the "city full," so wo-fold origin; it is partly personal and partly is everlasting strength. We affectionately recom. fellow-subjects. And may their religious con- at Sierra Leone, it is seen less under the gilded relative. It must be imputed primarily to the mend our dear friends who are thus circumstan- cerns extend to other parts of Christendom simil spire than in the little thatched but or grass-roofcoldness and lukewarm indifference of the pro-fessed disciples of Jesus; who are contented enable them to contract their family expenditure under the blessings of Providence, they may be CHURCH with the very lowest possible quantity of christian within their income; and we warn them not to made instrumental to effect a real improvement in by the unsuccessful mission of Dr. Coke, for the delay this important duty, under expectation of the domestic, moral, and religious state of our Foulah country, in 1796,* the first of any thing if they can save themselves from the censures of what they may consider to be an improvement in fellow men. the church militant, that therefore their names are the state of trade; and which may not be realized. And may all our dear friends be careful how they the degraded circumstances under which they are In 1804, two clergymen and a lady were sent out can be set aside only by the Ministers of our enlarge their concerns, with a view of increasing living, have been felt at this time, as well as in under its direction. From that time till now, their their means of support; always bearing in mind, former years, to be truly affecting. And although efforts in support of the mission have been as conthat godliness with contenument is great gain.

his law, which constitute the very life of godliness.

· Besides other engagements which have occuportion and felicity of our souls. Religion, there. the good effects of avoiding whatever can give pied us at the present time, we have been employfore, addresses him as ignorant and unacquainted offence, and by praying suitably, concisely, and ed in revising the rules and advices of the Society, with the way of peace, and needing a guide to the in a fervid manner, not only to overcome every of which a new and enlarged edition is about to of its simplicity, spirituality, and purity, which listless feeling, but silently to impress the truth, be published. In the course of these proceed that dull, lengthened and monotonous prayers are lings, we have had, with gratitude to acknowledge limid. And, as living faith in the doctrines of the Besides social prayer meetings are sanctioned have been much impressed with the value and affections and conduct, we shall be enabled more tinued to preach in it with considerable success by the most sacred authority, and the most digni. importance of our Christian discipline; we believe correctly to perceive our individual places in the until 1811, when, in answer to many pressing leticd and holy examples. The relation which we that our forefathers in the truth were graciously Church. In the exercise of this faith and obedihave to God, and his love and promises, encourage favoured with divine aid in its establishment, and ence, we shall become more weaned from the aid Warren, Haley, Reyner, and Hurst, who had operation of the truth and the powerful Grace of God and Christ, and the enlargement of the Spirit of God, it has secured a hold on the Redeemer's kingdom.

Warren soon died, and for a while a cloud seemth of Church government developed in the New God; and whether our lot be cast at home or the Redeemer's kingdom.

Warren soon died, and for a while a cloud seemth of Church government developed in the New God; and whether our lot be cast at home or the Redeemer's kingdom.

Warren soon died, and for a while a cloud seemth of the mission; but understanding and conscience of a sinner, and a But the blessed effects of social prayer consti- one to another in love, it neither encroaches on countries, we shall be made instrumental in ad his place was soon supplied by another, and since lodgment in his heart, a wonderful change is pro- tute an irresistible argument on their behalf. The true Christian liberty, nor in any degree releases vancing that kingdom which is righteousness, and duced-a change in his views and dispositions disciples "continued with one accord in prayer us from that individual dependence on the great peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost. gations and responsibilities—the importance of them. "Prayer was made without ceasing of the claim to be regarded as members of the body of tion, and even in terms of discouragement, on the

ticular sect—or contention for the formalities of prayed his chains off his arms, the jail doors open, instered by men of clean hands, in the spirit of religion. It consists in a thorough spiritual reno and Peter himself into the prayer meeting, to meekness, and in the fear of God. And we affecthe life of God: a conversion from darkness to "delivered him out of the hands of Herod, and manhood justly to appreciate the care which our light, from sin to holiness—from the pursuit of from all the expectation of the Jews." The Lord discipline extends over them; to consider it a character, and associate with some particular sect therefore call upon our brethren to arouse from we wish to remind our dear friends that the disciof religion: A regard to one's reputation, and the their lethargy, to throng the prayer-meetings with pline of the church affords a wide sphere of usehabits, and submit to the control of other senti- lose their vitality, grace withers, and devotion dies. our dear brethren and sisters may see of the fruit of their labours, we would at this time press it upon them not to relax in a pious watchful care

The reports which we have at this time receivthe fear of the Lord, examine for themselves the

Epistles addressed to this meeting have been

tend to a wretched and disreputable pauperism.

no way appears to open for our adopting any stant as they are Christian and benevolent .--We have reason to believe that Friends, in specific measure in order to communicate to them Nearly one hundred, including clergymen, cate-

Scriptures, and in promoting a Christian education receive the continued attention and support of

We feel at this time a warm and affectionate solicitude that we all may strive through the help of the Holy Spirit, to live up to that profession of the Christian religion, and to maintain those views our Society has uniformly thought it right to up-Testament. While it enjoins on us to be subject abroad, in more civilized or less enlightened ed to rest on the prospects of the mission; but

long continued oppression of the slaves in the Christ has been pleaded in these nations as an Owing to affliction, one, the Rev. Mr. Macr, arslavery. Within the same period of time, a vaselfish interests, and sensual gratifications, to the himself inculcates the importance, the value and privilege to be subject to it, and, as occasions riety of concurrent events have marked the hand tigue, has supplied the place of two for the last service of God, and the love of the Redeemer. the privileges of social prayer, when he says- may arise, to contribute to uphold it. And whilst of an over-ruling Providence: and the cause of truth and justice has made its way to an unpar. More than one hundred have been added to the relieled extent. It is with reverent thanksgiving to our Almighty Father in heaven, that we now look forward to the termination of this cruel and disgraceful system as an event not far distant .-The Government of the country has, in effect, recognised the grand principle that man should hold no property in the person of his fellow-man; and the House of Commons are engaged upon legislating upon this deeply interesting question. We humbly commend these proceedings to the Friends, in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere : ed of the state of our public schools have been blessings of the Most High. May it please Him, Dear Friends-In gathering together on the satisfactory to us; we believe they have been to whom the cause of the poor and afflicted is prepresent occasion, and in presenting ourselves rendered a great blessing to our Society. Our cious, to influence our rulers to the enactment of journal will give to the reader my own impres-

And now, in conclusion, dear friends be kindly exposed to the denunciations of a violated law, he will then begin to enquire with the deep and guarding us against the encreachments of the rect moral hubits and sound religious principles, er of us all, that the charity which hopeth, beto be saved?" And the Christian, and especially notice, he would build us up together unto himself, partake of the blessing of those who turn many and abound amongst us .- Bear one with the other great usefulness to the Church, and if faithful, each receive a crown of glory that fadeth not

Signed, in and on behalf of the Meeting, by SAMUEL TUKE, Clerk to the Meeting this year

From the Christian Advocate and Journal. SKETCHES FROM WESTERN AFRICA. Sierra Leone-Sketch of its history.

RELIGION .- But in the midst of all this wicked ness among the Europeans, the ignorance and superstition of the surrounding natives, and the constant influx of "liberated Africans," religion holds The degraded and demoralized state of the poor a most gracious influence in the colony. It was that are yellow or mixed.

tional fervor and zeal may be found in the uni- He was made like unto his brethren, that He great extent of crime, have at this time deeply the place, and though there has been much to opformity and enlarged numbers of those Disciples might be a merciful and faithful High Priest: He affected us. We, therefore, entreat Friends, in pose its progress, and mighty obstacles to be overwho are found in the assemblies for united suppli- was tempted in all points like as we are; and their respective situations in town or country, to come, there have always been "a little few," who cation. All believers in the religion of Jesus continues to be touched with a feeling of our search out the causes of these things. We appreadmit, that it is the incumbent duty of every meminismities! He is able to save them to the hend that among these causes will be found those prayer was offered and prayer was heard, and ber of the christian churches, statedly and fre- ultermost that come unto God by him, seeing he abridgements of the comfort of the laborer, which now there are hundreds, who have been gathered from the wilds of this waste wilderness, that can Like many other essentials of the Gospel, it is to We believe there are more than a few among We earnestly desire that Friends may be exem. bear testimony to the truth of the Gospel and to its be feared however, that the Lord's injunction to us, who, from the circumstances of the times, plary in their attention to this important subject; power over sin. In the midst of the iniquity of "pray always and never faint," and the Apostolic are struggling with difficulties. May these be and that they may encourage their neighbors, and those who were nursed under the institutions of mandates, "pray without ceasing, and continue encouraged still to seek first the kingdom of God unite with them in their endeavors to apply a Christianity, but who have thrown off its restraints, in prayer," are admitted to be true in theory and and his righteousness, in the consideration that remedy to those evils. And seeing it is sin which as the shackles of superstition, the Christian stranin abstract; but that they are either very imperation their heavenly Father knoweth all their need. It separates the soul from God, and that ignorance ger cannot be long in the place without feeling feetly remembered and fulfilled, or rather by a is those who walk in his fear and love to whom and intemperance, vice and irreligion, so much that God is here. The Sabbath is here, churches majority of professors, that they are totally disrethe most abundantly dispenses that grace by which prevail among the inhabitants of the British Isles, are here, the ministers of Christ are here, and, in garded in practice.

They are enabled to put their trust in Him. Trust we are desirous that our members may allow a word, here are all the essentials of a company

Church Missionary Society .-- If we pass like foreign religious effort for this place, was The deplorable condition of the Heathen, and made by the church Misionary Society of London. sent out at their expense, half of whom, to say the east, have here found a grave. But with these frequent iproads of their number by death, and fervid petition.

As now reported, is nearly £13,000. It is our Sometimes, although in truth very rarely in firm conviction, that one of the purposes for which ledge of Christianity among them, which in no mentioned, the society still continues its exertions prayer meetings are founded in the repugnancies that we might become faithful witnesses against Holy Scriptures testify how offensive in the Divine lience and perseverance of labor worthy the cause gregations. Religion with them is said to be raof its friends, that there was as much real piety among them now as at any time since the commencement of the mission. Including the colonial church, which I believe is supported by the national establishment, I may set down between three and four thousand as waiting more or less

on their ministry.
Weslevan Methodists.—The emigration rom Nova Scotia, in 1791, brought with it some Methodists. They soon formed themselves into a society, and two or three of the most intelligent among the brethren were appointed to watch over ters from the colonists, Dr. Coket sent to their the death of Dr. Coke, the mission has been sustained by the untiring hand of the Wesleyan Missionary Society of London. Eight have perished in this glorious work, but love for souls and zeal for God can conquer death. There are still those who say of even Sierra Leone, " Here am I, send

with increased zeal in advocating t'e cause of en their lives in their hands and come forth to the oppressed. The righteousness of the law of this land of darkness to point sinners to Christ .unanswerable argument for the total extinction of rived here a few weeks since; the other, Rev. Mr. Ritchie, with almost indescribable toil and fanine months. Nor has his labor been in vain.-Church the last year, and the work is still progressing. Several have given evidence of conversion within the few days I have been in the colony, and there are seeking for it with great earnestness and deep contrition of spirit. I may say with great safety, that God is at work among the people, and I trust that the day is not far distant when the iniquity that now stalks abroad, at noonday will at last be ashamed and hide itself. Among those gathered in, in the late revival. are some of the most respectable and intelligent in the colony. A line or two from my private ions of the worth of one :-

"Yesterday evening I dined with Mr. and Mrs. A more intelligent lady than Mrshave seldom met with any where. She is a native of Africa, and of the family of a distinguished chief of the Soosoo kingdom. But for her complexion no one could believe for a moment she was from the wilds of this dark wilderness. She has visited England and Ireland, was educated in America, and will now entertain with as much gentility and intelligence as ladies of the first rank general. Recently she has been born again. She is deeply pious, well educated, and promises cannot but exert the most happy influence on those around her. Her husband has followed her example, and they are both now members of our Church. They have one son at school in England, and several very interesting children at home. God bless them; may they be kept by his power through faith unto eternal life."

This mission has now seven churches; three of stone, the others of kane or basket bodies, and grass or bamboo leaf roofs. There are four hundred and nineteen members in full fellowship, six. ty-tree on trial, and ten colored; local preachers who very much aid in the duties of the sanctuary. The average attendance on our ministry is estimated at fourteen hundred, but I should think this estimate below what it really is.

* Drew's Life of Dr. Coke, p. 258.

† Coke's Life, pp. 343, 344. † I use the word colored for blacks, as well as those

up for themselves.

ruined the society. The separatists still hold our no confidence in the flesh whatever. They trust largest chapel, but it is expected that justice will emphatically in Christ; and nothing short of a soon open its doors to those to whom it belongs: change of heart and its attestation by the blessed young man commenced drinking very temperately; he But the spirit of radicalism still continues, and I Spirit can satisfy them. With this "certain hope" became a drunkard. When a drunkard he saw clearly But the spirit of radicalism still continues, and I Spirit can satisfy them. With this "certain hope" became a drunkard. When a drunkard he saw clearly lear has exerted a most destructive influence on death has to them no terror, and, as Christians that if he would escape he must entirely abandon his called, in the colony, which are the offsprings of home. this spirit of religious faction. Some of them, no doubt, may be truly good. Others, who are of and was closed by a farewell hymn, which, judgbut yesterday and know nothing, and of whose ing from its poetry, might have been composed the lists against one established fact. Let then tempiety moralists might be ashamed, have assumed in Africa. It was sung however, with great sinthe direction of the Church with but little more cerity, with much Christian affection, and with ceremony than would be made by the clerk of a that depth of feeling which in every climate chacounting house in entering upon the duties of his racterizes the African character. To some the office. Such men with a self sufficiency and con- meeting might have been unworthy of note or reencourage men of this character, in this-shall I African female class-meeting at Sierra Leone. say mockery of Gospel discipline? Almost any

AN AFRICAN FEMALE CLASS-MEETING.-A few them under a corresponding expression of feeling, with the aid of a little interpretation from one of our missionaries, I understood them quite well.

It was an impressive scene. It was a lovely sion house, surrounded by fifteen or twenty native to their own country, under circumstances far hearty and quite as loud an A-men! more favourable than those under which they had been born. They had been pagans-were now Christians.

More of the simplicity, power, and efficacy of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, I have seldom seen, If they were ignorant of the philosophy of religion | ble intelligence. or of even some of the most simple terms by which its first principles are expressed, they certainly were not strangers to the nature of what I call shipped the devly god-had been very wickedtrue religion. They know the power of God on had been in darkness-saw no light." But Christ the human heart. They know that they were through his ministry, and by the agency of the once blind-that now they see. Agreeably to a Holy Spirit, came to them "and say, Dis be de well known law in the human mind, intellect can way, walk in it. Me say no. He come againknow perfectly and distinctly what it cannot ex. my heart trouble me-me very sick-me go and press intelligibly to another. So of these poor pray," &c. &c. The end of it was, they followed children of the forest—they know the enkindlings Christ, and found peace in believing, and joy in of God's love, and the divine influence of the Ho. the Holy Ghost. ly Spirit, as certainly as the best taught Christian in America. How God "reveals himself" minds so untutored and to Hottentots who know comparatively nothing, is not for me now to show. I only speak of the fact. He does it, and leaves Nicodemuses to "wonder and perish," or learn to receive the kingdom of heaven as little children. But to return to our classmeeting. Experience has well taught them what means the " wormwood and the gall." Deeper convictions of sin or a more lively sense of God's abhorrence of it, I have rarely heard from a Christian congregation. When under conviction, to use their own lanthan to listen to one of their prayers. There is to the abodes of blackness and darkness forever! in it a sincerity and fervor, a real outpouring of heart, and a spirit of supplication, blended with humble confidence, that the conviction is irresistible, that they are communing with God. Their never can do enough for Jesus."-What can I do -what can I tell him, to please him dis morn. ing?"

Infidels condemn all this as delusion—the wicked have been heard to say that "there was not a cannot die-because she is constituted to suffer, till good colored man in the colony;" but I can only the attenuated thread of life has spun its last fibre, say, if I ever knew any thing about experimental religion, the members of this class know what it the grave shall tell its story—when the last trump of They feel the same love-the same powerthe same contrition of heart and sorrow for offentens of thousands, of immolated wives will be a swift ding a holy God, and the same confidence in his witness against the cruel assassin, who, drop by drop, protection and mercy. They trust in the same has drained the last particle of blood from the palpi Saviour and feel the same solicitude for the salva. Itating heart of her whom he had sworn to love and tion of others.

A few more expressions which I penned down at the moment, perhaps may not be uninteresting. They may faintly illustrate their confidence in the Divine mercy and the "purpose of heart" with which they intend to follow Christ. "He be with me in trouble; when Satan come, he with me. He with me in sickness-he with me all habits, and insensibly contracted an appetite for ardent

* Daniel Baker is here, has assumed Episcopal powers and a few days since ordained two to the office of deacon Since then he has been placed in charge of a congrega-Tear.

† I say our, because Wesleyan Methodists are one

-' ; Bad English is now assuming an importance among the evils of the colony, which these who have been the were kindly urged to strengthen his purposes by their occasion of it once could not have believed. An Americal advice. They replied, "we do not like to injure his can can now scarcely understand the colonists. Those that did speak good English among the blacks-and, I may say it of Europeans in general-instead of preserving it, have accommodated themselves to a kind of broken English, more barbarous if possible than the most barbarous among the Africans. It is a mere jargon. I know no more what half of them say than if they were talking gibberish. And yet they talk English! But for the schools, it would be but a few years hence, before another lan-guage would be added to this already polygot colony, for which there is new no name.

We may draw fro portant instruction.

1. Resolutions to

This little sketch, however does not give a just me-me no let it go. Me creep to follow my Je. lowed by a persevering practice. This young man view of the fruits of Methodism at Sierra Leone. sus." "I feel a little heaven in my heart all de As in America, so here, some have found peace time; for me to live is Christ, to die is gain." through the labors of our zealous ministry, who But it should be remembered that these expresnow walk no more with us. Others who had been sions did not fall from their lips as they do from And this case is only a repetition of a thousand similar nursed a few years as official members, thinking my pen-they were uttered with tears-with a ones; not only as regards the vice of intemperance, themselves too wise to endure the checks of a deep sense of their utter unworthiness of the least but also as respects all other vices. Resolutions to flee Wesleyan discipline, have taken leave and "set of God's mercies, and in full hope of immortality from an enemy never carried a man out of the reach of and eternal life. I should do them injustice and danger; he was obliged to put forth efforts strong and In 1823 a separation took place which nearly their instructers too, were I not to say they have the spirit of vital godliness. There are not less ever should, they look forward to heaven with all cups. How clear and satisfactory is this reasoning to than six or eight churches, or chapels as they are the simplicity that a child looks to his father's

A few days after, I attended a love-feast, but I man whether duly authorized or not, can obtain have dwelt so long on the class meeting, that a their children to want employment. license of the Government to baptize, nay, the few lines on this will be sufficient. It was held executive himself, without any particular pretent in the Maroon chapel a neat stone building, which sions to piety, has occasionally administered the will seat comfortably four or five hundred. It ordinance. Thus has the sacredness* of the miniswas well filled. The services were introduced terial office been lightly esteemed, and its interests as usual with us, by the preacher in charge. A prayer was offered, hymns were sung, the bread committed to the direction of unhallowed hands. and water were handed, and the members desired days after my arrival in the colony we were visited to speak. From this moment till the end of the to his father and to his mother for help to make good by some of our poor liberated Africans, who are meeting, which lasted over two hours, there was members of our Church. They came by special invitation, and were desired to relate some of not one. Occasionally in their anxiety to "speak the most interesting incidents in their Christian extension of the control of the con perience. They all spoke in broken English; and the same moment, but the first who heard the believe converse in it in general. To an Ame. other immediately sat down. Though warm as rican ear, it is a strange tongue; but by their suit. the climate in which they live, and during a part ing action so much to their words and uttering of the meeting under great excitement of feeling, there was much less of extravagance either in language or action than I have frequently met with in the colored congregations in America .-Most of them spoke "tremblingly," but I do not morning. I was in Africa-in the Wesleyan mis-frecollect to see any one fall on the floor or remove from his place. One father in particular, females, who a few years since have been cruelly whose son and daughter had recently found peace torn from home by the slave stealer, immured in and shouted aloud, and as was very natural, some. a slave ship with the hope of nothing before them times he did it very lustily, but he did it "decent but the horrors of a tife of servitude under a Portu-ly and in order," and so far from condemning guese task master, but who, by a gracious Provi- him, when I heard his children testifying what dence had been "liberated" and kindly returned God had done for them, my heart responded a

The Assembly was composed of all ages, from eighty down to the mere child. There was among them a poor "blind man," a sergeant in his uniform from the military establishment, and the mother of the queen of a neighbouring kingdom was than was manifested in this little classmeeting. Ithere, and spoke with great feeling and considera-

Their experiences were very similar. To borrow the language of the sergeant, they "had wor-

Temperance.

For the Christian Guardian Mr. EDITOR, —Being in the habit of visiting the abodes of sickness and distress in our Township, and knowing that the distress of poor families is awfully augmented, in many places, by intemperance, I have penned the following reflections, which, if you think proper to insert them in your useful paper, may be read by some of the unhappy votaries of the awful sin of drunkenness.

Sorrow. There is a sorrow of the world that deserves little or no pity. And there is a sorrow too guage, they "no eat, no drink;" their "heart trouble them too much." A Christian needs no is the sorrow felt by her who sees the busband of her a wandering people. further proof of their real brokenness of heart, early affections going fast to the drunkard's grave, and "9. Poncars, from the proof of their real brokenness of heart, early affections going fast to the drunkard's grave, and "9. Poncars, from the proof of their real brokenness of heart, early affections going fast to the drunkard's grave, and there is a sorrow too of the proof of their real brokenness of heart, early affections going fast to the drunkard's grave, and there is a sorrow too of the proof of their real brokenness of heart, early affections going fast to the drunkard's grave, and there is a sorrow too.

We can see our friends suffer; we may stand by and see the amputation of a limb-and we may pity; but when we see that the suffering of the body is but a prelude to the pain that must follow; when we see the ing whom we have loved, deliberately sacrificing expressions of the sufferings of Christ are uttered both body and soul to a demon that can show no pity—with so much simplicity, that they are still more to a demon who has slain his tens of thousands, and to a demon who has slain his tens of thousands, and affecting. "He hang on de cross—he bleed— delights in carnage and blood, we see cause for sorrow he crucified, to save my poor one soul." "O, I which mocks all consolution—It is the worm that never 13. dies. To lean on the arm of the tottering incbriateto sleep on the couch with the startling, troubled, maddening, we begone, hopeless drunkard, is hving, abiding sorrow, that can die only with life itself! And such sorrow poor woman feels and endures, because she and the bleeding heart has throbbed its last. When the archangel shall reanimate the sleeping dead—then, O! then, the 'murdered slain,'—the thousands, yes, cherish through life, who has wept and hoped, entreated and prayed, till despair had fastened its talons, and the angels of mercy had fled forever!

Chinguacousy. ANTI BACCHUS.

RESPONSIBILITY OF PARENTS,

A young man naturally of an amiable disposition, not having regular occupation, became addicted to idle de time." "Me hold fast that which Christ gave spirits, till he became at length a confirmed drunkard In process of time he suffered at attack of "the horrors," the delerium tremens, but by skilful medical aid he escaped for that time with his life. He then felt that total abstinence from spirituous liquor was his only tion in one of the back villages with a salary of 1501. per refinge from an early grave, and resolved not only to sdopt the principles, but to sign the pledge of the temperance society.

His feelings and his resolutions were represented to his parents, and as this course was his only hope, they scelings by recommending him to join a temperance society." Not meeting then with parental counsel and support, he did not sign the pledge and he did not abstain; and not long since he was seen suffering a second attack of the dreadful mania a potu; and in all

We may draw from this statement of facts much im-

lowed by a persevering practice. This young man resolved, but went no forther. At the time, no doubt, entirely disappeared! At one period they could bring his purpose settled. No one could have made him believe that he ever again should be intoxi- cated. He saw his danger and he made him believe that he can be saw his danger and he made him believe that he was a saw him to be a saw hi cated. He saw his danger, and he saw his remedy.

vigorous.

2. The above incident shows the correctness of the principle adopted by temperance societies-total abstinence, as a sovereign remedy for drunkenness. This unbiassed minds, and yet there are many who scoff at abstinence, and say it is carrying the matter too far, it is asking too much. But facts are against them, and we had rather contend against all the theories ever proposed, if they are unsupported by facts, than to enter perance societies adhere to their principles unwavering-

ly, and continue to press them upon the public mind.

3. The facts we have stated show the importance of occupation, especially for youth. This young man had derive from an operation which renders the top of the nothing to do; and because he had nothing to do he was idle; and because he was idle he drank temperately; fidence an angel might tremble to feel, seem well cord; but it was accompanied with so much of and because he did this he became a drunkard. "An of them our horses when we descended Columbia river we fitted to impose on the nations around them. And Divine influence, and awakened within mo such idle man's mind," says the proverb, "is the devil's had concealed our amounting in the cort had bed beginning to the cort had beginning the cort had beginning to the it is to be feared that the latitudinarian policy of commingled feelings of joy and hope—of fear and workshop;" and when the devil can find no other empty the government has a most tempting tendency to trembling, that I shall long, long remember the playment for an idle man he will set him to drinking must have been inevitable lost. They delivered up the ardent spirits. And by this he gains a double purpose; he not only fluds him present employment, but he fits him for future service. Parents never should permit

> 4. In the above statement parents may see their vast responsibility.

This youth saw his dauger; he wished to reform; he expected the aid and the advice of his parents; they feared harting his feelings; he returned to his cups. What must be the feelings of those parents; a son, a beloved son, has reached the life boat, after tossing a while upon a perilous deep; he stretches forth his hand seeing that son reel and stagger, and fail a blighted flower, into an untimely grave. One approving word; son but a small garment about their hips, which is either one parental admonition might have saved him; yes, which is either home—home too, in the garden of New England, on the manufactured out of birk or skins, and which would vie even him. Now he is gone, and thorns will rankle in with, if not excel, any European manufacture; being your dying pillow. Parents! read again, we pray you, the give it a gay any grave amount of the parents of the beautiful Connecticut, to encounter trials and privations innumerable, perhaps to meet an early grave amount of the parents of the beautiful Connecticut, to encounter trials with, if not excel, any European manufacture; being and privations innumerable, perhaps to meet an early grave amount of the parents of the beautiful Connecticut, to encounter trials and privations innumerable, perhaps to meet an early grave amount of the parents. Their wings are generally dressed in robes the of Harry Marten might clothe heats of the parents. your dying pillow. Parents! read again, we pray you, diversified with different colors, which give it a gay ap grave among the far distant heathen? Oh that the manthe above, and if you are not now members of a temperance society, hasten to join yourselves to it without that are made of small skins, which take several hundred
that are made of small skins, which take several hundred
tian heroes! Then would the love of God and of perish. the above, and if you are not now members of a temlelay. - Temperance Recorder. Georgia, June 1st, 1823.

Religious and Missionaxy.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal. LOCAL PREACHERS-INDIAN MISSIONS. "Let there be light, and light was."-Moses Dear Brethren :- Permit me to ask my local brethren if they will bear with me? let them come, and we will rea.

Is it not reasonable that some extraordinary exertions should be made at this interesting period of the world? Are we not accountable beings? re we aware of the full extent of our accountability? . If by uniting all our efforts, can we not from ten thousand send one on an In. dish mission? Can we not spare two? May not the number in ten years increase to one hundred? But we want light on this subject.

Well, I will take my brethren by the hand, and conduct them to the west. I will very briefly present to their view the nations of Indians dwelling between us and the Rocky Mountains; nations equally interested with the Flat Hood Indians, and then ask them if the harvest is

not great? My account is taken from government documents of more than twenty years' standing. Many changes have taken place since that period. Who are they that dwell in heathen darkness? 1. The Grand Osages, a peaceable

nd Usages. 4. The Missouris, remnants of a numerous nation reduced by repeated attacks of the small pex, which first broke out among the Indians on the Atlantic coast, and travelled among them to the Indians on the Pacific ocean. Captain Lewis and Clark saved their lives by threatening the *hastile* Indians with it.

5. The Panies, similar to the Ottoes, and bunt on the river Platte. 6. The Panies republicans, a branch of the Pania peo-

ple, often termed the Big Paunch: these have separated from the mother nation.

7. Panais, Laops or Wal *3; a branch of the same nat de-people, on a branch of the river Platte—a fine country.

S. Mahas. From 700 warriors in 1802, reduced by the

That small pox to 300. They burnt their village and became

9. Poncars, from Red river, a branch of river of Lake

10. Ricaras are the remains of ten large tribes of Pa nies. Were, prior to our late war with them, greatly reduced by the small pex; they inhabit a pretty good

11. The Mandans. These are the most friendly and well disposed Indians inhabiting Missouri: much reduced

12. Ah.wah.ha.woy. Differ very little from the Man-

13. Minetares. A wandering people, residing at times near Yellow Stone. 14. Sankies, Renards or Fexes. All these speak the

same language, and have been compelled to emigrate west of Mississippi. Black Hawk belonged to their association. 15. Wahpatone. Residing north west of St. Peter's river: a band of the Sioux, but independent of them.

16. Mindawarcarton. The only band of Sioux that raise corn, beans, &c.; and claim the land from St. Pe-

17. Wahpacosta. A roving tribe west of St. Peter's.
18. Sissatone. Near Lake Winnipie and St. Peter's.
19. Yanktons. North of the above country. 20. Yanktons ahnah. The best disposed of the Sioux

Indians. 21. Tetons Bois Brule, Tetons Okandandes, Tetons Kinni Rineuzzo, Tetons Sahone. A miserable people, kind of pirates; their country is a continued plain, scarcely a tree to be seen except along water courses. 22. Chennoo, Once a respectable nation from near

Lake Winnipie. Oppressed by the Sioux they removed vest of Mississippi. 23. Wetepahatoes. A wandering nation near the above.

24. Dotomes. A wandering nation, but raise many horses, &c. Well disposed people. 25. Castahana. Pretty much the same description of 26. Crow Indians. They are divided into several bands,

and raise horses and mules 27. Paunch Indians. A wandering people, but well 23. Manetopa, Oseegan, Mahtopunato, are the descen-

dants of the Sioux, and partake of their faithless dispo-29. Chippeways, of Leach Lake, claim both sides of Mississippi, north of Crow river.
30. Of Red Lake, near Red Lake of Winnipie.

31. Of River Pembene. Compelled or induced by the north-west company to leave the east side of Mississippi.

32. Algonquins, of Rainy Lake; detached in parties:

33. Of Portege de Praire. A poor country : these cmigrated from the lake of the woods. 34. Chritennes. A wandering people, and well disposed

toward the whites.

35. Aliatans. Snake Indians; a numerous and well disposed people, inhabiting a mountainous country.

36. Of the West. These people also inhabit the moun-

tains east of the Rocky Mountains. ortant instruction.

37. La Playes. These inhabit the rich plains on the 1. Resolutions to reform are of no avail unless followed of the Arkansas.

The 1st, Caddoques: 2. Yattessees: 3. Nandakoes: 4 Adaise; 5. Aliche; 6. Keys or Keychies; 7. Inies or Ta. chies; 8. Nabedaches; 9. Bedies; 10. Accockasaws; 11. Cances; 12. Tankaways, or Tanks; 13. Tawawkences, Three Canes; 14. Panis, or Towinches; 15. Hictans, or Comanches: 16. Natchetoches: 17. Boluxas: 18. Apalaches; 19. Allibamis; 20. Conchattas; 21. Pacanas 22. Attackepos; 23. Appalousa; 24. Tanicas; 25. Pasca Choctaws; 30. Arksnsas; 31. Mayes; 32. Carankouss.

Many Indians have subsequently emigrated to this ogion of country from Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi,

Having taken a very brief view of the tribes of Missour and Mississippi, east of the Rocky Mountains, let us pass over and look after our friendly Flat Head Indians, and seek for additional information respecting them; for tagur is much desired on this subject. The Palletepallers, or Flat Head Indians, have excited the attention of travellers generally. Capt, Merworther Lewis, sent out by the government in 1805, remarks, "The latter name they head flat, (this operation has been sufficiently described.) They are a kind and hospitable people. We left in charge must have been inevitably lost. They delivered up the whole without wishing to reserve any, or to receive for

it a compensation.

"They, like the Suche Indians, abound in horses, which subsist, in the winter season, on shrub, which they call an evergreen. This shrub bears a large leaf, and is tolerably nutritious. The horses likewise feed on the sides of hills, from which gosh out small springs of water; these melt the snow, and afford pasture. In this than described;—at least, making my own feelings the manner our horses subsisted while going over the Rocky standard. Few eyes were dry, and few hearts, I trust,

Mountains.
"The country inhabited by the Suche and Flat Head

Indians, produces but very little grain." The Pallotepallors, Serpentine Mandan, and other in-

they hang loosely over their shoulders."
"In deep snows they wear skins which entirely cover by our western hunters by the name of Leggings.) Their bodies in the winter season are covered with different kinds of skin, which are tanned with the fur on; this they wear next to the skin. Those of the men who wish to appear more gay than others, pluck out the greater part of their hair, leaving only small locks as fancy dictates, on which are hung different kinds of quills and feathers of elogant plumage superbly painted.

"The Indians point their heads and faces yellow, green red, and black, which they esteem very ornamental. "The women. Their dress in the summer season con sists only of a peticoat that does not reach down to their knees. In the winter they wear a shift made of skins, are covered similarly to the other sex. Most of the fc. mates decorate their heads, having their hair enclosed in

ones.

Their best cabine have no chimneys, a hole on top on-

sops make baskets out of rushes that will hold water, if for themselves.

o one hundred in a drove. Where there are plenty of

the two last mentioned beasts, there are but few of the former; and where there are many of the former but fow of the latter, (we presume because the bears and deer seek for a woody broken country, and the buffalo and elk pass iuto the open plains.) "The Indians roast their meat by burning it under

stones on a hill side. "The Flat Heads and Classops procure a root about the

size of a potatoe, which grows spontaneously and in great abundance, and is tolerably palatable, and perfectly agrees among them. Before we descended the Columbia river,

and simple, each having been generally impressed on the human mind by some means or other in the most ignorant civilized nations, and too many civilized ones, have done, into idolatrous modes of worship."

The interior of America, among the natives, like the recent discoveries in the interior of Africa, the farther they advance the more civilized we find the sons of the American forest; and taking a view of the local situation of the Pallotepallors, or Flat Heads, and Clatsopa, it seems that they are so situated, that, by establishing a mission and successfully operating on them, a light might be kindled to reach all the surrounding nations on both sides the Rocky Mountains. It appears to us like opening the fountains at Jerusalem to flow east, west, north, and south!*

Thus I have opened the field to my local brethren. It is indeed a wide and extended field; and calls aloud for laborers. Our time is short, our days will soon be ended; and, my brethren, I hope, will make one successful effort to put into motion and operation a mission which may be among the best, which shall cause the Gospel to girt the earth. When it shall have travelled from east to west, and then to turn its successful course still more power. fully from west to east, until all nations shall be discipled Amen and amon.—Finally farewell.

33. Theoretics Arminus. July 14, 1833.

* These two are enlightened nations of Indians, if I may call ther so. From Capt. Lewis's description of them, they are situated at the head of navigation of Columbia viver, and traverse that region of country in all directions. A more suitable region could not well be selected for the commencement of missionary operations.

Prom the Buston Recorder

MISSION TO PERSIA. Mr. Editor:-There are some privileged scenes in this fading world, even which lose not their interest by repetition. Have you room in our columns for a brief notice of such a scene? I refer to a missionary ordination.

Mr. Justin Perkins -- a tutor in Amherst college -- was ordained a missionary to the Nestorians of Persia, on

small villages on Kansas river; but have since sunk into a pathos and solemnity which it does not often possess, bands. "It is not like a welcome to us," says the speaker, "so These tribes reside east of Arkansas river.

There are almost as many residing west of that river nal adicu." So, indeed, it appeared. The concluding The concluding

ayer was by Rev. Mr. Perkins, of Amherst. But the most affecting performance yet remained. The Missionary road, in conclusion, with a voice and countenance deeply expressive of the sentiments he uttered, the following very beautiful and pertinent hymn, which was admirably sung, by a very large and melodious choir.

1. Yes, my native land, I love thee,
Ali thy scenes, I love them well,
Friends, connections, happy country,
Can I bid you all farewell?
Can I leave you—
Far in heathen lands to dwell?

Joys no stranger heart can tell!
Rappy home! indeed I love thee!
Can I—can I sny—farmoll? Can I feave you— Far in beather lands to dwell ?

2. Home ! thy Joys are passing lovely ;

3. Scenes of sacred peace and pleasure, Holy days and Sabbath bell, Righest, brightest, sweetest treasure! Can I say a last farewell? Can I leave you—
Farin heathen lands to dwell? 4. Yes! I hasten from you gladly
From the scenes I love so well I
Far away, ye billows, bear me,
Lovely hallye lund, farewell t
Pleased I leave then—
Far in heathen hunds to dwell.

5. In the deserts let me labor,
On the mountains let me tell
How he died—the blossed Saviour
To redeem a world from hell:
Let me bestern. Let me basier

Far in heather lands to dwell. Bear me on, thou restless accan;
 Let the winds my canvass swell-Heaves my heart with warm emotion While I go far hence to dwell, Glad I bid thee, Native land I Farewell-Farewell!

The effect of this performance is more easily conceived unmoved. A contribution was taken up at the close of the services, in aid of the missionary cause.

I know not how scenes like the one in question may affect a gazing world. But to myself they are full of for a garment of different colors, neatly trimmed, which ing millions constrain them to forsake all things for they hang loosely over their shoulders."

Christ, and brave the terrors of pagen darkness; and not they hang loosely over their shoulders."

"In deep shows they wear skins which entirely cover their legs and feet, and almost answer for breeches, being their legs and feet, and almost answer for breeches, being with the knowledge and glory of God. Mr. Perkins, I held by strings tied to the lower part of the waist, (known the knowledge and glory of God. Mr. Perkins, I understand, is expecting to embark in six or eight days.

> From the American Register. WESTERN ASIA.

We have now a great variety of information respecting most of the countries of Western Asia. The missionaries of various societies have visited nearly all Palestine, Mount-Lebanon, Aleppo, Damascus, and Antioch, the ancient Cilicia, Cappadocia, the country of the seven churches of Asia, the regions around the Bosphorus, the northern provinces of Asia Minor, part of Armenia, the knees. In the winter they wear a shift made of skins, Caucasian mountains, the country of the Koords, Persia, which answers a very good purpose: their feet and legs and portions of the valley of the Euphrates. Missions are covered similarly to the other sex. Most of the feare established at Constantinople, Smyrna, Boyrout, on males decorate their heads, having their hair enclosed in Mount Lebanon, Aleppo, Bagdad, Karass, Astrachan, Madchar, Shoosha. Missions are contemplated at Sidon, higher ranks only; those of the lower order make use of Trebizond on the Black Sea, Broosa in Bithynia, Cosarea in Cappadocia, Tokat, and among the Nestoriaus of

Oorgain in Persia:

No material change appears to have taken place either No material change appears to have taken place either bear skins spread on the floor; their chiefs sleep on bear skins, which are sometimes elevated.

"Their uteneils are few. The Flat fleads and Clat."

"Their uteneils are few. The Flat fleads and Clat."

"Their uteneils are few. The Flat fleads and Clat."

"Their uteneils are few. The Flat fleads and Clat."

"The Flat fleads and Clat."

"The Jews of Safet have set up a printing press

in heathen darkness? 1. The Grand Osages, a peaceable and intelligent nation of Indians, inhabiting a delightful region of country on the south branch of the Osage river, called Neangau: here are missions opened.

2. The Kansus These possess addightful country on the heads of Kansas and Arkansas rivers, and are a lawless banditti.

3. The Ottoes have no exclusive possession; kind and friendly to traders, and hunt in the vicinity of the Kansas and Osages.

In the condition of all the christian population of they are not very dry. These two nations appear to have fire twenty dry. These two nations appear to have in each of the christian population of turkey, important improvements seem to have been commenced. By a "hattischeriffs," or imperial edict of the outrivalled by any nation on earth! when taking into consideration their very limited mechanical instruments.

"Many of the Indian nations make no use of bread, and opages, and many live to be old without seeing themselves. In criminal cases, they cannot be condomned without the sanction of the heads of their own communities. Some time since, the searskier pachs, commander and Osages. in a great measure, on berries, which grow abundantly.

"These Indians generally have no idea of the use of milk. Their food consists, in a great measure, of the flesh of bear, buffalo, and deer. Those that reside near the head of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, chiefly make tuse of the buffalo and elk, which are often seen from fifty of advice, in which he says.—"From your progress, the seraskier pacha, commander of the troops of the surface, and the immediate superintendence of M. Lahers of the buffalo and elk, which are often seen from fifty of advice, in which he says.—"From your progress, the seraskier pacha, commander of the surface, where they are seen from fifty of advice, in which he says.—"From your progress, they are they are they are stored to the surface of the surface, where they are the surface of the surface, the surface of the surface, where they are the surface of the surface, the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface, where they are the surface of the surface o grandees of our empire will decide whether they ought to imitate my example, and to intrust the education of children to the learned men of Europe. On you, and your success, depends the judgment which they will form. You are destined to serve as models. The Sultan, reformer of a system the foundation of which has become

decayed, labors incessantly to introduce into his empire

the knowledge which may meliorate the condition of the

Ottoman people." By a recent firman of the Governor of Dijidda, the arbitrary fees or imposts levied upon Jews and Christians with the natives; but made us all sick while we were visiting Jerusalem, are abolished, and no tax is to be exacted on pilgrims upon any of the routes to that city. The we were unable to procure game, and had recourse to the priests, who officiate in the churches and chapels, are to flesh of dogs and horses to preserve life, as those roots be in future free from all vexations charges and imposibe in future free from all vexatious charges and imposi-tions. Still more liberal principles seem to influence the would, without doubt, have destroyed us, and we were unable to procure any kind of food.

"Instead of getting together and dranking, as many of In order to secure the submission of the Samiotes in In order to secure the submission of the Samiotes in In order to secure the submission of the Samiotes in In order to secure the submission of the Samiotes in In order to secure the submission of the Samiotes in In order to secure the submission of the Samiotes in In order to secure the submission of the Samiotes in In order to secure the submission of the Samiotes in In order to secure the submission of the Samiotes in In order to secure the submission of the Samiotes in Indiana Indi "Instead of getting together and drinking, as many of the order to secure the such issues the Americans do, they make use of feasts as a substitute. Every nation pays great respect to old age.
"The Indians appear to be, in their religious principles. officers, &c. When personal application was made to rude and uninstructed. The doctrines they hold are few and simple, each having been generally impressed on the christian converts on Mount-Lebanon, who had been most iniquitously detained, and probably murdered, liberty ages. They, however, have not deviated as many in was taken to put to him the question, in the presence of several persons, whether there should now be granted to the Mahammedans religious liberty, so that every one could profess without molestation from government, any religion which he pleased. To this Ibrahim replied, that he had put a very serious question to him; and as he had now war before him, he had first to settle that. A prudent answer, but one of a liberal tendency.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1833.

SUPPORT OF THE MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL. As so much is at present agreated respecting the means of supporting the ministry of the Gospel, it may not come amiss to offer a few remarks on the subject, and give at one view our opinion respecting it.

That provision should be made for the support of the gospel ministry is not disputed by any who consider an order of men set apart for the work and separated from worldly avocations and pursuits necessary: the principles of common justice and nature of things requiring

it. Even the Society of "Friends," and others, whose ministers are mostly secular, and follow their respective avocations in the world, take care to provide what is requisite for a decent and comfortable maintenance for the time being, for any who may be called forth from home to labor for a season. But as these calls and ministrations among them are only occasional-not permanent as among us and others, so the provision made is only occasional.

Wednesday the 26th ult., at West Springfield, his native town. The introductory prayer was by the Rev Dr. Brown, of Hadley; Dr. Humphrey, president of Amherst Secular concerns, are not considered entitled to a sollege, preached the sermon from 2 Timothy, ii. 3,—
Thou, therefore, endure hardness, as a good soldier of pecuniary compensation for their ministry. In this Jesus Christ." I have not time to give you an outline of respect, they resemble the Friends; but should any of this excellent sermon. It was highly characteristic of them at any time be called from their worldly avocathe preacher under the full inspiration of a thrilling occa-sion. Rev. Dr. Penney, of Northampton, offered the con-secrating prayer; Rev. Mr. Knapp, of Westfield, deliver-to a support for the time being, as itinerant preachers.

essential to the success and spread of the gospel, of infinitely more importance—the word of life. and therefore they have laid down rules to direct and viding leaders, stewards, &c., to receive and pay all neglect thereof. monies which may be raised on the circuit. Regular accounts are kept in books provided for the purpose; so that whatever may be the amount raised on a circuit, order and economy.

what we purpose to consider at present.

any among an enlightened people can be found its of the responsibility incurred. advocates at the present day. There is something so much at variance with the very first dictates of common sense and principles of justice, in compelling a man to fessedly christian too.

This unhallowed and unjust mode of supporting the Gospel ministry can only be congenial to the dark ages, were to be preferred, and that the quality was equal to in the commencement of which it had its rise. Its any he had ever seen in the Province. The foundation advocates are daily diminishing, and we trust, that in for the pillars, at the front entrance, is complete; and we enlightened part of Christendom.

To permanent vested funds for the maintenance of Gospel ministers we object; as, in our opinion, this economical addition should be made to the original plan. mode is not only unscriptural, but tends invariably to The amount of articles for fire and light, must be very introduce a laxity of principle and zeal in the church, and even hypocrisy and corruption among those who administer at the altar.

Whoever carefully reads the accounts, as given by the evangelists, of the first sending forth of ministers of the Gospel by our blessed Lord himself, must ob. purposes, will be another indispensable addition. serve how carefully the whole is designed to teach that his ministers were to depend wholly upon the supplies they were to receive in the prosecution of their labours, _ When I sent you without purse or scrip or shoes (enquires the blessed Master) lacked ye any thing? And they said nothing." In this short enquiry and the answer to it, we are taught that while Christ's ministers-those whom he commissions and sends forth, and none other should be supported-are cast for their daily bread upon the people to whom they are sent to preach the riches of Christ, they may rest assured that house, he immediately came out again and addressed under a wise and well directed Providence their every need will be supplied. And, alas! it was in an evil ministers thereof began to distrust that Providence and the arrival of these gentlemen. to resort in their wordly prudence, to a permanent provision for their support independent of the people. They then took out of the hands of the church itself one of the most efficient means of preserving the purity and usefulness of its ministry. Whenever such a system is adopted there will not be wanting an abundance of those who take upon them the sacred calling, and thrust themselves into the priest's office, for a morsel of bread; men whose eye is not single, and whose principal design in entering upon the important duties and high responsibilities of their profession, is to secure a respectable if not a lucrative office among their fellow men. The unavoidable result is, "the whole head becomes sick and the heart faint." Then have the

potter!" Under these considerations we are led to decidedly prefer a constant and entire dependance, under God, upon the people to whom we administer in spiritual things, for a supply of what is necessary of their carnal things. We are aware that this dependence is any thing but pleasing to flesh and blood, that it often tries the faith patience, and fidelity of Christ's most devoted ministers, and that they too often have occasion to complain of the negligence and ingratitude of many high professors, who receive all the benefit of their ministry for ministers with Mr. Wesley at their head, have from the first proceeded upon this plan of mutual dependence between the preacher and the people—the pastor and the flock-for though they have thought it but just and proper to provide funds for the support of their worn with the supporters of her high claims, and the nation out preachers, and widows and orphans of those who at large. have died in the work, they have kept their efficient and working men dependent upon the annual supplies they receive from the people; and fatal will it be to the best interests of the connexion whenever they depart from this principal feature of original Methodism.

faithful to lament and cry "How is the gold become

dim! how is the fine gold changed! the prescious sons

of Zion, comparable to fine gold, how are they estcem-

But the principles we have laid down by no means us that it is our duty to provide for them! Are they not tion of his duty in withholding the needed supplies and from Europe. be clear in the sight of God? verily not. No society Such is the statement of facts as related to us by

Let no one say others will provide, or the minister is for digging the grave and personal attendance. regulate the requisite provision for the support thereof. otherwise provided for. Remember, it is both the duty guarding against excess, by fixing the salary, and pro- to us; our duty is plain, and a woe must attend the tered by act of the Provincial Parliament.

UPPER CANADA ACADEMY.

Those friendly to the literary institution which the the preacher cannot possibly receive more than what Methodist E. Church is getting up at Cobourg, will be is provided for in the discipline. This, with every part | much gratified in reading the following notice of the proof the system of Methodism, is so ordered that it cannot gress the building is making, and the fair prospect but meet the approbation of every admirer of good which is presented of its speedy and final completion-This building has so far progressed under high indivi-But the means of raising the needful supplies, is dual responsibility, and considerable embarrassment at a Paid." times. We trust those who have subscribed will be These, as practised by the several churches in encouraged to make prompt payments when called upon Christendom, though various and complex in detail, by the agents. Let them reflect that this great work may be reduced to three distinct classes or modes,- was undertaken on the good faith of those persons First, by constraint, as when the civil law provides for who so generously gave their names to the subscription the support of the ministry, and compels every person paper, and that any failure on their part in making payto pay either in tithes or otherwise; secondly, by ment, would be productive of not only a great public means of permanent vested funds raised from the injury, but also of an immense personal loss, perhaps interest of monies, lands, or tenements; thirdly, by the ruin of those noble spirited men who have subjected voluntary subscriptions and donations given from year themselves to much risk in the undertaking. We flatto year by the people among whom the minister labors. ter ourselves however that there is no danger of failure With respect to the first, it is truly surprising that in this case, yet it is but proper to remind our friends

From the Reformer "During the course of this week, we have taken a forther survey of the Cobourg Seminary. Since our last visit, the work has progressed exceedingly; we can form pay for the administration of ordinances in which he a tolerably correct idea of its general outline, and of the has no faith; may, which be conscientiously believes fine effect it will produce when finished. The contractor to be both offensive to Deity and hurtful to man; that to the third belt, or base of the third story, would reach we wonder at the practice ever obtaining among any the square in one month; and that the roof would be on, people, but especially in any enlightened nation, pro- and so far secure, before the winter sets in. As the bricks are much larger than in general use, we were desirous of scertaining the quality and advantage of having them of this size, and we learned from the head mason that they see nothing to prevent the certain completion of the whole number of rooms of different sizes into which the whole will be divided, it appeared to us that a necessary and great, and to most this necessary outlay, we suggested the propriety and safety of warming the whole edifice with heated air, and employing gas for light. The first expense of these improvements, would be covered by the expense of fuel and candles the first year; not to speak of the brilliancy of light, and protection from fire. A large tank for securing water from the roof, for domestic

> LATE ARRIVALS .-- On Monday evening last, H. J. Boulton, Esq. late Attorney General of this Province. now Chief Justice of Newfoundland, arrived from England, via New York and Ningara by the Canada; and William L. McKenzie, Esq. via Quebec and Kingston by the Queenston. The arrival of the latter gentleman was greeted by a large concourse of people, who followed him from the steam boat to his dwelling, and loudly cheered him in the street. After entering his the crowd in a short speech.

The re-appointment of Mr. Hagerman to the Solici hour to the interests of the church of Christ, when the tor Generalship of the Province is further confirmed by

CLERGY RESERVE PETITION.

We have received information of the safe arrival in London of the Petition on the Clergy Reserves, lately sent from this Province; and we have every reason to hope from what we hear that it will meet with the most favourable reception from the Government. We hope from the Government. We hope from the Government. We hope in the event of the resignation of Ministers, and the King in the event of the resignation of Ministers, and the King in the event. London of the Petition on the Clergy Reserves, lately it may speedily and finally set at rest the long agitated had postponed a levee to await the event.

The Local Courts Bill, one of the Law Reforms proand detested subject of a Church Establishment in Ca.

other great changes, provides for a commutation of and decided, that on the next occasion on which the tithes by assessments on the land, will again try the commander in chief shall vote against the government, respective strength of the House of Lords and the pre- Lordship must go out of office or they will. This, with sent ministry. The conservatives, headed by the Bench of Bishops, are decidedly opposed to the principles of the Bill, as being in their view of it a direct violation ed as earthen pitchers, the work of the hands of the of what they consider the malienable and sacred rights of the church. The high stand this party takes in lowing day the House went into committee upon the Bill, maintaining the rights of the clergy to tithes, &c. must soon bring the question to a final issue, and not only the British nation, but all Christendom is interested in the decision. If the claims of the clergy to tithes are inviolable, it must be by virtue of a Divine right; if so, any attempt at opposition can be nothing less than an overt act of rebellion against heaven's high law, which is of universal obligation. High ground this indeed ! but, in our humble opinion, scarcely tenable in this day of light and knowledge. On the other hand, if the years without making any returns of aid in the support claims of the church to the produce of one tenth of the supported have invariably proved the most efficient and matter of policy, convenience or expediency, then it of the Irish Church Bill, which is now fixed for Wednesselfel in their calling, and in their behalf the arm of thereof; but notwithstanding all this, the ministers thus land are but national, that is, given by the nation as a useful in their calling, and in their behalf the arm of follows of course that an interference can take place at day. the Lord has been peculiarly revealed. The Methodists any time policy, convenience, or expediency, may in the judgment of the rulers, call for it.

DISGRACKFUL SCENE. -On the afternoon of the 23d instant, eight or nine men and a boy came up to the gate of the burying ground in the roar of this Town, called the "Potters' field;" two of them in a state of There is an inseperable connection between "trusting intoxication, bringing a corpse and two spades with in man and making flesh our arm," and our "hearts them, and in an imperious tone they demanded the departing from the Lord," the one invariably producing gate to be opened. The sexton told them they could afford a plea for remissness or negligence on the part condition, told them to take the corpse away; they of those whose duty it is to contribute to the support of went down the concession line and then came over the their ministers. Does not the Lord's command to His fence. He went to them and told them they were tresministers to provide neither purse, nor scrip, nor shoes, passers. They then made use of bad language and nor surplus clothing, in going forth to their work, teach threatened him-one seized a hoe he had in his hand, cast upon the care of the church for that very purpose? him by the collar. They were forbidden to break the been achieved, are likely to put a speedy close to this vex.

Mark the adjunct—" The laborer is worthy of his ground, but persisted, due the grave and buried the Mark the adjunct-" The laborer is worthy of his ground, but persisted, dug the grave and buried the hire." Can any professor then be guilty of a derelic. child. The person who committed the outrage is lately

or individual can possibly prosper in religion, that does Mr. Wolstencroft, the sexton, who has been appointnot support the ministers thereof. As sure as the Lord ed by the Trustees of said ground to have charge there- troops sent to oppose it, the contest must by this time sent blasting and mildew among his ancient Israel when of and attend daily to the interment of corpses, for the have been decided they withheld their offerings or brought not their tithes purpose of observing order and regularity in the arinto his storehouse, so sure will that people who neglect rangement of the graves, and also to prevent depredation the support of their ministers be cursed with those on the premises. Such an officer was much need for Captain Elliot, who was sent out by the English Con. York, 12th Avgust, 1833,

The Methodists consider a permanent itinerancy famine, if not of bread and water, yet of that which is ed, and must prove a great public convenience. The servatives to take command of the fleet, he would just fee allowed him of five shillings is, as we understand,

The persons guilty of the above indecent conduct These rules may be found in their discipline, and they and privilege of every one to contribute and help in and trespass, have exposed themselves to a prosecution embrace every particular required for food, clothing, this work, and the Lord requires it of every individual at law and severe punishment. The trustees of the and lodging for the minister and his family; carefully according to his means. How others may do is nothing burial ground possess a corporate capacity, being char-

> How is in ?- The last number of the Christian Guardian which came to us, as we supposed, in exchange for the Argus, bore the post office mark PAID. Was it madvertently done, or is that establishment taxed with postage on exchange papers. We have reasons for asking. Tolonial Argue.

Answer .-- We do not pay postage on papers which we send to other offices in exchange; but in the hurry of getting the packages ready for the post office, time is not taken to pick them out, and all are stamped

On Friday last, Adolphus Dewey was brought to trial, charged with the marder of his wife. The trial lasted till 4 o'clock on Saturday, whon, after an hour's deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of Guilty. The prisoner made a short address, when Mr. Justice Pike passed the sentence fellows stationed themselves outside the church door, and the Guardian Office of the law in an impressive manner. The sentence was to have been carried into effect this morning, but the prisoner was respited till Friday, the 30th instant. Our contemporaries are, we believe, about to furnish a "full and particular account", of this trial, which will, we understand, occupy 12 columns. Now as we cannot divine the object of such publications, and as from our childhood we have ever had the strongest antipathy to being considered propogaters of raw-head and bloody-bone stories, we do not propose filling our columns with such matter. We trust our refraining from so doing will not be attributed to indolence, as we can assure our readers we were busily engaged in collecting the useful information which we deem of far more importance than that which can ony be grateful to a most morbid state of mind. Some of he New York papers have ceased to publish marders, suicides, and other items of the class "horrible;" and we trust before long to find the papers generally, in America, follow the example, unless they can farnish good and sufficient reason for a continuance of the custom.-Montreal Daily Adv.

The above remarks on publishing accounts of murlers, suicides, &c. in detail, we consider judicious; we have for some time doubted the utility of such publications .- The public are doubtless interested in passing events of any importance, as indicative of the state of undertaking within the time agreed upon. In looking society, trade, &c. and therefore should have informative the exchange. This was accorded to without hesitation, over this wast pile of building, and contemplating the number of rooms of different sizes into which the whole a few more years it will be wholly exploded from every undertaking within the time agreed upon. In looking society, trade, &c. and therefore should have informacrime, can afford but very insufficient data by which to judge of the state of society in general, while they tend to make vice familiar, the immediate effect of which da in parsuit of the fellow, and there is reason to believe to make vice familiar, the immediate effect of which da in parsuit of the fellow, and there is reason to believe the he has been secured. The bills were of the denomination upon our corrupt and deprayed nature, is to vitiate the

General Intelligence.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

Accounts from Algiers of the 24th ultimo, state, that some French Engineers, when engaged in the labors of the harvest, had discovered the bed of the canal constructed applied to its original use, at the very small expense of about 25,000 francs. Hence was demonstrated the possi-

GREAT BRITAIN

The great question absorbing all others in the British capital, was that of the probable fate of the Irish Church Temporalities Bill, in the House of Lords. The struggle was to come up on the 18th. On the 11th, on the presenta tion of some petitions against the Bill, a skirmishing debate took place, during which the Duke of Wellington distinctly avowed that the second reading of the Bill would be opposed. The prevailing opinion was, that Earl Grey building containing the boiler of the Steam Engine used would be out-voted; but he appears to stand firm in the to grand the grain for the distillery, and communicated confidence of the King.

proceeded so far as to make arrangements for the new Ministry. Neither the Duke of Wellington, nor Sir Robert

posed by Lord Brougham, had been rejected by the Peerson which occasion Lord Hill, the commander in chief, voted against Ministers. The Cabinet, it is said, had The Irish Church Temporalities Bill, which, among taken the subject of this refractory vote into consideration, all allowance for Lord Hill's merits as a man and us an officer, the Times says, is what ought to have been done long since.

The Bill for renewing the East India Company's Charter was read a second time on the 10th of July. On the faland during that and the succeeding day, rapid progress was made in the details.

In the House of Commons nearly all the early sitting and a considerable part of the late, was occupied with the details in committee of the East India Company's Charter Bill; the committee proceeded as far as the 4th lause, with only one division, on an amendment of Mr Humo, to the effect that instead of "twenty" years, as proposed to be the period of the renewal, it should be "ten", with two years' notice to the company, should par-

WEST INDIES AFFAIRS .-- At an adjourned meeting of West India proprietors, at the Tatched House Tavern the Earl of Harewood in the chair, resolutions were pass In this view of the question it assumes a magnitude ed, declaring,—" That the meeting were anxious to adopt of fearful aspect to the peace of the country. It is but the principle of the resolutions of Mr. Stanley; that they the prelude to a desperate struggle between the church with the supporters of her high claims, and the nation at large.

the prelude to a desperate struggle between the church with the supporters of her high claims, and the nation at large.

the principle of the resolutions of Mr. Stanley; that they had atways been ready to offer to His Majesty's Government their local knowledge and practical experience; that the proposed bill mediated an unnecessary interference at large. and that a committee consisting of the agents of the Islands, and other gentlemen, should be appointed, to examine into the details of the bill, and report hereafter

Dublin papers announce the death of Dr. Baffan, Ro nan Catholic Arch Bishop of Caspel, and brother of Sir Coursy De Lassan, Baronet.

IMPORTANT FROM PORTUGAL.

The Liverpool Times of the 16th July contains positive not have it opened unless they paid the accustomed fee of five shillings, which they refused. He seeing their Miguel's fleet—the capture of the most important part of it—and the dispersion of the remainder,—by Captain Na-pier, in command of Don Pedro's squadron. There is other cheering news from Portugal. The whole of the other cheering news from Portugul. The whole of the kingdom of Algarve has declared for the young Queen, with, it is said, from six to seven thousand soldiers; and the army of the Usurper has been most signally repulsed threatened him—one seized a hoe he had in his hand, in a desparate attack on Oporto. These advantages, if another tore his waisteest, shirt and braces, in seizing followed up with the same energy with which they have is especially important, as it gives the constitutionalists the undisputed possession of the sea, and will enable them to attack Lisbon by forcing the mouth of the Tagus, at the same time that Villa Flor approaches it with his army

> The vessel which brought this intelligence to Falmouth, met with Marshal Bourmont on his passage outwards. 8 feet by 12. For further particulars apply to the Sexton

arrive in time to hear of its capture. It was lucky for him that he was not on board.

Despatches from St. Petersburg, as also the St. Petersburg Gazette, received in London on the 14th of July, mention a plot against the life of the Emperor of Russia, on the part of some Polish exiles, who left Paris a short time ago, and bound themselves by an oath to effect his assassination. It was first made public by a journal, which gave an account of the reception of a deputation which waited upon the Emperor in Finland to congratu late him on the frustration of the conspiracy. It seems that the Russian authorities did not wish the matter made public, but on this account appearing deemed it right to the frontier towns.

UNITED STATES.

Disturbing Public Worship .- William Highy, Alexander Royot, and William T. Tattersal, were yesterday brought o the Police Office, and required to find bail for their future good conduct in the sum of \$500 each, for having disturbed the congregation of the Methodist church is Second street, during Divine service, on Sunday last. Whilst the congregation were engaged in prayer, these commenced calling out as load as their lungs would allow them. "Hot corn; hot corn!" which attracted a crowd of persons around the church, and gave considerable annoyance to the congregation. They were not at first able to find bail, and whilst waiting for it, the Magistrate committed them to prison .- N. Y. Journal of Commerce

The Methodist Book Concern in Crosby-st. New York has about thirty printing presses in operation, one of which is a power press, equal to four common presses.
It employs between 300 and 400 persons.

Perpetual motion .- Mr. Wm. Bridgees, of Rockbridge county. Va. gives notice that he has discovered a plan to cep the entire gear of a grinding mill in constant evolution without water, steam, horse or any propelling influ

Buffalo, August 6. Counterfeits. On Friday last, a man called at the store of Messrs. Starkweather and Brown, at Niagara, U. C. and offered in exchange for Canada money, 6300 dollars stating as a reason for preferring Canada money, that he n bills, purporting to be of the City Bank of New York; t was going into the interior of the province, where, he had been told, the bills of the banks in the United States would not pass. The story appeared a plausible one; but having some doubt as to the genuineness of his money, Mr. Starburghthm appeared a readilizer is and the state of the genuineness of his money, Mr. Starburghthm appeared a readilizer is and the state of the stat Starkweather proposed receiving it, and send it to his partner in this city, who he told him would gladly make of \$1000, \$500, \$100, and \$50. The engraving is beau, are on the premises, a Grist Mill, with two run of Stones, iful, and well culculated to decoive. The signature of the President and Cashier, and the filling bad.

DOMESTIC.

The following particulars of a distressing occurrence which happened near Ansley's Mills, Pittsburgh, came to

by the Romans, for conveying water through the province substantial farmer in that neighbourhood, and by a mud-of Mitidjea, which was capable of being repaired and another young man (his cousin.) in passing by a mud-of Mitidjea, which was capable of being repaired and hole, and following his companion closely behind, who applied to its original use, at the very small expense of about 25,000 francs. Hence was demonstrated the possibility of cultivating this province; the resources of which, for agricultural produce, are of the most extensive kind.

The product of the possibility of cultivating this province; the resources of which, for agricultural produce, are of the most extensive kind. Assistance was procured, and the young man was convey. Let No. 14, in the 5th Concession of Scott. 200 Acres. ed to the house of his father, and languished until the Let No. 15, 11th do. Reach, 200. ed to the house of his tainer, and sanging his relatives. Thursday following, when he died, leaving his relatives of All which Lands are in well settled Townships, and so and friends to deplore his untimely death.—Kingston Special of good quality. For conditions apply to the owner.

SMITH GRIFFIN. . later.

On Sunday morning last, between two and three o'clock, an alarming fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Molson. The fire was first perceived on the roof of the to grind the grain for the distillery, and communicated instantly to the still house. An alarm being given, the onnuence of the King.

The times, however, declares that the Tories have Engine of the Fire Company together with those of the Navy and Artitlery, promptly attended, and by great ex. of June last, and 11 o'clock of the same night, of a sure ertion prevented the fire extending to the other buildings of money exceeding £3000, a reward of £500 will be whiskey.

We have not learned how the fire originated, but we are informed that the proprietor went over the buildings the recovery of all the property stolen.

at 8 o'clock on Saturday night when the fires were all estinguished and every thing correct.—Ib.

Cobourg. Upper Canada.

An inquest was held by Dr. Wylie, one of the Coroners of the Eastern District on the 2nd inst. at Williamsburgh, on view of the body of Peresh Lariviere, a Canadian boatman. Vordict,--Accidental death by drowning.

An inquest was also held by the same, at Williamsburgh on the 7th inst. on view of the body of a colored man name unknown. There being no mark of violence on the body the Jury gave a vordict of found accidentally drowned.—Brockville Recorder, August 16.

MARRIED,

On July 24th, by Rev. H. Shaier, Mr. Richard Horning, junr. to Miss offy Cronson, both of Leborough Polty Cronson, both of Lohorough.
On the 19th inst. by the same, Mr. Abel Heyke, to Miss Margaret
McMullen, both of Anherst Island.
On the 20th inst. by the same, Mr. Henry Buck, to Miss Ursula Staher, both of Lohorough.

DIED.

In Markham, Sally Youmans, wife of the Rev. David Youmans, who after a long and painful illness, left this world of sorrow and trial and we trust is forever at rest. She died on the 20th instant, in the

62d year of her age.—Com.
In Kingston, on the 15th and 16th inst., Jane and Sarah Ame. the intent deem it advisable. The amendment was lost by a majority of 51. The bill is to be recommitted on Monday, and proceed de die in diem until disposed of.

Sir John Wrottesley gave notice of a call of the house for Thursday next, in contemplation, as it is understood, of the Vote of the House of Lords on the second reading of the Irish Church Bill, which is now fixed for Wednesday.

West Indies Affairs.—At an adjourned meeting of Mr. Joseph Corhier, aged 3 years and 3 months.

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the

week ending August 28, 1533.
T. Nash, A. Vantassell, H. Baldwin, T. Fawcett, E. Brouse, H. Shaler (J. F. owes 12s 6d yet, to the prosent time.)

YORK COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY.

O large an addition has of late been made to the number of Pupils in this Institution, that the Superin endent has been induced to engage a Master to teach French and Drawing. Mr. CHARLES DALY (the gentleman engaged) was employed upwards of ten years in France and Belgium, in perfecting himself in the Art of Drawing and instructing others in that olegant accomplishment; he was for six years the Librarian to the Athenseum in London, during which time he became the pupil of Prout and Stanfield in Landscape Painting, &c. T. F. C. doubts not that the above arrangement will

tend to increase the celebrity of the Establishment, and especially to afford to the female department advantages which attend no other establishment in the Province, York, August 28th, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the YORK GENERAL BURYING GROUND Yongo-street, having appointed John Wolstencroft as Sexton of said Burying Ground, request all persons having any of their late triends or relatives interred therein to call on the Sexton and have their names registered and as there are a few who through mistake have interrec some of their late friends and relatives in the roads and from the south. If this army has really been increased pathways, such persons are particularly requested to have this date. to any thing like 10,000 men, by-the defection of the them removed on or before the 1st of January next, or the grave will be levelled with the road, thereby depriving themselves of the registry.—By order of the Trustees.

N.B. No person is allowed to take up more ground than

CAMP-MEETING.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODISTS intend holding an English Camp Meeting near the Blue Bell Inn, Dundas street. n Sunday next, September 1st. - Service to commence at o'clock, A. M. The two Missionaries who have recently arrived from

England will assist on the occasion. York, August 27, 1833.

CHRISTIAN ALMANAC.

HE Committee of the Upper Canada Religious Tract and Book Society intend to publish an Almanac for the ensuing year, which will be ready for sale with as little delay as possible; and they hope to receive the patronage of Merchants and others who are friendly to stillude to it in the Gazette. The sensation created thro; the objects of the Society. The Almanac will be printed out Russia is very great, and all sorts of precautions are on a larger sheet of paper than the one for last year; and employed to protect the Emperor in his various visits to it will contain much useful and general information. Orders to be addressed to Mr. Catheart, at Depository in York. August 23, 1833.

£300 PER ANNUM, FOR FIVE YEARS, TO BE SOLD.

THE above is well worthy the attention of Emigrante, or others, wishing to make an advantageous purchase, as it will be sold cheap for cash; or time could be given for payment of the purchase money.

For particulars, apply by Letter, directed to D. F. at

York, August 26, 1833.

LAND FOR SALE,

N the Home District,—In the Township of King, Lat No. 4, in the 4th concession, 200 acres—In the Township of Clark, Lot No. 35, in the 5th concession, 200 acres. TERMS-£175 for each Lot, GASR.
JONATHAN HIXON.

Nelson, Gore District, Aug. 23, 1833.

MEDICO CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY,

OF UPPER CANADA.

T a Meeting of the members of the Medical Profes-A T a Meeting of the members of the modern a society sion in York, held on the 18th day of July, a Society was formed, under the title of the Medico Chirurgical Society of Upper Canada. The primary object of which will be the interchange and advancement of professional knowledge, among the members of the profession. All regular licentiates of the Province, who transmit their names to Doctor WIDMER, who is President, or to Doctor of October next, for enrolment, will be considered as

scription of £1 5s.
CHRISTOPHER WIDMER, President.
ISAAC STEVENSON, Secretary.
197.3w. York, Aug. 14, 1833.

OR SALE,—The following LANDS, in the DISTRICT OF NIAGRA, Township of Grimsby:-Part of Lots No. 8 & 9, in the 9th Concession, 180 Agree,

Lot No. 8, 8th " 100
180 acres of the above is well cleared and fenced. There in good order; a Saw Mill, with two Saws; nine dwelling Houses, composing part of the Village of Smithville, all under rent; a large frame Barn; two Blacksmith Shopes

a Merchant Shop, with various out buildings.

Any person wishing to purchase a valuable property, and a good stand for business, is requested to sall and

our knowledge only a day or two ago.

On the night of the 25th July, as a fine young man barned Benjamin Knupp, aged 22, the eldest son of a substantial farmer in that neighbourhood, accompanied by substantial farmer in that neighbourhood, accompanied by the first substantial farmer in that neighbourhood, accompanied by the first substantial farmer in that neighbourhood, accompanied by the first substantial farmer in that neighbourhood, accompanied by the first substantial farmer in that neighbourhood, accompanied by the first substantial farmer in that neighbourhood, accompanied by the first substantial farmer in that neighbourhood, accompanied by the first substantial farmer in that neighbourhood, accompanied by the first substantial farmer in that neighbourhood, accompanied by the first substantial farmer in that neighbourhood, accompanied by the first substantial farmer in that neighbourhood, accompanied by the first substantial farmer in the first substantial farmer in that neighbourhood, accompanied by the first substantial farmer in the first substantial farmer in that neighbourhood, accompanied by the first substantial farmer in the first substantial farme Lot No. 10, in the 5th Concession of Burford, 200 7th do. 7th do. Nissouri, 200 Lot No. 19.

IN THE DISTRICT OF CORE. Lot No. 22, in the 3d Concession of Esquesing, 200 Acres.

IN THE HOME DISTRICT.

Smithville, August 9th, 1833.

£500 REWARD.

HEREAS the Office of the Bank of Upper Canada in charge of the undersigned was robbed between the hours of 4 o'clock of the evening of the 1918 will lead to the conviction of the thief or thieves, without

N. B. The money stelen consisted of about 100 Sover-signs. 15 Doubloons, about £100 in Commercial and Montreal Bank Notes, and the residue in notes of the Bank of Upper Canada.

193.tf

NOTICE.

ON the 21st September, 1832, the subscriber purchased from John Redner, of the Township of Esquesing, two notes of hand against Joel Williams, of the same place, for one hundred Dollars each, which have been lost or stelen. This is to forbid any person purchasing or receiving the same in payment. Any person returning the above notes shall he reasonably reward-SMITH GRIFFIN. Smithville, 24th July, 1833.

ANDS FOR SALE :- 5000 Acres, in the M. A various Townships of King, Voughan, West Guil-limbury, Innisfil, Vespra, Flue, Tiny, Tay, Mara, Georgina, Reach, Bathurst, Huntingdon, North Darchester, Sombre, de de.

Some of the above Lots have considerable improvements upon them, and are advantageously situated, either in an agricultural or commercial point of view, and will be sold on very reasonable terms. Indisputable Titles can be JAMES BICKET. given forthwith. Apply to JA 2371 King st., York, August, 1833.

UST RECEIVED, direct from London, and for sale by the Subscriber, at his Cheap Shoe Store, 183 King street, 1890 Pairs of Children's black & colored

BOOTS AND SHOES;

500 pairs of Ladies' Prunella do., together with a very extensive assortment of Men's and Women's strong Boots and Shoes, Morocco and Kid Shoes, &c. &c., to which the Subscriber respectfully solicits the attention of the mablic.

THOS. THOMPSON. York, June 5, 1833. 187-tf.,

E. HENDERSON,

INTAILOR &c. takes this opportunity of returning his A thanks to his friends and the public in general for their entinued support, and would inform them that for the time being, he will carry on his business at his house on Ame being, he with the Hon. John Elmsley's.

P. S.—Patterns kept on hand for the accomodation of country Tailors, and those who make up their own.

Yonge Street, May 22d, 1833. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Home District Agricultural Society intends applying to the Legislature at its next Session, for the continuation of the Act affording aid and encouragement to agricultural

n this Province. J ELMSLEY, President. W. B. JARVIS, Secretary. 197.11

York, May 29th, 1823.

TAKE NOTICE. LL persons are hereby forbid to trust any relation or connexion of mine on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of their contracting after

G. H. SHEEHAN. 1954 Grand River, July 16, 1833.

YOTICE.—A Fair will be held on Richmond Hill Yonge Street on the last Thursdays in March, June, September and December. Richmond Hill, Feb. 1833.

From the New England Christlan Herald. PITY'S TEAR.

When sorrow weighs the spirit down, Oppress'd with grief sincore, Pursued by fortune's deadly frown, How sweet is Pily's tear.

When sickness lays the body low, Tortur'd by pain severe. No balm, no cordial here below, So sweet as Pity's tear.

When disappointment rends the heart,-And hopes all dissappear, When joys expected all depart, Then sweet is Pity's tear. When death relentless aims a blow

At objects near and dear, Lays some belov'd connection low, Then sweet is Pity's tear. When trusted friends unfaithful prove.

To grieve the heart sincere, -(That heart which ne'er can cease to love. How sweet is Pity's tear.

Not all the stars that through the night O'er heaven's blue arch appear, Can shine with lustre half so bright, As sainted Pity's tear.

HANKAII. Middletown, Con., June 5, 1833.

THE TOMB OF WHITEFIELD.

A letter from Newburyport, of the 5th instant, which we find in the Portland Daily Advertiser, contains the following:-

This morning I visited the Tomb of Whitefield. In order to obtain a sight of the venerated remains. I was obliged to ask permission of the sexton, a rough and rather eccentric old man, of apparent good intentions. Said I, 'can I see the remains of Whitefield?' 'Yes; but it will cost you something, giving a tremendous accent to the word 'cost;' almost sufficient to frighten a timid man. But I soon found, that a sight of the remains would be not only possible, but practicable, the old gentleman's fee being twenty five cents. The remains are deposited under a plain, but chaste and rich pulpit in the Federal-street Church, which has this inscription on a slab of white marble inserted at its

"Under this pulpit are deposited the remains of The Rev. Geo. Whitefield and

The Rev. Jonathan Parsons, the first Pastor of this church, who died July 19th, 1776. Also, of the Rev. Joseph Prince, who died 1791."

The tomb of Whitefield is an arch of about 6 feet wide, 7 deep, and 5 or 6 high. It is situated directly under the pulpit, at a depth of about 41 feet from the floor. The entrance is through a scuttle in the porch back of the pulpit. The old gentleman first procured a candle, then opening the scuttle and the door of the arch, invited me to enter. There are no steps to the scuttle, so that it is not convenient for visitors to enter Perhaps this is well, for obvious reasons. In the arch. the three coffins set side by eide, Whitefield's in the centre. The bones of Whitefield are in good preservation, the scull in particular; this exhibits a form or face and forehead quite similar to the busts and prints we have of him. One of the bones of the arm is missing, supposed to have been taken by some visiter. For my part, however strongly I may have been tempted, I carried nothing away with me, excepting a large quintity of cobwebs and other dirt; which, by the way. extracted from the old gentlemen ninepence worth of brushing." Rev. Mr. Parsons' remains were in a better state of preservation than either of the others. On the inside of the lid of each coffin are inscribed the names and day of death of each. The Rev. Joseph Prince was a blind preacher; and although he became blind at the age of 12, he yet pursued his studies successively. and attained such an intimate knowledge of the scrip. tures, as to be able to repeat any chapter of the Rible with tolerable correctness. The contractions of the sockets of the eyes in the skull of this clergyman suggested the idea of blindness before I was informed of the fact. In the eastern corner of the church is a beautiful monument, composed of Egyptian and white marble, and bearing the following inscription :-

"This Cenetaphe, is erected with affectionate veneration to the memory of The Rev. GEORGE WHITEFIELD. born at Gloucester, Eng. Dec. 16, 1714; educated at Oxford University; ordained 1736. he crossed the atlantic 13 times.

and preached more than 18,000 sermons. As a soldier of the cross, humble, devout, ardent, he put on the whole armour of God, preferring the honor of Christ to his own interest, repose, reputation or life. As a christian orator, his deep piety, disinterested zeal, and vivid imagination, gave unexampled energy to his look, action and utterance; bold, fervent, pungent and popular in his elequence, no other uninspired man ever preached to so large assemblies, or enforced the simple truths of the Goenel by motives so persuasive and awful, and with an influence so powerful on the hearts of his hearers.

He died of Asthma, Sept. 30th, 1770, suddenly exchanging his life of unparalleled labors for his eternal rest."

The monument cost \$1400, and was erected by Mr. Bartlett, a citizen of note in this place, at his own

From the Episcopal Recorder. EXTRACT FROM TAYLOR'S LIFE OF COWPER.

"About this time the following melancholy event happened, which drew from him lines expressive of his entire abhorrence of cruelty, by whomsover perpetrated, and whether practised upon man or the lower order of animals. John A ----, Esq., a young gentleman of

large fortune who was passionately fond of cock-fighting, came to his death in the following awful manner: He had a favourite cock upon whom he had won many large sums. The last bet he laid upon it he lost, which so enraged him, that he had the bird tied to a spit, and rossted alive before a large fire. The screams of the suffering animal were so affecting, that some gentlemen who were present attempted to interfere, which so exasperated Mr. A--- that he seized the poker, and with the most furious vehemence declared he fell down dead upon the spot."

"Coper was so deeply affected by the circumstance that he composed a poetic obituary on the occasion, which was inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine, for May, 1789, from which we extract the following lines:

"This man, (if since the howling wild Distaints him, man he must be styled,) Wanted no good below: Gentle he was, if gentle birth Could make him such, and he had worth, If wealth can worth bestow."

After describing the incidents of the cruel transaction he concludes:

"Tis not for us, with rash surmlee,
To point the judgment of the skies:
But judgments pain as this,
That, sent for man's instruction, bring
A written label on their wing.
Tis hard to read smiss."

It is not indeed the province of man to judge; judgment is in the hands of an almighty and all-wise Being, from whose decisions there is no appeal. We cannot, however, avoid feeling that such characters are not fit for the su companions for the society of just men made perfect; this wretch died in the midst a cruel scene and had no

time for repentance. It is wonderful to see the zeal that is sometimes natifiested to establish the probability of salvation in the case of those who pay the forfeit of their crimes, in the Second Concession, north of Dundas-street, in the second Concession, north of Dundas-street, in the either by the public executioner or the sentence of an Almighty power. The case of Judas Iscariot is quoted, and his repentance alleged as a reason why he may and his repentance alleged as a reason why he may part of said Lot, as I am the only true and lawful owner have been saved. But Judas was a murderer of no of the whole 200 acres thereof. common character; he first betrayed his Lord and

himself. It is 'hard' for us to believe that such a man was fitted for an inheritance in the mansions of the blessed. To assume that he or any violater of laws, human or divine, is there, is beyond the province of man; in the hands of a just Judge such characters must

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.

On Thursday, while Mr. Montgomery, a banker, in Irvine, and another gentlemen were fishing in the river Garnock, they were struck with the appearance of a whirlpool in the centre of the river, which appeared as if the waters were rapidly descending into the earth. They immediately concluded that the bed of the river had given way and that the waters were descending into the colliers beneath, and hastened to the nearest pit's mouth to give an alarm. The men below soon heard the mighty rushing of the waters, and hastened to escape, which providentally they all effected, though without a moment to spare, several of them being up to their necks in water. The water continued to pour into the extensive cavities beneath, and the next day t tremendously large space broke down, into which the whole river descended, leaving its bed quite dry for the space of a mile on each side of the aperture where it had previously been full six feet deep. On the flowing of the tide the depth of the water below the chasm increased to nine feet; the desolation was awful. The water still rushed in a torrent into the earth. Three men in a boat had an almost miraculous escape from being sucked into the vortex; they had no sooner got out than the boat was drawn down with fearful rapidity.

The great body of water continued to pour down till the whole workings which extended many miles, were completely filled. A new scene of terror now presented itself-the imprisoned air, pressed by the weight of water, burst through the surface of the earth in a thousand places, which, for the extent of many acres pre-sented the appearance of a boiling caldron.—Immense quantities of sand and water were thrown up and descended like torrents of rain for many hours. By this calamity six hundred persons are thrown out of employ; and so extensive is the destruction as to preclude the hope that the works are ever to be restored to their former state. - Edinburgh Evg. Courant.

SABBATH EXCURSIONS.

On Sunday last three young men, living, we understand, in or about Ann-street, went out upon the har-bour in a pleasure boat, with a view to devoting the day to amusement. The wind was rather high in the outer harbour, and whether from this or some other cause not explained, the boat was upset at the distance of about two miles beyond the Light. Two of the 3 were drowned. All these men are stated to have been

grossly intemperate. On Sunday a small boat containing nine persons started from Newburg for Cold Spring, N. Y. about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. They had nearly arrived op posite the village of New Windsor, when the boat by some means sunk, and six persons out of the nine were drowned.—Boston Recorder.

YORK, UPPER CANADA,

COMMERCIAL & CLASSICAL ACADEMY. TINDER the Superintendence of Thos. F. Caldicorr, and conducted by George Jeffery, Samuel Caldicott, and Alexander Forsythe.—Such additional Masters will be afterward engaged as circumstances may render ad-

An elegant and well-adapted building, near the Market place, has been lately completed in a superior style for the purposes of this Institution.

The Academy has been opened but a very few weeks, and has already upwards of eighty scholars.

The following branches of useful and ornamontal Education are here taught : viz.

Reading, English Grammar, Writing, Engrassing, Book-keeping, Drawing, Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, Navigation, Algebra, Elecution, Ge ography, History, and the Latin, Greek, and French Languages.

The elements of every department of Natural Philoso

phy, with the Mechanical Arts. On the last subjects Lectures will occasionally be read

to the Pupils. TERMS. Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Use of the Globes, &c. &c. 0 10 0 Greek, Latin, and French, with the foregoing, 0 12 6 Boarding and lodging, in addition to the above

All Writing and Ciphering books, Bibles, English Readers, and Spelling books, Slates, Stationary, &c. &c. with fuel, will be included under the above charges; and there will be no additional charge, except for Geographies, Drawing implements, and Classical books.

Young Ladies are admitted, for whom a Governess of unquestionable ability and respectability, is in daily attendance, to teach them every kind of needle-work, &c.; ilso, a separate and spacious apartment is provided for

their sole accommodation. In order that the supporters of this Institution may have the best opportunity of witnessing their children's improvement, the books of the pupils will be invariably sent home for the inspection of those parents who reside in town, on the last day of every month; and for the inspection of parents resident in the country, as often as may prove convenient : there will, moreover, be a public

examination annually at midsummer. From the qualifications and assiduity of the Masters rrom the quartications and assimility of the masters selected for the Institution, T. F. C. feels warranted in affirming that this Academy shall be at the least inferior to none hitherto established in the Province. He is aware that the above assertion may seem bold and hazardous, but his persuasion of its truth induces him to risk it, under a well founded conviction that time will speedily establish the justness of such expectation.

Since the above establishment must rest entirely on its own peculiar and intrinsic merit, having no extraneous assistance or government gratuity. T. F. C. begs leave to intimate, that he expects invariably to be paid for all pupils, whose parents reside in York, on the first day of every month; and for those pupils, whose parents reside in the Country, once in three months in advance.

No exertions will be spared towards giving satisfaction to the public; but, as this can only be accomplished by promptitude in payment, T. F. C. hopes that, should any parent neglect to pay on the first of the month, and in consequence be reminded of his remissness, he will not that he would kill the first man who interfered. But be offended, nor, should the same neglect be repeated, in the midst of his passionate assertion, awful to relate, esteem it unjust if his child should be dismissed the Aca-

N. B. There will be no vacations for Town Papils, except a day or two on public holidays. Applications for admission may be made at the residence of the Superintendent, No. 187 King st., or at the establishment.

York, August 14, 1833.

ENTEEL accommodations are provided for Board.

N ing Young Ladies from the country, who may wish
to obtain an Education in this Institution. Terms for Boarding, &c. per Qr. £5 0 0 Payable
Tuition, Books, &c. 1 10 0 in advance
York, August 21, 1833.

Commercial and Classical Academy.

£300 WANTED.

THREE HUNDRED POUNDS wanted, on terms advantageous to the lender, for such time as may be agreed on, and for which good security will be York, Aug. 13, 1833.

TAKE NOTICE.

Township of Tononto. And I also caution all persons against purchasing from any other person but myself any

Master, and then, as the last act of his life, murdered | Clinton, August 19, 1833.

JONAS CULP. 197.3 w p. CROWN LANDS.

N Conformity to Instructions recently received a from Ris Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colembia of the Dyestuffs, Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, onies, the following arrangements for disposing of the Waste Lands of the Crown in Upper Canada, are made

known for the information of Emigrants and others.

Except in the case of U. E. Loyalists, and other per sons entitled by the existing Regulations of the Government to Free Grants, no person can obtain any of the Waste Lands of the Crown otherwise than by Purchasing at the Public Sales, made from time to time under the di rection of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

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

They will be held at the following places:-At BYTOWN-For the District of Bathurst.
BELLEVILLE-for the Midland District.
PETERBOROUGII-for the District of Newcastle YORK-for the Home District.

II AMILTON—for the District of Gore.

LONDON—for the District of London.

CHATHAM—for the Western District.

Besides these general periodical Sales, there may be oc casional Sales by Auction in other Districts, of such Town Lots, or other Lots of Land, as may remain to be

isposed of; and of these Sales ample notice will be given The conditions of every Sale by Public Auction will be purchasers all as follows:—One fourth of the Purchase Money to be entitles them. paid down; And the remainder in three equal Annual In-

The Land will be put up at an upset price, of which notice will be given at the time of Sale, and in the pre-placed on the same footing; and as the lowest price will be Tusure all kinds of Property, against Loss or Damage vious advertisements which will be published of the Lands named, no abatement will be made. intended to he put up at each Sale; and in case no offer shall be made at the upset price, the Land will be reserved for future sale, in a similar manner by Auction.

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

est. .
The regular periodical Sales will be held for the first time as follows: In Peterborough, York, and Hamilton, a limited purchase in Montreal, time not admitting of on the third Tuesday in Juna next; and in Bytown, Bell-ville, London, and Chatham, on the first Tuesday in July tional importations from Europe in the course of a few next; and they will continue to be held at all those place on the first and third Tuesdays in each month, until after the first Tuesday in November next; when such other arrangements as may be made by the Government will be innounced.

Information can be obtained respecting the Lands to b disposed of in the several Districts, by applying to the fol-lowing Gentlemen, Agents for the Commissioner of Crown −viz :

In the Bathurst Dis't-Mr. J. McNaughton D. S. Bytown Eastern do .- James PRINDLE, Esq. Cornicoll. Newcastle do.-Alex. McDonnell, Esq. Peterbor London do.-R. Mount, Esq. Delaware. Western do.-Henry J Jones, Esq. Chatham.

The Commissioner for Crown Lands, acting also a Agent for the Sale of Clergy Reserves, requests it to be noticed, that such Clergy Reserves as have not been hi therto occupied by authority, or Leased by the Govern-ment, will be disposed of, by Public Auction only, either at the periodical Sales of Crown Lands, or at occasional Sales to be duly advertised; and that the terms of pay-ment for Clergy Reserves will continue to be as follows: -Ten per Cent to be paid at the time of Sale, and the

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

All applications from Emigrants, or respecting Emi gration, not immediately connected with the Sale of Pub ic Lands, are to be addressed to Anthony B. HAWKE Esquire, at York, he being specially appointed by the Go vernment to act in that Department.
PETER ROBINSON.

Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, York, 27th May, 1833. 186-22w

CLERGY RESERVES.

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

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

PETER ROBINSON Commissioner of Crown Lands.

LAND AGENCY OFFICE, AT BRANTFORD.

IIE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he is about to open a Land Agency Office at Brantford, in the Gore District, in connection with his profes sion as a Surveyor; and from his long experience in the practice of Surveying, Conveyancing, &c. he trusts that ho will be able in some measure to facilitate the prosperity of this Section of the Country by attention to the above

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

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

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

His charges will be as reasonable as that of any other professional person in the Country, and in proportion to the nature and extent of the business done, or on such terms as may be agreed upon. All who may intrust the agency of their business

him may rely on the strictest attention being paid to it— and all moneys which may come into his hands for the

sale of lands, will be remitted without delay.

Surveying, Drafting Plans, Conveyancing in all forms, Wills, Articles of Agreement, Bonds, Powers of Attorney &c. executed as usual with neutress and despatch. LEWES BURWELL.

Brantford, 29th July, 1833. Deputy Provincial Surveyor. 195-6

MURRAY, NEWBIGGING, & Co.

ENDER the Public their acknowledgements for liberal support, and respectfully abnounce arrivals pr the Regular Traders from Great Britain, and now offer at Wholesale and Retail an extensive and unequalled assortment of articles in

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, ported their stock of goods expressly for this market, and of a description decidedly superior to goods which have generally reached this quarter, they flatter themselves that their articles will give great satisfaction. They would intimate that their advantages from connections in Trade and the extent of their transactions, enable them to sell their goods at lower rates than can be afforded by

137.16

any similar establishment. Opposite the market place. York. June 1832.

OR SALE at this Office, a few MARK BURNUAM, of Port Hope—being the first collection of Sacred Music ever published in Canada.

York, December 12, 1832. CHEAP WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, FOR ALL KINDS OF

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

P. S .- Ten Barrels Superior Dutch Crop Madder-Lot of Spanish Indigo, and a few barrels of English Lamp Black in papers may be had at a small advance above cost. E. L. & SONS. York, Jan. 29th, 1833.

NEW STORE.

RYCE, BUCHANAN, & Co., have opened a general Dry Goods Store in York, at the corner of King and George Streets,) exactly opposite the premises of George Monro, Esq.) where they will retail the following articles, for Cash, at extremely low prices.

Grey cottons, cotton shirtings plain, straped and fancy,

apron and other checks, sheetings, bed ticks, linens, prints, ginghams, silks, hombazeens, humbazetts, merinos, camb-lets, cambleteens, vestings, drills, moleskins, silk & cotton umbrellas, and parasola, shawls, belts, braces, handkerchiefs, gloves, silk and cotton hosiery, hats, caps, &c &c.
These goods have come forward by the late arrivals, and

having been carefully bought, with ready money; at the cifferent markets of England and Scotland, by one of the partners, will be sold at such prices for Cash, as will afford purchasers all the advantage to which immediate payment

In opening an establishment, B B. & C. think it prope stalments, with Interest at Six per Cent on each Instal. to state, that while it will be their endeavor to supply arment, payable with the Instalment. they will have one fixed price. Every purchaser will be

They have also to mention, that their present stock, while they trust it will be found to embrace such Fancy and Staple Dry Goods as are suited to the season, would have been more complete, but for several valuable packages which were damaged on the way up, and which have, in consequence, been sold on behalf of the Insurers. To replace these immediately, it has been necessary to make a limited purchase in Montreal, time not admitting of weeks, and when these arrive, their stock, they trust, will be found even more deserving of public patronage.

*** To Country Merchants a discount will be allowed.

, 26th Jane, 1833, 189-if. 58, King-street.

Come and Examine! GENERAL CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

71 King-st., East of the Market Square. OBERT HAWKE returns thanks to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in sinces, and has at present a neat assortment of ready made clothing of various sizes and descriptions, made of the best materials, under his own immediate inspection.

which can be warranted prime articles. His SUMMER CLOTHING is neatly and carefully put up, which he has no doubt will give general satisfaction, and gain himself the continuance of that support he has so liberally received to the present; and as he is determined to sell not remainder in nine Annual Instalments, of ten per cent only his Clothing but his Fancy and Dry Goods at so each, with Interest on each Instalment, to be paid with low a profit as he flatters himself will give general satis-

action to the purchaser. N. B. Country storekeepers supplied wholesale on moderate terms, and all orders executed at the shortest ice, in the neatest style. York, Jane 26, 1833.

NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and public, that he has just returned from a seven monta's absence in Britain, during which time he has visited all the principal Cities and Manufacturing Towns in England and Scotland; where he has selected an a two-story Dwelling house, and a number of out houses extensive assortment of every description of and small buildings. A village is in progress on the said extensive assortment of every description of...

GOODS, Suited to the trade of this country-which he is now

opening at his old stand in King-Street, and will dispose of by Wholesale only, at prices which will be found uncommonly low.

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

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

York, 6th June, 1832.

JUST RECEIVED, LARGE supply of Paints, Oils, and Colours, inclading.

Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, Ground and Dry White Lead, do Spanish Brown, do Spirits of Turpentine, Lytharge, Prussian Blue, Blue and Green Paint, Venitian Red, Red Lead, &c.

Also a general assortment of Daugs, Chamicals, PATENT MEDICINES, and DYE STUFFS.

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

Druggists, No. 87 King Street. 183-tf.

York, May 16, 1833.

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

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

South side of King-street, No. 153.

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

Looking-glasses, Prints. &c. &c. King-street, a few doors East of Yonge street. LEXANDER HAMILTON, GILDER, &c.

respectfully returns his thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favoured since his com comprising every thing new and fashionable. Having immencement in business, and hopes by unremitting atten-ported their stock of goods expressly for this market, and tion to business and a sincere desire please, to merit a continuance of their generous support.

He has constantly on hand Mahogany and Gilt frame

Loooking Glasses of various descriptions and sizes. A choice assortment of Dressing Glasses, Looking Glass plates, Glass for pictures, Clock faces, prints, &c. &c. York, Nov. 5th, 1831

LEATHER.

All of excellent quantity. York, May 1, 1833.

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

Harness Leather & Calf-Skins.

NEW STORE.

HE Subscriber having commenced the mercantile bu-siness at Cakville, would inform his friends and tha public that he intends to keep on hand a general assortment of Dry Goods and Hardware, also a few Groceries and Medicines, mostly used in the country, which he of-fers low for Cash.

JUSTUS W. WILLIAMS. Oakville, June 1, 1833.

NEW GOODS.

Wholesale and Retail Store: AT THE CORNER OF YONGE AND LOT-STREET.

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

examine for themselves. York, 27th Nov. 1832.

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

159

HIS Company established its Agency in Canada in the year 1804, and continues to GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co.

Agents for Canada.

Montreal, August, 1832. N. B. Applications for York, and its vicinity, to be made to

MURRAY, NEWBIGGING & Co. York, August, 1832

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c. THE Subscribers have for Sale the following School Books, being the manufacture of Upper Ca

nada, viz:—Canadian Primmer, Reading Made Easy Mavor's Spelling Book, Webster's do., New Testament English Reader, Murray's Grammar: Also, Writing Printing, and Wrapping PAPER. N.B. Country Merchants and Schools furnished with Books, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Papper.

IF RAGS token in payment.

EASTWOOD & SKINNER.

York Paper Mill, Nov. 16, 1832.

105.

FOR SALE. DOTS No. 7 in the 6th Concession, and No. 13 in the 3rd con. of Hungerford, 200 acres each.

Lot No. 6, in the 1st con. of Percy, 200 acres. OTS No. 7 in the 6th Concession, and No.

East half of Lot No. 1, in the 5th con. of Kaladar, 100 acres.
East half of Lot No. 16, in the 7th con. of Kennebeck.

West half of Lot No. 31, in the 6th con. of Matilda, 100 acres. 50 Acres in North Crosby, and one Village Lot in Demorestville.

100 acres.

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

CYRUS R. ALLISON. Adolphustown, April 20th, 1833. 181-tf. OR SALE;—That valuable property, situate

on the River Credit, twenty five miles from York, being West half of Lot No. 15, in the 3rd Concession of the township of Toronto, west of the Centre Road; containing nearly 100 acres of Land, on which is erected a Saw-mill, a Grist-mill with two run of stones, mostly new; Lot, and from its central situation in a most flourishing part of the country, readers it an object worthy of the st. tention of any one who may wish to purchase a situation of the kind. Enquire of Cassius Matthews on the premi-York, Jaly 8, 1833.

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

JOHN FRANK,

Vavghan, 20th March, 1833.

FARM FOR SALE, Lot No. 21, second Concession of Trafalgar, North of Dundas-street, together with a Saw-Mill, comfortable Log Houses, a Frame House, a good well of water, and eleven acres under wheat, which looks beautiful; all on the premises. This property is worthy the attention of any enterprising man, for the purpose of machinery-grist mill, carding machine, &c. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the place.

SOLOMON WILCOX. Trafalgar, June 5, 1833.

UNION FURNACE: SIGN OF THE GILT PLOUGH, (Opposite Mr. T. Elliot's Inn, Yonge-street, YORK.)

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

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

Cast or Wrought, may depend on having it done by steady and experienced workmen. AMOS NORTON, Agent. York, February, 1832.

EF There will be on hand, the ensuing season, an Exensive Assortment of STOVES & HOLLOW-WARE, oth Wholesale and Retail.

118 cf. A. N. NOTICE. II HAVE sold to Mr. John Armstrong my Axe Factory in this place, and recommend Mr. Armstrong to the public as capable of making as good Axes as myself. HARVEY SHEPARD.

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

and other Edge Tools Wholesale and retail at his Factory York, 15th Jan. 1833. NOTICE. A LL persons indebted to the Estate of the late JOHN THOMSON, Physician, by Note or Book

account, are required to make payment without delay: and any persons to whom the said Estate may be indebt-ed, will present their accounts duly authenticated to the Executors. W. B. ROBINSON, JAMES HENDERSON, At Newmarket, WILLIAM ROE,

or JOHN BLAKE, York. Newmarket, Sept. 1832. 150.tf NOTICE.—All persons having demands against the Estate of the late Rhoda Stoyell of Toronto, de-ceased, are desired to send in their accounts, duly authen-

icated; and all those indebted to the Estate, are desired to make payment to either of the subscribers.
York July 8, 1833. CASSIUS MATTHEWS, York, July 8, 1833. 191-tf.

DANIEL M'DOUGALL.