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* The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of perannuated or worn-out Preachers of the Methodist E. Church in Canada; and of widows and orphans of these who have died in the

TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY OVER INFI-DELITY.

BY JOSEPH JOHN GURNEY, ESC.

The following narrative affords a striking ex-

weavers in their own cettages, made himself familiar with their habits and sentiments, and endeavoured to show them the danger and folly of imbibed. At the same time, he showed them eighty persons from M-, and the neighbouring life unto life. much kindness; and on his departure from the village, encouraged them freely to communicate with him, on any subject that might affect their welfare. For this purpose he condescended to select as his correspondent a journeyman weaver, of good talents, and sober religious character, by name, Amos Ogden, who was authorized at all times to address his worthy landlord, in case of need, on behalf of himself or his poor neighbors.

Soon afterwards a sum of money, bequeathed by a lady, was entrusted, under her will, to a gentleman resident at M-, to be distributed among the poor inhabitants of the parish, according to . This gentle but misguided zeal in a good cause, determined to restrict the belief thus provided, to those of his poor neighbours who were loyal in politics, and orthodox in religion. Such a restriction was by kindly undertook to examine into the truth of the no means calculated to conciliate persons of a different description; and it happened, rather unfortunately, that it was the means of excluding from of the letter, and the authenticity of the history all beneat of the lady's charity one Robert Kenyon, who was suffering under a very aggravated degree of distress. This poor man had drunk deeply at the polluted streams of Radicalism and Deism; but was now afflicted by a mortal illness, his Deistical books to be burned, and had fully hearers, and to the great grief of those who stat. When we seek with all our heart and soul, we still travels in the greatness of his strength—and state of peculiar misery and want.

The watchful Amos Ogden lost no time in communicating the circumstances of the case to the benevolent Lord S-. Lord S- declined interfering with the arrangements of the gentleman, in and eyes towards heaven, with a smile of sweetwhose hands was placed the fund for distribution; ness and screnity, indicating a very elevated state but generously remitted the sum of five pounds, of feeling. He then applied his fingers to his for the immediate relief of poor Kenyon and his family. Within a few weeks of the receipt of this gratuity Kenyon died; and the following truly remarkable letter was addressed to Lord Son the occasion, by his humble correspondent:-

M-, March 3d, 1823.

My Lord,

In compliance with the request of my late friend, Robert Kenyon, I now write to acquaint in Christ. No sooner did he understand the pracyou with his death, which took place on the 27th tical efficacy, than he freely admitted the divine

To the latest moment of his life, he retained a thyst. grateful sense of his obligations to you, for the comforts he enjoyed through your means; and his last request was, that I would write to you in his name, and acquaint you with the change produced in his mind with respect to religion. But that you, my Lord, may fully understand the matter. it may be necessary to give you a general view of his opinions on this subject, previous to the change above alluded to, with a few of the cirtained that religion consisted in loving his Maker: constant endeavour to promote the happiness of law established, namely, Christianity, he entertained doubts. How God could justly impute Adam's sin to his posterity, he could not conceive; how God could, consistently with the attribute of mercy, require the death of Christ, as an atone. ment for the sins of the world, he could not un. derstand. The doctrine of the new birth, justifithe remission of sins,) and sanctification by the Holy Ghost, he regarded as chimerical notions,

the mercy of God, through Christ, to the end of meetness for the heavenly inheritance. To the with all diligence. his life, and died in peace. He was interred on former, the servants of God are the savour of fects it produced.

That your Lordship may long remain the benefactor of the human race, is the sincere wish of; Your Lordship's obedient, humble servant,

Amos Ochen. cess of the style in which it is composed could

A respectable member of the Society of Friends, who lives within a few miles of the village of Mcircumstances; and the result was completely which it details. The following additional perticulars were communicated by this gentleman :-When Kenyon's friends were assembled round eternal happiness, he lay still. One of them put much exhausted to reply, but raised his hands possible benefit. pulse in his wrist, closed his eyes, and quietly

departed without again opening them." once disputed the great truths of Christianity, because he could not understand "how these things are;" but who, under the terrors of impending death, was brought to humble himself before God,

* The gentleman to whom was entrusted the distribubution of the legacy.

From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine for Jan. 1832.

portunity is given to worship at his footstool.

view pointed the shafts levelled against Christia. name. The numberless benefits vouchsafed to ment, to ask him for this supply; he therefore un. the gospel. The first class are the careless, way. nity, (and which tended greatly to confirm his us, providential and gracious benefits, call for der this feeling and in this confidence, addresses side hearers, led captive by Satan at his will.opinions,) was the manner in which, in certain thanksgiving to Him who is the Giver of every prayer to God. His prayer may not be granted; The second, are those who hear the word and recases, church benefices are disposed of. You, good and perfect gift. If praise be not offered but his want presses him; he must obtain a supply, ceive it with joy, but have "no root in them my Lord, have not forgotten the time when, nor to God by us, we rank among the unthankful, and and he can obtain it only from God; it is his pri-selves," and endure but for a season. This is a the character to whom, the vicarage of R-was must share in the rebuke given to the nine lepers: vilege to ask him for it, and this is his only re- most alarming statement; and perhaps this is the given : this one instance, out of many that I could | (Luke xvii. 17:) a rebuke which we should fear source; hence he becomes importunate, and gives class, from which are more unsound professors name, tended more fully to confirm his objections to incur; a censure which we should dread to over praying only on obtaining the supply sought, and self-deceived persons than from any other.to Christianity, than any arguments advanced by merit. Due attention to the word preached is almost inveterate enemy. In this state of mind so required of those who tread the courts of the manner. he continued until the day on which I received house of the Lord, in order that they may underour Lordship's donation. Up to that time he stand divine things, receive the truth in the love prayer. To the question, whether prayer is anhad fondly cherished the hope of recovery; but of it, hide it in their hearts, and be preserved swered, and what prayer is answered, so gravely tivated with the wonderful, and the marvelous and when that hope failed, he began seriously to ex. from every evil way. Attention is necessary in discussed, the proper answer is, that the matter who are greatly fascinated with the rapid progress amine the foundation of his future prospects. His order to discern what portion of the sermon is does not admit of question. All prayer is answer- of moral causes and effects. These persons mind was thus occupied when I gave him the more immediately applicable to us, as shewing us ed, and always. It may be answered, either by seem to possess a pre-disposition to be imposed proof of your Lordship's good will. I think I our numerous detects, our great unworthiness, granting the supply sought, or by removing the upon. And if the countenance of one who has told you of the panic that seized him on that oc. our utter helplessness, our peculiar privileges, our casion. Under such circumstances, we need not would attention to the word is not given by those hear- all prayer, appears to me certain. This follows decide that this is an indication of the joy of faith. deem trivial in itself, produced an effect of the ers who indulge a wandering eye, looking to see as a consequence from the truth of God directing. Now we do not mean to intimate that this may greatest moment. I allude to the following pass who is present, how individuals are dressed, or prayer, as necessarily as any corollary follows not be the case. We firmly believe that the resage in your Lordship's letter:-" And with a how they behave; nor by sleepy hearers; who any demonstration in mathematics. God directs novation effected by the Spirit of God, or that view of affording this poor man (reformer or not) take no proper pains to keep awake in the sanctuprayer; why—that it may be answered. It would change of disposition in which the will is gained
some relief in his wretched situation:" upon this
ary; nor by such as are turning over their hymn. not be truth directing prayer, if, prayer were not over to the love of truth and holiness, is instantapassage he emphatically observed, "How unlike books while the word of truth is delivered. Nei- answered. In the essential character of prayer, neous. What we would guard against is, the de- Mr. —!* This is Christianity!" It was now ther can those give due heed to the things which it asks, that it may receive: it asks under a sense cision in this matter with haste and rashness. that his prejudices yielded to that light which dis. are spoken, who suffer their thoughts to wander, of want, that this want may be supplied. covered to him the errors of his past life. He who are forming plans of business, or ruminating I have been surprised, to see a distinction made to "think of ourselves more highly than we ought," now felt himself tied and bound with the chain on the transactions of past life, and bring, in of his sins. The remembrance of them was thought, the merchandize of the world into the and some was not. I have been more surprised opinion of one reputedly pious, to become satisfigrievous; the burden of them intolerable. So house of God. Attentive hearers mix prayer at a more extraordinary position, that whether ed with a false hope. In what hazardous cirgreat was his distress, that he roared out from the and faith with hearing; they aim to understand prayer is answered, depends upon the exercise cumstances are such persons placed. They are ample of the benefit which often arises from a disquietude of his soul. His situation could no what they hear; to profit by it; and to transcribe the greater or less degree of strenuousness. All received as members of an Evangelical church, kind and conciliatory conduct even towards those longer remain a secret. At his earnest request, the truths of the Gospel into their lives. It is prayer is the same. The wants out of which it and are considered to be persons of genuine pie. who have wandered far in the paths of error. It Christians of various denominations were called true that persons may hear with some degree of urises may be various. We may want more grace; ty. They are accustomed to think thus of their will also, I trust, be interesting to the reader, in to advise and pray with him. They rejoiced attention, who do not hear in the spirit of prayer, we may mourn over souls, whom we see in the own moral character, and to feel a degree of safe-from the account which it contains of one of the over him as a brand plucked out of the fire; but mount the seat of judgment to decide on the ruins of the fall, in the full light of truth, and ty, as to their hope of salvation. When those many signal triumphs of Christianity over infidel- whilst Infidelity stood confounded at seeing one accuracy of the speaker, the nature of his ges- want their salvation; our hearts may break with. who are strangers to religion are solemnly adof her champions at the Saviour's feet. He re. ture and action in the pulpit, the energy of his in us, when we see a church without any life, and dressed from the pulpit, and warned to "flee from Lord S— is the possessor of a large estate at mained thus suspended between hope and despair address, or his want of feeling. Possibly those we may want a revival. Prayer is the same; ask. the wrath to come," these self-deceived profess-may readily go from the seat of judgment to the large ors do not consider that they are meant; for they

townships, who were all previously acquainted. The nature of divine worship requires punctualiample, and never be one minute after the time

service. Praise is offered to God, but they are watch!

From the New York Evangelist.

PRAYER MEETINGS. For a prayer meeting to be profitable, it is necessary that those who attend it, but especially Such was the peaceful close of a man who had those who lead in it, should have a just view, or what is a better expression a right sense of prayer.

The instructions of the scriptures concerning prayer, are very simple, but very explicit. Upon this most deeply interesting of all subjects, there and was graciously enabled to find a sure refuge is the greatest possible clearness and certainty. The slowness of our belief seems to be provided against; and perverse as is our misunderstanding authority, of the religion of Jesus .- The Ame of religious truth, it is still wonderful, that prayer should be misunderstood. Our Saviour says, "Ask find," "For every one that asketh, receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth." One illustration which he uses, is, a son asking his father for bread, adding the declaration that God gives more wil-HINTS ON THE PUBLIC WORSINP OF GOD. lingly good things to them that ask him. Ano-It is well known that things appear very differ. ther illustration is, a neighbor calling at midnight ently when viewed abstractedly from what they do upon his friend for three loaves, and the latter at when viewed relatively. We look, for instance, first refusing to rise at that hour from bed, but, cumstances which tended to confirm those opini. at a church or chapel, and see merely a building at last yielding to importunity. Another illustra. Has, with the most judicious Christians, become ons; and then state the causes which, so far as I composed of various materials; but if we look at tion is, an unjust judge administering justice to a know, effected the change in question. And first, it as a place of religious worship, a house of God, widow, to get rid of her persevering solicitations. mutter, amongst those who take the lead in builwith respect to his religious opinions, he main in which his name is recorded, where his people Another illustration is, a woman applying to our worship him, and where he condescends to mani. Saviour himself for relief to her daughter, receivand that this love could only be shown by the fest his gracious presence, we feel a reverence ling with meek acquiescence his repeated reasons for the place, and a sacred awe rests on the mind. for refusing her request, but insisting that it may first page, entitled, "Signs of the Times."his fellow-creatures. Concerning religion, as by With such feelings we should regularly attend the nevertheless be granted. Another illustration is There is one idea, however, not included in the worship of God. Our feet (our affections) of the blind man seeking restoration of sight, and observations, which we think by no means unimshould be kept when we enter his house; and increasing his cries the more he was charged to portant,—the danger to which persons are exposed, our heart should glow with gratitude, that an op- be silent. These are our Saviour's lessons con- who deceive themselves in reference to their own The exercises of the mind suited to such a place truth can be mistaken, or rendered more intelligion. are prayer, praise, and due attention to the gible. It appears to me that all the perplexity The New Testament is filled with warning of of his grace the most Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, Roman word preached. Prayer is to be made to God for upon the subject of prayer has arisen from the this danger. The parable of the "sower who Catholic Lord Primate of all Ireland; his grace cation by faith, (or the knowledge of salvation by the free and full forgiveness of past offences; for exercise of human ingenuity concerning it; and went forth to sow," and of the different effects the most Rev. Dr. Troy, Roman Catholic Arch. the healing of all our backslidings of heart; and that there can be no obscurity or doubt on the which followed, is of this character. Of the bishop of Dublin; his grace the most Rev. Dr. for the ample supply of the Holy Spirit, that we mind of any one, who confines himself to the sim- four moral distinctions of persons there presented Murray, Coadjutor Archbishop of Dublin and

This appears to me to be the scripture view of apparently sudden conversions. feeling of want, or by giving grace to bear it in been dejected and anxious is suddenly lit up

When I say, that all prayer is answered, and tions, which do not proceed from a sense of want, with confidence in God, that he can supply this that of being rooted and grounded in the truth !-with your Lordship's generosity, and the good of ity in attending it. Ministers should set an ex. want, and that it is our privilege according to his gracious appointment, to ask him for this supply. Is not this, my Lord, the most effectual means appointed. The plea for delay, that the people All other petitions to God I regard as trilling, of of raising the affections of the lower orders to a are not come, is frivolous; for if they once delay fered either to exhibit ones self, or in the performdue regard for the ancient nobility of the land? | five minutes on that account, they may have oc. ance of a task; being in the first case profune decasion to delay ten the next time; and the cause clamation, and in the last, unhallowed drudgery. of Christ be reproached by the multitude. But if On this point, there can be no doubt. "For the Ministers ought to be in time to begin the worship Lord seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh on that time shall be no longer, cannot be far in the of God, the hearers should attend in due time to the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on with them in the Lord's service, whether of praise the heart," 1st Sam. xvi. 7. Our words in pray-The hand-writing and general appearance of or prayer. This would encourage Ministers in er are for ourselves and our fellow beings, not for sed away, and the night draweth on. If Bishop this letter plainly indicated the humble condition and education of the writer. The force and neat thorizontal feeling through the whole time of worship, and if, while we are uttering our words in supplimental world have a striking connection with each But when persons get a habit of attending irregulaction, there is no prayer in our hearts, we are other, and that when we see great changes in the therefore be ascribed only to his superior talents. larly, it strongly proves a want of prudence in ar-mocking, not praying. How much awful sin is one, we may look for them in the other,—a great ranging domestic affairs, and a want of piety in there in this very matter! How humble, penitent, revolution in the moral world is near. not being present at the commencement of the and careful should we be! How ought we to

more than the letter? What more instruction do ruins. we need? What more instruction can we have? The Autocrat of all the Russias still holds his and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall Let the simple truth which they present, take sceptre; but a few more shocks in Europe, and hold of our minds and guide us. The effect of who can say, that it shall not be wrested from treatises on this subject, is to lead off the mind, his grasp! Germany is slumbering, excepting in through philosophical speculation, from plain literature; but all eyes in Europe look upon hertruth, to divert itself with ingenious error.

A LAYMAN.

-----WHAT IS A GENUINE REVIVAL!

ding our evangelical churches, may be attended with very unhappy consequences. There are some valuable observations on this subject on our

There are not a few, who are remarkably cap-

For as their is a proneness in our deceitful hearts between prayer; as it some prayer was answered some may be ready, on obtaining the favourable north of England; which, some years since, was enabled to lay hold on the hope set before him; chair of the scorner, and treat eternal truth with from the supposition, that there may be different are numbered with the pious. How fearfully notorious for the prevalence, amongst the lower and to testify God pardoneth and absolveth all disdain, speaking evil of things which they know kinds of prayer. On this supposition, mockery, are their minds thus closed against conviction, and classes of inhabitants, of revolutionary and infidel them that truly repent, and unfeignedly believe not. Thus the pride and vanity of their hearts vain words, are substituted for prayer. We grow in what a fatal slumber are their consciences! principles. This nobleman, when paying a visit his holy Gospel. As a testimony of the abhor. are rapidly matured and they become ripe for in sin in the use of means intended for growth in This was the perilious state of the old Pharisees. to M—, in the course of the year 1824, (his own rence in which he held his fermer opinions, he residence being at a distance,) called upon the gave orders to burn his books; which was according to the world, that they which see not dingly done. He retained a comfortable hope in nistry, are made wise unto salvation, and gain a time and opportunity, which we ought to employ might see, and that they which see might be made blind," with great self-righteous confidence they asked him, "Are we blind also?"-We hence the irreligious notions which many of them had the 29th of February, attended by upwards of death unto death; but to the latter the savor of always, I exclude from my idea of prayer all peti- see the necessity of carefully adhering to scriptural tests of moral character, and especially to (Christian Watchman.

I WILL SHAKE ALL NATIONS!

The fulfilment of all Prophecy is drawing to a close. The period when the Angel shall place one foot upon the sea, and the other upon the land, with his hands lifted to heaven, and swear fearful future. We certainly stand upon the evening of time-its morning and mid-day have pas-

Indeed, God seems to be "shaking all nations." At home, we have to be sure great prosperity as not present to engage in this delightful employ; | Upon the view here taken, the scriptures abound a nation, and great revivals in the church,—yet satisfactory, as relates both to the genuincness prayer is presented to the throne of grace, but in illustration. Is it said that a sense of want is a few days since and innocent blood was shed by they are not in time to unite in this blessed exer. essential to prayer? "Thus said the Lord, ye the massacre of whole families -and now, some cise. Some of these hearers, if they may be so shall seek me and find me, when ye shall search of the mightiest questions that have been heard called, come into a place of worship without a blush, for me with all your heart," Jer. xxix. 13. This since the Revolution, agitate the land. Abroad, even after the text is named, to their own shame, describes such a feeling want of God's presence, the positione has swept away its fifty millions, him at his request, after he had given orders for to the annoyance and serious injury of devout that there can be no satisfaction without him. and yet the destroying angel is not stayed—he expressed the confidence which supported his edly occupy the pulpit. All hearers ought to be are in a state of distress through want of what we who can tell if his heavy tread shall not be heard mind, that he was about to enter the regions of present when the service begins, to unito in eve- seek for. This is the description of prevailing upon our own shores, if it be not already here. eternal happiness, he lay still. One of them put ry part of it, that they may neither be interrupted, prayer, "if thou seek with all thy heart and The throne of France has been shaken, and it a question to him as to his state. He was too nor interrupt others in their devotion, but gain all soul," Deut. iv. 29—xxx. 2. 1st Kings viii. 48. still trembles—and the man who sits upon it may Psalm xci. 14. Is it said to be essential to prayer, soon be powerless. Within a few years her streets that we know that God, and he only, can supply our have been twice washed with innocent blood, and want, and that it is our privilege, and according to the hue is still there. Freedom is not hers, altho' God's gracious appointment, to ask him for this sup-ply? The language of inspiration is, "He that Poland, after bleeding to death half her citizens, cometh to God must believe that he is, and that starving others, is in ruins, and has given up the he is the rewarder of them that diligently seek ghost. Her resurrection is nearly as distant as him," Heb. xi. 6. "But let him ask in faith, not that of the just. England, where the life blood thing wavering: for he that wavereth is like a of freedom of thought and Religion has flowed wave of the sea, driven with the wind and tossed.] most freely, in the old world, is now visited by For let not that man think that he shall receive the scourge of all the earth-And who can tell, any thing of the Lord," James i. 6, 7. These with all her wisdom and greatness, that she is not scriptures may be familiar to all who read this es. slumbering upon a volcano, whose cruption may say. But have they come to them in any thing plunge, in a moment, all her political greatess in

beautiful Rhine and Etc., as the Lion upon his.

Amid, however, the convulsions of the earthand, we may add, the contending worlds above us-the furious sweep of the broad trail of comets-the christian is safe; his strength is "more a question of vital importance A mistake in this matter, amongst those who take the lead in buils self find the "secret place of the tabernacle of the Most High, and he shall be hid under the shadow of the Almighty."—Me. W. Journal.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BIBLE.

The authorized version of the Roman Catholic Bible was thus advertised in Cork in 1814.

"A new, superb, and elegant edition of the Cataining infallible truth. I cannot see how this character, and make a false profession of reli- tholic Bible, now published in Numbers and Paris, by J. A. M'Namara, Cork, under the patronage entertained only by religious fanatics; in short, may be fitted for every good work and word.— ple, plain, but full, instruction of the word of God. to view, one only is approved by our Lord, those President of the Royal College of Maynooth; the he was ready to inquire with Nicodemus, "How God's house is a house of prayer; and all those A description of prayer according to this instruction of the word of God. We are not left in doubt the Roman Catholic Bishops of Cork, Waterford, can these things be?" These sentiments certain- who attend it should be found in the spirit of pray. Ition is, one feels want, and knows that God, and respecting the meaning of this parable; for it is &c. &c., containing the whole of the books ly resulted from his having read the Deistical er. We should also enter into his courts with he only, can supply this want, and that it is his fully explained by Jesus Christ, who knows the in the sacred Scriptures, explained and illustrated publications of the day: but that which in his praise, be thankful to him, and speak good of his privilege, according to God's gracious appoint heart and all the feelings with which sinners hear with Notes or Annotations according to the Cathoguide in reading the Holy Scriptures and bringing men to salvation." It was published in Dublin, cum ecclesia G. R. privilegio, A. D. 1814, and from the knowledge that I have of the Caffree character, also 1818.

The fellowing annotations are extracted from it. ence of the Papists with the Holy Scriptures themselves.

"Protestants are heretics and schismatics, the bane and disease of the time."-Note on John

"The pretended Church service of England is in schism and heresy, and therefore not only unprofitable but damnable."-Note on Acts x. 9.

"The translators of the English Protestant Bible ought to be abhorred to the depth of Hell."-Note on Hebrew v. 7.

"The good (i. e. the Papists) must tolerate the evil, (i. e. the Protestants) when it is so strong that it cannot be redressed without danger and disturbance of the whole Church, otherwise where evil men, be they heretics or other malefactors, may be punished and suppressed without disturbance and hazard of the good, they may and ought by public authority, either spiritual or temporal, to be chastised or executed."-Note on things are so." Matt. xiii. 29.

AN IMPORTANT THOUGHT.

The birth of an infant is a far greatest event than the production of the sun. The sun is only a lump of senseless matter; it sees not its own heat; and with all its grandeur it will cease to be; but that infant, beginning only to breathe yesterfinitely superior to all matter, and will live through the ages of eternity. - Jay.

Religious Intelligence.

The week before last we gave an account of revivals which were going on in several parts of England; and particularly of one at Gateshead, communicated in a letter from a "Wesleyan Local Preacher" to the Editor of the London Christian Advocate. In a late number of that paper, the same preacher writes:--

"The revival of the work of God of which I spoke in my last, is going on blossedly. Numbers are uniting themselves to the church of Christ; the chapels are crowded to excess; and scores and hundreds have to go away who cannot find admission. The 19th instant was of great good; sermons were preached in behalf of the Sunday Schools connected with the chapel. The Rev Il. Casson preached morning and evening; the Rev. J Mortimer gave an address to the teachers and parents in the afternoon; the collections for the day amounted to £32 15s. 2d. being considerably more than last year. A special and powerful influence rested upon the people, and great good was done. After the ovening sermon a prayer meeting was held, the preacher requested those who felt distress of mind to come forward that they might have the prayers and counsel of the Church; several came forward; among the rest, some females, who conquered their natural diffidence, and in the presence of several hun dreds, cried aloud for mercy; and God in the greatness of his mercy listened to the prayers of some, and enabled them to praise Him for Hisgreat goodness. I cannot but hope that this awful pestilence, which God has permitted to visit this nation, and which bids bid to go through the land, in the length and broadth of it, will be an instrument in his hand of the salvation of thousands, who would otherwise have continued careless to their souls best inte-

From the New England Christian Herald. MISSIONARY NOTICES.

The British conference have established a mission in Caffraria, in Southern Africa, among a people, who, in of the Gospel, are enjoyed in Pagan lands. The follow ing are extracts of letters from the Rev. Mr. Young dated Wesleyville, July 8th, 1831:-

On the 23d of May, (Mr. Young says,) we held our love feast, and truly it was a time of much spiritual good. The young chief before mentioned was there, and he related his experience with much simplicity. A few others were admitted for the first time; and while Win. Kama, another chief, was at prayer, he was so much affected that he could not proceed; also all the people were much affec-

20th .- This day our chapel was very much crowded, although there were six waggens off the station, five of are gone to Graham's Town, and with them a great many people. There is at present a spirit of hear, ing among the people; and when I was concluding the sermon this afternoon, one man began to cry aloud. This excited much interest in the congregation, and several

A few days after, he writes as follows:— The following day we left the post, with a view to visit the Kraals near the sea coast, in our way home. mained that night at a captain's place, named Nochie there being many Kraals in that neighbourhood. We the rains coming on, we were obliged to spend our Sabbath at this place. We however got the people to come together, and preached from John v. 6, "Wilt thou be

Monday morning we returned toward home; but when we arrived at the Kaiskamma river, we found it was so high that we could not pass over. We therefore took up our abode with Bongo, at whose Kraal we had remained one night the week before; and at which place we were detained until the next Thursday. Our time, however, was not spent in vain; for we had attentive congregations and many opportunities of conversing with the pe spiritual subjects, and they were very glad that they had

Thursday afternoon we got over the river with some difficulty, and not without danger. Two men went through the river with us, to assist in guiding our horses, lest they should be taken down with the stream. When we had got over I was constrained to kneel down and thank God that we had got over without accident; and was also glad at the idea of getting home, that I might change my clothes, &c.; for I had not had a change for ten days. My eyes had also suffered much from the smoke in the Caffre buts; and I had been living upon pumpkin and milk, which was made pleasant by hunger; for things which are unpleasant when we have enough, become pleasant when we can only get a little, and that but twice a day. Our Caffree cook boiled together pumpkin, fat and milk, and I was glad to get my portion of that. Up on my arrival at home, I was thankful to find all well and had just time to wash. &c. before service; when, during the first prayer, I was not able to proceed, in conse. quence of the loud cries of both men, women, and child. ren. After waiting some time, I was able to speak a lit. tle on the nature of prayer; and then two persons joined in prayer, but could not be heard for the louder cries of the whole congregation. The following morning the cha. pel was again filled before summer, and every soul scemed to feel much of the presence of God. We have had a service in the chapel morning and night ever since. On Saturday night I met the people in the chapel, to see how many wished to join the classes, when twenty-three stood up, and gave in their names to be received on trial.—
Thanks be to God for what I now witness! And it is
the more surprising, when we consider that the Caffrees are a people who are not so soon affected as the Hotten. tots: and when they begin to feel the influence of the ed, they frequently get up and go out of the chapel,

upon the most solemn and important subjects: therefore and my own unbelief, I did not expect to witness such hopeful scenes, in so short a time, in this land of dark

see so many of the school children under gracious influence. Providence may yet raise up some of the boys to precious seed; but we can now rejoice in reaping the first fruits of a glorious harvest of souls. "O bless the Lord with me, and lot us exalt his name together!"

Rev. S. Waldron, dated 15th March .- "The Lord is gracious to us on this circuit, and as a token of His fa- mies. your has blessed us with a gracious revival, during which about 100 souls have been added to our Zion-

is the Lord's doing, to him be all the glory. We have three Sunday Schools and two Tempor position-the spirit of Reform, inside and outside re form, is evidently taking deep root in this section of the country. The people with the eagerness of a hungry man to his meal attend the means of grace, and espe cially to searching the Scriptures to see whether these

Mississippi Circuit.—Of this circuit the Rev. Si mon Huntington in a late letter dated Lanark, March 28th, says...There is a good work going on at one apchange of heart, and 18 have joined society. We have received several at other places, where there is l no particular revival.

The cause of temperance is prospering here. There are two societies—the Mississippi lately formed, and day, is possessed of reason, claims a principle in- containing now upwards of 80 members; and the Lanark society formed within a year, now numbering believing penitents "new creatures in Christ Jesus, more than 300 members.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, April 18, 1832.

We observe among other schemes and attempts of our enemies to misrepresent our character, and prejudice the public against us, is their effort to represent passed in Lower Canada imposing a tax on emigrants; which is of God, that we might know the things which no doubt supposing it will make us appear odious in the are freely given us of God." 1 Cor. iii. 12. eyes of those of our fellow subjects, who may feel they are usually called, to distinguish them from his the rest of their malicious attempts to deceive the public.

With respect to the Bill in question, we deem it friend in London has, in any manner, suggested such could he have any inducement; and who can believe for a moment that Lord Goderich would be pleased with the officious interference of any one in matters which did not belong to him.

As to our own opinion of the Act in question, if we

Bill, we have no doubt but the framers of it were ac- to us," Rom. v. 5. "By the Spirit of God we are tuated by the purest motives, and doubtless they saw reasons in favour of it which we cannot discern. And and grounded in love," Eph. iii. 16, 17. "The Spirit there can be little doubt but His Majesty will annul (still) helpeth our infirmities," Rom. viii. 26. "We it, should it appear to him in the light in which it is are (still) justified in the name of the Lord Jesus, and

that we cannot be insensible of the benefits which the Province derives from it, and that every able bodied submitted by the sales in with it and to the sales in with it and to sales in which it is sales in which it that we had seen the same person manifest any degree of person of good character and industrious habits, howthat we had seen the same person manifest any degree of person of good character and industrious habits, howthat we had seen the same person manifest any degree of person of good character and industrious habits, howthat we had seen the same person manifest any degree of person of good character and industrious habits, howthat we had seen the same person manifest any degree of person of good character and industrious habits, howthat we had seen the same person manifest any degree of person of good character and industrious habits, howthat we had seen the same person manifest any degree of person of good character and industrious habits, howthat we had seen the same person manifest any degree of person of good character and industrious habits, howthat we had seen the same person manifest any degree of person of good character and industrious habits, howthat we had seen the same person manifest any degree of person of good character and industrious habits, howthat we had seen the same person manifest any degree of person of good character and industrious habits, howthat we had seen the same person manifest any degree of person of good character and industrious habits, howthat we had seen the same person manifest any degree of person of good character and industrious habits, howthat we had seen the same person manifest any degree of person of good character and industrious habits, howthat we had seen the same person manifest any degree of person of good character and industrious habits, howthat we had seen the same person manifest any degree of person of good character and industrious habits. ever poor he may be, must be a valuable acquisition to our country, where there is no want of means nor oc- ture, like their Almighty Anthor, are the same yester. and asked me what I still thought about it. I replied, casion to call forth his labour, to the mutual benefit of day, to-day and forever. They are the same in their both himself and his neighbours. And even with res. nature, design and operations; equally necessary and pect to the feeble and immoral, although we could not beneficial in every age of the Church; accompanied succeeded in getting the people together the same night and preached Jesus unto them: the word seemed to have a good effect upon several present. In consequence of bear the evil, knowing it to be unavoidable from such a desire such, yet we ought to be willing cheerfully to changes—imparting the same consolations—diffusing

> judice against us in the minds of our fellow-subjects from the mother country, in relation to both politics is as demoustrative proof of a supernatural agency in spurious kind of Methodists. But we have the satisfaction of knowing, that these "wicked devices" make of St. Paul. Nor do I know of any stronger a poste-but a very transient impression; and we are to the conversions which took place in but a very transient impression; and we are very sure any of the churches to which St. Paul addressed his

Before we close we cannot but observe how very cence to be Abuser General; not only of us and other of His Majesty's subjects, but of his Ministers too?

Smithville, Niagara District,

April 11th, 1832. To THE REV. JAMES RICHARDSON. My dear Sir:

In my last letter I made some remarks on the progress of the work of God in this District, and the at, and clamoured against, the doctrine of Christ crucifiat, and clamoured against, the doctrine of Christ crucifiat, and clamoured against, the doctrine of Christ crucifiation of the ridicular than ridicular the Gosnel as instrumentality through which it has been commenced ed, or by the Greeks when they ridiculed the Gospel as rather than be seen to give way to their feelings. They and carried on, I had thought of taking the liberty foolishness.

lie Church, which is our infallible and uncrring may be considered as a nation of lafidele, who question of offering some advice to such babes in Christ as have every part of the word of God which they hear. They lately been "begotten into a lively hope," in order to often laugh at what is said, even when we are dwelling courton there against "they live heat to perdition" or caution them against "drawing back to perdition," or them to "go on to perfection," growing up in Christ, vals in this district, there is one more which I beg to recorded in the above extracts? Are they not needed? They are stated and expounded by the Pastors of that Church to be equally binding on the conscience of the Papiete with the Hely Savietures. their living head, to the stature of a perfect man. I mention. It was stated to me by three credible eye Have we not the same promises to animate our faith. undefiled Religion" some suggestions and considera-The good work is still going on; and it is pleasing to tions, with a view to accomplish in this Province that great object of Methodism avowed by Mr. Wesley, vers,) found "redemption in the blood of Christ, even and in eternity? proclaim among their countrymen the unsearchable rich. and I trust pursued by his successors on both contithe forgiveness of sins" at the same instant of time.—
es of Christ. We have long gone forth weeping, bearing nents—"To spread scriptural noliness throughout the All these, without exception, have thus far proved the land." These topics, however, will afford useful matter for remarks in distinct communications. I will devote this letter to a brief vindication of these revivals, MATILDA CIRCUIT.—Extract of a letter from the against the doubts and fears of some professed friends of Religion, and the infidel sneers of its profanc ene-1. That an extraordinary supernatural influence ac-

> ance Societies on this circuit—we have little or no op-velation will deny. This influence was manifested in spirit of pure English Wesleyan Methodism, is manishable to retreat to some place of rest.
>
> Shall be glad to retreat to some place of rest.
>
> From Quakers and Dissenters I have obtained some two ways: 1. In the communication of miraculous gifts, 1 Cor. xii, 8, 10. Heb. ii, 2, 8; 2. In producing great moral change in the hearts and lives of its converts. They were "quickened from dead works to serve the living God;" they were "made free from the law of sin and death by the law of the spirit of life in Christ Jesus." and "changed into the image of God from glory to glory by the Holy Ghost." The miracupointment on this circuit—several have professed a lous gifts of the Spirit were primarily designed to demonstrate the messianship of Christ to the unbelieving Jews, and the truth of the Christian system in opposi tion to the Heathen Mythology before the Gentiles. But these gafas furnished no evidence to their possesso that he was a child of God. Matt. vii, 22-23. 1 Cor. xiii. -3. The moral influences of the Holy Spirit mad and then bore "witness to their spirits" of that fact. By the transforming power of the Holy Spirit, be-lievers were enabled to bring forth the fruits of "goodness, righteousness, and truth," Eph. v. 9; by His witness, they brought forth the fruits of "love, joy, peace," &c. Gai. v, 22, 23. For, they could not have in a thing of the truth of which they were not assured. The evidence of a fact must precede the "joy" which arises from that fact. A believer cannot "love" and enjoy his God as his Father, until he has an assurance of this endearing relationship. Hence the witness of the Spirit is distinct from, and must us as inimical to Emigration from Britain. And for this necessarily precede, the fruit of the Spirit. Therepurpose they endeavour to associate us with the Bill fore, says St. Paul, "we have received the Spirit

themselves aggrieved by that act. But this mancuvre miraculous gifts, or extraordinary operations-affect of our calumniators will, we trust, be as abortive as man's relationship and character as a moral being, and consequently must be the same as long as God is holy and human nature unholy, and the "Son of Man seeks scarcely necessary to assert that we had no more to do several considerations. 1. It is peculiarly the work of with either the recommendation or passing of it, than the Holy Spirit to enlighten, to renew, and to sanctify the Emperor of Russia; and none but a profound igno- the soul. John xvi. 8. 1 Cor. vi. 11. Eph. iv. 20. Tiramus could be induced to believe we had, either direct. tus iii. 5, 6.—2. Believers of every age are alike comly or indirectly. Neither is it to be supposed that our manded to possess and bring forth the fruits of the Spirit. Hence the supernatural influence and evidence by a measure to the Colonial Minister; as we are well alike for believers of every age. 3. The prophecies of which the fruits of the Spirit are produced are designed persuaded he has had no disposition to, do so, neither the Old Testament respecting the outpourings of the Holy Spirit under the reign of the Messiah, are not confined to the first age of it, but apply to the Gospel dispensation itself in contradistinction to the preceding abrogated economy. These manifestations of God brough the Spirit were represented by the inspired Prophets as the distinguishing characteristics and glory might be allowed to give one without being accused of of Messuh's kingdom. 4. The whole tenure of pro-"secular interference," we would say, we have been phecy represents the power and glory of Christ's kingboth because of its being, as we humbly conceive, not be born in a day," and the "kingdoms of this world besingly encouraging. How animating to hear that the love feast and the class meeting, the word and sacraments or antis complete, inasmuch as it must tend to check emission than the periods of its establishment. The Gospel as correspondent to the periods of its establishment. The Gospel as correspondent to the periods of its establishment. The Gospel as correspondent to the periods of its establishment. The Gospel as correspondent to the period of its establishment. The Gospel as correspondent to the period of its establishment. The Gospel as correspondent to the period of its establishment. The Gospel as correspondent to the period of its establishment. The Gospel as correspondent to the period of its establishment. The Gospel as correspondent to the period of its establishment. The Gospel as correspondent to the period of its establishment to the period of its establishment. grants coming to Canada, or if they will come, to in- in much assurance" now, where it is preached in its p. 48. duce them to come by New York; and thus give their purity and spirit and received in simplicity, as it did day, 1793, the Lord poured out his Spirit in a very romoney to our neighbours, and the occasion for charity under the preaching of St. Paul at Thessalonica.— markable manner. Many persons were clearly awakened, "Through the power of the Holy Ghost we (still) and not less than 50 sonts "obtained redemption through to us. Other objections might be montioned did we abound in hope, and are filled with all joy and peace in the blood of Jesus Christ, the forgiveness of sins."—
think them called for.

Through the power of the blood of Jesus Christ, the forgiveness of sins."—
believing," Rom. xv. 13. "The love of God is (still)

Some of these "continued faithful unto death," and have long are "received a grown of life." and others are But while we thus express our disapprobation of the shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost given un-(still) strengthened with might in the inner man; that Christ may dwell in our hearts by faith; being rooted while on the subject of emigration we would remark, "We are (still) saved by the washing of regeneration we would remark." born of water and of the Spirit he cannot enter into my hearty co-operation. When I came out of the chapel the kingdom of God." These declarations of Scripton that day, several of the leaders gathered around me.

> the same blessings. 3. It were easy to show by numerous passages from the liturgy of the Church of England that, no person It is pitiful to observe the mean and deceiful shifts can sincerely & understandingly & devoutly repeat that independently of many other leaders belonging to different which our opponents resort to, in order to raise a pre- excellent form of devotional worship without admitting societies, on the circuit, who obtained at the same time, and religion; on the one hand, representing us as op- the great revivals of primitive christianity which have posed to every thing British, and on the other, as a taken place during the last and present century, both in that, sooner or later, the framers of them will be Epistle, that "the Gopel is the power o God unto sal-"snared in the work of their own hands," vation to every one that believeth." than is in nished in the conversion of several Indian tribes in this Province. careful those who raise the hue-and-cry against us are lidels to serve the living and true God;"—like the Like the Thessalonians, they have turned from dumb to particularly mention, that the said odious bill was strangers throughout Poutus, Galatia, Capadocia, Asia, recommended by the Colonial Minister, thereby mani- and Bithynia, they no longer walk in "lasciviousness, festing a ready disposition to take advantage of the lusts, excess of strong drink, revelling, banqueting, and first occasion to cast reproach upon him. And one of the papers of this Town (the Courier), so well supported by the patronnee of our efficiely takes courier on the new man, which is renewed in knowledge after ported by the patronage of our efficials, takes occasion the image of him that created him," and "are bringing to exhibit his respect for one of His Majesty's princiforth the "peaceable fruits of righteousness." Hamong pal Secretaries of State, by shrewdly observing "that these converted aborigines of our country, there are in-Does this loyal editor need to be reminded, that want of respect to the officers of Government is a strong by the Apostles as is manifestal in the churches founded was made happy." p. 57. of respect to the officers of Government is a strong by the Apostles, as is manifested in all St. Pauls Epis. indication of disregard to its authority? or has he littles. There are also in my opinion, as unquestionable proofs of a divine influence in the conversions—experience—lives and dying triumphs of scores, perhaps thousands, of the humble disciples of Christ among the white population of this Province, as are furnished by the early records of the Christian Church. And I firmy believe there is as much real infidelity, hatred of p. 63. the truth, and enmity against God, in the calumnies and hostility against those "opistles" of divine mercy and power, which might "be read of all men."

4. Thus far, I have treated this subject in a general witnesses, that in one of the prayer meetings during a to ask, to importune, and and to expect them? seat prepared for them soliciting the prayers of belie- results of such a work throughout the Province, in time genuineness of the work wrought in them by a holy fe and blameless conversation.

These revivals have been denounced by the enemies of Methodism and evangelical christianity as the inventions of interested hypocrisy and the ebullitions of a baneful fanaticism - as contrary to the spirit of English Wesleyan Methodism as they are repugnant to scripture and common sense. How far they have the sanction of scriptural examples and authority may be companied the preaching of the Gospel by the Apostles judged from the foregoing remarks. That they are their harity sermons. To applications of this kind there and their successors, no believer in the Christian Re- in perfect accordance with the principles, practice and is no end. I am quite tired of English curiosity, and fest from the accounts of similar revivals now going on in some parts of England as stated in accounts lately published in the London Christian Advocate, copied into the Guardian of the 4th instant. I have also proved this fact, during the last few months, by copious extracts from Watson's Life of Wesley. In the mouth

of these two or three witnesses is every word establishd. But, in order to place this interesting fact before the public in a still stronger light—to relieve the friends of vital religion from those fears which are sometimes created by apparent irregularities in times of extraordinary revivals and the opposition roused gainst them—to save some of our brothren from alarm when God sends an abundant answer to their prayers -to encourage them to pray and expect a present pardon and salvation—and to animate them to a firm, fervent, active and persevering co-operation with their Preachers in promoting this good work; I will add several extracts from the Memoir of that zealous and sucessful fellow labourer of Mr. Wesley, William Bramwell. The Memoir of this excellent man has been published by both the English and American Methodist to make collections of the subscribers, and not wait for Connexions. Hence the principles and facts contained the general agent to come round, as the money is wantin the following extracts, have the authoritative sanc- ed and circumstances will not admit of delay. Let on of these too venerable bodies.

ther places, Mr. Bramwell now began to supplicate the God of all grace (for Dewsbury circuit.) He exhorted be obtained the building must stop. Whatever is colhe people to join him in this important duty; and, to afford them more frequent opportunities of doing this, he instituted prayer meetings at five o'clock in the morning. The blessed officets of these earnest intercessions were soon apparent. At a band meeting in November, 1792, four persons entered into the glorious liberty of sanctifica-tion; one of whom, Mr. Joseph Drake, an itinerant reacher, who died in the sear 1815, testified to the last, of this great salvation. It has often been remarked, that when this doctrine is clearly and fully preached, and when a work of grace thus deepens in a society, there is generally a considerable increase of new converts; such was the case in Dewsbury circuit." p. 47.

"At a prayer meeting, two found peace with God; and in that week, two more received the same blessing. On the Sunday morning we had a love feast for the bands, when several were much concerned for sanctification.-One young woman received the blessing. On the Mon-day evening the bands met. A remarkable spirit of prayer was given to the people. Four persons received sanctification and some were left in distress.

"Several who were the most prejudiced were suddenly struck, and in agonies grouned for deliverance. On the Thursday one who had been exceedingly pained for a clean heart, was delivered.

"The work continued almost in every meeting; and visited us. Great numbers found r fect leve. They went home and declared what God had

their natural state, are but one remove from the mest be. both because of its being, as we humbly conceive, not be born in a day," and the "kingdoms of this world benighted of human beings. Yet sunk in "vice and brutal only partial, but impolitic; and we cannot but quescome the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ." It is
that in every great work of God similar effects; but He trusted that God would bless this Meeting and its
nighted of human beings. Yet sunk in "vice and brutal only partial, but impolitic; and we cannot but quescome the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ." It is ity as they have been, and still are where the power of the Gespel has not been felt, some of them have been brought to the knowledge of Christ, and to rejoice in the constitutional right of any of our Provinghable to the knowledge of Christ, and to rejoice in the constitutional right of any of our Provinghable to the knowledge of Christ, and to rejoice in the constitutional right of any of our Provinghable to the knowledge of Christ, and to rejoice in the constitutional right of any of our Provinghable to the knowledge of Christ, and to rejoice in the constitutional right of any of our Provinghable to the knowledge of Christ, and to rejoice in the constitutional right of any of our Provinghable to the knowledge of Christ, and to rejoice in the constitutional right of any of our Provinghable to the knowledge of Christ, and to rejoice in the constitutional right of any of our Provinghable to the knowledge of Christ, and to rejoice in the constitutional right of any of our Provinghable to the knowledge of Christ, and to rejoice in the constitutional right of any of our Provinghable to the knowledge of Christ, and to rejoice in the constitutional right of any of our Provinghable to the knowledge of Christ, and to rejoice in the constitutional right of any of our Provinghable to the knowledge of Christ, and to rejoice in the constitutional right of any of our Provinghable to the knowledge of Christ, and to rejoice in the constitutional right of any of our Provinghable to the knowledge of Christ, and to rejoice in the constitutional right of any of our Provinghable to the knowledge of Christ, and to rejoice in the constitutional right of any of our Provinghable to the knowledge of Christ, and to rejoice in the constitutional right of any of our Provinghable to the knowledge of Christ, and to rejoice in the constitutional right of the senior brether, who can be a constitutional right of the senior brether, who can be a constitutional right of the senior brether, who can be a constitutional right of the senior brether out the Spirit of God, can properly judge of the matter."

"At the love feast (in the Bristol circuit) on Christmas have long ago "received a crown of life;" and others are " pressing towards the mark for the prize of the high cal-ling of God in Christ Jesus."

"His colleague could not endure the apparent confusion which was frequent on these occasions. He there-fore thought it his duty to oppose the revival, and his conduct influenced the leaders, who for a time maintained a cautious reserve and kept at a distance not knowing what judgment to form about these strange proceedings. One of the most judicious of them (Mr. Thomas Crowther, When I came out of the chapel 'We have long been praying for a revival of religion, and now when it is granted to us, shall we be dissatisfied, and oppose its progress, because it does not exactly accord with our weak ideas, and does not manifest itself in the particular manner in which we expected it?" From this the work, and their united labours were crowned with

'like precious faith' with them." p. 53. "After preaching in the evening Mr. Bramwell often subjects to give them just cause of complaint, and to desired those who felt disposed, to stop and unite with afford redress to the utmost of my power. In this wish

abundant success. In the Bristol Socie y alone, six leaders

are now living who were converted during the revival,

Every place of worship in the neighborhood (of Gom. ersal, Bristol circuit; was crowded. Young persons only ten years of age, were clearly awakened, and savingly converted. This had such an effect upon their parents, that many of them also were awakened. The revival was esteemed by many to be extraordinary and singular, some thought the work was of God, others that it was too enhad imbibed that opinion went to hear for themselves, the Divine power affected them, and they were constrained to cry aloud to God for mercy. Every man that held any office among us entered heartily into this work and performed his duty." p. 56.

"While at prayer the next morning, a female in the family where he lodged, who had a great aversion against eing converted in a noisy meeting, felt the power of God descend upon her; but endeavoring to stiffe her convictions, she fell down upon the floor, and remained four hours in a state of apparent insensibility, so that many

counts about the individuals who, it was said, " had turned the world upside down," went to Bristol out of curiosity. Their going up was sanctified to numbers of thom, who, on their return, could say "with a glad heart and free," "It was good for us to have been there!" They obtained pardon and peace, and "went down to their nouses justified," and praising the God of their salvation."

" How often was the large floor of Norfolk-street chap el (Sheilield) to be seen clustered over with little groups around a wrestling Jacob! and when he halted a little or his thigh, how ready to join in prayer that shook the pillars of hell, and opened the gates of heaven." p. 88. "No great work can be done without opposition. ver look for peace whilst you proclaim war." p. 136,

I have not room for any more extracts, nor do I think cint of view, I will now make a few remarks on it in lany more are necessary at the present time. Now why elation to the present revivals of religion among the may there not be as abundant outpourings of the Holy Methodists in this Provine. In addition to the facts I Spirit at the approaching four day meeting in York, and "making shipwrick of their faith," and to encourage stated in my last letter, respecting the religious revi-on all the circuits and stations in the province, as those protracted meeting in this neighbourhood about six we not ample proofs before our eyes, that "all things nonths ago, fifteen penitents, (who came forward to a are possible to him that believeth?" How blessed the

> Yours truly, E. RYERSON.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Peter Jones to the Rev.

William Case, dated London, Feb. 13th, 1832: "Mr. Rycrson and myself have now determined on leaving England on the 1st of April next, if all be well. We think of sailing from London, and hope to land at New York about the 1st May.
"My time has been taken up in attending religious

meetings in and about this city, and in preaching some of

addition to my subscription for the Indian Missions. I have preached twice for the Rev. Rowland Hill, the cele. brated opponent of Mr. Wesley and Mr. Fletcher in docrinal points. The venerable gentleman has been very kind, and he allowed a collection in his chapel for our Mission schools. What I have received from his congregation is about £30. "In about two weeks I go to Bristol, and again roturn

London, when we make preparations for Amorica.
"I saw Dr. Clarke yesterday, he told me he should have complied with the invitation to visit America, but he communication came too late, having made his arangements for other parts. I go to-morrow to his house to tarry a few days.'

We would remind our friends that the Seminary at Cobourg is in progress, and that funds are much wanted o enable the builders to proceed with the work,-Would it not be well for our brothren in the Ministry to ise their utmost endeavours on their respective circuits "Having witnessed the powerful effects of prayer in every one that feels the importance of the object exert himself to the utmost to forward it, for unless money lected should be forwarded to Mr. E. Perry, Cobourg. without delay.

THE BISHOP OF QUEDEC AND TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

The following remarks of the Bishop of Quebec, it the formation of the Temperance Society in that city, do honour to His Lordship's heart, and are worthy of the office which he fills.

We hope this "pattern of good works" will be generally imitated by those with whom such an example should have much influence...

The Right Revd. the LORD BISHOP OF QUEBEC rose and observing he was happy to see so numerous a Mecting on this occasion, expressed his regret that he was reluctantly compelled to absent himself, but should leave in the hands of another gentleman of the Meeting, a Resolution which he had jutended to propose himself. He trusted that all would concur in these wise endeavours to promote the cause of temperance and discourage intemperance. Intemperance was the sixty persons in and about Dewsbury, received sanctifica. high road to all irreligion, and to stop it was to block tion, and walked in that liberty. Our love feasts began to up the principal avenue for infidelity and sin. That se crowded, and people from every neighbouring circuit every thing could not in this be made palatable to every body was not to be wondered at-in nothing in this world could perfection be expected-some sacrifices. some self-denials must take place in the execution of greatly surprised ever since we heard of its existence, tinuance and progressive triumphs, until "a nation shall Church History, the more I was convinced, that this power to promote the laudable efforts of this Society. them. He would have said more, but was under the necessity of retiring. His Lordship then retired, after ia votiva gned, an tion of the Society.

For the Christian Guardian.

Quarterly report of the Union Sunday School in the Fownship of York, First Concession Lot No. 2 West of

Our School generally consists of from 35 to 40 schoars. During the last quarter ending March 25th there has been 10152 verses of the scripture recited by 30 scholars; of which smount 8 scholars have recited 8270 verses whose names we shall insert with their; everal recitals opposite their names.

Rachael Grafton, 3266; Emmy Snider, 1178; Jane Wright, 1278; Fanny Hill, 928; Emily McDougall. 220; William Heran, 965; Samuel Wright, 199; James Pickering, 130.

John Wilson, Secretary. DANIEL M'DOUGALL, Superintendant

THE KING AND THE ANTI-REFORMERS.

The following passages in His Majesty's enswer to the Address from the Corporation of Dublin, presented by the Lord Mayor and others, on the 22d February, remonstrating against a contemplated alteration in the Corporation of that City, containing reflections on the Ministry, and objecting to the proposed Parliamentary ime all the leaders joined heartily with Mr. Bramwell in Reform, very plainly show the Anti-Reformers what they may expect from that quarter :---

"I have heard with deep regret the sentiments expressed in the address which has now been presented to me. I shall always be ready to listen to representations of such grievances as may appear to any of my him in holding a prayer meeting; so that in general, it I am firmly persuaded that I only share the benevolent was ten or eleven o'clock at night, before they left the feelings which prevail in my Parliament. On their wisdom and equity, and on the integrity of my consti-tutional advisers, I rely with a confidence which forbids me to suspect that they can ever be induced to expose any portion of my subjects to injury and injustice. Neither was it necessary to claim from me 'a vigorous and impartial administration of the laws, and equal protection for all classes of my subjects.' These have thusiastic. But it often happened, when the persons who been, from the period of my accession to the Throne, and ever will be, the constant and unceasing objects of my government."

Foreign News.

English papers have been received to March 1st., but they bring little news of importance. Such items as we think will be most interesting to our readers will be found below.

ENGLAND.

THE CHOLERA.-Up to the 27th of February, the panic had nearly subsided, but on that day twenty new cases were reported, and eleven deaths. It affords us pleasure to state that the government had moderated he quarantine regulations.

The total number of cases in London reported by the Board of Health up to 29th Feb'y., was 104, and deaths 69. The total number of new cases which occurred in

other parts of the Kingdom during the six days ending February 28th, was 31, died during the same time 15. recovered 30, remaining 100; which is said to be a decrease of about one-sixth, in the aggregate, as compared with the returns of six days previous.

The grand total of cases from the commencement is reported to be 5,460—deaths 1,609.

The division on the question of including tower whole, on the evening of the 28th Feb., and was as champs, rue Dauphine, will set out for the same destifollows: Ayes 316, Noes 236. Schedule C. is called nation towards the end of the same month." the enfranchising Schedule, and comprehends Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, the Metropolitan Districts, &c. The debate preceeding the division above referred to was a warm one. The measure was opposed by the Marquis of Chandos, Sir E. Sugden, Sir George Murray, and others. / It was stated, that the members who would represent the metropolis, should the bill pass, would be twenty-two in number. It was guel had ordered all Portuguese clerks and all Portusupported by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and by Mr. Macauley, in a very eloquent speech.

The list which we have seen of the names for and against the second reading in the House of Lords, gives a majority of ten to the Government. This list was made out by persons who had good opportunities of ascertaining the real state of the case, and as it is subsequent to the circulars of the Noble Duke, there is no probability of any material change in favor of the Anti Reformers. It is the intention of Ministers to adhere firmly to the clause for increasing the number of the members of the metropolis.

To the House of Lords there was a stormy debate on the evening of the 27th, in which Lord Grey was assailed on several topics, by the strength of the opposi-

In answer to a question by the Dake of Wellington relative to the time that elapsed between the reception in Jamaica of an order in Council, authorising the Governor to proclaim martial law in the island, and actual exercise of that power by the Governor, Lord Goderich explained, that he had accompanied his despaten with a circular letter, in which he recommended that only "Is very sparing use should be made of such an extra-ordinary remedy." The Albion an opposition paper observes, "the event has proved the folly of such a half-and-half policy. Lord Belmore kept the Proclamation in his pocket from July to December, fearful, no doubt, of using the 'extraordinary remedy' until a very extraordinary occasion—the insurrection broke out, and property of British subjects, to a great amount, was destroyed. But for the Colonial Minister's ill-judged circular, the Jamaica revolt would not have taken

The sentence of the Court Martial on Capt. Warrington, for his conduct at the Bristol riot, was, that he be cashiered, but recommended to mercy. The King confirmed the sentence, but in consequence of recommendation, allowed Capt. W. to sell out.

ABSTRACT PROM THE EARL OF HARROWBY'S CIRCU-LAR LETTER.

Lord Harrowby, in his circular letter to the Tory Lords, states as his reasons for voting for the second reading of the Reform Bill, his belief that Lord Grey has full power from the King to create Peers to any extent, and that he will have an unanswerable justification for resorting to that strong measure of the Bill in a second time rejected; which event would be followed. not by resignation of Ministers, but by the prorogation of Parliament, and an immediate creation of Peers.

"They could then expect no modifications, whereas by yielding to the second reading, they would then be able to make in the committee such alterations in the schedules and qualifications as would, if not render the bill harmless, at least extract a great part of fits ven-

"Besides, a second rejection of the bill would etrengthen the Ministers, as it would be impossible to form an Administration to succeed them, the Duke of Wellington & Sir Rosert Peel having declared against any reform; and without some sort of reform the country never would be satisfied.

would be gained. If the bill passed, with these elternations, and a dissolution took place, the ministers would be described by their weakness permitted the efficiency of the bill to be impaired. They would be described by the zealous reformers, and despised by all parties; their influence over the country being thus annihilated, it would be very easy for 'old influences to regain their former strength; the people would gradually 'get into better humour with the Tories !' and the return of the Duke of Wellington and Sir R. Peci to power become then safe and practicable." FRANCE.

At the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 28th Feb. M. Teste, appeared at the tribune to present the resort of the committee, on the proposition of M. Portalis relating to the repeal of the law of Jan. 19th, 1816, prescribing the ceremo ies to be adopted on the anniversary of the death of Louis XVI. (Jan. 21st,) as amended by the Chamber of Peers. The report was exceedingly brief. Repelling any instituation that they wished to suppress the proper feeling of regret awakenened by the recurrence of the day, they recommended the total repeal of the law. M. Salverte moved that the question should be taken without debate, which therefore to know, that it has engaged their earnest attenwas generally seconded from the right. It was ascertained that a quorum was present, and the vote for taking the question immediately was unanimous. It was so taken, and on the first section of the Bill, as amended by the Chamber of Peers, which enacted that on the 21st Jan. in every year, the Courts and public officers should be closed in sign of mourning, but one member, M. Andre du Haut Rhine, rose in its favor. All the others rose simultaneously in opposition. Deep silence prevailed during the whole of this proceeding .-The second section, abrogating the law of Jan. 16th

couched in terms so exceptionable, that he requested the Chamber to decide whether it should be read. It was put to vote, and a majority decided that it should be read. It was in these terms:

" M. Le President, Being desirous of disavowing any identification with the majority of a Chamber, which makes itself the accomplice of a disastrous system, and of the deplorable rity of the laws, demands an increased vigilence in those acts of an anti-national minister. I have the honor to to whom the administration of justice is committed. transmit to you my resignation," &c.

A NEW CREATION OF PEERS.-It is stated that it has been determined to put an end to the systematic opposition manifested by the Chamber of Peers to-wards the Lower House, by "the immediate creation of a considerable batch of Peers, selected principally from the Centres, but partly from the Extremities, of the Chamber of Deputies. The names of Messrs. Jars. ·Rambuteau, Koyer, Collard, Odier, Dellessert, Lobeau Etienne, Homann, Lafitte, Lamarque, Lafayette, Dupont de l'Eure, Clausel, Bignon, and Salverte, are mentioned as likely to be included in the list."

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM. In the House of Commons, on the 22d of February, Lord Palmerston inquired of the Hon. Bart. who had given notice of a motion relative to Belgium, whether it was his intention to bring forward the motion on the

day named. Sir R. Vyvyan begged, in return, to know if the Noble Lord could pledge himself that the ratification would be finally arranged before the 28th inst. He also desiscon as Mr. Jones got up and made some enquiry of said lence on its inward parts.

Lord Palmerston replied, that he could not promise that the ratification of the three Powers would actually take place before the 28th, as the time was so extreme ly short, but he had no doubt whatever that the ratifica-

tion would be given, and that at no distant period. PORTUGAL.

Don Pedro's Expedition .- The "The Echo de Rowen' says-" A considerable number of voluntary enlistment for the expedition against Don Miguel have lately been effected at Paris. The first division of Bill to danger by the non exercise of the powers with these volunteers, known by the name of 'Independents,' is to set out for Havre on the third of next month, under the command of Capt. Edward Chanvin. Captain Ma-Hamlets, Middlesex, in Schedule C., or in other words, of giving the metropolis additional representatives in the House of Commons, took place in committee of the whole on the extension of the Political Research of the same place with the second dension on the 15th March. Finally, the Indedendension on the continuous of the Political Research with the extension of the Political Research with the continuous of the Political Research with the second dension on the 15th March. Finally, the Indedendension of the Political Research with the second dension of the Political Research with the Political

> Letrers from Maderia of the 20th of February, state the authority of letters received in London, that 40,000 Spaniards were at Badajoes, for that purpose,

> The intelligence from Lisbon is to the 19th of Febru ary. It is stated in the Lyndon Courier that Don Mi. guese, employed by English residents, to quit Lisbon

An edict was issued on the 8th, "ordering all the Portuguese and foreign vessels in the Tagus, off Lisbon, to remove to a distance, in consequence of the batteries of the capital as well as those on the other banks of the Tagus, being about to practice firing. Hitherto the French and English ships of war have used to careen and exercise their guns, but this edict forbids their firing except for necessary signal. It remains to he seen whether the French and English Admirals will submit to this interdiction."

Miguel was making great offorts to call together a large orce. It is mentioned that a large number of recruits ry submission, it was found necessary to chain them ogether to prevent desertion. Letters from Madeira of the 4th speak of another rumour of a revolt among the troops in favour of Don Pedro, but it rests upon slight authority. There has been a plot discovered, and all accounts agree that Don Pedro has only to show himself and the island will declare the young Queen.

HOME DISTRICT ASSIZES.

The Assizes for this District commenced at the Court House in this town on the 2nd inst. and closed on the 14th. The criminal cases were comparatively of both their deaths.

The examination of Mr. Laughlin M Daugal. of a moderate description—several civil actions as usual, but none of particular interest. The following we publish at the request of the foreman.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

The number of criminal charges appearing in the Calendar at the present assizes, is more moderate than has of late been usual. With the exception of two cases which I do not feel it necessary to make the subject of particular remark, they are all charges of Larceny, an of-fence of which, I believe, we may reasonably conclude that there is less hope of being able entirely to suppress it, than any other of those crimes which come under the cognizance of Courts of Justice.

It is with sincere pleasure that I congratulate you on the first step being taken towards the foundation of a Penitentiary, or of such other establishment for the employment and correction of convicts; as the information which the Legislature has taken measures for obtaining, shall

shew to be the most proper.

Some institution of this kind it is really necessary to provide, before much can be prudently done, for mitigating the apparent rigor of our criminal code. In its actujustly called severe. On the contrary it has obtained from the fit was off of him he begged of Reynolds to until him gain enlightened persons of all nations the praise of modera, which he did. Reynolds tied and untied Drouillard three is from the number of offences to which very severe pun- loosing him the third time Drouillard looked very wild shments are assigned—(that is, for which they may be and the aforesaid scalping knife was sticking in the jamb inflicted,) that our criminal law, or the criminal law of over the fire place, Drouillard caught the knife, appar-

England, for they are happily the same, has been sometimes described as harsh and even sanguinary.

In England they have lately done much to redeem it
from this representation and assertions of the first state of the fir y never would be satisfied.

That other results advantageous to the Torics are such as the same time they have the means of carrying into execution such sentences as will punish really, and not a the same time they have the same to the torics at the same time they have the same time they have

> All men, however, will concur in thinking that it is more desirable to place matters, on such a footing that the punishment shall both be, and appear to be, commen-

> surals with the guilt.
>
> The Grand Jury of this district at the last assizes, after a minute investigation into the state of the jail, and the condition of the prisoners, were at the pains to state the result of the investigation very fully, in the hope that whatever could be amended, would be, as it certainly ought to be, for the sake of humanity, and for the good of society.

> The most important subject to which their attention was given, was the expediency of providing a general asylum for the insane, the great want of which forced itself particularly upon their notice from observing the inconveni-ent and distressing consequences of being compelled to receive these unhappy objects within the walls of the jail. The measure which they contemplated, can of course, be accomplished only by the Legislature, and it is satisfactory

In the mean time I will refer this presentation of the last Grand Jury upon this, and upon other points to your attention during the present assizes, in order that you may consider whether, under the circumstances that exist, any thing more can be done than has been done by the Sheriff, and the Magistracy of the district for insuring the safe and proper custody of prisoners, and for preserving due order in the jail.

I have no doubt, gentlemen, of your being fully aware that your duties are not necessarily limited to the cases on the calendar. Whatever other charges may be prefercountry the resignation of M. Thierry Poux, one of the Deputies which the President conceived to be couched in terms so excentionable that he made the couched in terms so excentionable that he made to you by the Crown officers, or by any of your fellow subjects, or whatever other crimes may have been committed within the knowledge of any of you; it is equally incumbent on you to inquire into except such minor offences as come properly within the couched in terms so excentionable that he made the couched in terms so excentionable that he made the couched in terms so excentionable that he made the couched in terms so excentionable that he made the couched in terms so excentionable that he made the couched in terms so excentionable that he made the couched in terms are considered in terms and the couched in terms are considered within the knowledge of any of your fellow subjects, or whatever other crimes may have been committed within the knowledge of any of your fellow subjects, or whatever other crimes may have been committed within the knowledge of any of your it is equally incumbent on you to inquire into except such couched in terms so except such and the couched in terms are considered within the knowledge of any of your fellow subjects, or whatever other crimes may have been committed within the knowledge of any of your; it is

These should, in general, he left to be disposed of by that tribunal, but there may be some cases of that description which in your judgment, or in that of the crown officers may require, from their poculiar circumstances to

The court, or the crown officers, will be happy to afford you, gentlemen, every assistance in the discharge of

* From the Canadian Emigrent. SHOCKING OCCURENCE.

Reynolds also dead. occurrence. On Saturday morning the 17th ultimo, great point is to produce a strong perspiration, and re-Thomas Drouillard came to the house of Mr. W. Jones store the circulation of the blood to the surface of the about day-break, apparently in a great fright; and told body, from which part the blood is drawn at the com-

THE REFORM QUESTION .- The Times of the 25th red to be informed whether Government had received D, found him not to be in his right mind. Mr. Jones asked him what the matter was? his answer was nothing, only he had a great deal of trouble with his brother. Mr. Jones told me that he said a great deal to him with a view was, in 1810, 8,331,434; in 1811, 9,538,827, being an to calm his mind, among the rest he said to him, if I send increase of 141 per cent; in 1821, 11,261,437, being an infor your brother to come here and see you, will you be reconciled, and make up all differences between you? He increase of 174 per cent; and in 1831, 13,089,338, being an conciled, and make up all differences between you? He increase of 19 per cent. The increase within the last thir. brother to come, but after a while slipped out and took to value of real property in England, was £48,744,622; in the woods. Mr. Jones called to him but he would not Wales, £2,153,801; and in Scotland, £6,652,655; making the woods. Mr. Jones and two or three others followed after a total of £58,551.078. The population of Wales stands him through the woods and swamps for three of four hours, thus: in 1811, 611,788; in 1821, 717,438; and in 1831; but all to no purpose, they, could not overtake him. Af. 805,236. That of Scotland as follows: in 1801, 1,599, ter which Mr. Laughlin M'Dougal took up the chace, 068; in 1811, 1,805,588; in 1821, 2,093,456; and in 1831, with two or three others through the woods and swamps 2,364,887. The summary Great of Britain is as follows:
but could not overtake hm. Drouillard from his own in 1801, 10,942,646; in 1811, 12,009,864; being an in house on Walpole Island where he lived, must have tra. crease of 134 per cent; in 1821, 14,391,631, an increase of velled a distance of at least ten or twelve miles, through of 14 per cent; and in 1831, 19,537,398, an increase of

> Said when he (Drouillard) came to their house it was about five o'clock P. M. Her husband was not very well. an increase of 13; per cent.; in 1821, 14,391,531, an in. He was in bed. Droulllard commenced talking with her. crease of 14 per cent.; and in 1831, 16,537,398, an in-He was in bed. Droulllard commenced talking with her. confidently, that Ferdinand was determined to assist Don Miguel to the utmost of his ability! It is said on the authority of letters received in London, that 40,000 acquainted with D. but her husband was not much. She in 1831, 1,464,069—males, 684,441; females, 789,628 asked him what was the matter, he answered that he had The population of Ireland is stated to be 7,734,000; be a great deal of trouble with Mr. *****, that the people of ing an increase of 13; per cent upon the census of 1321 laldoon were all cursed, and that he was going to change places. She said the family were not at all alarmed, al though D. appeared to be crazy at times. No other person was in the house but Reynolds, herself, and the child Dublin City, 203,553—Kildare, 108,401—Kilkenny, 163, though D. appeared to be crazy at times. No other perdren. She said she went to bed early in the evening, 283-Kilkenny City 23,741-King's 144,029-Longford that she had taken a sleep, when she was awoke by 112,391-Louth, 108,168-Drogheda Town, 17,365-the noise of a scuille between her husband and Drouillard. Meath 177,22-Queon's 145,843-Westmeath 136,799-Her hushend called to her and said that Droußlard had Athlone Town 11,362-Wexford 183,891-Wicklow 122, stabled him mortally. On getting up she saw Reynolds 301,-Total-1,927,976. stabled him mortally. On getting up size saw her had so on the floor, and Drouillard over him, holding him by the hair of the head with one hand, and a knife in the other. She put her knee on one arm whilst Reynolds City 107,007—Kerry 219,989—Limerick 233,505—Limerick City 107,007—Kerry 219,989—Limerick 233,505—Limerick City 107,007—Kerry 219,989—Limerick 233,505—Limerick City including St. Francis Abboy, extra parochial, and the wind and the wind away rick City. The control of the same of the knife out of his hand, and threw it away rick City. The control of the knife out of his hand, and threw it away rick City. The control of the knife out of his hand, and threw it away rick City. The control of the knife out of his hand, and threw it away rick City. from bim. Drouillard then dragged Reynolds towards a 66,576from bim. Drouiltard then dragged Reynolds towards a 66,576—Tipperary 402,586—Waterford City 28,821—corner in the house where there was an axe, which he got Total, 2,165,193. hold of: witness seized the axe: Drouillard, finding he could not get it away from her, soized another axe near hand, and then drew Reynolds near to it. She also seized had been brought from the interior, which were called that one by the handle, which prevented him from striking a volunteers. But, as a strong evidence of their volunta- her husband with it. Droudlard then got down by the side of her husband on the floor, with his knees on the breast of Reynolds, still holding the axe, at the same time 33,120—Leitrim 141,303—Mayo 367,656—Rescommon seizing him by the throat with the other hand, and by the 239,903—Slige 171,508. Total 1,348,077. hair of the head with his teeth. She said by this time her busband appeared to be almost exhausted Reynolds call. 2,165,193—Ulster 2,293,128—Connaught 1,348,077. To. ed to one of his children to bring him a knife, which he tal 7,347,365. did, both being then down, Reynolds took the knife and Goorge Hate cut Drouillard's throat, after which D. soon expired still January 13th, 1832. solding the axe in his hand, and died with his mouth full

> > The knife was a large Indian Scalper, it was the cause

He heard in the evening that Drouillard was at the house of John Reynolds; fearful that some mischief might is the Chief Justice's charge to the Grand Jury, which be done by Drouillard, he thought it best to have him se cured in some way, for which purpose he sent one of his boys down to Mr. Jones a distance of 3 or 4 miles, to let Mr. Jones know where D. was, and that it would he hest to have him taken care of Mr. Jones immediately sent Antoine Labadee up to Mr. M'Dougal, and they both went up to John Reynolds, a distance of 3 or 4 miles. When they got to the house and went in Reynolds was lying on the floor. Is that you Mr. M'Dougal, said Reynolds; it is, said Mr. Dougal, ah! said R. you come to late; had you come a few minutes sooner you might have saved all this, I have just cut Douillard's throat, and I am mortally stabbed. Mr. M'Dougal asked where D. was; there he is said R. lying on the floor. Mr. M'Dougal put his hand on Drouillard's body and he was yet warm, apparently the broath had just left him. Reynolds said "he was to strong for me," Mr. M'Dougal asked Reynolds if he broath had just left him. Reynolds said "he was to strong for me," Mr. M'Dougal asked Reynolds if he thought a doctor would be of any service to him, R. said he thought not, "however yov may try, I am a dead man" said R. "and the Lord have merey on me." Mr. M'Dougal asked Reynolds that he was getting crazy, and wished R. to tie him, which he did; after the fit was off of him he begged of Reynolds to untie him which he did. Reynolds ted and untied Drouillard's own request. After different times, at his. Drouillard's own request. boys down to Mr. Jones a distance of 3 or 4 miles, to le Mr. Jones know where D. was, and that it would be best al administration the criminal law of England cannot be ting crazy, and wished R to tie him, which he did; after friends tion, and mildaess, as well as of perfect impartiality. It different times, at his, Drouillard's own request. After

Drouillard gave her in the scuffle.

Mr. Laughlin M'Dougal descrees a great deal of credit Drouillard and Reynolds have both left large families to lanent their loss. The verdict of the Jury was, that "John Reynolds in defence of his own life killed Drouillard, and that J. Reynolds died in consequence of the

wounds which he received from Drouillard. I am in great baste, Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant, GEORGE P. KERBY, Cononea.

Camden, 21st March, 1832.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief, in Council, has issued a proclamation appointing Friday the 4th of May as a day of public fasting and prayer, to be observed throughout Lower Canada.

Upper Canada.—The York papers of the 28th ultimo give an account of the rictous proceedings at the public meeting of the 23rd, different from that extracted in the Gazette from the Courier of the 24th. From the accounts given by both parties of the proceedings of this and other public meetings throughout the province, it is clear that things have arrived at a pitch in Upper Canada which will require a change. The British Government will never consent that a resort to violence should be countenanced .- Quebec Gazette.

CURE FOR THE CHOLERA,

Adopted by the Jews of Wiesnez. Of 210 individualsi this Town attacked by this disease, all were saved, with the exception of two, who refused to submit to the plan: Take a pint of strong spirits of wine, and balf a pint of good white wine vinegar; add to them one cunce of minor offences as come properly within the cognizance of powdered camphor, one ounce of the flower of mustard, a quarter of an ounce of ground pepper, a teaspoonful of bruised garlic, and lastly, haif an ounce of powdered cantharides; mix them well in a bottle, and expose it for twelve hours to the sun, or in some warm place, freofficers may require, from their poculiar circumstances to be brought before this court.

The great increase within this district in the number of hands and feet be rubbed powerfully and uninterruptedly procedured by the procedure of the proced people, and in the value of property requiring the secu- with the linament made warm. During this operation he must take a glass of strong drink, composed of two parts of chamomile flowers, and one part of balm mint. Per-Those laws, there can be no doubt will be found perfectly severe in this course, and at the end of fifteen minutes, effectual for the protection of society, so long as they at the utnost, (the patient's head and body being kept shall be administered without "fear, favor, or affection." well under the bed clothes), he will break out into a prowell under the bed clothes), he will break out into a profuse perspiration, and must be kept in that state two or three hours, but on no account must be be allowed to fall isleep. After this remove the extra covering from the bed, and he will fall into a slumber, which may last six or eight hours, and be attended by a gentle perspiration; when he awakes he will find himself weak, but the disorder will have entirely left him, and he will require nothing Dear Sir,—I was called upon on Sunday morning the but rest and moderate diet to restore him to perfect health.

18th ultimo, to attend at Baldoon in the Township of Great care must be taken after the operation of rubbing Great care must be taken after the operation of rubbing Sombra, to hold an inquest on the body of Thomas Droughtand, who was killed on the evening before by John the bed clothes, for the slightest chill whilst the prespiration is on would cause instant death. When there is seven o'clock in the evening of the same day I found cramp in the stomach apply dry bags of bran and ashes, Reynolds also dead.

I shall now attempt to give an account of the shocking bladder of hot water to the region of the navel. The

Population in Great Britain .- The populations returns have been printed by order of parliament. From the summary of this document, that the population of England woods and swamps before he came out at the house of 15 per cent The population of Scotland was in 1801, John Reynolds where the shocking deed was perpetrated. 1,599,068; in 1811, 1,805,588; in 1821, 2,093,456; and The examination of Mrs. Reynolds, wife of J. Reynolds. in 1831, 2,364,837. The summary of Great Britain is as follows: in 1801, 10,942,646; in 1811, 12,09,864; being Population of Ireland .- Return of the population of

the several counties in Ireland as enumerated in 1831:

ULSTER .- County Antrim 304,601 - Carrickfergus tow 8,699—Armagh 220,651—Cavan 228,050—Donegal 298, 194—Down 352,572—Fermanagh 149,555—Londonderry 222,426→Monaghan 195,532—Tyrone 302,943. Total

CONNAUCHT.—County Galway 394,287—Galway Town

George Hatchett, Population Enquiry Office, Dublin,

Nore .- There are 16 parishes in the County of Kerry of the hair of the man's head. The hair was yet in his and one parish in the County Cork, the returns of which mouth when the inquest was held on monday the 19th are outstanding for unavoidable circumstances.

MARRIED,

On the 27th ult. William Ashman to Miss Jane Maria Griggs both f Trafalgar. On the 29th cit, Lorenzo Hopkius to Miss Catharine Davis at Salt fleet. On the 10th ult. Oliver Fish to Miss Mahetabel Harris of the sam

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week . ending April 18.

J. C. Davidson, S. Huntington, W. Griffis, T. Demorest, J. D. Gilbert, A. M. Faul, M. McDonnel, J. Bailey, "Pater Familias."

DR. E. A. BIGELOW. DENTIST,

WAVILL leave York in a few days; those wishing to consult him professionally, will please call on him immediately, at his room at the Ontario House. York, April 18th, 1832.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having retired from business, requests all those who are indebted to him to call on Mr. Thomas Carirae, junr., and settle the same, on or before the first day of June next, as after that period all Notes and Book Accounts, remaining unpaid, will be given to an Attorney for collection.—And if there should be any persons having demands against the undersigned, they will please call and have them li-

THOMAS CARFRAE, Sent. York, 18th April, 1832. 127.4w

LONG POINT FURNACE, NOW in operation, and will probably continue till next January.

STOVES, of an improved Pattern, and HOLLOW WARE, will be sold WHOLESALE, at reduced prices Also, Pig and Scrap Iron, at £7 10s. per Ton.
J. & B. VAN NORMAN. Normandon, 14th April, 1832.

SHAKERS' GARDEN SEEDS. ECEIVED direct from New Lebanon, war-ranted of the growth of 1831 to be had either by holesale or retail of

E. LESSLIE & SONS. Agents for the Society. York, 28th Feb. 1832.

RESH CLOVER SEED, for sale by E. LESSLIE, & SONS. York, 28th Feby. 1832. ILS & COLOURS, for sale by

J. W. BRENT & Co. King-Street. CHAKERS' GARDEN SEEDS, for sale by

J. W. BRENT, & Co. King-Street. ALMANACK FOR 1932.

THE CHRISTIAN REMEMBRANCER—a handsome pocket volume of 135 pages, elegantly printed—price 10d. each or 9s. per dozen. E. LESSLIE & SONS.

York, March 12th, 1832.

fundral Hearsh. OBERT PETCH, Carpenter and Joiner, Upper George Street, Yoax, begs to inform the bloom that he keeps a HEARSE, handsomely fitted up,

R. P. will promptly attend all orders in the line of an UNDERTAKER, on the shortest notice.

Jan. 18, 1832.

CONVEYANCING, &C. VAUX respectfully informs his friends and the over to a lawyer for collection.

while that he proposes to execute deeds, bonds. Also, persons handing in the amount of their accounts. · public, that he proposes to execute deeds, bonds, indentures, agreements, wills, &c. with correctness and despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

Office, Yonge street, 2 doors South of Let or Dundas Street. York, 29th Feb'y, 1832.

Auction.

O BE SOLD by AUCTION, On Saturday, 28th April instant, et noon, on the Premises, the whole of that extensive, valuable, and well-known esta-blishment, the blishment, the

STEAM-BOAT HOTEL.

With all the houses, out houses, stables, &c. &c. thereto belonging. -TERMS will be made known at the time IT The Subscribers, not having met with an offer to

please them, by private contract, will positively bring this concern to the hammer on the above day.

F. COLLINS, C. BAKER,

V-2 4-21 17th 1939

York, April 17th, 1832. 127-2w

SALE OF CROWN LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermen-Is tioned Crown Lands, will be exposed to Sale by Pub-lic Auction, at the inn of R. Munroe, in the town of Belle-ville, in the Midland District, on Tuesday the 1st May next, at 10 o'clock A. M.: ... ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

The purchase money to be paid by four instalments with interest; the first instalment at the time of sale, and the second, third, and fourth instalments, at the interval of a year between each. A plan exhibiting the situation of the lots may be seen at the Surveyor General's Office, York, or with Mr. J. H. Samson, Belleville. IN.THE TOWNSHIP OF TYENDIGNA, At the upset price of 15s. currency per acro.

First Range, South of the Road.—Lots Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 33, 35, 40. First Concession, South Range.—Lots Nos. 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 20, 22, 25, 36.
First Concession, North Range.—Lots Nos. 1, 13, 14,

15, 17, 18, 19, 20 22, 24, 25, 30, 31, 32, 34, 39.

Second Concession, South Range.—Lots, Nos. 1, 6, 11, 12, 13, 18 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, Second Concession, North Range,-Lots Nos. I, 2, 13, 14, 21, 93, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 36, 38.

Third Concession, South Range.—Lots Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7, 18, 24, 25, 27, 30, 31, 32, 37. Third Concession, North Range.—Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 14, 27, 29, 30, 31, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39.

Fourth Concession—Lots Nos. 7, North part 8, 96 acres, 12, 13, 14, 21, 22, 24, 25, 28, North part 30, 86 acres, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF THURLOW, At the upset price of 20s. currency per acre-Broken Lots in front of the 1st Concession,-Nos. 11,

12, 14, 15, 16. IN THE TOWN OF BELLEVILLE, At the upset price of £20 currency each, subject to the condition of building a stone, brick or frame-house, not less than 24 feet long, and 18 feet wide, to be completed

within two years from the day of sale:
Lots Nos. 17, North half 32, East of Front street.— North half 32, West of Pinnacle street.—Nos. 2, 4, 25, East of Pinnacle street.—2, 3, 4, 33, West of Church-street.—2, 3, 8, East of Church-street. PETER ROBINSON.

Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, 126.3w. York, April 6th, 1832.

LANDS FOR SALE.

200 ACRES, Lot No. 27, 5th Concession, Darlington. Nos. 24, 25, and East half of 12, 7th Con. Georgians, on Lake Sincoe. No. 3, 5th Con. North Gwilliamury. Nos. 12 & 20, 4450 No. 8, 5th Con. Walpole, London D. "No. 5, Rochester, Western District.
"No. 10, 3d Con. Tilbury,"

100

Apply to the Subscriber, East end of King street, York. JOSEPH EASTON. -126.8w

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 Instructions to decline for the present receiving any more applications for the purchase of Clergy Reserves .-- And to prevent disappointment be requests it may be distinctly understood that applications received after this date can be of no benefit to the applicant as to preference or other-

PETER ROBINSON.

£2,500 Wanted.

FATHE above Sum is wanted for six or eight years, on which the interest will be paid yearly. Very valuable fast Estate will be given in secu-For description of property, and other information, refer to this office. April 4th, 1832.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM, of about 150 acres, watered by a beautiful creek, an excellent well, to gether with commodious Framed Buildings and a large Orchard of large sized trees, among which is a large assort-ment of the best grafted fruit. The said Farm lies in West Flambore, on the mountain, north of Dundas village, and in plain eight of the higher grounds of Ancastor, &c.; being the property of the late John Morden. For further information apply to Mr. John Keagy of West

> RALPH MORDEN, W. S. MORDEN, JOHN MORDEN, 123.6w.

London, March 16th, 1832. STEAM BOAT HOTEL.

MN consequence of the decease of the late proprictor, Mr. Ulick Howard, this extensive and commodious establishment will be let, and immediate possession given. The establishment is so well known that it needs

o comment. Apply to the subscribers. N. B. All persons having demands against the above estate are requested to furnish their accounts duly authenticated. And those indebted to it by note of hand or book account, are requested to make immediate payment of the same to the subscribers, who alone are autho-

rised by law to receive the same.

FRANCIS COLLINS, CHARLES BAKER, Executors York, March 17, 1832

To Parents and Guardians. W. WARD,

The ESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of York, that he will onen a PREPAR I MORNING. that he will open a PREPARATORY COLLEGI-ATE SCHOOL on MONDAY next, 2nd of APRIL; having taken the School House in which Mr. Thomson now teaches, who retires on mercantile persuits. The parents of children who have patronized Mr. Thomson, will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity, as a relaxation in study, will shortly eradicate from the youth. ful minds the impressions and acquirements partly attained.

N. B.—The School will be conducted on the same prin-

ple as horetofore, and terms the same. Mrs. W: will instruct young ladies in needle work. The School is next door to Macgrogor's Turning Shop, nd rear of Scantlebury's Saloon. York, March 27th, 1835. 124--3w

OTICE is hereby given, that persons having claims against the Estate of the late Wm. MOORE, are requested to furnish the same as soon as possible, and those persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle the amount with Mr. Cha's. Stotesbury, who is authorised to receive the same. Accounts remain. ing unpaid after the First of June next, will be handed

Also, persons that, of the firm of Hammer to Mr. Charles Hunt, of the firm of Hammer will be thankfully received and acknowledged by ELIZA MOORE,

Administrate: to Mr. Charles Hunt, of the firm of Hamilton and Hunt,

York, March 5th, 1832.

Poctiv.

A PRAYER. (From the "Remember Me."-By BERNARD BARTON.) When clouds obscure Life's starless sky, And angry waves around me swell, When gusty, howling winds, on high The tempest's coming horrors tell:
What time my spirits sinks with fear,
Toss'd, helpless, on a stormy see,
Vouchsafe, O Lord, my prayer to hear;
In mercy, then, REMENSER ME!

Nor less when skies above are caim, And flowers around their blossoms spread. Blessing each breeze with odrous balm, As on a thornless path I tread: O in an hour so blest and bright, If such may ever come to me, Suffer me not to take my flight,
But, gracious God, REMENBER ME! Whether my state be high or low, My portion poverty or wealth, If pining sickness I must know, Or thou may'st bless my days with health, May all thou giv'st of good but fill My heart with thankfulness to thee; when thou provet with needful ill, Then, Father, then REMEMBER ME!

In weal, or woe; in bliss, or bale; In heights or depths,—whate'er my lot,
If earthly friends my trust should fail,
Be thou the Friend that falters not. While yet I draw life's vital breath, Grant me, O God, to live to thee; And in the solemn hour of death, For Jesu's salie remember me!

STANZES.

Where's the man who seeks for faine? · Haste!—the laurel give him— Unfold the scroll and write his name, Tis all the grave will leave him? Where is be who toils for gold? Give !- let nought alloy it-When a few brief days are told, No more can he enjoy it!

Where's the bosom swells with pride Spare! I would not wound i For death shall twine at even tide His mean, scant garment round it ! Where's the heart on pleasure bent? Pour-a double measure-Health and life's to-morrow spent-Cone will be the treasure!

Where's the coul that looks above Pleasure, gold and glory— Such as earthly passions move-Such as live in story? Take each cup of joy away, To others filled and given-Oh, what are all these baubles-To him whose home is-HEAVEN!

> LINES BY JOHN BOWRING.

The silver chord in twain is snapped The golden bowl is broken-The mortal mould in darkness wrapped, The words funeral spoken: The tomb is built, or the rock is cleft, Or delved is the grassy clod, And what for mourning man is left? O what his left-but Gon!

The tears are shed that mourned the dead, The flowers they wore are faded; The twilight dun hath veiled the sun. And hope's sweet dreamings shaded-And the thoughts of joy that were planted deep From our heart of hearts are riven; And what is left us when we weep?

O what is left—but Heaven?

Miscellancous.

EARTHQUAKES.

Earthquakes are certainly the most terrible ap. must have moved an inverted cone of solid earth gainst my will." three hundred miles in diameter, nine hundred in circumference and about two hundred in depth, which all the gunpowder that has been made would not be able to stir, much less any vapours below the surface. Who is to decide when Brewer, at Smyrna, in Asia] learned doctors disagree? Let us now hear what events announcing happiness, others as alarming discharges its waters into lake Meromia. tokens of the fury of the Gods.

der to procure the inhabitants a plentiful supply rice, but generally, it is covered with rushes, of rain. The Kamschatdales account for earth- which afford a shelter, and hiding place for quakes by the driving of an infernal deity beneath | beasts. the earth. The earth is shaken, they say, when the dog that draws this deity scratches himself, hours (leagues) distance, enters Gennessaret so or shakes off the snow from his side! The tribes frequently referred to in the Holy Scriptures, lists with those antagonists, whose strength lies not in of the North believed, that at the time of an earth- which is called also the sea of Galilee, or Tibe- argument but invective. But if we should be madely quake, poison dropped in the face of the malignant rias. The waters of this lake, which is sixteen deity who is fastened to a rock, and that furious miles long and five broad, are pure, and full of opponents may find that we simil neither tamely nor with the smart, he shakes the foundations of the fish. It is surrounded by fruitful hills, and by quietly submit to be thus attacked; but with the firmearth! The people of Chili run with wooden mountains, from which many streams descend. platters on their heads, and a supply of provision "The breadth of the Jordan, at its leaving Lake for several days, to a certain mountain, by which, Gennnessaret, is upwards of one hundred and fifaccording to an ancient tradition current among ty feet, and its depth seven feet. It runs with them, they should be kept floating above the many windings through the plain, which takes its waters of a general inundation, and as they apprehend an earthquake will produce this flood, It receives from the West five streams, which and the waters riso high as the sun, therefore to are but little known. From the East it receives prevent that orb from scorching their heads, they the Tabboc, the Jezer, the Kerith, and the torrent cover them with wooden platters.

this subject, and is at perfect liberty to choose, "The Jordan has its source from the perpetual

the following as a specimen-

"Jesus Christ came into the world to save sin-'If any man be in Christ he is a new crea-

Have I passed from death unto life, have all things become new? If so, then the fruits of from Cesarea Philippi, until it enters the sea of the spirit will appear in my conduct, the glory of God will rest upon me, and the joy of the Lord will be my strength."-Monthly Repository.

MILTONS'S ACCOUNT OF THE MANNER IN WHICH HE LOST HIS SIGHT.

In the words of Milton there are many afflicting references to the loss of his sight: a calamity which must have been extremely painful to a man of his literary taste and habits. In regard to the immediate cause of this affliction he says, When I was publicly solicited to write a reply to the defence of the royal cause; when I had to contend with the pressure of sickness, and with the apprehension of soon loosing the sight of my remaining eye: and when my medical attendants clearly announced, that if I did engage in the work, it would be irreparably lost, their premonitions caused no hesitation, and inspired no dismay. I would not have listened to the voice of Esculapius himself from the shrine of Epidauris, in preference to the heavenly monitor within his breast. My resolution was unshaken; though the alternative was, either the loss of my sight, or the destruction of my duty.

In a letter addressed to Leonard Philaria, the Athenian, and written in the year 1654, he thus describes the manner in which he lost the power of his sight :- " It is now, I think, about ten years since I perceived my vision to grow weak and dull. In the morning, if I began to read as was design. It will advocate REFORM; reform in the Conbut were refreshed after a little corporeal exerter the sight of the left part of the left eye (which Host some years before the other) became quite obscured. and prevented me from discerning any object on that side. The sight of my other eye away for about three years. Some months before it entirely perished, though I stood motionless, every thing which I looked at seemed in motion to and fro. A stiff cloudy vapour seemed to have settled on my forehead and temples, which usual ly occasions a sort of somnolent pressure, upon my eyes, and particularly from dinner till evening. So that I often recollect what is said of the poet Phineus, in the Argonautics :-

A stuper deep his cloudy temples bound; And when he walk'd he seem'd as whirling round; Or in a feeble trance he sleepless lay.

"I ought not to omit that, while I had any sight left, as soon as I lay down on my bed, and turned on either side, a flood of light used to gush from my closed cyclids. Then, as my sight became daily more impaired, the colours became more faint, and were emitted with a certain inward crackling sound, but, at present, every species of illumination being, as it were, extinguished, there is diffused around me nothing but darkness, or darkness mingled and streaked with an ushy brown. Yet the darkness in which I am perpetually immersed, seems always both night and day to approach nearer to white than black; and when the eye is rolling in its socket, it admits a little parcel of light as through a chink And though your physician may kindle a small ray of hope, yet I make up my mind to the malady as quite ment will not be the least interesting to an emigrant incurable; and I often reflect, that, as the wise people, whose early recollections and associations enpearances of nature. Whole cities have fro- man admonishes, days of darkness are destined to quently been swallowed up by them, and many each of us. The darkness which I experience, thousand persons have in a few moments, in the less oppressive than that of the tomb, is, owing to ments of an overgrown aristocracy in the mother countries. midst of pleasures and sins, been called to answer for their crimes before a righteous God, and palaces, and cottages, temples and theatres, have friendship. And if, as is written, man shall not communicated. been involved in one general ruin, and a lake live by bread alone, but by every word that proappearing where a city stood. It is not therefore, ceedeth out of the mouth of God; why may not at all surprising, that the learned and the rude should have attempted to find out the natural when God hath so amply furnished his mind and cause of these most awful visitations. They have generally been attributed to the explesion of sub-vides for me while he so gradiently leads me hy generally been attributed to the explosion of sub-terraneous air. This opinion has met with an the hand, and conducts one on the way, I will, In Upper Canada, and in this District especially, the opponent in Dr. Stukely, who conceives they are since it his pleasure, rather rejoice than repine at prospects of general improvement are opening around are occasioned by the electric fluid rushing along being blind. And my dear Philaria, whatever us, and present a scene so cheering, that every atthe surface and probably communicating with that may be the event, I wish you adieu with no less industry and entarraise will be aroung the most dewhich is within. In combatting the opinion of courage and composure than if I had the eyes of those who contend that subterraneous air is the a lynx." While this great man was thus enclosed cause, he mentions the earthquake which happen- in impenetrable darkness speaking of his eyes, he phere, a grateful soil, abundant springs, navigable waed in Asia Minor, A. D. 17, which destroyed thir- says, "So little do they betray any external aped in Asia Minor, A. D. 17, which destroyed thir-teen cities, and affected an extent of country pearance of injury, that they are as unclouded and distinguished alike for industry and love of indepen-three hundred miles in diameter. Had this, he bright as the eyes of those who most distinctly dence; all warrant the delightful anticipation of a three hundred miles in diameter. Had this, he bright as the eyes of those who most distinctly says, proceeded from a subterraneau cause, it see. In this instance alone I am a dissembler a-

"THE RIVER JORDAN."

[The following article was translated for the Episcopal Watchman, from the "Youth's Friend," which might be supposed to be generated so far a paper recently established by the Rev. Mr.

"The only large river of Palestine in the Jorthe unenlightened nations have to say on this dan, which has its source in the little lake, Phiasubject. Of all the great phenomena, earthquakes la, at the foot of Mount Libanus. After passing have always made the most opposite impressions under the ground, a considerable distance, it rushon their minds, and gave rise to the most contra- es forth with great violence at Cesarea Philippi, dictory notions, some regarding them as joyful afterwards runs four hours (leagues) further, and

"In the spring, lake Meronia, when its wa-The Kopts break out into exultation at the ap- ters have risen, extends six miles, or the distance pearance of an earthquake, as they imagine that of two hours, in length, and three and half miles heaven is opening, and that every celestial bless. in breadth. In summer it is almost dry. In ing is about to light on the land of Egypt, in or- some parts it (the bed of the lake) is sowed with

[brook,] flowing only in summer, Acacia, which The reader has here a choice of opinions on takes its name from the valley so called.

or even to reject the whole of them. Indiffer- snows of Antibbanus. Hence, in the time, of reaence on such a subject is no crime; but there ping, which is about the end of April, when it reare subjects on which he must decide. There ceives the dissolving snows of that mountain, it are questions of the frost soletin import, and runs with violence, and overflows its highest banks.

which every one must answer for himself. Take Near to Jericho the river divides into two branch The water channel is, all the year, seventy to eighty feet broad, and has generally, ten to What evidence have I that he is my salva- twelve feet depth. It is said, however, to be in some places, occasionably fordable. The course of the river is from North to South, and its length it leaves the lake Gennesuret."

ROSPECTUS of a Weekly Newspaper, to be printed at Cobourg, and called

THE RDFORUER 8

EDITED by JAMES RADCLIFFE. Established for the diffusion of Political Intelligence and advancing Agriculture, Commerce, Domestic

Manufactures, Religion, and Science in general. The advantages of a public free Press, properly conducted, and employed in the defence of popular rights, have been so long acknowledged, and are so well understood, that any additional testimony is scarcely equisite. It is the boasted palladium of our liberties and rights; the protector of good Government, and the guardian and friend of every free institution. Intimately blended with the existence, and necessary to the prosperity of every free state, as it serves to define and defend the mutual obligations by which the social compact is held together. Where a free press is patronized, the Arts flourish, and Science pours forth all her treasures around us. Ignorance, superstition, and tyranny, shrink and retire before it. In the enjoyment of this blessing, the people can neither be mis-guided or misgoverned long. The disclosure of abuse Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c. and wrong is but the first step to their redress. A reference to the history of every free government in

.The name given to this paper will show its leading my custom, my eyes instantly ached intensely; stitution, and in the various branches of Colonial Administration. Our opinions will respond to those of cise. The candle which I looked at seemed, as His Majesty; our tenets will be the test of our loyalty; it were, encircled with a rainbow. Not long after the sight of the left port port of the left port of the left port of the left port of the l appear whether the advocates of reform are to be ranked among the loyal or the disaffected.

both Hemispheres, will sufficiently confirm the truth

of these facts.

A Government which secures to the people its full share of influence in the administration of affairs; has now been gradually and sensibly vanishing which maintains an effectual check and control over its Executive; and which is exercised for the good of the people: that Government is a good one; and such the Government of Upper Canada ought to be; and to render it such, will be the prime object of our humble endeavors.

> fidelity. This course is always salutary, but pre-emisale or retail, for ready ency.
>
> nently so at the present crisis, when every effort is used, and every engine set at work, which interest or York, 18th Nov. 1831. nently so at the present crisis, when every effort is used, and every engine set at work, which interest or artifice can employ, to aggrandize a selected few at he expense of the many.

Taught by the examples of History, and following the counsels of the wisest Legislators and Patriots of ancient and modern times—The Reformer will stremously resist every attempt to distinguish, by immunities and privileges, one religious sect, or more than one, as dangerous, mischeivous, and impolitic. Christianity, in our opinion, requires neither secular influence nor secular aid; resting on the basis of eternal truth, it claims the right to promulgate its doctrines, and asks no higher commendation than the useful and exemplary lives of its professors. Equal right and equal protection, is all a State should grant; and less than this it may not withhold, without paramount trea son against the Laws of God and the indefeasible

rights of man. The columns of the Reformer will furnish the earliest and amplest Foreign Intelligence. This departdear to them the Country of their birth and the beloved home of their fathers. Every event connected with the mighty struggle for reform, against the encroach-

industry and enterprize, will be among the most delightful parts of our editorial exertions. The field is y extending and a prosperous country.

All articles calculated to advance our Agricultural, commercial, and Manufacturing interests, will be carefully and regularly published. To promote domestic treal.) counfort, based on domestic economy, and the practice. The of religion in the discharge of every relative duty, will form not the least valuable part of our endeavors.

THE REFORMER will abstain from all interference with the peculiar tenets by which the several religious hodies in this Province are distinguished. The utmost deference will be paid to the right of private judgment, as inalienable in every man, inherent in his nature, and uncontrolable by any earthly authority whatever. This right will neither be questioned or disturbed, and as unanimity cannot be obtained, the spirit and the practice of universal charity will be inculcated.

We are not insensible to the difficulties and respon

sibilities of our undertaking. Fully aware of the widely differing opinious affoat on questions of general policy, and the various claims which are advanced on the one hand, and resisted on the other; it will be our fixed determination to steer wide of all irritating and offensive personalities: it will be, not to provoke, but to conciliate; not to augment the number of our enemies, but to enlarge the circle of our friends and the friends of good Government, that our labors will be devoted. Vulgar and abusive epithets are not the weapons we shall wield: they cannot serve, but rather injure the cause we defend; nor are we ambitious of entering the assailed-should our intentions be misrepresented, our ness and the temper which a righteous cause never fails to inspire, we shall throw back their reproaches and leave the decision to the justice and good sense of an impartial and discerning public.

CONDITIONS. The Reformer will be printed on a large sheet, with

The price will be 12s 6d. in advance, or in one nonth from its issue; 15s. at six months, or 17s 6d. a twelve months.

Ar It is expected that the first number will appear bout one month from this date. COBOURG, March 21st, 1832.

STORM'S CELEBRATED MACCOBOY SNUFF, for sale by J. W. BRENT, & Co. King Street.

READY MADE CLOTHING, Dry Goods, &c.

ILLIAM LAWSON returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal encou-regement he has met with since his commencement in business, and informs them, that he has now on hand an extensive assortment of Ready made Clothing, all made Sodom is about one hundred miles, or thirty three hours, and half that distance from the place where Crapes, Merinos, Bombazetts, Flannels, Blankets, Carlotte of Crapes, Merinos, Carlotte of Crapes, Merinos, Blankets, Carlotte of Crapes, Merinos, Carlotte of Crapes, Merinos, Carlotte petings, Calicos, Cottons, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Mus-lins, Lace, Ribbons; Gentlemen's Hats, a superior article direct from England; Ladies' Beaver, Leghorn, Straw, and Velvet Bonnets; small Wares, and a variety of other articles-all which he will sell at extremely low prices at his Brick Store, South side King Street, nearly oppoits the Gaol. York, Decr. 19th, 1831,

> Wholesale and Retail Store: In the House lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Russell, or the corner of Yonge and Lot Streets, YORK.

ING BARTON takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened a Store in the above place. He has a large and well selected assortment of Cloths, Flushings, Blan. keis; Flannels, red, whito, &c.; Bombazettes; Bomba zeens; Lace; a variety of Winter Shawls; fine rick do. of different kinds; Shirting; Grey and Printed Calicoes Magaris, Morinoes, Marsiellos, Quilts, Tabby Velvet, Gros de Naples; black, and colored Petershams, of the best description for top Coats; a large assortment of ready made Clothes; Hats, and Caps of all kinds, from 2 to 40s. Very fino Linea Shirts, made in the best style; Guernsey

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

No second price.

104tf

MAMES M. STRANGE is nov opening an extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS, HABERDASHERY, &c. and an assortment of children's Beaver Hats & Bonnets which he will sell at unusually low prices. York, King-Street, 7th Door, 1831.

new coods AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

R. ARMSTRONG respectfully informs his m • merous customers and the public in general, that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, a nongst which is a very extensive assortment of Superendeavors.

The want of such a paper as the Reformer has long been felt and loudly called for in the District of New-Castle. In this paper, both public men and public measures will find a vigilant observer; and every selected and purchased at the Manufactories in England and content of the Manufactories in England and Continuous Broad Cloths, Cassimercs, Flushings, and Forest Cioths, together with a large and general supply of other seasonable Goods. As a part of the above are of his own Importation, and were carefully selected and purchased at the Manufactories in England. rivil and ecclesiastical claim will be scrutinized with for Cash, they will be sold unusually low, either at whole

106-tf

WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT IN YORK.

HE Subscribers beg to intimate to the mer chants and dealers of Upper Canada that they have made arrangements to open a wholesale dry goods establishment at York on the 1st May next in connection with and under the same firm as their house in Montreal.

They expect by the earliest spring arrivals, a complete assortment of Cotton, Linen, Woolen and Silk Goods British and Foreign, which they will sell at Montreal

WM GUILD, Jr. & Co. Montreal, 16th Feb. 1832.

J. W. BRENT & Co. Druggists and Apothecaries,

NO 3 COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, KING STREET YORK.

BEAVE on hand an extensive assortment of Drugs, sale, wholesale and Retail on reasonable terms DYE STUFFS,

Logwood, Cam, Brazil, and Nicarauga Wood, Madder

Fustic; Press, Papers, and Tesater Hooks. J. W. BRENT, & Co

. King Street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

he friends and customers of the late WM. Mone Apothecary &c., and the Public in general are respectfully informed that the business will be carried by the control of the respectfully informed that the business will be carried by the ral are respectfully informed that the business will be car. ried on under the name of

HAMILTON & HUNT.

In soliciting a continuance of the patronage of the Medical Gentleman and the public (which was so liberally extended to the late WM. More since his commencing business here in 1820) the subscribers pledge themselves to endeavour to merit the same by persevering in the same course by which it was obtained; by keeping none but genuino Articles, and by prompt attention to any

commands with which they may be favoured. Their medicines are exclusively of English importation (thro' the well known House of J. Beckett & Co. Mon

The Apothecary and compounding department will be conducted by Mr. Hamilton Licentiate of the Apotheca ries' Hall, Dublin, whose experience in the business for 14 years will, he trusts, entitle him to the confidence of those who may require Prescriptions or family receipts carefully prepared.

CHARLES HUNT.

York, 14th Feb'y, 1832.

FORWARDING.

Charles Jones his large and convenient YELLOW STORE at this place, where they will be prepared, at the opening of the Navigation, to RECEIVE and FOR-WARD PRODUCE to Montreal, on the most favorable

They have also taken convenient STORES at Mon. treal, where they will be in readines to RECEIVE and TRANSPORT MERCHANDIZE of every description, oithout delay, to any part of Upper Canada.

Their Boars will be new, and navigated by sober and

xperienced men. Respectfully soliciting a share of public patronage, they pledge their best exertions to merit it.

W. L. WHITING & Co.

Brockville, March 20, 1832. New Saddlery & Harness Manufactory

KING-STREET, YORK, U.C. LEXANDER DIXON, SADDLER, &c., res-

pectfully informs the gentry and public of Upper Canada, that he is constantly supplyed with the best description of the most fashionable SADDLERY, imported by himself) from Great Britain direct, which be will pose of on the most reasonable terms April 11th, 1832.

Office of the Cobourg Harbour Company, 1st March, 1832.

THE Directors of the Cobourg Har bor Company are desirous of entering into contracts for the formation of a substantial breakwater in front of the harbour. Engineers and other persons who are willing to contract for a work of this nature are invited to examine the Harbor and offer an estimate of their terms. pplication must be made on or before the firsts day of May next, at this office.

By order of the Directors, (Signed) GEORGE M. BOSWELL. 123.2m.

Notary Public, Auctioneer, and Land Agency Office.

HE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has removed his office to the village of Darlington Mills, in the Township of Darlington, where conveyancing and writings of all descriptions are done as usual, with neatness, correctness, and desputch, and he wishes to impress on the public mind that so sorious a thing as conveyancing, should be entrusted to none but those who are legally appointed for that purpose; he will pay the greatest attention to the interest and commands of his employers in the Auction line, and attend to sales in any part of the Newcastle District, or the townships of Whitby and Pickering, in the Home District; for the accommodation of the public, he will have two public sales of Land at his office on the first Monday of July and January in each year. Deeds for land sold through this Agency, forwarded with the payment to Grantors for their signatures, without the trouble and great ex-pense of personal attendance. Arrears of Assessment may be paid through the medium of this office; correct information given respecting the soil, timber and water, nearest distance from a travelled road and mill, present value and remarks on the probable tise in value. Lots intended for disposal, with a description of the same, forwarded to the subscriber's care will meet with due attenion. His commission and other charges will be such as

Letters post paid and marked with red ink "Land Af. eirs," enclosing 7s Gd. for incidental expenses, will be

is employers will consider moderate.

J. SCOTT. Darlington, Feb. 6th, 1832. 118.13

LOOKING GLASSES, PRINTS &c. &c. King Street, a few doors East of Younge Street.

LEXANDER HAMILTON, Gilder, &c. Respectfully returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favoured since his comencement in business, and hopes by unremitting attention to business and a sincere desire to please, to merit a

ontinuance of their generous support.

He has constantly on hand Maliogany 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

OHN MILLS begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of York and its vicinity for past favors, and informs them that he has removed to King street, near the corner of Yonge street, where he keeps constantly on hand, wholesale and retail, general assortment of

HATS AND BONNETS.

of his own manufacture, and makes to order on the shortest notice. He also keeps on hand a variety of FUR

AT Hats and Bonnets cleaned and altered.

N. B. The highest price given for all kind of Furs.

York, Nov. 4th, 1831.

UNION FURNACE: SIGN OF THE GILT PLOUGH,

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

ETVIIE Subscriber informs the Public, that at the earliest opening of the spring navigation, there will be erected in the Union Furnace a powerful Steam Engine, and that the Furnace will be so enlarged as to be able to make Castings of any Size up to two Tons weight. The Sat-

scriber is constantly manufacturing MILL IRONS AND MACHINERY CASTINGS f superior workmanship, and all such Castings in general as are made in common Copola Furnaces; also has on hand a variety of Plough Patterns both aight and Leve nanded; amongst which is one lately invented by himself, of a medium shape between the common and Scotch Plongis, and acknowledged by those who have tried it to be superior to the best Scotch Ploughs or any other de-

scription 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. There will be on hand, the ensuing season, an Ex-

tensive Assortment of STOVES & HOLLOW.WARE, both Wholesale and Retail. 118.tf.

SHEPARI supply of SHEPARD Keeps on hand a constant

Inferior to none in America, which he will dispose of by VHOLESALE OR RETAIL. H. Shepard will make liberal deductions from his low

Retail prices to wholesale furchasers; and he respect-ully invites Country Merchants and others to favour him with their patronage, who will find it advantageous to themselves and to the Farmers generally to obtain I tf

CARDING MACHINES.

YMAN Judson, of the township of Younge, Johnstown District, manufactures both Double and Single Carding Machines of the best quality, and will promptly forward them according to order to any part of the Province accessible by water, at the most reasonable prices and liberal terms of payment.

Orders to be addressed to LYMAN JUDSON, Union Ville, P. O. October, 1831.

Johnstown District. 99.12m. OOKBINDING AND STATIONARY. Mas. M'PHAIL begs leave to announce to her friends and the public, that having employed a competent person, she will carry on the business of her late husband,

Bookbinding, in all its various branches; and that she will continue the Stationary business, with a general supply of all articles in that line as usual. York, July 27 1831. Sons bog to inform their friends and the public ingeneral, that they are prepared to execute orders for Bookbinding of every description, and on the most rea-

York, SthJuly, 1831.

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

School Books, being the manufacture of Upper Canada, viz:—Canadian Primmer, Reading Made Easy, Mavor's Spelling Book, Wei-ster'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.

TF RAGS taken in payment.

EASTWOOD & SKINNER.

York Paper Mill, Nov. 16, 1832.

WALUABLE PROPERTY EOR SALE on Lot. street, West of the Swan Inn, A two stony BRICK HOUSE, 40 feet front by 28 deep; with two Cellar Kitchens, a Gate-way, and Well of water. The above subscribed house will be finished, in the best style,

by the first of May, for any gentlemen who may purchase it. For particulars apply to the subscriber on the premi-JOHN MILLS.

York March 28 1832.

STOLEN.

ROM the Subscriber's Stable, in the fourth Concession of Markham, on Sunday evening last, A FOUR YEAR OLD BLACK HORSE, with a white-

strip in his face, about fifteen hands high, both hind legs white, a piece off his right nostril, and a white spot under his chin. his chin.

BY Whoever will return said Horse, or give information where he may be found, shall receive \$10 REWARD.

HENRY TRUDGEN.

Markham, 4th Cantession, April 10, 1832. 12632