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by weekly class collections.

No. III.

(By a Cluss Leader)

the claims of the Church on the liberality of the charge and people? membership; and hence,

street mendicants? Shall we make void the de- of love unless they receive a proper support? cree that they who preach shall live of the Gospel? Is there any precept in the way of openly paying debts, or executing justice ! Have we so much conscience for some Gospel precepts, and so lit. right hand doeth ?

This, in some instances, may perhaps occasion Maker. The truth is, that when God is said to the lives in question, be deferred till the succeed. associated with gentleness of spirit. These claim and possess the affection of the sincere christian. which the people do not have more or less money over implies that he speaks good of him, for the at one time or another. And, it is believed, as a giving and fulfilment of his promises. This obgeneral bing; that the people in the country are servation will be of general use in considering the in better circumstruces than in cities, where, es. various places where the word occurs in the sacred pecially, in our society, great numbers are poor, writings. Reader, God blesses thee, when, by Sabbath breaker—and he for whose interest they living at service, or barely making a living, with- his promises he speaks good to thee; and thou dost are done, is also a Sabbath breaker. oul property or effects, except to answer the cur- bless him, when, from a consciousness of his kind. rout exigencies of life. In cities it is allowed ness to thy body and soul, thou art thankful unto there is more money; but it must be recollected him, and speakest good or his name. too, that there are also more demands for it; as Because that in it he had rested. Shebath, from through this medium all necessaries of life as well shabath, he rested; and hence Sabbath, the name as the numerous calls of benevolence, are daily of the seventh day, signifying a day of rest. Rest for which the place was held, came. supplied. And the thus acquired habits of fre- to the body from labour and toil; and rest to the quent disbursements in small sums is one princi- soul from all worldly care and anxieties. He who pal reason, why in cities, our people contribute labours with his mind by worldly schemes and till the last week of time; because it is a type of is believed the country members, have, in gene It is by the authority of God that the Sabbath is ral, equal ability to pay for the support of the set apart for rest and religious purposes, and the strict uniform obedience .- Letter of Dr. Clarke Gospel, as those in cities. But, in order to this, six days of the week are appointed for labour.—one thing, and only one is necessary, vize to ex. How wise is the provision! it is essentially neces. creise due foresight in preparing for this small sary, not only to the body of man, but to all aniweekly exigency. People of the world, and even mals employed in his service: take this away, children can exercise this prudence, and save and the labour is too great; both man and beast might as well be done, in advance, which would miserably.

ing six and a quarter or perhaps twelve and a er, bewate!

take the last; in order—1. To found the souls presper: 2. To add the souls presper: 2. To add the souls presper: 3. To add the souls presper: 3. To add the souls prove combine, as ceasing may require: 3. To respect the souls prove combine, as ceasing may require: 3. To respect the souls prove combine, as ceasing may require: 3. To respect the souls prove combine, as ceasing may require: 3. To respect the souls prove combine, as ceasing may require: 3. To respect the souls prove combine, as ceasing may require: 3. To respect the souls prove combine, as ceasing may require: 3. To respect the souls prove combine, as ceasing may require: 3. To respect the souls prove combine, as ceasing may require: 3. To respect the souls prove combine, as ceasing may require: 3. To respect the souls prove combine, as ceasing may require: 3. To respect the souls prove combine, as ceasing may require: 3. To respect the souls prove combine, as ceasing may require: 3. To respect the souls prove combine, as ceasing may require: 3. To respect the souls prove combine, as certain proved the souls prove the souls attention on our part, will easily remove. They ing a disbursement. Procrastination generally race. Therefore the Sabbath is not for one nation, mon experience among good men, that they find have mainly arisen from casual circumstances, succeeds procrustination, till, at the end of the for one time, or for one place. It is the fair type themselves more or less disposed, and fit for their the sufficiency of the light of Nature; and the nor and in times over which we had little or no conyear, very little results to the preacher, who, have of Heaven's eternal day—of the state of endless respective duries and service, according as their less celebrated Dr. Robertson wrote on the necessary respective duries and service, according as their less celebrated Dr. Robertson wrote on the necessary respective duries and service, according as their less celebrated Dr. Robertson wrote on the necessary respective duries and service, according as their less celebrated Dr. Robertson wrote on the necessary respective duries and service, according as their less celebrated Dr. Robertson wrote on the necessary respective duries and service, according as their less celebrated Dr. Robertson wrote on the necessary respective duries and service, according as their less celebrated Dr. Robertson wrote on the necessary respective duries and service, according as their less celebrated Dr. Robertson wrote on the necessary respective duries and service, according as their less celebrated Dr. Robertson wrote on the sufficiency of the light of Nature; and the necessary respective duries and service, according as their less celebrated Dr. Robertson wrote on the sufficiency of the sufficiency of the light of Nature; and the rote of the sufficiency of the sufficiency of the sufficiency of the light of Nature; and the sufficiency of the suffici out prejudice,) shall vindicate the wisdom and for, by the imperative command of conference the excellence, shall rest in God unutterably happy of the Spirit, strike your roots deep and wide in ject. The friends of both were present, and it is ulility of weekly class collections, then these im. connexion with his charge is dissolved, and he is through the immeasurable progress of duration. private prayer. pediments ought and next give way to the force impelled to new destination. In this procedure, of truth. The principal are the following:

(1) Overgrown Classes, and hence long protractors, who gave tithes of the dand irregularly dismissed meetings: this tast consequence inevitably resulting from many, in possessed, nor honoring the Lord with our substance this case, leaving class, and that from necessity for the state of the mind and feelings of the the transit of which the transit of the transit o to a train of evils, the unavoidable result of which preacher? Under such embarrassments, perplex. forget, that when I had finished my creation, I in surrounding the brow of the christian. The christians are chosen. The word shabath, and remember why I did so, that the collections suffer loss.

| Diffidence, or aversion of preachers and ineditate, or preach? How can be give himself and for what purposes. The word shabath, signi. power, riches, wisdom and love; and therefore and continued. The surrounding the brow of the christian. The christian berison took the light to show him the way.—

| Diffidence, or aversion of preachers and ineditate, or preach? How can be give himself and for what purposes. The word shabath, signi. power, riches, wisdom and love; and therefore and continued. The surrounding the brow of the christian. The christian. The christian. The christian berison took the light to show him the way.—

| Diffidence, or aversion of preachers and ineditate, or preach? How can be give himself and for what purposes. The word shabath, signi. leaders in earnestly and affectionately presenting to the ministry, and make bimself useful to his fies rest or cessation from labour; and the sanctificannot be a small reward, or an unsatisfying por-

cieties on this subject; the result of which is, as the records of our journals and benevolent so people of God, and in this light, it evidently apthat many, not feeling the full force of moral ob- cieties abundantly testify. And when called to pears to have been understood by the apostle, Heb. ligation, impube the absurd and unscriptural idea, visit the sick poor, how often has prayer for the 4. Because this commanding that has not been parthat the support of the Gospel and Christian bene. soul, as it were, been sancified by the hand of ticularly mentioned in the New Testament, as a nected with the world of spirits, is that idea which volence rest on the ground of more charity or alms. charity being extended at the same time, to relieve moral precept, binding on all—therefore some originates in our belief in the communion of giving and not of debt, which every one, accord the wants of the body? This is as it should be, have presumptuously inferred; that there is no saints, and which represents to us the children of ing to the ability God giveth, is bound to discharge. But how can they communicate this assistance, or Sabbath under the christian dispensation. The God who have lived upon earth at various periods From the same cause it proceeds, that many seek feel this rich enjoyment, unless they themselves truth is, the Sabball' is considered as a type. All of time, as forming one fold under one great to conceal what they give for the support of the first receive their own support? Their wives all types are of full force, till the thing signified by Shepherd. "

DR. ADAM CLARKE ON THE SABBATH. "And God blessed the Seventh day."

And in following up this practice may we not be speaking good of or to a person. So God has Exod, xx. in dauger of deceiving ourselves, and, at length, spoken well of the Sabbath, and good to them who

five cents quarterage, hundreds of sewing girls, rily clothed with rags; and the Sabbath breakers pursuits of a world lying in wickedness.

girls at service, and others in our cities, are giv. frequently come to an ignominious death. Read-

(5) In some parts of the country, practices have temple, every moment a time of worship, and every and not faint." Sins with which the indolent and were they whose hearts burn with malice and tesobtained, which, if continued, might operate against object an incitement to religious reverence and careless christian is contending to his life's end, venge. They say, Lead us not into temptation; weekly collections. Reference is now made to adviation—even then God chose to consecrate a soon vietd to continued and fervent prayer. the turning in of produce in payment of preachers, seventh part of time to his more especial worship, to raising their allowance by getting up a subscription and to hallow it unto his own service by a perpetuant means put together. The greatest yet deliver themselves to evil, and give up themselves to fulfill defined. Who then shall dare to reverse this of earthly monarchs, neglecting prayer, has not selves to fulfill the lust of the flesh; &c. Year out of the society, and to the practice in some order of God? Had the religious observance of that power to glorify God, benefit man, and se. it hath been observed, that they sin most against places of throwing in tickets in payment of quar. the Sabbath been never proclaimed till the procla. cure his own happiness, which the humble and this prayer, who slickle most for the saying of it. lerage, saying, "Good for so much," (naming the mation of the law on Mount Sinai, then, it might praying christian has. The prayer of poor, dessum,) "in goods at such a place, signed A. B." have been conjectured, this, like several other titute, and afflicted christians, in the name of vain potitions. Wonder not, if thou prayest int
"Good for so much of such and such articles of ordinances, was a shadow which must pass away Christ, may turn the hearts of kings and princes, such a manner as this, that thou receivest noth-

cation of the seventh day, is commanded as having tion. May every reader then be encouraged to embership; and hence,

Again, our ministers are liberal, some of them something representative in it, and so indeed it begin, or more constantly to practice and per (3) The luck of light and information in our so to excess, out of the small pittance they receive; has, for it typifies the rest which remains for the severe in this sacred duty.—Bickerstith.

hat for the reception of class collections as before we condemn them for this? or do we not rather who works by his servants or cattle, is equally loved; kindred and friends who have died in the stated. But are not our preachers worthy of their commend and admire their devotion? But how guilty as if he worked himself. Hiring out hors- Lord attach us to the citizens of heaven, and happiness is God-like.—Dr. Chalmers. hire, that they should be placed on a level with can ministers and their families join in this labour es, 4c. for pleasure or business, going on journeys, cause us to remember Zion with a more vivid in. paying wordly visits, or taking jounts on the Lord's terest. day, are breaches of this law. The whole of it should be devoted to the rest of the body and the improvement of the mind. God says he has hal-The original barac, which is generally rendered lowed it he has made it sacred, and set it apart the for others equally imporative? So little regard to bless, has a very extensive meaning. It is free for the above purposes. It is therefore the most tant countries or times, whose hands we have never heard, for the superannuated, the widow and the orphan? quently used in the Scripture in the sense of proper day for public religious worship.—Com. inver classed, whose voices we have never heard,

"It has ever been allowed by all good cusuists give so little, that we are rather ashamed that the conscientiously observe it. Blessing is applied in divinity, that only works of necessity and mercy come intimately acquainted and strongly attached. left hand, or the world, should know what the both to God and man; but when God is said to are lawful to be done on the Sabbath day. Now, bless, we generally understand by the expression works of necessity, are such as have for their ob- the confessors who being faithful unto death were (4) It is said that in country towns, and on our that he communicates some good; but when man ject the saving the life of man or beast works borders, a difficulty is presented to the adoption of is said to bless God we surely cannot imagine that which could not have been done the preceding of the faith, especially when their conscientious weekly class collections, in the scarcity of money, he bestows any gift or confers any benefit on his day; and cannot without risking the destruction of firmness and boldness in their Lord's behalf were

ly overcome. That comparatively little money nifies his speaking good to man; and this comprisis used in remote country places in the ordinary es the whole of his exceeding great and precious done on the Lord's day to instruct and save men's even more beloved than these, whose lives may "Works of mercy, chiefly refer to what must be affairs of life, is granted. But there is no place in promises: and when man is said to bless God, it souls; for all works of charity, may be included among works of necessity. All works of convenience and works which convenience and gain make closest union. They are those to whom we owe necessary are point blank breaches of the Sab the thoughts and impressions from which we debath breaker-he who orders them to be done is a rive the greatest satisfaction; those who in be-

> "All the rites and ceremonies of the Mosaic law, which typified the good things of the Gospel ted and removed, when the thing represented, and the shadows of the tomb, but glowing with the

Sahbath necessarily continues, and must do so, young feet dance by us with a sound of music!

PRIVATE PRATER.

a transforming efficacy. When Moses had been money for holy days and sinful pleasures; and would fail under it. Without this consocrated day, with God in the mount, the skin of his face shone. shall Christians, cut loose from these expenses, religion itself would fail, and the human mind, Something of that glory which had been then of rest whither those whom we pine for have gone new do less for the support of henevolence and becoming sensualized, would soon forget its ori; manifested to him remained with him.—And thus before us, piety? Besides, after all, should some of the ginal end. Even as a political regulation, it is the christian often comes from his closet, with country members have the command of money one of the wisest and most munificent in its effects some of the beams of heavenly light and glory, only once or twice a year, yet it will be no object of any ever instituted. Those who habitually shining as it were in his countenance. Coming tion to weekly collections. Let the sum per week disregard its moral obligations, are to a man not into the world is sometimes to him like a coming when convenient; or, which would be better, and selves, a curse to society, and often end their lives has been holding converse with the unseen world, so be it, though they themselves will say so.

"MEETING OF SAINTS IN HEAVEN.

Among the most delightful associations cor

"Tis sweet as year by year we lose"
Friends out of sight, by faith to muse.,
How grows in paradise our store."—[Chris. Year.

whose bodily presence we have never seen, but with whose minds and characters we have be-The simple minded christians of primitive times to receive a crown of life; the staunch defenders But still that company comprises others perhaps not have been distinguished by any very remark able incidents, yet to whom we are linked in the queathing to us wholesome counsel, have inscribed

i their holy pages a picture of their own minds. How many beautiful thoughts does this passage awaken in the heart! How many dear familiar ceased, as their antitypes occurred; for, the repre- faces, long loved and lost, seem suddenly to revive scutative, the locum tenens was necessarily abroga- in the quiet of our memory, not cold and pale with warm airs of paradise! How many voices speak On this ground, the moral obligation of the to us with the very tones of childhood; how many Precious, indeed, to the bereaved spirit is this more freely for religion and benevolence. These plans on the Sabbath day, is as culpable as he who eternal blessedness of the rest (the Sabbath) that christian anticipation! It rolls away the clouds circumstances then being duly considered, it labours with his hands in his accustomed calling: remains for the people of God to man—and, as it from our eyes, it turns the shade of sorrow into was the first given, it will be the last requiring the light of morning. We can gaze upon the vacant chair without weeping; we can think of the departed with a placed joy as one who has set out ou a pleasant journey to his father's house, there 1. Intercourse with God in secret prayer, has strengthened, we may go forward boldly on our pilgrimage, neither fainting nor murmuring, but ever turning our face when wearied to the garden

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

Many may say the Lord's prayer, who do not pray it; they are afraid lest God should hear them; be fixed, in this, as in all other cases, to be paid only good for nothing, but are wretched in themand he returns invigorated and refreshed for every They say, 'Our Father, where is this honour? They say, 'Which art in heaven,' but did they They say, 'Which art in heaven,' but did they allow the leader to say when the name is called,

As God formed both the mind and body of man duty.

They say, 'Which art in heaven,' but did they do upon that such a one has paid in advance. There are on principles of activity, so he assigned him pro
2. This blessed employment in secret, raises believe it, how durst fluy sin as they do upon a such a such a secret, raises believe it. There are on principles of activity, so he assigned him pro
2. This blessed employment in secret, raises believe it. They say, 'Hallowed be thy name;' yet. then, really none other than imaginary difficulties per employment: and it is his decree, that the the christian above anxiety about temporal things. earth? They say, Hallowed be thy name; yet opposed to the adoption of this measure, or such mind shall improve by exercise, and the body find A holy intercourse with his Maker, gives him a take God's name in vain. They say, 'Thy kingcountry possessing thousands gives only twenty- works on the seventh. The idle person is ordina-noble contempt for all the sinful pleasures and for this is the will of God, their sanctification—in his skill and thank him for all his prescriptions. but they want none of that. They say, 'Give us -J. Newton.'

3. The devoted christian, praying in secret, this day our daily bread; yet mind not the feed makes rapid advance in the divine life. "They ing of their souls with the bread (Christ Jesus) half cents weekly? Such discrepancies should Even in a state or innocence, when all was that wait on the Lord shall renew their strength. Which came down from heaven. They say, not exist, and need not, were weekly class coffee perfection and excellence, when God was clearly that wait on the Lord shall renew their strength. They shall mount up with wings as eagles, they forgive us, as we forgive others; but alast if discovered in all his works, every place was his shall run and not be weary, and they shall walk God should take them at their word, how undone yet run into it, and tempt Satan himself, to tempt

The celebrated Mr. Hume wrote an essay of the sufficiency of the light of Nature; and the no said that Robertson reasoned with unaccustomed clearness and power. Whether Hume was contvinced by his reasoning or not, we cannot tell, but at any rate he did not acknowledge his con-

Hume was very much of a gentleman, and as he rose to depart, bowed politely to those in the room, while as he refired through the door, Robertson took the light to show him the way. and continued, "pray don't trouble yourself, Sir," and so he bowed on. The street door opened, and presently, as he bowed along the entry, he stumbled over something concealed, and pitched down the stairs into the street. Robertson ranti after him with the light and as he held it over him, vhispered sofily and very cunningly, "you had better have a light from above, friend Hume;" and raising him up, he bid him good night, and return. ed to his friends.

OBEDIENCE TO THE LAW AND THE GOSPEL. The difference of estimation in which obedience ministry on the very (in this instance) mistaken so, and their converted children meet in class, and them takes place—but the thing signified by the OI those who, in humbly pursuing the path of this:—In the former, virtue is the price of feat and misapplied precept, not to let the fleft hand for example, as well as for conscience sake, sho'd Sabbath, is that rest in glory which remains for the fleft hand doeth." And so very contribute, as do others, to sustain that cause people of God; therefore, the moral obligation of trouble and meaning the people of God; therefore, the moral obligation of trouble as a do others, to sustain that cause people of God; therefore, the moral obligation of trouble as a do other or sustain that cause people of God; therefore, the moral obligation of trouble as a do other or sustain that cause people of God; therefore, the moral obligation of trouble as a document of the converted children meet in class, and them takes place—but the thing significant to be in the legal and evangencial systems, is the total converted children meet in class, and them takes place—but the thing significant to be in the converted children meet in class, and them takes place—but the thing significant to be in the converted children meet in class, and them takes place—but the thing significant to be in the converted children meet in class, and them takes place—but the thing significant to be in the converted children meet in class, and them takes place—but the thing significant to be in the converted children meet in class, and them takes place—but the thing significant to be in the converted children meet in class, and them takes place—but the thing significant to be in the converted children meet in class, and them takes place—but the thing significant to be in the converted children meet in class, and them takes place—but the thing significant to be in the converted children meet in the converted children meet in the converted children meet in class, and them takes place in the converted children meet i is held, in the legal and evangelical systems, is scrupulous are some on this point, that rather than which sustains them, and offers salvation to the label and offers salvation to the label and be known what they give, or that they lost. Hence it is, that in one of our cities at up in eternity. The salvation to the label and have in their nossession the of just men made perfect from whose society of heaven itself, and have in their possession the give a certain sum statedly, they take the pre. least, and perhaps in other places, some of our Six days shall thou lador. Therefore he who have expect more particular pleasure. The idea very essence of its blossedness. To know what caution in their salutations of the minister, to pri. most efficient and liberal members are from the idles away time on any of the six days, is as guil, is so natural, so intimately blended with all our virtue should be in man, we have only to consider vatury slip a piece of money into his hand, much family of ministers. Think this not strange!—Ity before God, as he who works on the Sabbath, better feelings, and really forms so beautiful and what it is in God; for that which constitutes our to his embarrassment, not knowing whether he is Poor Indians, even India splender, but the holiness of heaven. The inhabitants have a godlike nature; and therefore, their

> PEACE THROUGH FAITH. - No comfortable, refreshing thoughts of God, no warrantable or acceptable boldness in an approach and access to But it includes others also, belonging to dishim, can any one entertain or receive, but in the tween God and man. And if, in the practice of religion, this regard of faith unto him, this acting of faith on God through him, be not the principle ! whereby the whole is aniniated and guided, christianity is renounced, and the vain cloud of natural I religion embraced in the room of it.-Not a ver-1 balmention of him, but the real intention of heart, to come unto God through him, is required of us; and therein all expectation of acceptance with God, as unto our persons or duties, is resolved. Gal. ii, 20; Eph. ii, 18.-Dr. Owen.

> > Those Christians do not act up to their duly, vho confine themselves to petitions in their closet n behalf of their relatives; however fervent may be their intercessions. Parents should pray with their children, masters with their servants, tutors with their pupils. But prayer is not to be regard. ed as a charm, to supersede exertion: "It should"; he either to ask a blessing on something we have done, or to ask assistance for something we have to do .- Dr. M'Crie. to segment the applie

TRACT ANCEDOTE.—Rev. Mr. Reed, of Lon. on, said, at the Tract Anniversary in Boston; 'I once new a youth that had been piously educal ted, who left his father's roof at the age of sixteen; to reside in a great metropolis; where he was surrounded with numerous temptations. He had earned the way to the theatre. One of Drang Watt's little tracts was put into his hands: he i read it, and was convinced of this, error. That, a boy, who became a preacher of the gospel, is the speaker who was now the honor to address you."

A righteous man is one who takes the word of God for his rule, the grace of God for his strength. de The benefits of private prayer are numerous. to wait for the coming of the beloved. Thus the Spirit of God for his guide, and the heaven of, God for his home. Bunting of the part of the point

> Some birds never make a noise but at the ap2 proach of foul weather; so there are persons who 🕾 never cry to God but when his chastening hand is " upon them. This is selfish; what can God think at of your religion if you never seek him but in trou- ;; .

Growth in grace manifests itself by a simplici. ty—that is, a greater naturalness of character.— There will be more usefulness, and less noise; more tenderness of conscience, and less scrupulosity; there will be more peace, more bumility: when the full corn is in the ear it bends down be- ;; cause it is full .- Cecil. val ter take normal setter

Trials are medicines which our gracious and as prudence and perseverance would easily over increase of vigour and health in honest labour.— fixedness, and serenity which nothing else can dom come; yet oppose the coming of his king. wise Physician prescribes, because we need them; the come; in any part of the country. And why is it. He who idles away his time in the six days, is bestow, and hardly any thing can discompose. It that while many a rich farmer or mechanic in the equally culpable in the sight of God, as he who prepares him for all events, and fills him with a it is in heaven; yet will not stand to their words, of them to what the case requires. Let us trust

RELIGIOUS & MISSIONARY.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. E. Evans, dated Hamilton, Gore District, 5th August .- You will be pleased to learn the fact, that this circuit is in a state of perfect quiet, and the Lord is already giving us some tokens for good. We have admitted upwards of thirty into the several classes since Conference, and are expecting a gracious visitation during the year. This s been again visited by the destructive cholers, There have been, as far as I can correctly learn 5 fatal cases, and I hear of some new ones this morning .-Within the last 12 days I have interred 17 human be ings, and have been called to some other functals which promise to comfort, or arm to deliver him. ... God is the I could not attend. May the Lord sanctify these afflictive dispensations to the benefit of the living.'

CENTENARY CELEBRATION OF MORAVIAN MISsions.-The Archives du Christianisme quotes from a missionary paper, recently established in Denmark, an interesting account of a jubilee in Greenland, at one of the stations of the Moravian brethren, on the 19th and 20th of January, 1833, to commemorate the departure of the missionaries from Hernhut for Greenland, a land where Christianity could at first make so little impression, but where it has since made the most happy progress. "The Moravian Church," it is remarked, is the first of all the Protestant Churches which remembered the command of our Saviour to preach the Gospel to every creature;' no other Missionary Society existing, can 'yet celebrate a centenary jubilee. We do not know that any Society now existing commenced the work of sending the Gospel to the heathen so early as the year 1733, yet there is a Missionary which has done much for their benefit, the centenary jubilee of which might have been celebrated in the year 1801." We refer to the English "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." was formed chiefly for the benefit of the English "plantations, colonies and factories." which were represented at the time of its formation as being gener. ally destitute of religious instruction, vet in India, and other parts, the heathen near the English settlements shared the benefits of the Society's instructions, many of its missionaries having been employed among them. has operated in conjunction with the "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," by which that model India for 20 years .- Episcopal Recorder.

The London Christian Observer for June, 1834, remarks, that the Bishop of Calcutta (the Rev. Daniel Wilson) " has determined that the distinction of caste and follow the Lord Jesus Christ." They have theremust be abandoned immediately among native, Christians. "The Gospel," his lordship says, "recognises no distinctions as those of castes imposed by a heathen usage, bearing in some respects a supposed religious obligation, condemning those in the lower ranks to perpetual abasement, placing an immovable barrier against mainly in not giving up the heart to the Saviour; the all general advance and improvement in society, 'cutting assunder the bonds of human fellowship on the one l hand, and preventing those of Christian love on the of Bishop Wilson, and most, we think, have a very are unpardoned and nurenewed, though one may be important effect upon this part of the population of

The Christian Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13th, 1834.

In a season of unusual sickness and mortality,-and especially when as large a proportion of professing and exemplary Christians are removed by sudden death as any other class of the population-some inquiries are presented to the Christian's mind with strong and intense interest, i. One is, "In what respects and to what extentam I warranted in applying the Divine promises to myself?" We answer, " in the

Not to exemption from personal danger or bodily suffering. "All things," says Solomon, "happen alike to all." The Christian is liable to accident, disease, disappointment, sorrow, bereavement, and death in common with other men. Yes, he is subject to many trials, afflictions, and persecutions in the present world, from which other men are exempted. "Many are the afflictions of the righteous," says the Psalmist; and, of the redeemed it is said, "these are they that have come up out of great tribulation.", Scripture, as well as ecclesiastical history furnishes us with multitudes of ex-God have been subjected to the most abject poverty, deepest afflictions and most awful deaths; whilst of the though they should call and seek for it. 4. death; but their strength is firm. They are not in trouble as other men; neither are they plagued like other men. Their eyes stand out with fatness: they have more than heart could wish." A writer in the London Christian Observer for June, has justly remarked, that "the Christian, as he has no absolute personal promise against the same event which happens alike to all, so has he none to plead against the same form of infliction; and this is no small trial to his faith. The promise to him is, that of sufficient support under affliction and of certain deliverance out of it, rather than of exemption from it; and I therefore imagine that many attempts of good men to comfort others, or take comfort themselves, from the promises of temporal deliverance,-as in the Psalms more especially, from 'the pestilence that walketh in darkness and the destruction that wasteth at noon-day'-are not in strict accordance with the general canon or analogy of Scripture, howe. ver agreeable, or even profitable, it may possibly have been to themselves and others that they should have ry man is to be rewarded hereafter according as his rested upon such passages of holy Writ, if they felt they were at liberty to do so." -

In a vale of tears and a world of death then, the Christian is not exempted from the common afflictions the necessary and salutary discipline of a wise and af heaven," and triumphs in the prospect. But this is fectionate Father. They only overtake him at the not always so. We believe with the pious and celetime and in the manner that will contribute most to his brated Jay, that "there are instances in which the interest and happiness, and the promotion of the Divine | Christian may not be able to express, or enjoy pleasure glory. - All the Christian has to do with is duty. "Du- or hope in death, There are (says this admirable auty is his-events belong to God." And grace and pro- thor) two cases of this kind. tection are promised to him in the path of duty, according to his need. Is he called to difficult duty? he is promised that wisdom which is profitable to direct, and that courage which is unawed by opposition. Is he tutes, and keep not my commandments; then will I called to dangerous duty, either by exposure to disease visit their transgression with the rod, and their iniquity or to avowed and powerful enemies? he has the pro- with stripes. Nevertheless, my loving kindness will I mise of the requisite firmness, and fortitude, and pro-tection. If the prolongation of his life he necessary to discase, by the dispositions of his enemics being chang- and they are troubled; and perhaps even their sun goes

bath said, "The Lord will strengthen him upon the bed of languishing: thou wilt make all his bed in sickess." In one word, all the promises of temporal deliverance, comfort and happiness to the Jews, are made & will be fulfilled to the Christian spiritually, if he be found in the path of duty; for in no other path has he a single promise in the Bible. The path of duty is the path of safety, both for body and soul. If a Christian avoids or flees from supposed or real danger at the expense of duty, let him be assured his "sin will find him out"the dreaded, or worse than the dreaded danger will sooner or later overtake him, when he will have no eyer-present and all-sufficient refuge of his people; and to depart from him, either in the actions of the life or the reliance of the heart, exposes them to his displeasure and curse in both worlds. Prudential means for the health and relief of the body are of divine appointment as much as spiritual means for the healthful holiness and comfort of the soul; and the one cannot be guiltlessly neglected any more than the other. But the path of duty as legitimately lies in the way of the one as the other; for in "glorifying God in our bodies and spirits," as both are "servants of righteousness unto holiness," both are objects of the Divine care ; and the sufferings and death of the body are regulated and and the day of his death is better than the day of his determined, as to manner and time, in that way that birth. It is the day, when, as a weary traveller, be will most exalt the re-united and porified soil and body arrives at home; when, as a sea-tossed mariner, he will most exalt the re-united and glorified soul and body in the kingdom of God. "All things shall work together for good to them that love God,"

AUTION AGAINST TRUSTING TO A DEATH RED REPENTANCE.

We are liable to two extremes in forming our judg

ment of the state of persons from the frame of their ninds in a dying hour. The first is, the favourable opinion we form of the happy state of those whose Christian life consists in the prayers and apparent resignation and hope of a few dying hours. They may have been moral and blameless in their lives, regular attendants upon the ministrations of the sanctuary, and of missionaries, the apostolic Swartz, was employed in justly respected for their many amiable and excellent qualities, yet never have been born again-never have been so far weaned from the world, humbled and renewed, las to "deny themselves, take up their cross, fore as effectually grieved the Spirit of God, and defeat. ed his gracious purposes for the spiritual renewal and sanctification of their moral nature, as the most open and obstinate unbeliever! The guilt of the one consists guilt of the other is aggravated by the indulgence of all the depraved dispositions and propensities of the heart. This is a very important step on the part Both are guilty, though not in an equal degree; both "almost a Christian," and the other almost a demon. They may both become penitent and prayerful on a dy. ng bed, and appear to possess a resignation and hope in their death—especially the one of previous moral deportment. In such a case we will hope for the hest -we will not limit the Holy One of Israel, All things are possible with God. But as a caution to the living not to defer the negotiation of their spiritual and eter nal interests to the day of sickness and death, we would entreat them, even admitting they should have some premonition of their death and the exercise of their reason to the last hour, to take the following things into consideration. 1: We have but one instance recorded in the Bible of a person being saved who repented in a dying hour-namely, the thief on the cross-and he probably never saw, or heard the Gospel of the Saviour before. 2. The great majority of those who have pro fessed a change of heart on a sick bed, and have reco vered, have, by their immediate departure from their profession and steadfastness, proved that they had deceived both themselves and others, and that their conversion was rather the work of circumstances than the result of evangelical repentance and a lively faith in the Redeemer. 3. There is no direct promise in the Bible that those who have been often reproved, and have simples, that the most holy and honoured children of rejected the offers of grace, will find mercy, when their fear and distress come upon them, even time subject to bondage through fear of death; yet at and also to evince that, in our judgment, an expression wicked it has been said, "there are no bands in their In an hour of mortal sickness, there is scarcely a ossibility of ascertaining whether the repentance of the death-bed penitent arises from a sense of ingratitude to a good and increiful Being, or merely from a stitutionally inclined to borrow trouble from futurity, we dread of approaching evil, -whether his faith springs would say in the language of the excellent Jay, of from a lively apprehension of the Saviour's love and Bath, "Do not perplex yourselves about a futurity needful grace, or lays hold of him as the dernier resort which God has forseen and provided for, "Take no for deliverance from impending misery. We might thought for the morrow, for the morrow shall take multiply considerations on this point; but we think the thought for the things of itself; sufficient for the day above are sufficient to impress upon every prudent and is the evil thereof," and the good. "Your duty has only ngenuous mind the importance of being also ready, and | to do with the present; and the grace you are to seek of not deferring to procure oil for his lamp until he is is grace to help in time of need; active grace for the roused by the announcement, that the Bridegroom and hour of exertion; and passive grace for the hour of Judge is at the door. The death hed repentance of no suffering : grace for life, in life; and dying grace, for a individual should be held up to, or relied upon by those in health as emboldening them to offer to "Him in If in their anxious distrustfulness they laid up manna whom they live, move, and have their being," the dregs for the ensuing day instead of affording them a whole of sinful lives; and suppliant tears and plaintive groans of expiring nature, when they can serve the adversary gratify the flesh, or enjoy the world no longer. If eyeworks shall have been, for what works can a man who repents on a death bed be rewarded in heaven? His works will indeed be burnt up, the' he himself may pos. when you came to the brink there would be a hoat reasilly be saved, so as by fire.

these, he has a birth-right privilege and "exceeding to which we are liable to run in our judgment on this great and precious promises" not common to others, point, is our judging unfavourably of the state of pro-They are not the arrows of an enemy, nor the execution of fessing Christians whose lives have in general been exa penal sentence; nor the random blows of chance. They emplay, but whose minds are depressed and sorrowful are the allotments of Him without whose permission a at the hour of death. In general the good man feels sparrow cannot fall to the ground, and who has said, the "chamber where he meets his fate privileged above "the hairs of your head are all numbered;" they are the common walk of virtuous life, quite on the verge of

"The first is, the case of divine rebuke for moral de-

served by being rendered invulnerable to the attacks of rebutes and chastens at the last. He hides his face, Reformation by Luther on the political situation of the disease. One in fifty of the population of the city,

his condition our heavenly bard died; and we have known others who have died under a physical depression, with which religious encouragements have con-ended in vain. But though their end was not peace in the exit, it was pence in the issue. Their dospondency did not affect their right to the tree of life. They condemned themselves: but God delighted in

And what an exchange; what a surprise did such sufferers experience! They departed, expecting to awake in torment, and found themselves in Abraham's bosom! They left the world in a momentary gloom, and entered into everlasting sunshine 1.

For observe, I beseech you, the difference between the delusion of the Infidel, and the mistake of the Christian. "I give," says Hobbs, "I give my body to the dust, and my soul to the Great Perhaps." "I am going to take," says he, "a leap in the dark," And such a man not only takes a leap in the dark, but into And from the darkness of ignorance, and oubt, and uncertainty, he plunges into the blackness But it is infinitely different with of darkness for ever. the Christian. He may take this last step in the dark, but he steps into day; perfect and endless day; where it will be said to him, "Thy sun shall no more go lown; neither shall thy moon withdraw herself; for the Lord shall be thine everlasting light, and the days of thy mourning shall be ended."

Thus, however he may expire, the result is blessed enters his desired haven; when, as a long enduring patient, he throws off the last feelings of his lingering complaint; when, as an heir of immortality, he comes of age, and obtains the inheritance of the saints in light. Thus, whatever may be the manner of his death, for him "to die is gain." And what gain? Can the And what gain ! Can the tongue of men or of angels express what the Christian folly had crected, and the peace and safety of the com by dying gains-In exemption? In residence? In felowship ?... In knowledge ! In holiness ? In pleasure For when he closes his eye on the sorrows of life, he "shall not see evil any more." When he leaves this polluted earth, he has a better, even a heavenly country. When the earthly house of this tabernacle is dissolved, he has a building of God, a house not made with hands eternal in the heavens. When he leaves the wicked world, and the defective church, he joint the spirits of just men made perfect, and the innumera ble company of angels. Now, he sees through a glass darkly, then face to face. Now, when he would do good, evil is present with him. Now, the consolations of God are often small with him. Then he will be presented faultless before the presence of his glory with exceeding joy. For when that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away. But it doth not yet appear what we shall be.

: 1 . "In vain my feeble fancy paints When yielding up their breath.'

One gentle sigh their fetters breaks; 7. :-Ve scarce can say, They're gone!... Before the willing spirit takes Her mansion near the throne.

Faith strives, but all its efforts fail. To trace her in her flight; To trace her in her flight; No eye can pierce within the vail with the Which hides that world of light. Thus much (and this is all) we knew. " Have done with sin, and care, and wo,

And with their Sayloun rest." Carily REMEDY AGAINST THE FEAR OF DEATH pious people are more or less troubled the greater part of their lives-and more especially in a season of sickess and danger-with the fear of death. And they are sometimes tempted to doubt the sincerity of their love to God and the reality of their adoption into his from a love of country, which we have been taught to family on this account. Such an one reasons-" If I cherish from our infancy; and which the experience of loved him I would long to be with him-I would say, come Lord Jesus, come quickly:" It should, how-Saviour, yet a dread of the dark passage that leads to ministered. him." We may dread a voyage across the Atlantic to around the national standard, unfurled by our fathers. out acquaintances in the "Sea girt Isles," yet sincerely love them. And it frequently happens that those persons who dread the sea most when contemplating it on land, are the most courageous during the dangers of an unholy and ill-directed ambition. the voyage. So we have known more than one instance, of a sincere but timorous Christian being all his life death as a conquered enemy. . service of a male and a

" His God sustain'd him in the final hour His final hour brought glory to his God. To timorous and desponding Christians, who are condying hour. The Jews were not to live on a hoard. some resource, it bred worms; they therefore gathered it fresh every morning, and it failed them not till they could eat of the old corn of the land. Take another allusion. If you were travelling, and before you could reach your destination you had a trying river to pass, would it not be enough to relieve you to know, that dy to convey you over? Must it be brought to you in and calamities of humanity. But even in respect to Dying under a Cloud.-The second extreme in your journey? Though necessary for the water, would it not rather encumber you on land ? Yet so it is : you are not satisfied unless you can take the vehicle along with you. You must see; but you are not to see, " We walk by faith, and not by sight,"-Jay's Lectures pp. 211, 212.

> THE N. Y. METHODIST MAGAZINE AND QUARTERLY FOR JULY, 1834, This Periodical, as most of our readers are doubtless aware, is edited by Dr. Bangs; and the July number of it is not inferior to its predecessors in research, talent and interesting matter. The following are the Contests to it a morning

ART. I .- Review of Kay's Caffrarian Researches, II.—Review of the Life of Dr. Adam Clarke, concluded. III.—Villers' Essay on the Spirit and Influence of the Reformation. IV.—Unoriginated Decrees, V.— Recollections of the Rev. Gad Smith. VI .- Ameriean Colonization Society. VII.-House, of Refuge. VIII.-Sincerity Rewarded .- An Anecdote.

The most elaborate article is a Review of the splendid

Dr. Bangs makes the following excellent observations, of the Canadian reader, as well as of the Christian citizens of the United States:

"The principles of pure democracy have generally been productive of intestine animosities and divisions. which have terminated in the overthrow of that rational liberty, which alone can secure the just rights and privileges of the citizen. To guard against evils so much to be deprecated by every sober man, and well wisher to human happiness, the framers of our government endeavored to strengthen it with the fedral representative system, so as to prevent the reign of that wild democracy which fattens itself on the spoils of the many, and which, in its mad career of levelling all distinctions in human society, demolishes every vestage of order and good government. We see, nevertheless, continual tendency to descend, by gradual and almost imperceptible steps, from that high eminence on which would, under the blessing of God, perpetuate our national existence and happiness -- to that wild and ranting democracy, which, when once let loose upon community, uproots the foundations of civil and religious liberty, and ends in that anarchy and confusion which is destructive of the peace and safety of the state and of the Church.

These are by no means funciful speculations. The history of Greece and Rome, and of every free state which has existed from the foundations of the world, confirms the truth of these remarks. ... While just laws reigned, the liberty of the citizen was safe. But when the people at large took the reins of government into their own hands, assumed the right of dictating laws in popular assemblies, and of deposing all who opposed their arbitrary will, liberty expired on the scaffold which monwealth were sacrificed upon the altar, which the maddened fury of the intoxicated populace, alike regardless of law and right, had set up. These extremes of democracy have always been the blind pioneers of tyranny. This was the case, not only in ancient Greece and Rome, but also in modern France. With what maddened cupidity did one form of revoluionary democracy yield to the tempest of another, un il finally they all ended in the establishment of a 'desoctism, as relentless in its usurnations and bold dictations, though fearless, bloody, and revengeful, as was the reign of terror itself.' It is, therefore, no less to true than a trite observation, that one of these extremes begsts the other. When the blinded fury of the populace is let loose upon community, there seems to be no other, way to check and control it, than by resorting to a tyranny which concentrates all power in the hands of a man, who knows how to wield it for the public de- icine; for the stage and virulence of the disease, and fence, And which tyranny is most to be dreaded, that the age and physical strength and constitution of the of one or of many, let history decide.

Hitherto we have happily escaped both of these evils. And that we may not be carried into the general vortex, into which so many nations have been swept, by the fury of popular phrenzy, we must cleave to our in stitutions both civil and religious. The laws must be revered; magistrates and ministers must be respected; some natural rights must be surrendered, in order to secare the remainder: the institutions of religion most be allowed to operate freely; and, finally, the rights and privileges of all must be sacredly regarded, while all must feel the responsibility of exerting themselves in every lawful way to preserve inviolate the laws of government, and thus seek the good of the whole by seeking the good of each individual. " Righteonsnes exalteth a nation.' . So long, therefore, as we make the principles of righteousness our paramount authority both in political and religious life, so long, and no onger, may we look to the God of our fathers for II. blessing, without which no nation or individual can be happy and prosperous.

We have been led to these remarks, we humbly trust religion, so far from extinguishing, has only tended to make the more strong and permanent. . . We are no partizans in politics. . We care not who administers the ver, be remembered, that there may be love to the laws of our country, so they be well and faithfully ad All we wish is, that we may all so rally that it may be defended alike from all foreign invasions of our civil and religious rights, and from all domestidemagogues, whose selfishness may prompt them to sacrifice the liberties of their country upon the altar of

Having said thus much to satisfy our readers that we are not about to turn aside from our straight for ward course to enter the arena of political combatants; its approach he became courageous, and triumphed over of our love of country, and an ardent desire to see it prosperous and happy under the fostering care of our chartered rights, is no way incompatible with our duty to God and our neighbour as Christians and Christian ministers, we will proceed to notee more particularly some of the benefits of the reformation, as detailed in the work before us."

> The following remarks from the Christian Advocate and Journal of the 8th instant, deserve the particular attention of all concerned:

"TREACH EXPRESSLY ON EDUCATION." "We ask those who accuse us of innovating upon the "ancient landmarks" of Methodism for urging the importance of education, to turn to their Discipline, page 60th, where they will find the above words, and let them remember that they are the words of him whom God made the founder of our Church ... But it seems he had to encounter the objections of men who, either from modesty, timidity, or perversity, shrunk from the performance of this duty. He supposes such to sny, "I have no gift for this." To such he returns this pithy answer: "Pray earnestly for the gift, and use every other means to attain it." We should like sneeringly of learning and learned men, when the time God to enable him to preach profitably on the advanta ges of an education.

But " uso every other means to attain it." Prayer

Let, then, those young preachers whose souls are anting for the beights and depths of knowledge-who. in addition to their strong desire to hold constant communion with God as the most unfailing source of consolation, are desiring to have their minds enriched with the most useful truths-let them persevere in the use of prayer and every other means within their reach. and they shall yet shine as stars of the first magnitude,?

The Chorers.-In another place will be found an ficial Report of Cholera cases to the 7th instantwhich has been sent us from the Government; House; but on account of some circumstances connected with the Board of Health, we have received no later report. last Wednesday's publication, has been much greater than during the week preceeding. We understand from authority on which we can rely, both as to means of information and accuracy of statement, that the total number of deaths in the city since the first appearance and popular " Essay on the Spirit and Influence of the of the cholera, exceeds 200. We believe that the num. tection. If the prolongation of his life be necessary to the Divine glory or his own happiness, it will be pre- as I love, I rebuke and chasten. And he sometimes of France:—6. What has been the influence of the is as yet any abatement in the virulence or progress of the disease. One in fifty of the population of the city, ber of deaths during the last week has averaged daily of this treatise to believe that the virolent disease termdisease, by the dispositions of his enemics being changed and they are troubled; and pernaps even under sun goes different states of Europe, and on the progress of know, ed, or their power and influence divided and overthrown. Is the Christian called to arducus duty? the bow of his physical and intellectual strength will be made to abide the humbles them under his mighty hand, he exalts them.

In reviewing that part of Professor Villers, combined unlinence of the combined unlinence of the disease, changes in certain secretions of the human body, which, which allusion is made to the combined unlinence of the combined unlinence of the prevalence of the epidemic, were observed. which allusion is made to the combined influence of the (or perhaps postilence) through fear. In how many during the prevalence of the epidemie, were observed

The other is the case of constitutional malady. In Reformation and America on the affairs of Europe, ways is man's destruction of himse'f! To many it is indeed "a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the livwhich are worthy of the careful perusal and attention ing God,"-- and a dread of his anger is infinitely preferable to a presumptuous defiance against it. The only true remedy for fear in such cases is to make our peace with the Being whose rod we dread. Death may over take, but no evil can come nigh, those who abide under the shadow of the Almighty.

At Kingston,-The Chronicle of Saturday 9th inst. says "The Cholera still continues to be a terrible scourge in Kingston." Total number of the cases reported in Kingston from the commencement is 139-Deaths, 74. On Saturday last 13 new cases were reported-2 deaths.

THE HALLOWELL FREE PRESS of Monday the 11th instant says, "We are happy to be able to state that no case of Cholera has occurred here, and the vilthe constitution of our country placed us-and which lage continues healthy."-A few cases of Cholera f occupied with becoming dignity and independence, have occurred at Brockville; its ravages have been coniderable at Prescott & Cornwall. It has appeared at Port Stanley, St. Thomas, London, Brantford, and. Hamilton, tho' not to any considerable extent. 'At the' dates of our latest intelligence, Bellville, Coulourg Hallowell, Niagara, Stamford, St. Catharines had not been visited by it. 1111 a %

> At MONTREAD the total number of deaths during 25 days, previous to the 5th of August is reported to have been 802-of Cholera 548, other diseases 254.

At QUEBRC, we believe there are no reports of Cholera cases and deaths. We infer from what appears in the papers that it rages to a considerable extent in that city. An evident disposition to conceal and extenuate as appears to be the case with the Montreal and Quebec Editors, though with the best intentions-only increases suspicion and alarm at a distance, and gives rise to many injurious rumours and exaggerated reports. We believe a simple fair statement of facts in respect to the Cholem, as well as other matters, is the best, as

it is the most honest policy.

We copy the following from the Kingston Chronicle of the 9th instant. The "hints" the Editor says, "are given solely with a view to the public good." No person should be indifferent to the symptoms of this disease in its incipient stages; it is only then that human skill, generally speaking, can be successful... But medical prescriptions, from personal examination, should if practicable, he obtained, before tampering with medpatient are all-important matters of consideration, and must govern a judicious prescription of medicine, both in kind and quantity." What would cure one patient, might kill another; and what would save a patient's life at one stage of a disease, would destroy his life at another stage of it. Of course those who are best acmainted with Physiology and Physic are the best judg. es in these matters. Hence the necessity, the prudence, and the wisdom of early and regular medical attendance and advice, (not quackery.)

HINTS AND CAUTIONS. Under Existing Circumstances .- By an Army Med-

The looseness of the Bowels is almost invariably preceded by costiveness, which is in fact the very cause of Darrhees, a quantity of irritating matter being pent ip in the intestines. No individual can be safe while such a state of things exists-No time should be lost in taking a large dose of Castor Oil or Rhubarb with a very few drops of Laudnum ; which latter I consider when given in any quantity a great evil, and greatly increases the difficulty of evacuating the intestines of the irritating feculent matter.

1st. Stage leading to Premonitory Diarrhoa, Cos-

2d. Loose Stools, with Griping! A Secret of 3d. Watery or Serous Stools, causing Collapse, and Il the other fatal symptoms of Cholera. Should the stools be light coloured, or the Tongue

nuch furred, the following dose should be taken. 1-413 Calomel from 10 to 20 grains in a little dry sugar. Three hours after take, Rhubarb, 1 Drachm.

Jalap, 10 Grains or 20. o Ginger. 20 Grains. Peppermint Water, 2 Oz.

OR, N. 10 Oz. Castor Oil. Tincture of Rhubarb, 1 Oz. Should the patient have taken any indigestible food

in the first instance two grains of Tartar Emetic should be given (otherwise it is a waste of time) and as soon as its effect is over, the above dose of Calomel should be administered—These medicines, especially the purgatives, should be persevered with, until the intestines are well cleared out, and no griping felt. ... 🚈 🗄 🕧

The habits of individuals should not be too much changed, as the present system tends to costiveness. Port wine, for instance, instead of White, and rice, instead of a moderate indulgence in vegetables and ripe fruit, are evils to be avoided.

Kingston, August 7th, 1834. most and causinor cholera. A planto estable Prout in his "Bridgewater Treatise," says, on this ubject, that he had for some years been occupied in investigations regarding the atmosphere; and for more han six weeks previously to the appearance of cholera in London, had almost every day been engaged endeavouring to determine, with the atmost possible accuracy, the weight of a given quantity of air, under precisely to hear that man who is in the daily habit of speaking the same circumstances of temperature and pressure. On a particular day, the 9th of February, 1832, the for evening devotion arrives, praying carnestly for weight of the air suddenly appeared to rise above the usual standard. As the rise was at the time supposed. to be the result of some accidental error, or of some derangement in the apparatus employed, in order to s but one means. What the others are let every one discover its cause, the succeeding observations were made with the most rigid scruting. But no error or derangement whatever could be derected. On the days: immediately following, the weight of the air still continued above the standard; though not quite so high as on the 9th of February, when the change was first noticed. The air retained its augmented weight during. the whole time these experiments were carried on, namely, about six weeks longer. The increase of the weight of the air observed in these experiments was mall; but still decided and real. The method of conducting the experiments was such as not to allow an error, at least to an amount so great as the additional weight, without the cause of that error having become apparent. There seems, therefore, to be only one made f rationally explaining this increased weight of the air at London in February, 1832; which is, by admitting We believe that the average number of cases since our the diffusion of some gazeous body through the air of last Wednesday's publication, has been much greater the city, considerably heavier than the air it displaced. About the 9th of February, the wind in London, which which had previously been west, veered round to the: east, and remained pretty steadily in that quarter till the end of the month. Now, precisely on the change of the wind the first cases of epidemic cholera were reported in London; and from that time the disease continued to spread. That the epidemic cholera was the effect; of the peculiar condition of the atmosphere, is more, perhaps, than can be safely maintained; but reasons,

which have been advanced elsewhere, lead the writer

to be almost universal; and that analogous' changes force sufficient to keep the peace at the races. Accord: A Return of Cases of Cholera, from the Medical have been observed in the same secretions of those who ingly; on the day previous (Monday)a strong detatch. Gentlemen of this city, and from the Hospital, report.—The public are informed, that the was probably a variety of malaria.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY .- We have the melanman in his conversation and manners, and an excellent whom may have never a fight!

preacher. His conversation was much in heaven. He The Cooleans, it appears, received aid from the mount of the cooleans.

11th inst., says that neighbourhood was never more Cooleens retreated to the river's brink, where many where healthy. The harvest which has been gathered, is ve. driven in and drowned. Several attempted to escape by ry abundant in quantity and of good quality. A --- : 4

ing columns of this day. A 602 N 8124 Transcent

" FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

The packet ship Ribernia, Captain Willson, has arriv ed from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 1st July; an by which conveyance the editors of the Commercial Ad vertiser have received their usual supply of English journals. A brief summary of their contents follows.

ENGLAND CONTRACT

Chancellor, in a long and animated speech, called the at 1 state that nothing of serious moment was the consequence, tention of the House of Lords to a breach of privilege, though many of the puot creatures said that they were committed by the morning post, in a series of attacks up-fasting for two days. They were remonstrated with and on him in his character as Chancellor. He said he had the gentry and clergy, and other inhabitants who feel for accordingly on the 28th—but stated that he had no conficient with luxuriance; and yet are the people star-nexion with the editorial department of the paper. He ving. But such a state of things cannot exist much longwas thereupon discharged, and the editor, a Mr. Brittle, et; and the sooner a speedy termination shall be put to stone, ordered to be taken into custody, and brought to it the better for all parties.—Tipperury Free Press. the bar on the 30th.—Extract of a letter from Galway,

- Accordingly, on Monday, June 30th, Mr. Brittlestone, Jated June 22:- I cannot believe the statements of many

they were inserted. Ho could have prevented the article complained of from being inserted. It was with his directions that it was inserted. He was aware that the House had voted the article a gross brench of privilege. [The: Lord Chancellor said, Mr./ Bittleston certainly

could not claim to be exempted from answering the ques-tion in that House, but, it might stend to injure him-In any eriminal proceeding; and, under any circum-stances, it would bean aggravation of the offence; if he gained in proportion. worse than the publisher; and if he was to say he received it from another person, then it would prove that he conspired with some one else to violate the rules of their Lordship's House. He (the Lord Chancellor) thereof, thought the House could not call on Mr. Bittleston to

newer the question.
Mr. Bittleston then addressed the House, and assured answer the question. their Lordships that he was not actuated by any feelings of malice or disrespect towards their Lordship's House, and that he was at all times ready to apologise where epology was due. Mr. Bittleston then went into a his. tory of the case of "Solarto vs. Palmer,", which had at Madrid, on his way to the insurgent Provinces, into the hands of his Redeemer. called forth the attack upon the said Chancellor, in the judgment of which case the article complained of was

took place at Oldham, near Manchester, in the county of Lancáshire, on Saturday, the 28th of June, at a fire that occurred at the Union Mills, about a mile from Oldham, belonging to Mr. Lea Birch. A. young man, in rather an early part of the fire, by the falling of some part of the building and machinery, had got entangled by the legs, and he could not extricate himself. This being seen by the bystanders, excited, as may be supposed their feelings in the highest degree, and throwing aside all fear, and all prudence too, every one seemed foremost to assist in saving the poor fellow from a reasting death. While thus laubably employed, a wall unexpectedly fell and buried fifteen in the ruins, besides many others being coriously injured. At 3 o'clock on Sunday, only seven bodies had been dug out; since that time, seven more have been found, some presenting a speciable too horrible to behold; some without head, others without both. head and logs, and some without either head, legs, or arms. The wisole number perished, and six or seven others were seriously burnt and maimed.

Capt: Byng, formerly commander of the British Naval Station in Upper Carada, has been returned to Parliament from the Borough of Chatham. Portsmouth, June 26. - Don Carlos and suite, left Ports-

nounce an elepement which will surprise our readers, ving further currency to such an attack on him as that in Paganini stands charged with having induced Miss Wat-son, (daughter of Mr. Watson, formerly of Covent Garden Theatre,) a girl of sixteen, to quite her father's house to accompany him to the cortinent, which have

THE LAND D. THE CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF THE Dreadful Afray and wholesale Slaughter in Kerry.—
its members, on the ground that a majority of its members, but is not in consequence of the improper fights that ever disgraced this unhappy country, took and unnecessary interference of the Mayor. place on Tuesday at the races of Ballybeag, thirteen miles from Trales, between two clans, the Cooleens and the Irom Traise, retween two canas, the Cooleens and the Lawlors, who have been at fond above half a century. Gurnett and the Mayor, and still defy both the law and the gospel, in taking ven. Nothing would induce Dr. Morrison or Mr. Carlrae to geance of each other whenever opportunity offers from continue members—and the Mayor was therefore induced generation to generation. Remore of the intended fight to select, Messrs. Lessite, Doct, Jackes, Time, (who was having been in circulation for some days previous, and very retuctant to continue a member 3 nod, the Mayor.

Information having been given to the country magistrates A similar state of things exists in the Road Committee, they applied to the officer commanding at Tarlee for a arising out of the same cause.—Ib.

have been observed in the same secretions of those who had been much exposed to what has been termed mala risk. The foreign body, therefore, that was diffused through the atmosphere of London, in February, 1832, was probably a variety of malaria. toms of the expected riot. The two factions soon appeared on the Ground in great numbers, but remained quiet till the races were over, at three o'clock." choly duty to announce the death of the Rev. John appointed hattle began in earnest on the river strand with Hick, Wesleyan Missionary, at Quebec, which took sticks and stones. A gentleman who witnessed the conplace on the 2d instant—we suppose of cholera. We scenes he ever witnessed or could imagine to have taken have not received the particulars of Mr. Hick's death. Date in a Christian country. The soldiers could do noth:

On our visit to Lower Canada in May last, we spent a large to stem the torrent of fury and blows that reged on Sabbath with Mr. Hick in Quebec, and was several every side. At least one thousand men were engaged, for in addition to the resident parties, numbers came from days in his company. He was an amiable, interesting miles around to take part in the conflict against men man in his conversation and manners, and an excellent whom they had never seen before; all for the pleasure of

has left a wife and two amiable daughters to mourn this of Ballylongford, and even some came to join them their bereavement. What labourer shall be called from the country of Limerick ! Captain Hawson, of Ennext! Each should work while it is called to day, and other ungistrates present with the troops, MacNab; including Mr. David Bonsley's late property, and next 3. Each should work while it is called to day, to missione, and other angistrates present with the troops, caused the Riot Act to be read, but no body would listen the new survey on which obtaining have yet been completed built Steamboat, owned by William Chisholm, their aprons! The battle soon spread to such an extent, but no steam of a new and friends on both sides with stones, which they carried in their aprons! The battle soon spread to such an extent, but no steam of a new and friends on both sides with stones, which they carried in their aprons! The battle soon spread to such an extent, but no body would listen. This makes in all about 300 lots sont op mr. MacNab, including Mr. David Bonsley's late property, and the new survey on which obtained and the new survey on which they carried in their aprons! The battle soon spread to such an extent, but we sold about 100 lots more, to be built on in the course of one to two years according to agreement, yet the do, mand continues very brisk. Besides the lots mentioned traits orders, they endeavoured to make individual prismouth of the properties of the parties alluded to, and we well Bridewell, but were not permitted to fire a shot. In-understand 50 more will be commenced before the first of Burlington Canal on her way to and from both ports. well Bridewell, but were not permitted to fire a shot. Indeed, the work of destruction was going on fast enough;
November, many of them by mechanics, whose present
no quarter was given, and ghastly wounds were given to engagements will prevent them of commencing sooner. no quarter was given, and granty would work for the those who fell and to those who stood up. At longth the liamilton Mercury: And the distance of the those who fell and to those who stood up. At longth the liamilton Mercury: And the distance of the those who fell and to those who stood up. At longth the liamilton Mercury: And the distance of the those who fell and to those who stood up. At longth the liamilton Mercury: And the distance of the those who fell and to those who stood up. At longth the liamilton Mercury: And the distance of the those who fell and to those who stood up. At longth the liamilton Mercury: And the distance of the those who fell and to those who stood up. At longth the liamilton Mercury: And the distance of the those who fell and to those who stood up. At longth the liamilton Mercury: And the distance of the those who fell and to those who stood up. At longth the liamilton Mercury: And the distance of the those who fell and to those who stood up. At longth the liamilton Mercury: And the distance of the liamilton mercury: And the distance of the liamilton mercury: And the liamilton mercur rious Lawlors. It was full tide, and two sand boats on o LAND SALES .-- The attention of those of our readers party crowded, and pushed off across the ferry, but being ashore, the utmost exertions to restore animation were who wish to purchase land, is directed to our advertis- overladen they sunk, and all on board perished. Four bodies were found next morning at the ferry, and twelve others, men and women, have since been taken up in other parts of the river. It is not yet accurately known how lancholy noyades that followed, but 8 or 10 lay dead on the strand of battle at the northern side of the river, and their friends on the southern dure not venture across to remove them. It was expected that another savage conthe last accounts came from Trales.

Popular Out-break at Carrick on Suir .- We are pained The elections to Parliament, from Scotland especially, feeling evinced itself in that town on Monday, which prehad terminated in favor of the ministry.

The Parliament is not expected to rise, the present pulation—the victims of the times—rose emmasse, parameters, the screens, rung the hells of the churches, &c. and ded the streets, rung the hells of the churches, &c. and year, until the second week in August. 2 ded the streets, rung the hells of the churches, &c. and Barachlor Privilege—On the 27th of June, the Lord threatened on attack on the corn stores. We are happy to disregarded attarks upon him for thirty years; but the the wretched poor, are about to devise plans to save them present case was regarded as so flagrant, as to forbid his from the ravages of famine. To what a niserable state is passing it by A Amotion was made to bring up Ms. Payne, the publisher of the post, to the har.—He was brought up our quays and stores are crowded with provisions; our accordingly on the 28th—but stated that ne had no confeits term with laxuriance; and yet are the people stare

appeared at the bar in the custody of the Usher of the of the provincial newspapers with regard to failures in Black Red, and in answer to a question by the Lord Chan-the crops this season. On my way down from Dub-cellor, said that he was the acting editor of the Morning lin to this town, every field within view appeared to be Post, which is the composition of the Morning lin luxuriant bearing—the wheat and potato crops particu-The Lord Channellor, told the witness ho was not larly are in a most healthful and promising condition; bound to answer any question tending to criminate him and the late, heavy falls, of rain, without having injured self. and the late heavy falls, of rain, without having injured, the Province came with his family hithor in 1798, while any crop, have greatly promoted regetation and improved yet this place contained perhaps not a dozen huts. The b. Witness proceeded -- he was the acting editor on Thurs. the groth of grass. Stock seems every where to be in amable manner of the deceased over engaged the respect day and Friday last. Saw all matters before they were good condition, and, in truth, all the necessaries of life and esteem of her acquaintance while her kind and

FRANCE.

Elections—London, June 30. The results of all the French elections are now known, and they do not differ from the anticipations formed from the first returns. We have copied from the Journal de Paris a probable calculation which goes to prove that the opposition have lost between 60 and 70 votes, and the Ministerial party have

SPAIN & PORTUGAL. In Spain, a serious encounter took place on the 16th of June, at Erice, two leagues from Hampeluna. between the Queen's troops, to the number of 5,000 men, under Generals Lorenzo and Linares, and six battalions of the insurgents of Navarre and Zalava. After an obstinate struggle, the latter quitted, the field of battle, leaving it strawed with their dead and dying. Two regiments of The same day, of cholera, Mr George Perrin, of the the Carlists were completely destroyed, and Quesada house of J. L. Perrin & Co. aged 20 years—an amiable

Portions of the country were suffering from inundations. Petitions had been presented to the King upon the The Lord Chancellor, after commenting on the nature embject, the bearers of which stated, that noless speedy of the article, said he left the case in their. Lordships assistance were given many of the unhappy sufferers would have no resource but to beg their bread.-Leopold Lord Denman said the offence was one of that scrious assured them of his solicitude to put an end to a state of nature that their Lordships would be wanting in their things which had continued too long; but he gave them duty if they hesitated in inflicting punishment on the no information as to when. These incudations have been that Mr. Bittleston be taken into custody, which was the seige of Antwerp. New difficulties between Holland agreed to.

The Lord Chancelor hoped their Lordships would not follow up the motion further, but that they would consent to Mr. Bittleston being now reprimanded and discharged. He thought their dignity would be best con-knot, the sword at last must cut it.

charged. He thought their dignity would be used to be suited by administering justice with mercy. The destiny of Luxenburg had not been decided upon a trocious that the author of it ought to be visited with some heavier punishment than the reprimend. [Left sting] the suited by the Austrian court to the ting] the suited by the Austrian court to the Czar of Russia.

GERMANY. The Government of Berne, has anounced to the Vorort the discovery of a conspiracy amongst certain German refugees against the Government of Germany, and that the parties implicated were immediatly expelled the

the conduct of this gentleman, was copied into the Courier from a contemporary, during our recent absence from home. We are not in possession of any information to support the accusation against Dr. Morrison contained in that article, and if we were, associated, as we are with mouth this, morning at twenty minutes after cleven of Dr. M. in the discharge of several important municipal clock, for London, under a royal salute from the Sand duties, in which it is but justice to him to say, we have nort battery. Extraordinary Elopement .- We have to day to an should, from motives of delicacy, have abstained from gi question. As it is, we can only reiterate the expression four regret, that the article in question should have found its way into the Courier. Courier of Saturday,

Dissolution of the Board of Health in this city.-This Board is dissolved on the motion of Mr. Carfrac, one of

The Board consisted of ; Dr. Tims; Mr. Cathas; Mr.

From the 5th to the 6th of August.

New Cases. Cases remaining Cured Deaths. Total. since last report.

In the City 18 1 2 1 2 1 9 In Hospital 2 1 2 5 5 31 - 3 45 3-11 New Cases. Cases remaining Cured. Deaths. Total a the City. 7 5 110 Sphall 5 2 12 From the 6th to the 7th of August. T. D. MORRISON,

Chairman of the Board of Health." Town Lots .- At an Auction Sale of Town Lots, the oroperty of A. N. MacNab, Esq., held in the Court House of this Town on Monday last, about 30 were disposed of

drowned at Port Stanely. Whilst crossing the Creek in a cance he unfortunately overbalanced himself and fell out. The most prompt assistance was given, and al. the shore were aftuat, into which numbers of the defeated though five minutes did not clause before he was brought fruitless. Mr. Doyle was a native of Ireland and has left a widow and six children to lament his untimely fate-Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Hardison, of Port Stanley, deserve the atmost credit for the alacrity with which they jumped into the water to rescue the drowning man .-- St. or transfered but the county

> Death by Lightening .- About three o' clock P. M. on the 24, in Willoughby, was killed by lightening, while sitting near the fire place—the electrick fluid having passed down the chimney. She sarvived the shock fifteen minutes-no other person in the house was in. jured .- St Cathirines Journal.

> > FORT OF QUEBEC. ARRIVED AUGUST 2nd.

cal that for

Brig Agnes, Outerbridge, 23rd June Limerick, W. Price and co. do 61 settlers. g Guadiana, Yole, 4th June, Belfast, Thos. Curry,

ballast, 186 settlert. orig Mayflower, Branf, 13th do Ballysnannon, do. 44 do. Constrook, Bristow, 21st do Belfast, Wm. Sharples and son, do 71 do.

bark Usk, Prouse, 5th do Dortmouth, R. F. Maitland & co. general cargo, 23 do. 3rd. ship Thomas Colstone, Lowre, 7th June Londonderry,

W. Park, bullast 317 settlers.
brig British Queen, Miller, 52 days, Hull, Atkinson and

co general cargo 58 settlers.

all of Miles State DIED, Alex

Died in this city on Friday Morning last, at her sister's house in Yonge street, aged 66, Susanna Maria Will-cocks, daughter of William Willcocks; formerly of the city of Cork, Esquire, who amongst the first settlers of amiable manner of the deceased over engaged the respect printed, and had the power of correcting, altering; or re. jeeling, any article without control. He saw the whole market prices of this lown, yesterday, were—wheat, per own immediate relations: She sunk under the effects of of the leading article for Thusday and Friday has before they were inverted. He could have prevented the article per stone, 3d. to 33d.—Dublin Pilot. few months making the approach of death, evident to herself and friends. With this certainty she bore her trial with such resignation to the Almighty will, that she never betrayed the least impatience towards friends or servants, who all readily bestowed the care, which the amiable disposition of the deceased had already amply purchased from all around hor.—Communicated. [101]
In this city, on the 7th inst. of cholera, Mr David Lac.

kie, baker. Some days ago, of do. Mr John Scott, ship carpenter. Two days after, a son of Mr Scott, aged about 9 years. On the 8th inst., of do. Mr M. Parke, shoemaker. On the 9th inst. of do., wife of Mr Parke-leaving two

orphan children.
Same day, of do , Mr Linton, bucther. The same day, Mr James McIntosh, of cholera.

On the 11th inst. Mrs Dale, of typhus fever.

into the hands of his Redeemer.

The same day, of cholers, Elizabeth, wife of Mr James Turner, of March street, aged 26 years.

A few days ago, Mrs Wiley, wife of Mr Wiley, tailor,

March street.
In this City, of Cholera, on the 5th instant, after a few hours illness Mr. Enes Kempt, Tailor, (a native of Sackets Habour, New York,) ed 21 years. In this Cuy, on the 5th instant, Edward James, infant son of Assis-In this City, in the six instant, of Cholera, M. Walton, Es. Chamberiain of this City, after a few-hours ilmess, aged 45 years.

On the norming or the 9th last, of cholera, Eliza, who of Mr. Thomas Nagle, a nauve of Baudon, Ireland. Mrs. Nagle was an amiable pious and sensible woman. The writer never witnessed in a dying believer, a more complete weanedness from the world—more abundant contouts of the cloy Ghost—a more complete triumph of facts.

E. R.

On the 23th alt. Levius Peiers, son of Beary Sherwood, Esq., of this city, axed 6 months On the 33th aft. Levicus Peters, son of Benry Salerwood, L84, of this chy, agent 6 months.

At Oxford, on the 5th inst., of choicra, after a few hours illness— Hornor, Leq., of P.P.—Mr. H. was the 4th member of the Provincial Parliament from the London District, who has died since the hast ge-neral election; and the second from the County of Oxford—both of choicra—The late Mr. H. was also Registrar for the County—Colonel, cholera—The late Mr. H. Was and Reparter for the County Confidence of Militia—a Magistrate and Commissioner of the Court of Requests. At Cobourg, on the 25th, not at Bowdey, Charles, infant son of Win Bancks, Esq., At Cobourg, on the 30th ult , Rebesca, infant daughter of Mr. John

Ceviling.

At Colourg, on the 31st uh., Samuel Nickhas, aged 11 months.

At Colourg, August 2d, Philip Speckie, a native of England, aged

40 years.

August 4th, after a lingering fliness, Eliezer, son of Mr. Samuel Ash, near Cobourg aged 39 years.

On the same duy, after a long illness, Mr. Robert Wilson, of Italdi-

has the parties implicated were immediatly expelled the cantons and compelled to enter France.

Hanover, it appears has asked to be allowed a free importation of corn into Edgland, as a return from abstaining to join the Prussian Commercial Convention, which has been of course, refused. It would be the means of inundating England with the corn of all Germany,

A letter was received in London, on the 30th of June, which states that a part of the suite of Don Mignel arrived at the port of Genea on the 6th of June, in his Majesty's ship Nimrod, from Sines, in Portugal.

Dr., Marrison.—We regret that an article reflecting on the Court of Thompson, Engineer Depth with the corn of the Court of Thompson, Engineer Depth Residue of Thompson, Engineer Depth Same of Samister at Law John Dolphin, R. A. aged 35.

August 3d, John Gorner aged 45 years. Mr. Mannor, aged 50 years. August 3d, John Gorner aged 45 years. Mr. Janes Mr. Londongh, aged 36.

Thompson,—We regret that an article reflecting on the Court of Thompson, Engineer Depth Same and Samistra at Law John Dolphin, R. A. aged 45 years. Mrs. Same day Ages to Dolphin, R. A. aged 45 years. Mrs. Same day Ages to Dolphin, R. A. aged 45 years. Mrs. Same day Ages to Dolphin, R. A. aged 45 years. Mrs. Same day Ages to Dolphin, R. A. aged 45 years. Mrs. Same day Ages to Dolphin, R. A. aged 45 years. Mrs. Same day Ages to Dolphin, R. A. aged 45 years. Mrs. Same day Ages to Dolphin, R. A. aged 45 years. Mrs. Same day Ages to Dolphin, R. A. aged 45 years. Mrs. Same day Ages to Dolphin, R. A. aged 45 years. Mrs. Same day Ages to Dolphin, R. A. aged 45 years. Mrs. Same day Ages to Dolphin, R. A. aged 45 years. Mrs. Same day Ages to Dolphin, R. A. aged 45 years. Mrs. Same day Ages to Dolphin, R. A. aged 45 years. Mrs. Same day Ages to Dolphin, R. A. aged 45 years. Mrs. Same day Ages to Dolphin, R. A. aged 45 years. Mrs. Same day Ages to Dolphin, R. A. aged 45 years. Mrs. Same day Ages to Dolphin, R. A. aged 45 years. Mrs. Same day Ages to Dolphin, R. A. aged 45 years. Ages by Dolph

August 4th, after an illness of a few hours, George Mo Kenzie, Es quire, itarrister at Law. Join Bolphin, R. A. aged 45 years Mrs. Esther Crawford, aged 36. Thomas Thomason, Engineer Megal 36. Airs. Margaret Montgomery, aged 59. Dirs. Esthere Tritey, aged 56.

August 5th, Mrs John Johnston, aged 19, and child. James Gard-

Mrs. Mary Gorner, aged 36. Mr. Weatherson, Ord. nance Depth. Timothy Leary, aged 42. William Mc Donald, aged 37. Thomas Turpin, Esq. Doctor Geddes. Mr Robert Norman, aged 48. Mr William Douglas.—Mrs Albert Scalley, aged 35. Mrs William Slater.

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending August 13, 1834.

E. Evans, A. Green, D. McMullen, D. K. Lighthall,

cilitate the improvement of youth in Upper Genada. This and a small white spot in her forehead -- shoes on her fore Atithmetic has been published by subscription, under the feet only. He went away on the 3 instant, and was seen patronage of his Excellency Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. on the road to Hamilton. paironage of his excellency for John Collectic, K. C. B. on the read to Hamilton.

Lientenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Any person causing the Mare to be restored to Mrs. &c. &c., the Honographe and Venerable the Archideacon of Toronto, the Key. Doctor Harris, principal of Humber, near Scarlet's Mills; of giving information at the Callege for the Universe of the Province of the Callege for the Universe of the Callege for the C the College, &c. by Wm. Phillips.
Price 10s, per dazen half bound, 15s, full bound.

EASTWOOD & SKINNER.

Totonto, August 13th, 1834.

TRICT.—The public are informed, that the unundermentioned Clergy Reserves and Crown Lands dermentioned Clergy Reserves and Crown Lands the Will be offered for Saie, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Home Distinct will be offered for sale by public Auction of the County of the Cou Снатнам, in the Western District, on Monday, the tion, at the Court House, in the City of Toronto, on 25th day of August next; on condition of actual set. Friday the 29th day of August instant, at 12 o'clock tlement, and upon the actual terms of payment.

Training CLERGY RESERVES. Township of Sombra. At the upset price of lus, currency, per acre. Ist Concession, Nos. 20, 25. 20 19 25 5ih11 19 20 - 2619 25 4 11 10th.; 20 11th do. 4 11 19 25 do. 3 10 20 26 do. 4 11 19 25 do. 4 11 19 25 do. 4 11 19 25 Township of Dawn.

At the upset price of 12s 6d, currency per acre. do. " 6 25 31 moral of do. " 12 27 do. 5 31 moral of do. do. 1968 1677 8 120 51 2 do sales 62 15 31 9 6 4 70 2 1 14th by book out of 6 27th Front Change

At the upset price of 15s. currency per acre. ... 4th Concession, Nos. 8 9 10
5th) do, 10 11 12
6th do, 10 11 12
7th do, 10 11 12
8tr add, 10 11 12 do: 1 2 4 4 6 8 9 10 11 12 10th do. 8 9 10 11 12 11th : do. 6 : " 8 9 : 10 11 712 do. 12 ... " 8 4 9 10 11 12 Township of Harwich.

At the upset price of 15s, currency per acre. 7th Concession, No. 14 8th do. 13 14 15 16 17 18 8th do. 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 th do. 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 th do. 13 14 15 16 17 18 11th do. 13 14 15 16 17 18 12th do. 15 16 81 17 18 13th do. 15 16 81 17 18 Township of Zone, disserted At the upset price of 12s od. currency per acre.

1st Concession, No. 31 2d do. 20 27 5th do. 25 W 31 6th do. 20 27 1st Concession, No. 31. 6th do. 4 20 27 7th do. 25 31 8th / do: 1 414 20 27 9th 100 do. 100 4 to 25 81 10th 200 do. tol 64 pt 1 20 - 27 1 1 1 1 1 1 11th do. ... " .. 25 .. 31 ... , ...

Township of Dover. At the upset price of 10s. currency per acre. 5th Concession, Nos. 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 6th do. " 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 7th do. 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 7th do. 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 8th 4 do. 6 8 9 10 11 12 12 14 16 18 9 10 11 12 10th = rde, min and 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 11th medon of min 6 7 8 9 10 10 11 12 Township of Plympton.

At the upset price of 10s, currency per acre. Front Concession, No. 46

CROWN LANDS.

Township of Enniskillen. At the upset price of 10s. currency per nore.). 1st Concession, Nos. 3 10 20 26 do 3. 10 4th 10 20 26 10 10th do, 7 15 22 28 11th do, 3 10 20 26 12th do, 7 15 22 28 13th do, 7 15 22 28 13th do. 7 10 20 26 14th do. 7 15 22 28 11th do. 7 15 22 28 11th

... dec. 5 7 15 22 28 do. Township of Brooke.

At the upset price of 10s, currency per acre. 2nd Concession, Nos. 3 5 9 3d do. 8 15 21 4th 10 do. 3 5 9 5th and do. - 1 t. 4. 128 15 do. 17 / 0 3 5 9 28 do 1 2 4 2 8 15 21 23 do 1 2 9 28 15 21 23 10th do. 1. 3 5 9 28. 12th do. ... 8 15 21 23 12th do. ... 8 15 21 23 13th do. ... 8 15 21 23 do. an do. n . v 3 15 9 28 mar 1 Township of Moore.

At the upset price of 25s, currency per acre. Front Concession, Nos. 13 14 20 23 58 59 64 A portion of the vacant Lands in the Townships of Plympton, Sarnia, and the rear concessions of Moore, at the upset price of 10s. currency per acre. Also the Broken Lots in the town of Chatham, on the

reek in front of Lots Nos. 21 74 and 75, and a portion of he rear Lats divided into half acres each. Commissioner of Crown Lands' Office, Toronto, 6th August, 1834.

* Purchasers will be required to pay the first instalent down, to the Agent, Mr. Henry Jones; in default of which the sale will be yold, and the Land again offered t public sale.

Editors will please copy the above.

SALE OF CROWN LANDS in Seymour.—Notice is thereby given, that a portion of the ungranted Lands in the Township of Seymour, in the Newcastle District, will be offered for Sale by Public Auction, in Colborne, Cramahe, at Ketchum's Inn, on Friday the 29th day of August instant, at the upset price of 12s. 6d. currency per acre, on condition of actual settin-ment and upon the usual terms of payment.

A Plan exhibiting the situation of the lots may be seen at the Surveyor General's Office, Toronto, or with Major Campbell residing in the township, from whom further information may be obtained.

of the service of the PETER ROBINSON. Cemmissioner of Crown Land's Office,

Toronto, 7th of August, 1834.

FIAKE NOTICE - DEDAKES LE GRAVE, a young French Canadian, wearing a box coat of light conter, black fur hat, and blue cloth trowsers, no vest—has UST published—and for sale by the subscribers a new gone off with a Mare of a brown colour, two white feet, and concise system of Arithmetic and absoluted and concise system of Arithmetic and an analysis of the subscribers and concise system of Arithmetic and an analysis of the subscribers and a subscribers a subscribers and a subscribers and a subscribers as the subscribers as th

> this office of where the may be found, will confer a favour on a very poor woman and se suitably rewarded 248-3m for his tremble. Toronto, 13th August, 1831.

Friday the 29th day of August instant, at 12 o'clock noon, on condition of actual settlement, and upon the usual terms of payment.

Also, a portion of the ungranted lands in the Townships of Collingwood, St. Vincent, Nottawasaga, and Sunnidale at the upset price of 5s. Currency per

At the same time & place will again put up to Auction (in consequence of the person who bid it off at the sale of the 15th May last, having failed to pay the first instalment) a valuable Mill-site, with about 400 Acres of land attached to it, situated in the 14th Concession of the above named Township of Nottawasaga, which will be put up at 5s, currency per Acre, subject to the condition of building a Saw Mill thereon within one year from the date of the purchasse, and the other Lots bid off on the same day, upon which the first instalments have not been paid.

Plans exhibiting the situation of these Lots may be seen at the Surveyor General's Office Toronto, or with Mr. Richey, in the Township of Sunnidale.

CLERGY RESERVES. Township of Brock.
At the upset price of 10s. currency per acre. 2nd Concession, East 10 10th "North 10 Township of Uxbridge.

2nd concession, No. 15 8th do: " 37 Township of Vespra. At the upset price of 10s, currency per scre-11th concession, No. 16

At the upset price of 10s currency per acre.

Township of Tecumseth.

At the upset price of 12s 6d currency per acre.
14th concession, Nos. 10 22 Township of Adjala.

At the upset price of 10s. currency per acre.

1st concession, Nos. 15 31 . Township of Caledon. At the upset price of 10s, currency per acre. 5th concession west of Centre road W. 18

6th east of Centre road No. 20

Township of Scarborough.

At the upset price of 15s, currency per acro.

2nd concession, No. 12

Township of West Gwillimbury. At the upset price of 12s 6d, currency per acre. 2nd concession, Nos. 9 16, (old survey.) Township of Mulmur.

At the upset price of 10s, currency per acre. 8th concession, No. 2 1st con, west of Hurontario St. No. 25 Township of Innisfd. At the upset price of 10s. currency per acre. 2nd concession, No. 22

10th , do. " 17 do. " 3 do. 8th Township of Essa. At the upset price of 10s. currency per acre: 6th concession, No. 6

Township of Mono. At the upset price of 10s. currency per acro. Sd concession, West half 2, No. 8 Township of Pickerin.

At the upset price of 15s. currency per acre. 7th concession, Nos. 15 31 Township of Tay.
At the upset price of 10s. currency per acre.

12th concession, No. 6

Township of Albion. At the upset price of 12s 6d. currency per acre. 5th concession, No. 8 10th do. 27

Township of Oro. At the upset price of 10s. currency per acre. 5th concession, No. 9 - Township of Collingwood. At the upset price of 10s. currency per acre.

9th concession, Nos. 19 20 Township of Whitchurch. At the upset price of 15s, currency per acre. 6th concession. No. 16

Township of Etobicoke.

At the upset price of 15s. currency per acre.

Concession A. No. 18s. Concession A. No. 38 Township of Scott. At the upset price of 10s, currency per acre.

5th concession, No. 2 Township of King. At the upset price of 15s. currency per acre.
9th concession, Nos. 17 18

CROWN LANDS. Township of Tay.

At the upset price of 10s. currency per acre. 6th concession E. part, No. 13 12th do. W. part, " 6 7th Township of Mulmur.
At the opset price of 10s. currency per nere.

4th con. East of Hurontario St. No. 22

5th ... West of Hurontario St. No. 17 Township of Essa.

At the upset price of 10s. currency per acre. 11th concession, broken lot, No. 1 Township of Albion.

At the upset price of 12s 6d. currency per acre.

7th concession, No. 1 Township of Toronto. At the upset price of 15s, currency per acre. 2nd con, South of Dundas St. No. 21 Township of East Gwillimbury. At the upset price of 12s 6d. currency per acre.

Oth concession, No. 5

Township of Scott. At the upset price of 10s. currency per acrc. 8th concession, broken lot, No. 4

Commissioner of Crown Lands' Office, Toronto, 6th August, 1534. 248-2 Editors will please copy the above.

EVER AND AGUE CURED IN EVERY In-Stance by the use of the Genuine "Roward's Tonic Mixture," To which already more than ten thousand persons are ready and anxious to testify.

In consequence of the attempts which are always made by knaves and impostors to palm off spurious imitations and counterfeits, as soon as the public have determined upon the value and excellence of a medicine; and, in order to secure those who wish to avail themselves of the acknowledged efficacy of Rowand's Tonic Mixture, as a thorough cure for Fever and Augue, or Bilious Intermittent Fever, against such impositions, the proprietor has concluded upor the necessity of confining the sale of the mixture, to as few established agents, in the different sec-tions of the country, as are just sufficient to supply the regular demands. Therefore, he has the pleasure to an nounce to the inhabitants of Toronto, and the other parts the country adjacent thereto, that Messrs, Lessie nd Sons, has been appointed sole agent for the above place-who will herenfter have on hand a constant supply ,

i said mixture. (Signed) JOHN R. ROWAND. BJJ. O. FRAY, General Agent, No. 208 Greenwich st.

Office of the Grand River Harbour Company, July, 25th. T a Meeting of the Board of Directors, of this date, w further installment of ten per cont is called in, payable on the lst. of October next.

will be with the By order of the Board, Signed JOHN JACKSON. Secretary and Treasurer, Grand River Company. ST odi al SCHEMNOCO m the Rev. James Small's Three Hundred Hymna. Behold, on the mountain top, A herald of the day of hope To the glad world appears; Now shall the shades of moral night Be scattered by the gospel light, Which dissipates our fears."

This Messenger, whose beauteous feet And fix the roving mind; Let the glad tribes assemble round, And listen to the joyful sound, And thus true pleasure find. He brings from heaven the welcome news, Which should the greatest joy diffuse. Through the dejected soul: "There is forgiveness with our God.

From whom we fear'd the smarting rod," This will our grief control. Salvation is the joyful word, Salvation from the sov'reign Lord. Who can the blessing give; Salvation from the guilt of sin,

Salvation from its power within That we to God might live. What good shall not our God bestow On them who to the fountain go, The fountain of his Son!
Essential good shall be our lot, Yet all things well are done.

Let Zion raise her cheerful voice, And thus express her inward joys — Her God for ever reigns : ... Her praise, prolong'd from age to age. Shall nobler minds and powers engage In more exalted strains."

INTERNAL EVIDENCE. A man of subtle reasoning, ask'd A peasant, if he knew Where was the internal evidence.
That proved his Bible true. The terms of disputative art Had never reach'd his ear-He laid his hand upon his heart, · "And only answered, "Henr!"

TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

A DRUNKARD REFORMED.

"A noted drunkard was once followed by a favorite goat to a tavern, into which he was in who wants no fiddle to sweeten her." vited by his master, and drenched with some of his liquor. The poor animal staggered home with his master, a good deal intoxciated. The next day he followed him to his accustomed liquors."--Dr. Rush.

FALLEN!—Go to the grave of Martin, of Mary specting her four little ones, one "is not," for land, who, thirty years ago, stood at the head of God took her,) yet even in this she obtained comthe Senate of the United States, and witness that are happy." She expressed a little surprise at a drunkard's grave. Witness the end of Mirabeau, point;" ! To a question put to her by her sorrow. ister I knew, who if human eloquence could avail. wings, had he not found a drunkard's grave. The ting by her beside, more mind, the more danger. Excitement was the food of the mind and when this species of excitement was suffered to sway the energies of Almost her last words were, -a gigantic intellect, there was no predicting the result.-T. D. Weld's Lectures.

the Salem Gazette, a very worthy laboring man, Jesus Christ. . . . in this town, who had been so unfortunate as to April 20th .-- At Hermes-Terrace, Chelsen, acquire a habit of drinking spirits, becoming convinced of its ruinous tendency, had strength of entered the British army seventy-five years ago mind sufficient to form an effectual resolution of and was soon promoted to the rank of Captain in future abstinence. At that time he had a wooden the Sixth Royal Veleran baltalion. He was highly box made with a hole in the lid, and labelled, esteemed by his brethren in arms, and a nume-"RUM," into which he every day dropped as rous circle of acquaintance, both in civil and remuch money as he had been in the habit of spend-ligious society. The, gallant officer was no ing for liquor. The box was never opened till stranger to affliction; and one of the severest very recently, when, on counting the sum, it was trials he ever met with, consisted in the premature found to amount to no less, than one hundred and loss of his only son, John Wesley Wright, of the eighty dollars, with a part of which he purchased Royal Navy, a young man of great professional a good house lot, and the remainder will go to-merit and promise. He commenced his career wards putting a neat and comfortable new house with Sir Roger Curtis, at the siege of Gibraltar; upon it. . Such examples are above all praise.

letter directing the discontinuance of this paper, against Napoleon. Lieutenant Wright was subto two or three subscribers, remarks "You must sequently wrecked upon the coast of France, know that there are certain persons in this coun. while in command of the Vincejo sloop of war; try who have a friend, whom they think you do and, under the guise of some miserable pretence. not treat very weil-I mean the Brandy Bottle." -Southern Religious Telegraph.

MISCELLANEOUS THE HEATHEN MOTHER.

"Without natural affection, unmerciful,"-Rom. 1.31. to Africa," appear to have no affection for their the principles and practice of the Wesleyan Meoffspring: They sell their children, as slaves, to thodists; and while health permitted, had diliarticles of merchandise. The following touching his life his faculties became gradually impaired; scene took place at Dullindushie, whilst I was in but, during the brief intervals of his returning that town.

she parted with for a necklace of beads. The on earth. unhappy girl, who might have been about thirteen or fourteen years of age, on being dragged away Circuit, William Lomax, in the twenty-sixth year from the threshold of her parent's but, clung dis. of his age, a consistent member of the Methotractedly, like a shipwrecked mariner to a float dist society. Consumption brought him to the ing mast, round the knees of her unfeeling mo. tomb. Through his affliction he was remarkably ther, and looking up wistfully in her countenance, burst into affood of tears, exclaming with vchemen. cy and passion, "O mother, do not sell me! anticipations of heaven were often joyous. He What will become of mo? What will become of had victory over death through Jesus Christ. yourself in your old age, if you suffer me to leave April 25th .- At Little Bromley, in the Man.

are in pain; and when you die, I will shed rivers strikingly exemplified:of sorrow over your grave. O mother ! do not push me away from you! do not sell your only daughter to be the slave of a stranger!" Useless tears! vain remonstrances! The unnatural, relentless parent, shaking the beads in the face of M'Creery, in the twenty-fifth year of his age, and her only child, thrust her from her embraces; and the fifth of his ministry. His conversion, which the slave dealer drove the agonized girl from the was sound and scriptural, was soon followed by a at the Surveyor General's Office Toronto, or with Mr. place of her nativity, which she was to behold no deep conviction that he was called of God to тоге.

Some Oppression .- Matthew Carey states the following fact.

servation which applies to some of them, but I amiable simplicity. In consequence of severe hope to only a few: I have known a lady to ex. affliction, at the last Conference he became a pend a hundred dollars on a party; pay thirty or forty dollars for a bonnet, and fifty for a shawl; might soon recover his health. In concurrence in on the first day of July; 5 per cent. on the first of Auand yet make a hard bargain with the seamstress with his own views, and the wishes of his friends, gust, and 5 per cent. on the first of September next, for a shawl; he had a few appointments; which, during the NOTICE is therefore hereby given to the Subscribers for or washerwoman, who had to work at her needle or at the washing tub for thirteen or fourteen winter mouths, he fulfilled to the great delight hours a day, to make a bare livelihood for herself and edification of his hearers, without being conis "a sore oppression under the sun," and ought last his strength began rapidly to decline, and it and 5 per cent. on the first of September next. to be eschowed by every honorable mind! "Let became evident that his change was near." The it be reformed altogether."

Wonders of Art. -- Sixty years ago a pound of cotton would only be extended to a thread of 17, 000 yards, (not quite ten miles,) and this by the close application of a man for a whole day. But by steam power, a pound of fine cotton can now be extended into a thread one hundred and sixty, seven miles long, and that with the attendance of a mere child. 🧳

DANCING. "I am an old fellow," says Cow. per in one of his letters to Hurd, "but I had once my dancing days, as you have now; yet I could not learn half; so much of a woman's character by dancing with her, as by conversing with her at home, where I could observe her behaviour unob. served, at the table, at the fireside, and in all the trying circumstances of life. We are all good when we are pleased; but she is the good woman

From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine, for June, 1834. OBITUARY,

April 15th .- At Islington, in the London North tavern. When the goat came to the door, he Circuit, Jane Mary, wife of Mr. John Tresise, in paused: his master made signs to him to follow the thirty-ninth year of her age. She had been him into the house. The goat stood still, An nearly twenty years a consistent member of the attempt was made to thrust, him inio the tavern. Methodist society; and during the latter part of He resisted, as if struck with the recollection of her life sustained the responsible office of Class. what he suffered from being intoxicated the night Leader, in discharging the duties of which she before. His master was so much affected by a enjoyed much of the esteem and affection of those sense of shame, in observing the conduct of his who were placed under her Christian care. When goat to be so much more rational than his own, apprized of the nature of her disorder, and the that he ceased from that time to drink spiritious impossibility, humanly speaking; of her recovery, she exhibited the most unhesitating acquiescence in the divine will, and though, for a time, there THE MIGHTY SLAIN. How HAVE THE MIGHTY appeared to be in her a lingering anxiety re. the American bar; but who died a sot, Go to plete victory. A kind friend said, "I hope you vacant chair, out of which a Senator tumbled into the question; and added, "O yes, that is a settled of Savage, of Sheridan, of Burns, of Byron, and ing husband, she said, with peculiar emphasis, of more than one Doctor of Divinity. One min- "I would not choose, if I could," When fast sinking into the arms of death, she sang, with a would have scattered salvation as from angel's sweetness which astolished those who were sit-"His righteoneness wearing, and cleaned by his blood,

Bold shall I appear in the presence of God " -

"Mercy's full power I soon shall prove, Loved with an everlasting live!"

She died, as she lived, a proof of the transforming Interesting Fact .- A few months ago, says and supporting power of the religion of our Lord J. T.

James Wright, Esq., aged ninty-three years. He and afterwards served as Lieutenant, under the command of Sir Sydney Smith, by whom the town A COMPLIMENT.—A gentleman in Virginia in a St. Jean d'Acre was successfully maintained was barbarously put to death in the Temple at Paris, in 1804. This beavy calamity was sustained with Christian fortitude by the bereaved parent, whose mind had long since been made up with respect to the equity and sisdom of the Divine Government. He was able to say, though The Bowchee people, says Mr. Lander, in his will a heart that bled, "Though he slay me, yet consciousness, proof of Christian stability and A slave dealer, passing through the place, had spiritual fervour were still observable. Borne purchased several of their children, of both sexes, down by the numerous rush of years, and without from the inhabitants, and amongst others a mid! the disruption attendant on violent disease, he dled aged woman had an only daughter, whom guthered up his feet in peace, and ceased to live Р. К.

April 24th .- At Luzley-Brook, in the Oldham supported. No murmuring word escaped his lips. His resignation was indeed exemplary; and his

you'l. Who will fetch you corn & milk to Who ningtree Circuit, Mr. John Hughes, many years will pity you when you die? Have I been un- a useful Class-Leader in the Little Bently sociekind to you? O mother, do not sell your only ty. His consistency of character, stern integridaughter! I will take you in my arms when you ty, and marked uprightness of conduct, secured are feeble, and carry you under the shade of trees. him the high esteem of his Christian brethren, As a hen watches over her chickens, so will I and rendered his separation from them by death watch over my dear mother. I will repay the a matter of deep lamentation. During his sickkindness you showed me in my infant years .-- ness he possessed great tranquility of mind. Jesus Toronto, July 10th, 1831.

When you are weary, I will fan you to steep; was found by him to be increasingly precious; and while you are sleeping, I will drive away the and at the closing scene, when he was leaving all flies from you. I will attend on you when you that is mortal, the effusions, of the poet were

> "How calm his exit! Night-dews fall not more gently to the ground,
> Nor weary, worn out winds expire so soft." J. R.

April 27th .- At Barnstable, the Rev. Joseph preach the Gospel; and while engaged as a to the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Local Preacher, as well as since his introduction Commissioner of Croson Land's Office, to the itinerant ministry, his labours were eminently acceptable and useful. His talents were "The ladies will, I hope, pardon me for an object of a superior order, and were united with the most RAND RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Exercision which applies to some of them, but I amiable simplicity. In consequence of severe closing scene was calm and peaceful. To a friend, a few hours before his death, he said, "I office of the G. R. Navigation Company, I Grand, River Rapids, May 21st, 1854. am bappy, very happy." To another, a short time after, "He will be with me to the end."
Thus, without a sigh or groan, he entered into the joy of his Lord. April 28th .- At Clayton, in the Brandford Cir. Stone, No. 153 King Street, York, U. C.

cuit, Mr. Jonas Barker, in the seventy third year of his age. He was awakened to a sense of his Grateful for past favours, respectfully informs the inhab sun and danger by means of an awful storm of stants of York and its vicinity, that he is now receiving a thunder and lightning, in July, 1782; when he witable for the server, and from the sign metangs, its joined the Methodist society, with his young friend, he offers them for sale at old prices, and some articles the late Rev. Jonathan Crowther. Having at that lower. time to travel two or three miles to hear preach. ing, and having a strong desire for the salvation village, and proclaim the glad tidings of the Gos. pel. Their efforts were attended with the divine plessing; for he lived to see a numerous society God, and sustained the offices of Class. Leader and Having outlived nearly all those who set out with him on the Christian pilgrimage, he endured his last affliction, which was some what protracted, with fortitude and resignation; he then peacefully fell asleep with a hope full of immortality. W. C.

S ALE OF CLERGY RESERVES in the Western District.—Notice is hereby given, that the undermontioned Clergy Reserves will be offered for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Court House, Chatham, in the Western District, on Monday the 18th day of Au. gust next, on condition of actual settlement, and upon the following terms of payment, viz: One tenth of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in nine equal annual instalments, with interest upon each instalment asit becomes duo. TOWNSHIP OF SANDWICH.

At the upset price of 10s. currency per acre. North East side of the Talbot Road. N. E. halves 295 296 299 300 303 304 6th Concession, Nos. 12 14 13 15 11 13 15 · · · 13 14 15 TOWNSHIP OF MAIDSTONE. It the upset price of 10s. currency per arre. South side middle road, 29 do. North side middle road, dó. do. dი. do. North East side of N. E. halves 287 231 the Talliot road, South West side S. W. half 289 of the Talbot road North side of mid-N. halves 2 13. die road. South side of mid. 8 haives 8 18

TOWNSHIP OF ROCHESTER. At the upset price of 10s, currency per acre. 1st concession South side Middle road, No. 28 do. ** 26 3rd do. 28 70h23 North side middle road, 18 14 3rd 'de. 🤄 ' do. North side of N. halves 10.25 Middle Road, South side, of Middle Road, S. halves 5 16 TOWNSHIP OF MALDEN. At the upset price of 10s, currency per acre.
The concession, Nos. 77 79 81
Sth. 91 94
PETER ROBINSO

PETER ROBINSON. ommissioner of Crown Lands' Office, Toronto, 18th July, 1834.

ALE OF CROWN LANDS.—Notice is here. by given, that the undermentioned Town and Park "Records of Captain Clapperton's last expedition will'I trust in him." He was firmly attached to Lots in the Town Plot of Sandwich, in the Western District, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House in that town, on Monday the 18th day of August next, at the upset price of £7.10s. Cy. each, upon the greatest strangers in the world, with no more remorse of conscience than if they were common ordinances. For the last three or four years of merchandise. The following touching his life his faculties became gradually impaired; within two years from the day of sale. One quarter of he parchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in three equal annual instalments, with interest on each ustalment as it becomes due. TOWN LOTS.

Russell Street. Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, Bedford Street, East Side. Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28. Bedfard Street, West Side. Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 25, 27, 23. Peter Street, East Side. Nos. 2, 3, 4. Peter Street. West Side. Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28. Cross Street, East Side. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4. Cross Street, West Side. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4. Back Street, West Side.

> PARK, LOTS.. North of the Centre Road. No. 6. South of the Centre Road. Nos. 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10. WATER LOTS.

Nos. 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, TETER ROBINSON, Commissioner of Crown Lands Office.

the Lands in the Townships of CAYUGA AND DUNN, on of August next at 10 o'clock, A, M. at the upset price of 15s. currency per Acre.

The Terms of payment will be one fourth of the purat 6 per cent, on each instalment payable with the instal-

Plans exhibiting the situation of the Lots may be seen Lewis Barwell, Bransford, and any information respecting the Lands to be disposed of can be obtained by applying

Toronto, July 22, 1834.

Navigation Company, held at Bristol's Inn, Grand River Supernumerary, hope being entertained that he ment of five per cent, on the Stock subscribed, be called said stock, that they are required to pay to the Treasurer of said Company at this Office the amount of 5 per centon each share of their respective subscriptions, on or be and a numerous family of small children." This scious of any ill effect to himself. About March fore the first day of July; 5 per cent, on the first of Aug.

By order of the Board. (Signed) JOHN JACKSON, Sec. 4 Treusurer G. R. N. Co.

entered into of Linen and WOOLEN DRAPERY, &c. for H. B. T. Sale, Wholesale & Retail, at William Lawson's Brick

WILLIAM LAWSON, Merchant Tailor, began earnestly to seek the Lord, and soon after they were purchased in England before the late advance,

His Stock comprises a large and splendid assortment of superfine, fine, and modiling Broad and plain Cloths, Kerseymeres, Kerseys, Pilot Cloth, Petershams, Flushings, of his neighbours, he, with some others like polen Velveteen and Cords, Cotton Cords and Velvet minded, invited the Preachers to come to their een, Beaverteens, Fustians; silk, Valentia, and velvet Vesting; Cam lets, Lasting, Plaids, Flannels, Blankets, Baize, Serge; ten pieces of choice Carpeting, very cheap; Merinoes, Cottons, Shirtings, printed Calicoes in great plessing; for he lived to see a numerous society variety; Kerseymere, Thibet; Merino, Worsted, Silk, and raised up around him, bosides a good chapel at Cotton Shawls; Table Cloths and Covers; Lace, Ribbons. Clayton-Heights, and another in progress at Clay. Gloves, and Hosiery;—an elegant and fashionable assortion. He brought up a large family in the fear of ment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Fury; Ladies', and Philif Clayton. and Gentlemen's Cloth, Camblet, and Plaid Cloaks; Ladies' Velyet, Tuscan, Leghorn, Straw and Chip Bonnets Prustee with great consistency and usefulness. a large and fashionable assortment of Gentlemen's Cloth ing; and orders to Measure executed with despatch, and according to the latest fashions. .

CHEAP WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, for all kinds of Dyestuffs, Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Modicines, Paints, Oils, &c. E. LESSLIE & SONS. P. S .- Ten Barrels Superior Dutch Crop Madder-Lot of Spanish Indigo, and a few barrels of English Lamp Black in papers may be had at a small advance above cost York, Jan. 29th, 1833.

TALL AND WINTER GOODS SAMUEL E. TAYLOR, grateful for the engogragement he has hitherto received, and anxiously solicitous to morit a continuance of it, begs to call the attention of the public to his stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which he flatters himself will be found on examination to be extremely CHEAP and WELL SELECTED.

Fine and superfine Woollen Clorus, broad and narrow of nearly every description, color, and quality, at remark ably low prices, are to be had at his establishment: h fact, all he wants is an examination of the raicz and QUALITY of his Goods, to ensure to him a continuance of that custom which he has heretofore had. N. B. The lowest price which can be taken will be

sked for each article, and no second price made.

York, 7th October, 1833.

100,000 FEET or SEASONED LUMBER at the Credit month, consisting of Inch Inch and a kalf, and Two Inch BOARDS, together with s quantity of Joists, RAFTERS, and SCANTIANG, for sale, cheap for Cash, by JOHN CRUMBIE, M. D. Streetsoille, May 12, 1834. 2361f

O HUNTERS .- WANTED, TWO LIVE IF AV FILS. TWENTY DOLLARS will be given for a Malo or Female, or Porty Five Dollars for a Male and Female. Either young or old ones will answer, but they must be in good health and unmutilated. Enquire of the Editor of the Guardian. May 21st, 1834. 1

L. PERRIN & Co. have just received a quantity of . Crockery assorted in crates and hogsheads, which they offer for sale by the package only. L. J. I. P. & Co. - Beg to state that they are selling off the Stock of Crockery, which has been opened for retail. ing at reduced prices.
CHEQUERED HOUSE, TORONTO, July 22, 1831. 245-tf.

NEW STORE, in the Village of OANVILLE— The Subscriber having commenced the Mercantile business at Oakville, would inform his friends and the public that he intends to keep on hand a general assort, ment of Dry Goods and Hardware, also a few (Proceries and Medicines, mostly used in the country, which he of-fers low for Cash. JUSTUS W. WILLIAMS. Oakville, June 1, 1833.

DARM: FOR SALE, -- Lot No. 12, in the third Yonge street, containing 100 acres of the best descripton Land; 35 acres inproved. There is on the premises a dwelling house, a barn, stables, and out houses.

For terms apply to the Subscriber on the promises.

ROBERT CHARLESTON,

August 1st, 1834.

INFORMATION WANTED concerning ROBERT COLLINSON, from Ross, in Holderness, East Riding of Yorkshire, whether living or dead-If dead, whether there be any Will. Some years ago he lent some money on a Mortgage of a Freehold Property at Putring: ton-has a Son, who is now of age. His last address was, Talbot Street, U. C. 36 Miles from Maldon-A ton-George Mills, and a Sterlington were Neighbours to him when last heard of .- His Friends in England are anxi. ous to ascertain every particular of him. Please address.

JOHN DOUSE.

Brantford, U. C. August 5th 1834. 217.tf.

ME H TO THE UNIVERSAL MEDICINCE. Mrs. H. Taylon begs to aunounce, that she has just received a fresh supply of the above invaluable Medicine, which may be had genuine, at the Store of Mr S. E. Tavlor, 181 King-street.

The value of this Medicine is now so well known and acknowledged that it would be superfluous to say any thing in its praise; therefore let facts speak, as the public are informed that the demand for it is vastly increased, and individuals suffering under almost every variety of discase, have experienced the benefits of since its introduction into this city. Toronto, 29th July, 1834.

VANTS A SITUATION, in a country place or Village, a first rate SCHOOL TEACHER. Any application to this Office will be immediately at-F. II. Toronto, April.12, 1834. 231tf

BLANK DEEDS & MEMORIALS for sale ut

SALE OF CROWN LANDS.—A portion of TIPPER CANADA COLLEGE.—In consequence of the death of the Classical Masters of this the Grand River, will be offered for Sale at the Court Institution, and the intended resignation of another, ap-flouse in Hamilton, District of Gore, on Friday the 15th plications will be received from the Candidates for the situations which will thus be vacant, till the 25th of September.

TESIMONIALS, as to the general qualifications, of characbase money to be paid down on the day of Sale, and the ler, and attainments, (especially Classical) temper, and remainder in three equal annual instalments with interest previous occupation; also stating the age of the Candidate, -to be addressed to The President and Council of King's College, under cover to the Honorable Colonel Wells, Registrar and Bursar, King's College Council Office To-

A salary of £300 Sterling per annum, with a House on the college Promisses, and liberty of taking Boarders, is attached to each of the above Masterships.

The duties of the appointments are to be entered upon is soon as the elections are notified.
Upper Canada, Toronto, June, 1834.

Editors of papers who have heretofore received or-ders to copy notices from U. C. College, will insert the above in their respective papers, once a week, for three months, forwarding their accounts as usual. . 241-3 m

CHEAP SHOE STORE, 185 King St.
Five doors East of Yonge Street.

The Subscriber is now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's, BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, and to which he invites the attention of his friends and the public. THOMAS THOMPSON.

City Toronto, May 10, 1824.

DWARD HENDERSON, TAILOR, &c.; takes this favorable apportunity of returning his thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for their continued support, and would inform them that for the time being, he will carry on his business at his house of Yonge Street opposite the Hon. John Elmsley's.

P. S.—Patterns kept on hand for the accomodation of

country Tailors, and those who make up their own. Yonge Street, May 22d, 1833.

AND FOR SALE.—Let No. 12, 8th Concession of BROCK, 200 Acass. The let is within one mile of a Merchant's Store and a Saw Mill, and within three miles of a Grist-Mill; has six acres cleared, and is situated in a well settled part of the country. Apply to the subscriber, No. 21, Newgate Street.

THOMAS THOMPSON! Toronto, April 15, 1834.

OR SALE, Lots No. 7 in the 6th Con. and 13 in the 3rd con, of Hungerford, 200 acres each. Lot No. 6, in the 1st con. of Percy, 200 acres. East half of Lot No. 1, in the 5th con. of Kaladar,

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

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

The above lots of Land will be disposed of on liberal. rms, as it respects price and periods of payment.-For: further particulars apply (if by mail post-paid) to the subscriber. CYRUS R. ALLISON. Adolphustown, April 20th, 1833.

FOR SALE.—Eighteen Acres of Land of the North East Corner of Lot No. 67, 1st Concession of the Township of King, on Yongo-street with 2 acres cleared and a Log House raised and covered. For further particuiars apply the the Subscriber on the west end of the lot.

JAMES LOVE....

238-4f.

TOR SALE—a FARM of excellent Land in the Township of Tecumseh, containing 100 ACRES situated on the leading road from Adjula to Yonge street. with a lasting stream of Water, and above 30 Acres of improvement; 10 Acres of the same under wheat; a good Hause and Barn within 3 miles of two Saw, Mills; with a young Orchard of about 50 thriving Apple trees; and a Garden neatly laid out; The above is under good fences. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber on the THOS, HURST.

Las No. 16, 8th Con. S. Half, ? 224-6m. February 1, 1834.

ARM FOR SALE in the township of Scur-borough, being Lot No. 32, 3d. Concession, contain. ing eighty five acres of land, all enclosed in fence, and mostly under cultivation, with a good house, barn, and a arge orchard; and is well watered. For further particulars enquire at this office, or of ASA PATRICK.

June 16th, 1834.

MOTICE.—The Subscriber having removed from Town to Searboro, has left his accounts with Robert Baldwin, Esq. for settlement. Those who are indebted to him are requested to make payment to Mr. Bald. win; and those having domands on him will present them as above.

JORDAN POST. City of Toronto, May 22nd, 1834.

TRAYED from the premises of the subscriber on the 26th June, a light gray MARE, about 14 hands high, dark heavy mane and tail, and seven years old, the fore shoes only were on when she left, and it is supposed some person rode her away Information left with Mr. M. Lawrence, York Hotel, Toronto, where she may be found, or with the subscriber in Pickering, shall be suitably re-

Joseph J. Russel. 21.

June 30th, 1831.

EAUTIFUL ENGLISH EDITIONS cof the following BOOKS are on sale at the GUARDIAN OFFICE, at, the London Prices of others, both American and English. Prices; with a variety Companion to the Bible, intended for Bible Classes, Families, and young persons, in general. Maps. 18mo.

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