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From the Philadelphiaian.

DESIRE TO GLORIFY GOD.

It is not our design, were it possible for us, in these few remarks, to enter fully into a subject so wide and vast, so diversified in its ramifications as this; or to argue at all with the skeptical, but simply to glance at a few thoughts that we presume will accord with the judgment of every candid and pious mind. In addressing ourselves to such we would speak only the sentiments of Scripture and Christian experience.

We know that in numerous instances, the exciting of this desire to glorify God has produced a change in the conduct and lives of men, that has diverted them directly from the course which they were pursuing, or had marked out for themselves; has turned from the highway of political distinction and earthly greatness, to the voluntary adoption of a course which was sure to bring on them privations, sufferings, persecutions, and, in many cases, even death. Thus was it, and the Apostle Paul; and thus has it been with many others, who were in reputation with those from the men of the world call great. To the prevalence of this desire in the souls of men, is owing most that has yet been achieved for the moral renovation of the world;—yea, its very continuance to this time. It is a hallowed desire. It came from heaven. It is its very spirit, in willing exile for a little time on earth; yet not an inactive, or inglorious exile. It is an active, pervading spirit. It reaches to every faculty of the soul, and extends itself without, to all mankind. It widens and deepens the moral susceptibilities of man, in proportion as the moral wants of his race become more extensively known to him. It rises on his every intellectual faculty, quickens and expands it, and gives it direction and employment. It gives light to the mind, not the dim, faint light of science, whose glimmerings reach only to a little distance, but the true light that shines even to eternity. It is its guide—its conducting cloud by day—its pillar of fire by night. But when this desire to glorify God has become pre-eminently dominant in the mind, it gives a decided elevation to Christian character and aims. It gives moral courage to the mind that was timorous, and produces entire devotedness in the ir- resolute. It may even work a radical change in the natural temperament of the mind; for this, though born with us, is capable of alteration, and even of a total reversion. A temperament, naturally melancholic, the habitual desire of glorifying God may render cheerful—the phlegmatic, ar- dent; the man of violent passions, one of even- ness of temper; the fickle, steadfast in his pur- pose; and all this without any magic or miracle. This is simply the legitimate effects of divine grace, urging on the soul to holy action, and gradually transmitting the earthly man into the image of the heavenly. It is the change which is wrought in the mind when exerting itself to be ready for every good work, to free itself from every impediment—to conquer every enemy—to re- move every thing that will be the occasion of of- fence.

The man that prevalently desires to glorify God will consider nothing that pertains to himself, which demands correcting, of too little importance to receive a share of his attention—nothing too great or too difficult to be attempted, that pertains to the good of man, which his power and influence can effect. He will wish every error in his man- ners, in his mode of conversation, in his intellec- tual habits, to be repeatedly pointed out; he will wish to become an entire new man—a perfect model of excellence in all respects. This desire will enlighten his conscience, and lead him conscientiously to inquire after present duty at the present time, and faithfully to discharge it. It will lead him duly to estimate his facilities for intellectual and moral improvement, and to endeavour so to use them as will turn to the best account.

The world affords no motive so powerful as this to intellectual culture, or to the prudent use of time. He that before was prodigal of his hours, now is frugal of them, even to a sort of spiritual parsimony. The indolent student now becomes untiring and indefatigable in his application. The novice becomes learned. He whom a fondness for a worldly glory could not excite, is now arou- sed, his every energy is brought into action.—Place before the mind actuated by the desire of glorifying God, the splendours of the world, its distinctions, the things which she calls great, and their influence is too weak to raise one powerful emotion. Bind for a man of such a mind the laurel wreath; convince him that he might place himself on the throne of Alexander, that he might assume the diadem of Napoleon the great, that he might attain to the intellectual distinction of New- ton, Bacon, and Locke, or that, like Milton, he might live all time in the breath of posthumous applause, and all are too feeble, too impotent, ef- fectually to move him.

Gather around him all the riches of the world, set before him all its kingdoms and their glory, point him to the pinnacle of fame, and assure him the elevation may be his; and he turns from it as

it were instinctively, with loathing and disgust. But set the glory of God before him, and it shall lead him, not in the steps of the enthusiast or fan- tic, far from this world, but it shall lead him to take the only road to true merit, to a worthy, last- ing remembrance, that of being every where, and in every feasible way, a doer of good. It leads him to extend his attention to every thing, con- nected with his influence in the world; to his de- portment; to his intercourse with society; to his style of writing; to his studies, to his every thought and look. It interests him in every object, for which he should offer a prayer, and indulge a sigh, or over which he should drop a tear of sym- pathy. It is a holy affection that will fill his whole soul, that would convert him afresh to God every day of his life. Who knows not how this holy feeling of desire inflamed, the heart of Mills, freed the bosom of Brainerd, burnt in the devotions of Payson? Who knows not how it is inflaming with pure and enlightened zeal, ready to consume them, many who are now desirous to carry the light of life to the benighted, or to dispense it to the destitute in our own country? But when we turn from its effects on the Christian himself, and endeavour to calculate the influence it will give him in the world, as it shall travel along down the track of time, in his sermons, in his tracts, in the recollections of his holy example, we are lost in the computation, as the mind is inadequate to con- ceive it; language is too imperfect to express it. It will require the acclamations of those saved, through his instrumentality, in eternity adequate- ly to declare it. Who shall be able even to begin the calculation of what as it shall continue widening and enlarging and spreading itself, till time shall have become lost in the ocean of eternity, and all the ransomed of the Lord shall be brought home to Mount Zion with shoutings of victory?

E. P. E.

From the Episcopal Recorder.

A FEW QUESTIONS TO THOSE WHO CALL THEMSELVES CHRISTIANS.

"Ye know not what kind of spirit ye are of," said our blessed Redeemer to his disciples on an occasion, when they manifested a disposition the reverse of that which he constantly inculcated, both by precept and example. May not a similar address be made to many who profess to be his followers in the present day? Do not some, at least, indulge in evil tempers which have a tendency to drive the Holy Spirit from their hearts, while they are themselves insensible of being under such dominion? Does not anger find a dwelling in their bosoms, or marked feelings of unkindness toward those around them? Do all who have children or servants under their care, possess their love and respect, as did the Centurion de- scribed in the New Testament? Is not the do- mestic scene of some nominal Christian often varied by the strifes and contentions which should be unknown? Professing head of a family, is not this the case in the circle where you are the foun- tain of influence? Is not your voice heard most frequently and loudly in the altercations which take place under your roof? Is not the ear often pained by the sound of what is usually denomi- nated scolding? Do you exert a gentle, holy in- fluence over your children and servants, or is it the government of tyranny? Do you, like the patriarch Abraham, seek to lead your household in the right way; or do you, by your conduct, give them reason to believe that religion only makes its possessor more impatient than others? Do you regard those whom Providence has placed under you, as bone of your bone and flesh of your flesh; or do you unfeelingly act towards them as if they were not creatures like yourselves? It has been often observed that those individuals who exact obedience to their requirements with need- less severity, most frequently find their troubles greatly increased. A spirit of insubordination is manifested on the part of those in subjection, in proportion to the harshness of the measures to produce a contrary effect. A gentle and meek temper will quell the most rebellious passions, while an opposite course of proceeding will almost infallibly extend the evil lamented. Those who attempt to rule with any other than a sceptre of love, will also discover that their own feelings become excited, so as to render them uncomfort- able. If then, persons desire to pass through life without being constantly dissatisfied with them- selves as well as obtaining the ill will of those who ought to respect them, let them remember the injunction, always "to possess their souls in patience," amidst the petty vexations and cares of life.

What, professor of religion, is your conduct to others with whom you have daily intercourse? Do you always manifest a forgiving spirit when you receive any fancied provocation, or do you exhibit a revengeful disposition? Does any seeming neglect of the attention you consider your right lead you to make a similar return, and to indulge in unkind looks and feelings, if you do not show them by outward expressions? Are there any in to whose society you are thrown who are above you in station? Do you cultivate amiable tempers toward them, or do you suffer your envy to depre- ciate their merits in your own mind or in the opinion of others? Whenever this occurs, are you not constrained, in your retired moments, to acknowledge, that the anger you feel toward them is, like that of Jonah, without foundation? If then, when reason is permitted to speak, you are sen- sible that it is sinful, do you, on the next occasion when you meet these individuals, endeavour to act in a Christian manner, and to overcome that un- holy jealousy? Do you seek to have those feelings subdued and love implanted in their place?

If you do not strive to banish them, you have reason to fear that you are only deceiving your- self, by entertaining the Gospel hope. The word of God assures us, "If any man have not the spirit of Christ he is none of his." He was always meek under the greatest ills. Anger and other evil passions may be felt by the Christian, but they are never cherished. He resists and drives them away as soon as the hour of reflection brings them

to his view. Professor of religion, is it thus with you? If you can indulge a spirit like that of Satan, how dare you remain in the belief that you are any other than one of his servants?

This is by no means a novel subject, but one which deserves more serious attention than it gen- erally receives. Reader, examine your own tem- per and conduct, and if you are self-condemned, "repent immediately of this thy wickedness, and pray God, if perhaps the thought of thine heart may be forgiven thee."

Substance of a Speech delivered by the Rev. Geo. G. COOKMAN, of the Philadelphia Conference, at the Anniversary Meeting of the Juvenile Mission- ary Society of Middletown, Conn., held at the commencement of the Wesleyan University, Wed- nesday evening, 25th August, 1833.

I feel myself happy, respected President, in being permitted to advocate the lofty claims of the missionary enterprise before the Areopagus of American Methodism, and the juvenile branches of the missionary family.

Particularly I address myself to our young friends of this town and University, who are al- ready embarked in this adventurous achievement, as the rising hope, the living soul, and the chosen instruments of this good cause.

If, sir, the great subject now before us were not in itself infinitely superior to all secondary excitement, I should feel myself strung up to the utmost exercise and energy of thought and feel- ing, by the bare recollection of the possible re- sults of this meeting upon the ardent minds and burning hearts by which I am surrounded. Who knows, sir, but a spark of holy ethereal fire may now be kindled, whose electric shock may tell on the destinies of generations yet unborn, and a blow struck which shall reverberate through ages yet to come.

Sir, it is no ordinary privilege to live in so spir- it-stirring an age as the present. If a stream of time and a map of the world were now before me, and the question were put, "In what period of the ample circumference of this world's history would you choose to exist?" I would say, Let me be a young man in the United States of Ame- rica, at the commencement of the nineteenth century. Never, never has the world presented so interesting an aspect; never has the march of religion, knowledge, and liberty been so rapid; never has the public mind been so graciously excited; never have such great and effectual doors been opened for the advance of the mis- sionary and the dissemination of the sacred Scriptures.

Sir, let us stand like the holy prophet on Mount Carmel, and watch the signs of the times. Is not the cloud rising out of the sea, the lofty bea- con of an auspicious Providence? Look, sir, to the far-off west, and beyond the precipices and pinnacles of the Rocky Mountains, nations yet untold are uttering the voice of appeal: their swift messengers have come, like the queen of Sheba, from the uttermost parts of the earth, to hear and to invite the wisdom of a greater than Solomon. And scarcely, sir, are we recovered from our astonishment, ere another voice from the east, borne on the wings of the wind over the bosom of the Atlantic, it comes, it comes from widowed Africa, robbed of her children, and like the weeping Rachel, refusing to be comforted because they are not. Yet in the dark hour of her extremity, she is turning her imploring eye to Him who will not break the bruised reed.—Hark! hark! from the banks of the Niger to the mountains of the moon, "Ethiopia is stretching forth her hands unto God;" a voice is crying in the African wilderness, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord." "Say not ye, There are yet four months, and then cometh harvest? Behold, I say unto you, lift up your eyes, and look on the fields, for they are white already to harvest."

What shall we say to these things? Say, sir! why, we say that the world is going to be con- verted, and that right speedily.

I know, however, that all this will be contest- ed. You will be told of difficulties. You will be told that the Mohammedan cleaves to his Koran, and the Hindoo to his Shaster; that the barbarous Hottentot is shut up in the incomprehensible jar- gon of his uncouth dialect; that infidelity spits its venom, and anticrist frowns its defiance. And what then? Are young men to be appalled by difficulties? Are young men to quail before dif- ficulties? Perish the thought! No, sir, we will venture to affirm that this is neither the creed nor the character of this youthful assembly. They have not so learned to underrate and depreciate the high missionary commission of Jesus Christ. Resting on the sure word of prophecy, they be- lieve that God will give the heathen to his Son for an inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession; yea, that the stone cut out of the mountain without hands shall break in pieces the iron, the clay, the brass, the silver, and the gold, become a great mountain and fill the whole earth.

While, therefore, we take this immutable and elevated ground, candor compels us to acknow- ledge that there are formidable obstacles in the way, and wisdom requires that we look them in the face. We have a few grave, yet honest con- siderations to submit, for which of course we alone are responsible, and which we are persua- ded will be judged according to their intrinsic merits. We intend no offence to any missionary society, or missionary in existence. Our views are general, and are intended to bear upon the future rather than comment upon the past. Per- haps it may appear that our plans are capable of improvement; that we have not yet attained the manhood of missionary stature; in a word, that this is but the silver age of the Church. Under these convictions may I be allowed most respect- fully to submit the following questions:—First, Whether the present amount of missionary effort bears any adequate proportion to the resources of the Christian Church, or the wants of the heathen world? and, secondly, whether the spiritual suc- cess of modern missionaries, as a whole, is at all commensurate with the amount of labor bestowed? Sir, to both these questions we are reluctantly

but conscientiously compelled to answer, No. Is there not a cause? Verily there is. Bear with us while we attempt to point it out.

With regard to the first question we inquire, Does the missionary cause occupy that authorita- tive and commanding position in the estimate and conscience of the Christian Church, which the New Testament imperatively demands? Nay, sir, does it not take a secondary and subordinate place? Is it not regarded in the light of a mere charity, depending more upon the popular excite- ment of good feeling, than the fixed and determi- nate force of religious principle? So that instead of being considered an integral part of the Church militant, it is passed off as an adventitious and extempore benevolence, which may be done, or not done, at the mere option or caprice of the party. We affirm, sir, that until missionary prin- ciple be more deeply lodged in the heart of the Christian Church, our operations must be inevi- tably slow and irregular. Depend upon it, sir, this is the reason why we witness so many mor- tifying declensions and changes in our missionary societies. We adopt the plausible notion that we must be first just to ourselves, and then generous to the heathen. We very ostentatiously strike the balance sheet of our accounts at home, and after allowing a Benjamin's portion for our own expenses, should there be, as it were by miracle, a small surplus, we very ceremoniously, in the sight and hearing of all Christendom, hand it over to the missionary treasury. Is this, I ask, doing unto others as we would they should do unto us? Would we wish our spiritual mercies to be doled out by the same miserable measure? Is this lov- ing our neighbour as ourselves? I trow not!

With respect to the second question, will it not admit of a query, whether the Protestant churches have not rated the scale of missionary qualifica- tion too low? and instead of advancing the mis- sionary character up to the fullness of the stature of the New Testament standard, have been dispo- sed to make it subordinate to the pastoral calling at home. Else why such an outcry of opposition when one of our leading, talented ministers pro- poses to go out on missionary work? Else why the prevailing opinion that inferior instruments will do as well? Else why the disposition to send forth into the heathen world young and inexperi- enced persons, male and female, who have not even been sufficiently tried and proved at home to be intrusted with any weighty responsibility?—We again repeat, that, in these remarks, we ut- terly disavow any intentional cause of offence, any personal reference, or any disposition to dis- courage the ardor of youthful enthusiasm. But truth compels us to express our honest apprehen- sion, that amidst the blaze of popular excitement, and the splendor with which the distant and mag- nificent scenes of missionary enterprise are ever invested, many young and ardent minds, suffering their imagination to overrule their judgment, and their zeal to outrun their knowledge, have rushed upon a work for which they found, when it was too late, they were morally and spiritually unfit: thus disappointed in themselves, they have been a burden on the missionary cause, and a stum- bling block to the attempts of others.

Sir, I know of no remedy for these things but a general diffusion of correct views of the mission- ary office and the missionary work. We must raise the standard of the missionary character.—Raise it, did I say? Nay, sir, we have it raised already in the primitive instructions of our Lord to the twelve and the seventy, which stand forth in bold relief on the page of inspiration, as the eternal model for the study and practice of all future missionaries down to the end of time. With these impressions, sir, I deeply feel that in addressing this youthful assembly, I cannot pursue a more interesting and instructive topic than in attempting a brief sketch of such a New Testament missionary.

And, sir, in this humble attempt, I feel that I am approaching no ordinary character. I hesi- tate not to say, that the heaven-called, heaven- inspired, and heaven-sent missionary of modern times, bears a close relation to the apostle of an- cient days; or, to say the least, is fully equiva- lent to the evangelist of the primitive Church.—Sir, he stands pre-eminent in the first order of the Christian ministry; he towers above us all—bi- shops, elders, and deacons; he is the chosen vessel to the Gentiles, the great spiritual pioneer in the wilderness of the heathen world. What, sir, can he be an ordinary, every-day minister, who is sent by the Lord of the Church to the Flat Head Indians in the far distant west, or to bear a message of mercy to Sego or Timbuctoo? He goes to lands "unknown to song," over which the foot of prophet or apostle never trod; he goes to beard the lion in his den; to grapple with the fierceness and obstinacy of paganism in all the primary elements of its native and gigantic strength. What, sir, can he be an ordinary char- acter who, as the chosen champion of the Lord, advances to the attack in the teeth of the heaviest fire of the enemy's strongest batteries, and when the victory is won, is appointed to lay the broad foundations of the Christian empire abroad?

And now, sir, in all good conscience, and with all due solemnity, let me ask.—Shall the Chris- tian Church intrust this momentous enterprise to the raw conscripts of our camp, or demands it not the most experienced and determined vet- erans we can send forth? Else why did the Lord and Prince of all missionaries call the fishermen of Galilee, men in middle life, to this arduous work? Else why have the most successful re- formers, ay, and missionaries too, been the vet- erans of the Church? Who can forget that Lu- ther, and Knox, and Calvin, and the Wesleys, were not employed in the morning but in the mer- idian of their age? To which may be added in the missionary field, a Carey, a Marshman, a Morrison, a Coke, and honourable living names connected with the missions of our Church in this country, the mention of whom propriety forbids:—men first trained at home in the regular ministry, and then prepared for the higher duties and dif- ficulties of missionary labour. I am aware, sir, this position will be contested and confronted by

the heroic and devoted examples of a Henry Mar- tyr, a David Brainerd, or a Harriet Newell; but without questioning the correctness of their aid, or the ordinations of Providence, may we not in- nocently assume, that if the ardor of their youth- ful zeal had been chastened by a few years' dis- cipline at home, they might have been yet more permanently useful abroad? May we not con- sider them as splendid exceptions to the general rule; in the light of martyrs, offered up on the missionary altar to rouse the spirit of the Church to the height and grandeur of this great enter- prize?

Let us then magnify the missionary office; let the Church feel its responsibility and duty, and let our young aspirants, contemplating this lofty character, press toward the mark of this high call- ing.

We affirm then that the spiritual qualifications of such a missionary should be scarcely less than apostolic. For if deep and genuine piety be in- dispensable to the pastoral office at home, how much more to the missionary calling abroad. Who can estimate the spiritual burden of the missionary standing alone amidst the dreary soli- tudes of the Pagan world? Who but himself knoweth the heart-rending trials, the soul-har- assing temptations of such a life. Separated from friends, and home, and country, cut off from the consolations of Christian fellowship, and the aids of ministerial counsel and religious ordinances; a stranger in a strange land, begirt by an un- known tongue, surrounded by scenes of lust and blood, and opposed and ridiculed, and threatened at every step of his work; think you that the dwarfish piety of a modern religionist will sustain, or the ephemeral fervors of youthful enthusiasm will endure the wear and tear of such a herculean undertaking as this? No, sir, he who adventures forth to this dangerous and desperate forth, must aspire after the apostolic zeal and devotion which adorned the primitive champions of the Church. Is he the messenger of God? Then he must be a man of God. Is he the trumpet of the Lord to the nations? Then he must be sanctified to the Master's use. Preaches he Christ crucified?—then he himself must be crucified with Christ, baptized not only into the faith, but unto the death. He must possess resources within himself suf- ficient to sustain him single handed against the combined powers of earth and hell. Though heart and flesh may fail, he must feel that God is the strength of his heart, and his portion forever. A victorious faith, which laughs at impossibilities; a love omnipotent; a zeal unquenchable; an industry untiring; a disinterestedness unimpeach- able. He must have a lion's heart, and an eagle's wing, and a serpent's wisdom, and a dove-like charity, which "beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things." He must approve himself as a minister of God, "in much patience, in afflictions, in necessities, in distresses, in stripes, in imprisonments, in tur- mulds, in labours, in watchings, in fastings;

By pureness, by knowledge, by longsuffering, by kindness, by the Holy Ghost, by love, unfeign- ed.

By the word of truth, by the power of God, by the armour of righteousness on the right hand and on the left.

As sorrowful, yet always rejoicing; as poor, yet making many rich; as having nothing, and yet possessing all things."

As to the natural qualifications of such a mis- sionary, we should say, let him be a practical man, rather than a theorist. Let him be formed in the school of the world, rather than the school of philosophy. Let him have a body inured to labor, and a mind prompt to decide; for rest as- sured his life will be a life of action rather than a life of contemplation.—Not that we would exclude the aids of learning from the scale of missionary qualifications. It has a place, and it ought to have a place. We cannot sufficiently acknow- ledge this important auxiliary in the numerous translations of the Scriptures, and in combating the errors of Oriental skeptics; we intend not these general remarks to be interpreted as an ex- clusion of human learning from our estimate of the missionary character, but still we insist that it must occupy a secondary place; the practical qua- lities, of the missionary are the primary qualities. We had rather, sir, that our missionary should possess good common sense, than metaphysical acumen; that he should resolve a case of con- science than a problem in Euclid; we had rather, sir, that he should understand how to make shoes, or hats, or wagons, than acids or gas. We should be very sorry that our missionaries abroad should be reduced to follow trades for a subsistence; but yet, if in the interims of their public labors, they could occasionally instruct the heathen in the arts of civilized life; if, for instance, while driving the Gospel plough, they were at times to drive the agricultural plough; if, while wielding the ham- mer of the word, they were now and then to take up the hammer of the forge, could they not then more convincingly urge that delightful text,— "Godliness is profitable to all things?" We urge then the practical qualifications of the missionary. St. Paul, in ancient times, with charming mag- nanimity, has set the illustrious example in working at Corinth as a tent-maker, and Barnabas Shaw, that noble-minded and devoted missionary of modern times, first built a pulpit with his own hands, and then had the double honor of preaching in it; and hesitates not, when necessity requires, to ride round his circuit on the back of an ox.

The missionary must be a man of decision. He must be a man of one purpose. He must keep his eye singly fixed on the one great object, and all inferior things count but loss, so he may win the missionary crown. He is separated, devoted, and consecrated to this sublime and god-like work.—In him the missionary spirit burns like fire, and the love of Christ is the master passion. He is determined to know nothing save Jesus Christ and him crucified. Forgetting the things which are behind he presses toward the mark. He thirsts for souls, he pants for spiritual empire. He shuts his ears and steels his heart against the entreaties of friendship at home, or the anathemas of oppo-

tion abroad. His cry is onward! Though mountains rear their rugged heads, and oceans roll their tempestuous surges, and pestilence breathes its deadly poison, yet in the name of that Divine Master whose he is, and whom he serves, he embarks his health, his reputation, his hopes, his interests, his life, his all, and having landed on the enemies' opposite shores, he disdains a retreat. Like the great Athenian commander, he turns the ships behind him, he draws the sword and throws away the scabbard, and inscribing on his banners, "victory or death," he rushes to the imminent deadly breach, and victoriously scales the loftiest battlement of the enemies' strongest hold.

Such, sir, is a brief and imperfect sketch of our New Testament missionary. Let it not be said this is an imaginary character; sir, we have the bold and graphic original embodied in the persons of St. Paul and his apostolic coadjutors. "These be the men that turn the world upside down;" we pray God they may "come hither also." And cannot God raise up such missionary men among us? We believe it, we expect it. What the great Head of the Church has done before he can surely do again. Yes, sir, we believe, that prior to the bursting glories of the millennial day, the breath of the eternal Spirit shall come forth from the four winds and breathe upon the Church, and we shall behold "an exceeding great army" of such heaven-inspired and heaven-qualified men marching forth to the conquest of the heathen world.

Temperance Department.

From the Spirit of the Age.

RUM AND THE RESULT.

A young man was driving a load of manure, yesterday, about a ton and a half, on the Canterbury road in Roxbury, near the dwelling of Mr. Aaron Kingbury. This young man had just returned from the city, and was under the influence of liquor. After whipping up his cattle, he attempted to take his seat on the tongue of his wagon, lost his balance, and fell over. A boy, who saw his condition, ran and attempted to stop the oxen; but in vain; the wheel and the whole burthen passed over his body, breaking his ribs, and producing such other injury, that the physicians thought he could not live more than six hours. A person who came to see him, asked him if he knew him. "Yes," he faintly replied, "your name is Sam; you now see what comes of drinking spirit." Such is the case; the commentary is very short; some petty poison-merchant has put a few cents into his till; and this miserable young man has probably gone to his final account.

We have understood, since the above was in type, that the young man, who obtained his gin at a deacon's grog-shop in Washington-street, on Friday last, and was run over, while intoxicated, by his own load of manure in Roxbury, expired at the poor-house in that town, on Sunday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. This young man was in the employ of a highly respectable individual in that village, and of his earnings, had laid up a considerable sum in the savings' bank in this city. The devil may well say, as he was supposed, by a facetious drunkard, to have said to the deacon, who was pouring out his liquor, "That is the deacon for me!" Will not the good deacon give up his graceless business after this? If not, we envy him not the price of blood. I would take a porter's knot, and toil under the heaviest burden, for the rest of my days, rather than have in my possession the pennies of that young man, which he paid for the gin that brought him to his end.

Rum and the result.—William White hung himself, in Roxbury, on Saturday night, and was taken down dead on Sunday morning, August 25th. White was an excellent workman, earning when sober twelve dollars per week in Carleton's manure factory. Eight years ago, he attempted to cut his throat, while under the influence of liquor. Intemperance has brought him to this miserable end, and made him his own hangman.—He was about thirty years of age, and has left a widow and five children. Notwithstanding his good abilities and high wages, his body was removed to the poor-house, to be buried from that place. He has left to his poor children no other inheritance than poverty and shame.

"Puerlo Good."

THE COURT OF DEATH.

Death, the king of terrors, was determined to choose a prime minister; and his pale courtier, the ghastly train of diseases, were all summoned to attend; when each preferred his claim to the honour of this illustrious office.—Fever urged the number he destroyed; cold Palsy set forth his pretensions by shaking all his limbs; and Dropsy, by his swelled unwieldy carcass. Gout hobbled up, and alleged his great power in racking every joint; and Asthma's inability to speak, was a strong, though silent, argument in favour of his claim. Stone and Colic pleaded their violence; Plague, his rapid progress in destruction; and Consumption, though slow, insisted that he was sure. In the midst of this contention, the court was disturbed with the noise of music, dancing, feasting, and revelry; when immediately entered a lady with a bold lascivious air, and a flushed and jovial countenance. She was attended on one hand by a troop of cooks and bacchanals; and the other, by a train of wanton youths and damsels, who danced half naked to the softest musical instruments: Her name was Intemperance. She waved her hand, and such was the crowd of diseases; Give way ye sickly band of pretenders, now dare to vie with my superior merits in the service of this great monarch. Am not I your parent? The author of your beings? Do ye not derive the power of shortening human life almost wholly from me? Who then so fit as myself for this important office?—The grisly monarch grinned a smile of approbation, placed her at his right hand, and she immediately became his prime favorite and principal minister.—*Dodley's Fable.*

Religious and Missionary.

JOHN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

(CONTINUED.)

July 16, 1832. This day a strong wind ahead prevented our going on our way; meeting with the Indians in the evening.

17. Puddled hard all day; pitched our tent in the evening. The remainder of Sunday's journal while passing through Lake Huron, being little more than a daily repetition of the same events, we omit further notice of it, only to say, that they had head winds most of their voyage, so that they were 20 days in passing from Penatungishink to St. Marie, a distance of near 400 miles. The delays by opposing winds however afforded Sunday, Cabbeach, and Tanchey, many opportunities for holding meetings and conversing with the pagan Indians, whose canoes were in company.

August 3. In the evening, having paddled hard all day, and quite fatigued with our journey, we arrived at two Indian camps. Late in the evening three men arrived from St. Marie; they came to meet us, having heard that we were on the way.

4th. After prayers this morning, we embarked with the men who came to meet us. About noon we arrived at the Sault St. Marie. Our Indian friends with Mr. Lavake came to the shore to welcome our arrival. All the white people gave us a hearty welcome, and many of them invited us to their houses. The American officers belonging to the fort came and took us to the garrison, and examined us respecting our business. We informed them that our only business was to speak to the Indians the words of the Great Spirit, and persuade them to give up the *Sko-to-wah-boo*, (fire water), and become praying Christians. At this they seemed pleas-

ed, and let us go. Mr. Lavake supplied us with provisions, and made other arrangements for our comfort. 5th, Sabbath. In the afternoon we had meeting with the Indians. In the evening Tanchey and myself held meeting on the Canada side, while Cabbeach held meeting on the American side. In the class-meeting we inquired if they had been drinking; one said he had drunk some cider, another that he had taken some wine, but that they had not been drunk.

6th. Brother Tanchey spoke to the Indians on the American side on these words, "Thy faith hath saved thee." Brother Cabbeach held meeting at the same time on the Canada side.

7th. Meeting this morning to know how many had continued to serve the Lord; but I could not find there were more than twenty-five. When David Sawyer was here a great many, under fears of the Cholera, said they would become Christians, but as soon as their fears were over, they turned back again, some to their pagan practices, some to the Catholics, but all to their drunken practices. Nine of the twenty-five were converted by the labours of David Sawyer and his companions.

8th. Three meetings, one on the Canada and two on the American side. The Indians listened very attentively.

9th. We spent the day in visiting the Indians in their wig-wams. We talked to them all about their sins and the Saviour who died to save them. They heard us very attentively. We overheard many of them conversing together, and wondering at the things they had heard. The Roman Catholics, said they, teach us that there is no harm in drinking and dancing; but these men teach it is very wrong to drink and dance. They concluded what we advised them was the best. In the evening we had meeting on the Canada side.

10th. This evening our meeting was very large on the American side. Our congregations increased.

11th. Went to see Mr. Bethune, who was about to move farther into the wilderness, north. He supplied us with provisions and other necessities. Meeting in the evening.

12th. Sabbath. Prayer meeting in the morning. Last night a pagan Indian died, who came a great distance north of this. Two days before he died, brother Cabbeach went to converse with him about religion, but he refused to hear, and ordered him out of his wig-wam. We attended his funeral and assisted to bury him. After the funeral, we went over to the Canada side and prayed for those who were seeking religion.

13th. This morning we spent in visiting those who attended our meetings. We had meeting on the American side; the Lord was with us of a truth.

14th. This morning visited the woman whose husband was buried yesterday, found her and her children at the grave of her husband, burning provisions at the head of the grave. They thought it would assist him in his passage to another world. They supposed he went towards the setting sun, a very lightful country; according to their notion, he would be four days in performing this journey. During this time they continued to burn provisions every day. I asked if they thought the provisions would follow him? They said, "a large dish would follow him; the provisions they burned would go into a dish, from which he would feed."

15th. Visited the Indians on the American side. We found a number of them about throwing away their idol gods and their medicine bags, some of which they give us. The idols were in the form of men; the bags contained various articles which they had used for enchantment, as also poisonous medicines for destroying their enemies.

In the evening some came to our lodgings, and inquired how the Indians got over to this "big island," (meaning the American continent); I told them there was a narrow plane in the sea, between this island and the larger, old one. That this narrow plane was to the north west where it is supposed the Indians crossed.—They then asked "why the mind of the Great Spirit was not made known to the Indians before?" We told them that our forefathers had wandered from that country where the people had his word, and by degrees lost the knowledge of the true God. We asked if they never heard the old people talk about the old world being drowned? They said, "Yes." We then said, the "good book" gives us a true account of all these things.

16th. In the evening we had meeting on the Canada side. The Indians were glad to see us, saying, they were like children whose father had left them to heat for something to eat. They said they had been waiting with great desire for us that they might be fed with the good word.

17th. To-day saw a man who had accompanied a Presbyterian minister to the upper part of Lake Superior. Said some of the Indians were very regular at meeting, but none were converted yet.

18th. We spent this day visiting the Indian brethren. We found a woman desirous to serve the Lord, but her husband who had another wife opposed her, and attempted to kill her. He made an attempt to cut her throat, but she ward off the blow with her blanket. He then attempted to stab her in the side; his son at that instant caught his arm. He missed his aim at her side, but wounded her in the leg.

19th. Met about 20 in class. A very good time.

20th. To-day we visited Mr. Schoolcraft, who seemed friendly; said he was glad to have us teach the Indians, and was happy to see the great change in their good behaviour and reformation. He inquired if I designed to remain there. I told him I could not tell, I might be removed to other places, or appointed to travel to different bodies of Indians. He gave us an order for a barrel of flour, half a barrel of pork, some tea and sugar, which was a great help to us.

21. To-day Munetoo Keshick set off for La Pointe, a distance of about 400 miles, with some converted Indians, for the purpose of speaking the good word to their brethren. He wished us to pray for him.

27th. Mr. Schoolcraft and Miss Johnson invited us to their house. As they were going to leave that part of the country to be gone some time, they wished to see us. They encouraged us to go on in the good work of the Lord, and not be discouraged at the opposition of evil-minded men. They take great interest in the welfare of the Indians, and do all in their power to help us.

28th & 29th. Spent these days in visiting the camps and praying with the Indians. We found a female conjurer, she had purchased a "medicine bag" at great expense. She had been under conviction; for some time she hesitated to forsake entirely her profession, but by a singular dream she came to the conclusion to renounce her pagan customs. She soon found peace and rejoiced greatly; several others of this character were converted last year, I saw them lately, they remain faithful.

31st. We spent some time in teaching the Indians to sing and to repeat the commandments.

We generally devote a part of each day to this work. The Indians have good voices and they love to sing, and especially when they become Christians. They love to sing the hymns about our Saviour's dying love to sinners. When they have learned the ten commandments we can say what the Great Spirit has said, and they understand it. When their minds are troubled we then tell them how Jesus is willing and able to save them.

The similarity of each day's journal is an apology for here passing over several weeks. We observe that every day is faithfully noted, and a regularity appears which does the writer much credit. Their time was daily employed. On Sabbath they held three, sometimes five meetings; on week days once, and frequently twice. They took great pains to teach their hearers singing and to commit to memory the commandments and Lord's prayer. They had the satisfaction to see that their congregations increased, and changes for the better took place in the conduct of the Indians.

Sept. 21. Two men came to us & gave up the objects of their worship, which they had purchased at great prices, saying they now throw away these foolish things, and wish to become Christians.

Oct. 18th. We spent this day in visiting, which we found very profitable to our own souls as well as to others. A lame boy near death was very desirous to be prepared for death. The mother had two children

beside. When she went to meeting she had to pass through a river and carry her three children, one under each arm, the third on her back; in this way she was very faithful to attend meetings.

17th. To-day a "medicine man," who used to oppose us, came and said he would give up his enchantments and listen to our teaching. The cause of the change was this:—he had a daughter whom he tenderly loved, and being taken sick he tried his utmost skill to cure her but could not. His Munetoo would not be intreated for her, and his medical enchantments would have no effect; but his beloved daughter died. When the child was past recovery, and was given up to die, a pious son affectionately sat by her for three days and nights, and scarcely slept the whole time, but continued to watch and pray for her, that she might be prepared for death. After the sister died the young man dreamed he saw a ladder that reached to heaven, and that his sister ascended on it. He told the dream to his father. This greatly comforted him; and when he reflected that his pagan skill had failed him when he most needed help, and that the new religion taught such affection and faithfulness, as that of his son to his sister, and that the Great Spirit had heard prayer and shown that his daughter was safe and happy, he resolved to change his worthless religion for that which gave him comfort in affliction.

18th. At a meeting to-day a woman came who had been under conviction for some time; when she returned home she found peace and was very happy.

30th. This day there came to us a Church preacher, and desired us to assist him in a council with the Indians respecting their civilization and improvement. The preacher opened the council by saying to them, that their father the Governor and all good people desire you to give up drinking spirits, and all evil habits, and so become sober good men. The Governor will send you teachers to instruct your children and assist you in the comforts of this life. After saying this, and much more about the evil of drinking, he said they might retire and consult together on the subject and then return with their answer. After a short time the Indians returned when the Chief proceeded to reply as follows: "I thank you for your advice and the kind offers of our father the Governor to help us and do us good. But, why is it wrong for me to drink? When I am in the woods I find no whiskey there. I kill the beaver and the moose, I have plenty of meat for my family. We live well and are happy. It is only when I come among you white people that I find whiskey. The white man offers me the fire waters and persuades me to drink. If you white people do not like to see Indians drunk, why do you make whiskey? and bring it among us, and urge us to drink it? When you cease to make whiskey, and bring no more among us, then the Indians will give up drinking." To all which the minister assented, saying, "true enough! true enough!"

August 24th, 1833.

Mr. THOMAS VAUX. Dear Sir,—While others are contributing largely to aid in the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom, we would in this action cast our mite into the treasury of the Lord to assist in forwarding the same blessed cause.

At a meeting held June 23rd, 1833, an appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. H. Doan; after which, a Missionary Society was organized in the Township of Raleigh, Western District, when the following officers were appointed:

DANIEL DOLSON, President and Treasurer. HEBERIAN WILCOX, Vice President. JAMES N. HOLMES, Secretary.

Managers—Isaac Dolson, John Goose, James Newkirk, Charles Scarlet, John Dolson. The Society consists of thirty-nine members at present, and is denominated the Raleigh Missionary Society, auxiliary to the Conference Missionary Society of the Methodist E. Church in U. Canada.

By order of the Board of Managers. JAMES N. HOLMES, Secretary. N. B. The collection amounted to £6 7 7½, and a gold ring, which I herewith send you; and Mr. E. Adams will hand you one dollar, which I gave him some time since, and five dollars from the Beldoon Missionary Society. I remain, with respect, yours, &c.

DANIEL DOLSON, Treasurer.

Grape Island Sept. 26, 1833.

Mr. T. VAUX, Sec'y M. S. Dear Brother,—Agreeably to your request, I now give you an account of the Mission at Grape Island.

The number of members in society is 81. The number of scholars which have attended the two schools is 42. It was stated in the Report of last year that several had been led away from the mission by interested white men, and that ten of the number had been expelled for intemperance. We are happy to say that two of these families have, the past winter, been recovered. These have shown a sincere repentance, and are restored to the society. Others, however who continued to wander have fallen, so that the number at the Island remain faithful. Their religious fervour and attention to religious duties continue unabated. Every year shows some new and useful improvement in the community, and their condition and comforts are continually bettered. Their fields and gardens on this and neighbouring lands, are commendable, and show a happy contrast between their former degraded condition, and their present happy state. In company with a friend I lately stepped into the dwelling of Pigeon (Meme) one among the most drunken and worthless of the Kingston body. The house was cleanly and well set off with most useful furniture. The cupboard and table and bedstead were of neat workmanship. A neat spread of work of native female hands covered a good bed of feathers and blankets. The britanna cups and spoons as bright as silver. The kitchen furniture in order, the axe and hoes and saw in their places, and the happy family comfortably clothed. We sat down to make some enquiries.

Pigeon seemed delighted and happy in his condition, and said, "God very good to us now we serve him, now I get all this. I own no man, and I got little money too." Knowing the importance of training the Indian youth to habits of industry as well as to teach them reading, writing, figures and grammar, Mr. Hurlbut teacher of the boys school, has taken the older boys into the field while the younger with the girls were left in school with Miss Manwaring. A field of five acres has been cleared off the sod and soil broken with the plough, and narrow six times passing over it. The seed well put in, and the wheat is up showing a beautiful open field, the work of Indian boys.

Some have been taught in the Blacksmith, the shoe and the joiner shop. The axe and hoe, shoes &c. are now pretty well made by native workmen.

W. CASE.

We published in our last a notice of the death of the late Melville D. Cox, Methodist Missionary to Western Africa. The following extract of a letter written to his brother a short time previous to his leaving his native land, shows the spirit of the man, his love for the perishing heathen, and his devotion to his Master's cause and service. It breathes the spirit of a true missionary of the cross of Christ. May his mantle fall on others, who shall go forth to supply his place, and prosecute the great work to which this zealous and devoted young man has opened the way.

Though his race was but short it was bright and glorious—he fell in the onset, but we trust not without having achieved what he here anticipated—the commencement of a work resulting in the conversion of thousands, the blessedness of which eternity alone will fully disclose.—Ed.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

New York, June 13, 1833.

My Dear Brother.—So far as an appointment from others, and the fixed intention of myself can make it so, there is now no longer any uncertainty about my mission to Liberia. If God will, I shall go to Africa, and I assure you, my dear brother, if I can estimate my own feelings upon this subject, that I had rather be

help, comfort, and happiness of the whole, has been abused and made an occasion of oppression, tyranny and destruction to mankind. The social affections, or those attachments which naturally exist toward those of the same family, country, place or nation, or that arise from a similarity of opinions, feelings, manners, language and religion are taken advantage of by the crafty and designing, and made to promote their own selfish designs in the pursuit of individual fame, wealth and power. Hence designing demagogues, crafty politicians, ambitious priests, and tyrannical usurpers of civil power, have over been the originators and promoters of party strife among members of the same communion—forming associations under the specious pretences of mutual defence and safety and common interest, but cunningly designed at the same time to set brother against brother, neighbour against neighbour,—the members of the same family, country, government and religion, against each other—that taking advantage of the weakness of one and the wickedness of another, they may rise in the confusion and attain the object of their ambitious desires, at the expense and ruin of the whole.

It therefore becomes a subject of serious enquiry how far, or by what means, the abuse of the social affections may be prevented, and the evils resulting therefrom be avoided. In order to this, let a proper distinction be observed between those associations which are natural and necessary, and those that are incongruous and uncalled for. It is essentially necessary, not only to the well being, but to the very existence of nations and families, that they be associated together under certain definite and known laws, regulations and authorities; and the same may be said of any religious community, united under one common faith and for the promotion of one common object; for without such an association it would be impossible to preserve order, administer justice, or act with vigour, energy or effect. In the next place the object of the society should be distinctly understood, and as far as possible, the tendency thereof be ascertained—mutual protection and support in the possession and exercise of just rights and privileges, and in the pursuit of some commendable object or work, are worthy of all the union, strength and affection that combination can possibly afford. In such case the social affections may have their full play, a union of hearts as well as of hands is required, the love of country, of kindred, of acquaintance, and of kindred spirits, may here be cherished and indulged in their utmost latitude and extent. But when aggression, fraud, oppression, persecution, or personal aggrandizement, is the object, then it is obvious that the stronger the union, the more pernicious and criminal the effect.

All secret associations, or those societies whose conditions of fellowship, bonds of union, rules of action, or objects of pursuit, are not known—in a word those whose principles and proceedings are not publicly known, should be carefully avoided; they are dangerous to any community, civil, political or religious; witness the fraternity of free Masons, whose secret assemblies were made the occasion of plot or conspiracy to overthrow all religion and government in Europe, which resulted in the dreadful devastation, impiety, rapine and blasphemy attendant upon the French Revolution at the close of the last century; witness also the base and cruel abduction and murder of a free citizen of the United States, on the borders of our country. What but the spirit of party and the dark intrigue inseparable from all secret associations, could produce a deed so abominable in the sight of God and man as that to which we have just alluded? Secret societies are no less prejudicial to true religion than to the civil interests of men—witness the religious order of the Jesuits. The cunning, intrigue and hypocrisy of this society, united as they were with the learning and urbanity of its leaders, produced so much mischief, and became so dangerous to the several governments and countries in which they were either encouraged or tolerated, that it was found necessary to utterly suppress them. They too had their secret instructions, designs and plans of action, and to this must be attributed their dangerous tendency and effect.

When we see such as are entrusted with office or power in either church or state, playing upon the social affections of those over whom they are placed—taking advantage of their peculiar predilections for country, kindred, religious opinions, or former associations, to create a prejudice in some against others of the same general community—thus regarding personal and partial interests more than the general good, we may rest assured that there is "something rotten in the state of Denmark," or that there is something that needs the aid of prejudice and bigotry or partiality to cover its deformity or conceal its corruption. Apply those principles to the efforts which are making in this country to form and foster Orange Associations. Are they called for? Is the object of them commendable? Whatever they might have been once in Ireland, the time has long gone by in which they could be required for any valuable purpose; and, in our opinion, their very existence there has done more than any thing else to foster and cherish a spirit of animosity, rebellion, and disorder. They have been for a long time known only as a party opposed to the Catholics, and kept up merely that the others might be kept down; and one may easily imagine, from the well known dispositions of mankind, what must be the effect in any country where one portion of the subjects of the same government, bound by the same mutual obligations and responsibilities, and equally entitled to the same privileges, are taught to regard another portion thereof as the avowed enemies and oppressors of their rights. But what can be said respecting the encouragement given them in this Province. Here no rebellion, or the least tendency to rebellion, ever existed—here the claims of the Catholics to all the privileges and rights of their fellow subjects have never been disputed—here the Protestant faith has never been endangered; yet, the party spirit of Orangemen must be encouraged; their lodges, processions, ensigns, badges, addresses, &c. &c. must be kept up with all the display, pomposity, and insolence imaginable; as though they were the constituted guardians of the crown, and the only loyal defenders of legitimacy and religion in the land. This Society had the audacity to interfere with the operations of justice, and sent a deputation to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with a petition in behalf of the rioters of Farmersville, lately convicted and punished at the Brockville Assizes; but we have reason to believe they failed in their expectation on this occasion, as we have heard nothing of the result. We presume Sir John possessed too much discernment and sense of what was due to the offended majesty of the laws, to pay any regard to their officious interference: since which they have, in the true spirit of party, adopted a more summary method to arrest the strong arm of civil justice, by shooting at the Deputy Sheriff of the Johnstown

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1833.

SOCIAL AFFECTIONS.

That man is a social being, that society is essential to his comfort, and that his safety, usefulness and happiness depend upon the character of the associations he forms, are alike evident to all who for a moment reflect on the subject.

That these social propensities of our nature, implanted in us for wise and gracious purposes by the great Creator, may be, and alas! too frequently have been, perverted, and abused to the great injury and prejudice of our species, is a fact that we presume will not be disputed. It therefore becomes us to understand the design and operation of these affections which are called forth by the various relations which we sustain towards each other, as members of one common community; that we may better know how to check and guard against those which are pernicious or detrimental to our best interests, and cherish such as possess the opposite character and tendency.

The first, most natural, and most ardent of all the social affections, are found among those of the same blood, or between members of one family united under one common parent or head. All society, civil, political, and moral, originates in, and receives its character from this. Family associations form the basis of all the rest, and as is the order, government and harmony of families, so will be those of neighbourhoods, provinces, and nations.

It may be proper here to remark while speaking of family associations, that it requires no great measure of sagacity to perceive, that as the various social relations of mankind spring from or originate in the family compact or society, so the institution of matrimony, as it exists and is practised among Christians, forms the basis of all order, government, and social happiness among men. Hence its sacred character and inviolable obligations. Let the matrimonial compact be disregarded or the obligations established between husband and wife be either weakened or annulled, and fatal must its effects be upon all the social affections and relations of mankind. Confusion and disorder in families, corrupts and disorganizes neighbourhoods; these in turn affect nations and empires, and these last throw into confusion and disorder destroy the world.

In this view of society, how conspicuous are the wisdom and goodness of the great Creator, and how amiable and excellent does the character of the great author and founder of christianity appear, in instituting and enforcing an ordinance, upon the sacred regard to which not only the happiness and welfare, but the very existence of the human family depends.

We remarked that this propensity of our nature to association, excellent as it is in itself, and beneficial as it is in its operations, may be perverted and abused to the injury and prejudice of mankind: And it is a subject of extreme regret that the history of man, affords sad confirmation of the correctness of the observation. That which was designed for the mutual protection,

District while, in the execution of his duty, he was proceeding to arrest more of those party-men for their late riotous conduct last spring, (see the extract we made last week from the Brockville Recorder, and the article below, extracted from that mouth-piece of their party—the *Antidote*, of Brockville.) This is of a piece with the attempt to assassinate the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland some years since, in the Theatre in Dublin, under the supposition that he was favorable to the Catholic claims; and such is the loyalty of all party spirit, which, whenever opposed and thwarted in its designs, is equally regardless of the authority of law, the prerogatives of the Crown, and rights of the people. Some of those factious demagogues, sensible that they have no sound reason for the maintenance of Orangeism in this Province in opposition to the Catholics, have endeavored to turn the party feelings and animosities connected therewith to another object, and to form a combination detrimental to the liberties and interests of other portions of His Majesty's subjects. The Editor of the *Antidote* in particular, endeavoring to enlist the strong propensity of national feeling and early associations in arraignment the emigrants from the mother country against their fellow subjects of Canadian and American origin; but we are confident that the good sense of the people will continue to render abortive all their nefarious designs.

But the evil is not confined to civil and political affairs alone. The same game is attempted to be played with the social affections relative to the sacred cause of religion. Persons have not been wanting to take advantage of the national feelings and predilections natural to all men, and turn them to their own selfish ends and party designs. Hence the terms "*British Methodists*," "*Yankee Methodists*," and numerous other unchristian epithets among those who possess one common faith, object, and hope; and among whom all such invidious distinctions ought to be utterly unknown. "For while one saith I am of Paul; and another, I of Apollos, are ye not carnal?"

Many similar applications might be made, but as we have already lengthened out these remarks far beyond our intended limits—we must leave them to the reader.

From the *Antidote*.
10th Conference, Wednesday.
Sir:—An unfortunate occurrence took place here to-day. Deer are very plentiful in this neighbourhood and the young men being in general good shots, a great many are killed at this season of the year. The Sheriff's horse unfortunately is very nearly of the colour of a deer at this season, and I regret to state that he was mistaken for one, at least I am so informed, and was fired at and hit in the neck, and will in all probability lose his life. I was also informed that the Deputy was on his back at the time, which makes the mistake appear still more extraordinary, my neighbours and myself have agreed to be more cautious in future and not fire at any more game until we were sure of the mark. We hear out here that the prosecutions for the Farmersville row are still going on, and that the horse rode by the Deputy was lent him by the Sheriff, for the purpose of executing writs on others concerned in this business. It is true it will be a good deal less the regret, which myself and my neighbours feel for the accident which has occurred. Yours truly,
W. A.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT. METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Five o'clock, P. M.
The Methodist Conference met this day in this Town. The first business taken into consideration after the organization of the Conference, was the Resolutions of the British Conference on the Union of the two Conferences. These resolutions were under consideration the principal part of the day, and were at length UNANIMOUSLY and CORDIALLY concurred in by the Canadian Conference. On the adoption of them by the Conference, the Rev. George Marsden, Representative of the British Conference, made a few very affecting observations, under the strongest emotions; after which the whole Conference kneeled down and Mr. Marsden offered up a most fervent and impressive prayer.

Thus has a measure of the most vital importance, and fraught with the highest probable advantages to present and future generations of this Province, been agreed to unanimously by both the British and Canadian Conferences. The particulars of this proceeding in both Conferences will be given hereafter.

The following was sent us by a friend some time since; we have kept it to the present as the most proper time for its publication. It speaks for itself and needs no commendation from us.

MEMORANDA FOR THE TIME OF CONFERENCE.

1. Be tender of the character of every brother, but keep at the utmost distance from contumacious sin.
2. Say nothing in the Conference but what is strictly necessary, and the point.
3. If accused by any one, remember reclamation is not acquiescence; therefore avoid it.
4. Beware of impatience of contradiction; be firm, but be open to conviction. The cause is God's, and he needs not the hands of an Uzzah to support his ark. The using too tenacious of a point, because you brought it forward, is only feeding self. Be quite easy, if a majority decide against you.
5. Use no craft or guile to gain any point. Genuine simplicity will always support itself. But there is no need always to say all you know or think.
6. Beware of too much confidence in your own abilities, and never despise an opponent.
7. Avoid all lightness of spirit, even what would be innocent any where else.—Thou God, meet me!

S. BRADBURN.

Our correspondent from Richmond, near Nappanee, is informed that we cannot give publicity to any communication involving facts, especially where the character of an individual is concerned, unless we are made acquainted with the real name of the author.

THE CHOLERA is said to be raging with great violence in Central America; it had also reached the city of Mexico, and in the early part of August, was carrying off five or six hundred per day. Some places in the southern and western states are again visited with Cholera and yellow fever.

The town of Kingston was visited on Thursday last by a violent rain and thunder storm, which commenced about 10 o'clock in the morning, and continued till near midnight. The Chronicle and Gazette says, the quantity of rain which fell has seldom been exceeded in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant; and that "the stone wall and part of the lawn in front of the building belonging to Mr. Smith Bartlett, and now occupied by Mr. Richardson, was carried into the road by the flood."

A workman engaged at the new Penitentiary had a very narrow escape for his life, which seems almost incredible, but which is well authenticated. He was engaged in sawing down a tree under a shed situated near a tree. During the storm, the lightning, supposed to have descended the tree, struck him on one side of his face, seared it, and set his whisker on fire. Dropping his hammer, he put

out the fire with his hand! In other respects he received not the slightest injury. Figuratively speaking, this man indeed "brushed the grass that skirts the tomb."

HAMILTON.—Rise of property.—Last week, a farm with in the corporation limits was sold for \$22,500, which about six years ago, was purchased by the proprietor for \$1,500. It is to be laid out in building lots, and extensive improvements are to be made immediately by the company who now own it.—Free Press.

General Intelligence.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Britannia, Captain Sketchley, arrived yesterday from London, whence she sailed on the 10th of August. By this vessel, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have their regular files of London papers of the 15th of August, and Liverpool of the 16th.

ENGLAND.

The China Trade Bill was brought up from the Commons, and read the first time in the Lords, on the evening of the 13th.
On the same night, the Bank notes (Stamp Duties) Commission Bill was considered in committee, after an instruction had been given to the committee, that they have power to make provision for compelling certain banks to make returns of their notes in circulation, and for allowing banks to draw bills on London for less than £50. This bill was reported, and the further consideration of the report was deferred till Thursday.

On the motion of Lord Duncannon, the sum of £35,000 was voted out of the land revenues of the Crown, towards the completion of Buckingham Palace.

On the 14th, the Royal assent was given to the "Church Temporalities Ireland Bill."

The House of Lords, on the 14th, was occupied for several hours in discussing the clauses of the Slavery Abolition Bill. The Duke of Wellington made several unsuccessful efforts to alter the bill.

The third reading of the East India Charter Bill was deferred to the 20th of August, when the result of the ballot at the East India House would be known, and the consent of the Company to the Bill formally signified.

The election for Lord Mayor of London was going on at the close of the poll on the 14th the votes were as follows:

Crawford, 2,554
Kemble, 1,581

IRELAND.

Fire at the Custom House Stores.—Further Particulars.—It has been now ascertained that 799 puncheons of spirits, 300 casks of tallow, and nearly 5,000 heads of sugar were destroyed in this great fire, together with a considerable quantity of case wines, brandy & other foreign spirits; oil, hemp, junk, lard, soap, candles, and salt. 677 puncheons of spirits were saved by being thrown into the docks, and only about 30 saved by the fall. Messrs. Power, distillers, had 50 puncheons stored in the eastern building, all which they were singularly fortunate in finding (save one) floating safely amongst those thrown into the water. The Messrs. Jamieson were the severest sufferers in the spirit trade. Messrs. Barnwall, of London, have also been losers to a large amount.

RIOT AND MURDER IN TIPPERARY.—At the fair of Cashel on Wednesday evening last, between 6 and 7 o'clock, there was a dreadful riot. Dr. Fitzgerald, resident magistrate, appeared on the scene with the military, and apprehended 14 of the principal rioters, who were placed in goal for the night, and in the morning liberated on bail to take their trials at the next quarter sessions. The outstanding mob afterwards kept up the riot till 1 o'clock in the morning. At the fair of Borrisoleigh last Tuesday, a desperate riot took place between two factions. A Magistrate found it necessary to read the Riot Act; but this not having the effect of dispersing the rioters, the military were obliged to fire, by which three lives were lost and several wounded. The police were beaten into their barracks.—It is stated that they had to fire 12 or 14 shots, and subsequently took 30 of the rioters prisoners.

TEN DAYS LATER.

By the arrival at New-York of the packet ship Napoleon, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser received London papers to the 25th, and Liverpool to the 26th, of August.

Another Reform Bill.—The Lord Chancellor has introduced another Reform Bill—regulating the municipal affairs of thirty boroughs returning members of Parliament. The principle of this bill is, "that the electors of their Parliamentary representatives shall also have the choice of the members of their Common Council, the latter to be chosen for three years, having in their turn the right of electing aldermen for the term of life. The important office of Recorder is to be filled at the pleasure of the Crown, subject, on the suggestion of Lord Wynford, to a veto by the corporation."

THE BANK CHARTER.—The Bill for re-chartering the Bank of England, has passed the House of Commons, and gone through the ordeal of a committee of the whole in the Lords. Only one amendment was proposed in the latter body, and that was voted down. The exclusive provision—that during the continuance of the privilege reserved to the Bank of England, no banking company of more than six persons should issue notes payable on demand within London, or 65 miles thereof, is retained; and the Bank agrees to deduct the sum of £120,000 annually, from the sum hitherto allowed to it by the government for the management of the public debt. There has been no great opposition to the bill, as the leading members of both parties expressed the utmost aversion to tampering in any wise, with the currency of the country. In opening his speech in favor of the Bill, Lord Brougham emphatically "hegged to state, that he would be the last man to express an approval of any measure," if he thought that its results would be to lead, by however long a process, to a depreciation of the currency of the kingdom. It was absolutely and imperatively necessary for the safety of all interests in this country, mercantile or otherwise, for the stability of trade and agriculture,—that there should be no further tampering with the currency (hear, hear), and that no attempt or proceeding should be sanctioned by Parliament, or the executive government which could by any remote possibility cause any change in the value of the circulating medium."

The succession to the vacant seat of Sir John Kay, as member of Parliament for the city of London, has been warmly contested between Messrs. Crawford and Kemble, and resulted in favor of the former, by a majority of 2073 over his opponent.

The principle of perpetual motion is said to have been again discovered by a man by the name of Buckle, a tradesman at North Berwick. He has also discovered the longitude.

PORTUGAL.

The most important items of intelligence furnished by these arrivals in relation to the affairs of Portugal, are the recognition of Donna Maria as Queen of that Kingdom by the British Government, and the abandonment of the siege of Oporto by the Miguelite forces.

In relation to the former, it is stated as certain, that credentials had been forwarded from the Secretary of Foreign Affairs to Lord William Russell as Minister of Great Britain at the Court of Her Most Faithful Majesty Donna Maria, Queen of Portugal. There seems to be some doubt however whether this Commission is absolute, or to remain as an escrow, and be used only in the event of his finding Lisbon in possession of the constitutionalists on his arrival at the Portuguese capital.

THE MARRIAGE OF DONNA MARIA.—Report says the projected marriage between the Duke de Nemours and Donna Maria will not take place; the young Queen has openly avowed her preference of the Duke Eugene de Leuchtenberg, the brother of her mother-in-law. The Duke de Leuchtenberg has already been a competitor with the Duke de Nemours for the throne of Belgium.

A letter from Lisbon of the 13th of August, to the Agent of Lloyd's says, "an embargo has been laid on all vessels in this port." It has not yet been published, but it is carried into effect by refusing clearances to vessels; the object is not known.

Official notice was given at St. Ubes on the 11th of August, that, clean bills would again be issued; the Cholera had entirely subsided.

FRANCE.

Paris letters and papers are to the 21st of August inclusive. It is stated that the line of telegraphs between Bordeaux and Bayonne is about to be renewed in consequence of the intended removal of the Ex-Ministers of Charles X. to the castle of Baye.

The Duchess of Berry has arrived at Rome, with a numerous suite. The King and royal family have removed to St. Cloud.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

Died, on Monday, 15th July last, WILLIAM WILSON, of the township of Hamont, District of Eastbury, a member of the Methodist Church of Upper Canada.

The deceased was a native of Scotland, and though both there and in this country he sustained an unblemished character, yet, agreeably to his own testimony, he was destitute of the saving power of God's grace. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and a zealous and successful laborer in the cause of Christ. He was a man of God, and his life was a constant warfare with the flesh, the world, and the devil. He was a man of God, and his life was a constant warfare with the flesh, the world, and the devil. He was a man of God, and his life was a constant warfare with the flesh, the world, and the devil.

During the whole period of his affliction, he was uniformly resigned to the will of his heavenly Father; and having his mind stayed upon God, he was kept in perfect peace, while his pain arose brighter and brighter until the glories of glory day burst upon his view.

At different times, immediately or but a short time before his death, Brother W. was seen to smile; and being asked why he did so, replied, he was smiling at the joys of heaven, which undoubtedly he anticipated; and at length his immortal spirit returned to God who gave it to enjoy a rest in the mansions of unending glory.

It may be said of Brother Wilson, that he walked according to the rule of the Kingdom of God, and that he was a man of God, and his life was a constant warfare with the flesh, the world, and the devil. He was a man of God, and his life was a constant warfare with the flesh, the world, and the devil. He was a man of God, and his life was a constant warfare with the flesh, the world, and the devil.

From the period we speak of to the time of his departure, Brother W. walked in the pleasant and peaceful paths of wisdom, and filled the office of class-leader at Carlton Place till a lingering consumption, incapacitated him for the office.

Sister Maxwell suffered most severely during a month from a clasp in the stomach, by which she was wasted almost to a mere skeleton, and though often her pains were most excruciating, yet not a murmur escaped her lips; her mind was stayed upon God, and her testimony to those who visited her was, "The sting of death is gone—I fear not to die;" and at length her happy spirit soared away to mingle with the spirits of the just in Christ Jesus.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. F. Metcalf, the 19th ult. Mr. Samuel Hill, to Miss Mary Carpenter, both of Suffolk.
At Newmarket, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. T. Demore, Mr. Russell, to Miss G. H. Wood, both of Suffolk.
At Newmarket, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. W. Demore, Mr. Peter Minnion, to Miss F. Carson, second daughter of Thomas Carson, Esq. of that place.

At the Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Fitchburg, by the Rev. W. Macanay, Mr. Andrew Knox, to Miss Jane McKibbin.
At Bridgewater, (N. Y.) on Friday evening, 13th Sept., by the Right Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, John D. Smith, Esq. of Fort Hope, U. S. C., to Augusta, daughter of Isaac Woodworth, Esq. of the former place.

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending Oct. 2, 1833.

J. Reynolds.

PROSPECTUS

Of a monthly paper, to be published in York, entitled,

THE JOURNAL OF TEMPERANCE.

THE above paper (a half sheet) will be published by the

Managers of the Upper Canada Temperance Society.

As the design of the Committee in this publication is solely to promote the cause of Temperance throughout the Province, and to give it circulation at no higher price than just sufficient to pay the expense attending it, it is expected that the friends of Temperance will encourage it to the greatest possible extent, and relieve the publishers of the care and responsibility thereof as far as practicable—that they will unite in their respective neighborhoods and guarantee the payment of at least 50 copies in each place, through one or more responsible individuals. Any person or Society ordering 50 copies, and paying in advance, shall receive 5 copies gratis, and in like proportion for any greater number.

Should 500 copies be ordered after the above manner, the paper will be published and furnished at Three Shillings, currency, per annum, exclusive of postage; and should it be found on trial that patronage will justify it, the Journal will be enlarged accordingly.

Little need be said to show the utility of such a work as an auxiliary in the cause of Temperance. It is well known that one of the principal means by which Temperance Societies have effected the abundant good that has attended their efforts, is the circulation of useful and interesting publications; exhibiting the state and progress of the various Societies in different parts of the world, and the numerous and talented addresses and Essays which the subject has called forth.

All that the Committee can promise with respect to THE JOURNAL OF TEMPERANCE, is, that no pains will be spared to render it as useful and as interesting an auxiliary in the good cause as circumstances may afford. They will endeavor to procure as extensive a correspondence, and to exchange with similar publications as possible; from which selections will be made, conveying intelligence of all that transpires relative to the surprising moral reformation which Temperance associations are continuing to produce throughout the world.

York, September 27, 1833. 203

£107 PER ANNUM.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON MONDAY, 7th October next, at three o'clock precisely, £107 per annum, for five years, arising out of Houses in this Town.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. JAMES BICKER, House and Land Agent, 237 King-street, or to the subscriber, A. MACDONALD, Auctioneer.

Time can be given for a part of the Purchase Money, if required.

York, October 1st, 1833. 1w

N. B. £300 wanted, at Interest, for which a liberal Premium will be given.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the night of the 24th September, a Sorrel Mare, ten years old, of a middling size and solid make, with several small white spots upon the back occasioned by a saddle hole. Whoever will give information of the said Mare, or return her to the Subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded for his trouble.

F. METCALF, 203.

Saltfleet 50 Mile Creek, Oct. 1st, 1833.

PUBLISHING.

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE, LEDGE, intended as a companion to the Bible; to which is added a MISSIONARY GAZETTEER,—the whole to form a complete Book of reference upon every religious subject.

A prospectus of the work may be seen at T. F. CALDWELL'S Book and Stationery Store, 157 King-street, where a list is opened for the names of Subscribers.

York, October 1, 1833. 203 4

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the subscriber are requested to present their accounts for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the same, are requested to make immediate payment, as all accounts remaining unpaid after the first day of November will be handed to an Attorney for collection.

J. M. STRANGE, 203 5

York, 25th Sept. 1833.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE,

IN THE GORE OF TORONTO.

THE West half of Lot No. 3, in the 7th Concession of the Northern Division of the Gore of Toronto, containing One Hundred Acres; twenty-three of which are cleared and fenced. The Land is of the best quality, situated on a public road, in a well settled neighborhood, and only 15 miles from York.

Also,—To be Rented,

For such term of years as may be agreed upon, the West half of Lot No. 2, in the 7th Concession, adjoining the above, containing One Hundred Acres; forty-five of which are in a state of high cultivation. There is on this Lot a good Farm House, occupied at present as a Tavern, together with a commodious Stable and Barn.

For particulars apply to ALEXANDER CLEGG, on the premises, or in York to WILLIAM RUSSELL, 165 King-st., September 18th, 1833. 201 6w

THE Subscriber has removed to the new and spacious Brick Store, lately occupied by Mr. J. M. Strange, corner of King and Yonge streets, opposite the new Warehouse of Messrs. Ridout, Brothers, & Co.

He offers his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the support he has received, and respectfully solicits a continuance. His Stock at present is far more complete than ever, particularly of Wines and Liquors; some of which are of his own importation, and others selected with the assistance of his brother in Montreal, (who has had great experience in this line), from the following celebrated Houses:

MADERA, in wood, from Rutherford & Grant; Lescocks; Lewis & Co.; Oliviera & Co.; Howard, March, & Co.; Phelps & Co.; Butler & Co.

PORT, from Quarles, Harris, & Co.; Page & Co.; Newman, Hunt, & Co.

Figueras, and others.

SHERRY, from Duff, Gordon, & Co.; Smith, Woodhouse, & Co., and others.

LONDON PARTICULAR TENERIFFE, from Bruce & Co.; Paisley.

Beneccio and Alicanti Wine, in pipes, hds. and gr. anks.

Madeira, Port, and Sherry, bottled at the place of growth, and in London.

"Jolly" and "Anchor" Champagne. Pink and White.

Lafore and St. Julian Claret, different qualities.

Constantia, a very delicious Wine.—Perhaps it is not generally known, that there is but one small Estate at the Cape of Good Hope where this fine Wine is produced.

Hermitage and Buccella. Sauterne and Marcella.

Rasperry Brandy. Black and Red Currant Wine.

Scotch Ale, in stone bottles. Dunbar & Hibernia Porter.

With a very general assortment of Teas, Sugars, &c. &c.

China, Glass, and Earthenware, as usual.

WILLIAM WARE, 203 13

King-street, York, Oct. 1, 1833.

DOCTOR ROLPH'S ADDRESS, delivered

before the late meeting of the Young Men's Temperance Society, is just published in a small and neat Pamphlet, and will be for sale at all the Bookstores in Town.

Orders from a distance will be attended to, either by the President or Secretary of the Society.—Price 2s. 6d. per dozen: and 15s. per hundred.

York, Sept. 25, 1833.

YORK, UPPER CANADA,

COMMERCIAL & CLASSICAL ACADEMY.

UNDER the Superintendence of T. F. CALDWELL, and conducted by George Jeffery, Samuel Caldwell, and Alexander Forsythe.—Such additional Masters will be afterwards engaged as circumstances may render advisable.

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

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

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

Reading, English Grammar, Writing, Engraving, Book-keeping, Drawing, Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, Navigation, Algebra, Elocution, Geography, History, and the Latin, Greek, and French Languages.

The elements of every department of Natural Philosophy, with the Mechanical Arts.

On the last subjects Lectures will occasionally be read to the Pupils.

TERMS. £ s. d.

Reading, Writing, and English Grammar, 0 5 0

Reading, Writing, and English Grammar, 0 7 6

Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Use of the Globes, &c. &c. 0 10 0

Greek, Latin, and French, with the foregoing, 0 12 6

Boarding and lodging, in addition to the above tuition, 2 0 0

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

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

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

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

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

No exertions will be spared towards giving satisfaction to the public; but, as this can only be accomplished by promptitude in payment, T. F. C. hopes that, should any parent neglect to pay on the first of the month, and in consequence be reminded of his remissness, he will not be offended, nor, should the same neglect be repeated, esteem it unjust if his child should be dismissed the Academy.

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

York, August 14, 1833. 196 1c

YORK COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY.

SO large an addition has of late been made to the number of Pupils in this Institution, that the Superintendent has been induced to engage a Master to teach French and Drawing. Mr. CHARLES DALY (the gentleman engaged) was employed upwards of ten years in France and Belgium, in perfecting himself in the Art of Drawing and instructing others in that elegant accomplishment; he was for six years the Librarian to the Athenaeum in London, during which time he became the pupil of Prout and Stanfield in Landscape Painting, &c.

T. F. C. doubts not that the above arrangement will tend to increase the celebrity of the Establishment, and especially to afford to the female department advantages which attend no other establishment in the Province.

York, August 28th, 1833. 198 1c

Commercial and Classical Academy.

GENTEEL accommodations are provided for Boarding Young Ladies from the country, who may wish to obtain an Education in this Institution.

Terms for Boarding, &c. per Qr. £5 0 0 Payable Tuition, Books, &c. 1 10 0 in advance.

York, August 21, 1833. 197 1c

"ONE GLASS MORE."
Stay, mortal, stay; nor heedless thus
Thy sure destruction reap;
Which that cup there lurks a curse,
Which all who drink may feel;
Disease and death, forever nigh,
Stand ready at your door,
And eager wait to hear the cry
Of give me—ONE GLASS MORE.
Go, view that prison's gloomy cells,
Their pallid tenants scan;
Gaze, gaze upon those earthly hells,
And ask whence they began;
Had these a tongue, oh, man! thy cheek
The answer'd crimson o'er;
Had these a tongue, they'd to thee speak,
And cry the—ONE GLASS MORE.
Behold that wretched female form,
An outcast from her home;
Bleach'd in affliction's blighted storm,
And doom'd to want to roam;
Behold her! ask that prattler dear,
Why mother is so poor?
She'll whisper in thy startled ear,
"Twas FATHER'S—ONE GLASS MORE.
Star, mortal, stay—repent, return;
Reflect upon thy fate;
The poisonous drop indignant spurns
Spurn, spurn it, ere too late.
Oh, fly the alehouse, horrid din,
Nor linger at the door,
Least thou, perchance, shouldst sip again,
The treacherous—ONE GLASS MORE.
From the New England Christian Herald.
LIFE.
At thy right hand there are pleasures forevermore—DAVID.
Our life is but a changing scene
Where sun and storm appear;
A stream, that flows through light and shade,
As seasons, of the year.
A gushing fount of pleasure, sure,
May sparkle here and there;
But the streamlets pass as vapors borne
By the rude and rushing air.
And Time, as his swift chariot steals
So softly o'er the plain,
With noiseless voice, is teaching all
That worldly joy is vain.
And a voice comes up with every hour,
Sweet as the voice of love,
Lo! pleasures flow forever more,
In far-off worlds above.
Maiden in Month.

A MINISTER REWARDED.
A writer in the London Evangelical Magazine relates the following anecdote of the late Rev. Rowland Hill. He had been preaching a missionary sermon to a crowded audience, in Devonshire. The people had withdrawn, and the deacons and a few friends had retired, with Mr. Hill into the vestry, when two tall, venerable looking men, upwards of seventy years of age, appeared at the vestry door. After a short pause they entered, arm-in-arm, and advanced towards Mr. Hill, when one of them said with some degree of trepidation, "Sir, will you permit two old sinners to have the honor to shake you by the hand?" He replied, (with some reserve), "Yes sir; when one of these gentlemen, (the other hanging on his arm), took his hand, kissed it, bathed it with his tears, and said, "Sir, do you remember preaching on the spot where this chapel now stands fifty years ago?" "Yes, I do," was the reply. The old man then proceeded to say, "Oh, Sir! never can the dear friend who has hold of my arm, or myself, forget that sermon; we were then two careless young men in his Majesty's dock-yard, posting to destruction as fast as time and sin could convey us thither.—Having heard that an interesting young clergyman was to preach out of doors, we determined to go and have some fun. Accordingly we loaded our pockets with stones, intending to pelt you; but Sir, when you arrived, our courage failed, and as soon as you engaged in prayer, we were so deeply impressed that we looked at each other and trembled. When you named your text, and began to speak, the word came with power to our hearts; the big tear rolled down our cheeks; we put our hands into our pockets, and dropped the stones one after another, until they were all gone; for God had taken the stone out of our hearts. When the service was over we retired, but our hearts were too full to speak until we came near to our lodgings, when my dear friend at my elbow said, "John, this will not do; we are both wrong, good night." This was all he could utter; he retired to his apartment, I to mine; but neither of us dared to go to bed, lest we should awake in hell; and from that time, Sir, we humbly hope we were converted to God, who, of his infinite mercy, has kept us in his ways to the present moment; and we thought, Sir, if you would permit us after the lapse of half a hundred years, to have the pleasure of shaking you by the hand before we go home, it would be the greatest honor that could be conferred upon us."—Mr. Hill was deeply affected; the tears rolled down his venerable cheeks in quick succession; he fell on the necks of the old men quite in the patriarchal style, and there they might have seen them, locked in each other's arms, weeping tears of holy joy and gratitude to the Father of Mercies.

POISON FROM NEW HONEY.
A son of nine, and a daughter of six years, and only children of Samuel York, of Farmington, Mass. died a few days since in consequence of eating new honey. They lived about thirty-six hours. It is perhaps not generally known, (says the Kennebec Journal), that honey recently gathered by bees at a certain season of year, from the flowers of some poisonous plants, possesses their deleterious qualities, in a highly concentrated state, when fresh, and may prove fatal, if taken in sufficient quantity. It has been ascertained that the poisonous effects of some plants, as for instance, the Lambkill, so called, depend upon a certain agent, named by chemists, Prussic Acid. It is also found that this acid very soon loses its hurtful properties, by decomposition; so that honey, containing such an agent, at first, would of itself become pure in a short time, being suffered to remain undisturbed. Occurrences of death from this cause, are, no doubt, exceedingly rare. Though one such fatal instance, among hundreds who might at other times partake of this delicious substance without injury, ought to prove a sufficient caution to deter from the use of it at that season of the year, which might create a liability to injurious, if not fatal consequences. From a consideration of the embarrassments and difficulties, which at first presented themselves, in judging correctly of the most probable cause of death in these two cases, in so very sudden and surprising a manner, it is quite reasonable to conjecture that such instances may have happened oftener, and no satisfactory cause could be assigned for the strangeness of the symptoms, and the fatal consequences that followed.

NEW STORE.
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 assortment of Dry Goods and Hardware, also a few Groceries and Medicines, mostly used in the country, which he offers low for Cash.
JUSTUS W. WILLIAMS.
Oakville, June 1, 1833.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Home District Agricultural Society intends applying to the Legislature at its next Session, for the continuation of the Act affording aid and encouragement to agricultural in this Province.
J. EIMSLY, President.
W. B. JARVIS, Secretary.
York, May 29th, 1833.

NOTICE.—A Fair will be held on Richmond Hill Yonge Street on the last Thursdays in March, June, September and December.
Richmond Hill, Feb. 1832.

SALE OF CROWN LANDS.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Lands will be exposed to Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the time and places herein mentioned:
In Cornwall, at the Court House, on the 15th of October next, at ten o'clock, A. M. at the upset price of 12s. 6d. currency per acre, the following Lots:
IN SEYMOUR.
Lots 25 26.....2nd Concession.
" 25 26.....3rd do.
" 25 26.....4th do.
" 5 25 26.....5th do.
" 7.....6th do.
" 1, 5, 6, 7, & N. W. part of 12.....7th do.
" 7.....8th do.
" 9.....9th do.
" 26.....12th do.

Major Campbell, living in the Township, will give any information required.
In the Town of Belleville, at the Inn of R. Munroe, on the 15th of October next, at ten o'clock, A. M. a portion of the unoccupied Park Lots in Belleville, at the upset price of £12 10s. currency, per lot.
In the Town of Johnstown, at Forrester's Inn, on the 15th of October next, at ten o'clock, A. M. certain vacant Town Lots, in the Town of Johnstown, at the upset price of £10 currency, per lot; and upon the usual condition of building within two years.
Also, will be offered for Sale, at the same time and place, the undermentioned Clergy Reserves, in the township of Edwardsburgh, at the upset price of 10s. per acre.
3rd Concession.—East half Lot 19.
4th do. Lot No. 7, N. 15, N. 16.
5th do. " 1, 4, 5, W. 11.
6th do. " 28.
7th do. " 27, 28, 29, 30.
8th do. " 3, 7, 9, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.
9th do. " 34, 35, 36, 37.
10th do. " 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

In the village of Maria, Williamsburgh, at the Widow Pierce's Inn, on Friday the 18th of October next, at ten o'clock, A. M. the undermentioned Clergy Reserves; at the upset price of 10s. currency per acre:
TOWNSHIP OF WINCHESTER.
1st Concession.—Lots No. 2, 9, 16.
2nd do. " 3, 10, 17, 22.
3rd do. " 2, 9.
4th do. " 3, 22.
5th do. " 2, 9, 16.
6th do. " 3, 10, 17, 22.
7th do. " 2, 9, 16.
8th do. " 3, 10, 17, 22.
9th do. " 2, 9, 16.
10th do. " 3, 10, 17, 22.
11th do. " 2, 9, 16.
12th do. " 3, 10, 17, 22.

TOWNSHIP OF WILLIAMSBURG.
3rd Concession.—Lot No. 1, W. 10.
4th do. " 1, 21.
5th do. " 18, 19.
6th do. " 2, 3, 4, 17, 23, E. 36.
7th do. " 11, 12, 16.
8th do. " 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.
9th do. " 1.
TOWNSHIP OF MATILDA.
3d Con.—W. Boundary, Lots No. W. 33, 34, 35, 36.
4th do. " 1, 2.
5th do. " 150 acres of Lot 25.
6th do. " 6, E. 15, W. 23.
7th do. " 2, 3, 25, 36.
8th do. " 5, 6, W. 15, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37.

TOWNSHIP OF MOUNTAIN.
1st Concession.—Lot No. 15.
2nd do. " 3, 22.
3rd do. " 2.
4th do. " 3, 22.
5th do. " 2, 16.
6th do. " 10, 17, 22.
7th do. " 9, 16.
8th do. " 17, 22.
9th do. " 2, 9, 16.
10th do. " 3, 10, 17, 22.
11th do. " 2, 9, 16.
12th do. " 3, 10, 17, 22.

In the village of Kemptville, Oxford, at Becket's Inn, on Wednesday, the 23rd of October next, at ten o'clock, A. M. the undermentioned Clergy Reserves; at the upset price of 10s. currency per acre.
TOWNSHIP OF OXFORD.
3rd Concession.—Lot No. 1.
4th do. " 1, 12.
5th do. " 2, 4, 9, 29.
6th do. " 1, 4, 8, 16, 22.
7th do. " 2, 12, 23.
8th do. " 3.
9th do. " 10, 17, 22.
10th do. " 3, 9, 18, 24.
TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH GOWER.
1st Concession.—Lot No. 2.
5th do. " 9.
7th do. " 2, 9, 13.
8th do. " 3, 10.
TOWNSHIP OF NORTH GOWER.
1st Concession.—Lots No. 3, 9, 17.
2nd do. " 2, 8, 14, 22, 28, 42, 43.
3rd do. " 13, 23, 33.
4th do. " 32, 37.

For further particulars apply to J. W. West, Deputy Surveyor, Matilda.
In Cornwall, at the Court House, on the 15th of October next, at ten o'clock, A. M. certain vacant Town Lots in the town of Cornwall, at the upset price of £10 currency per lot; and upon the usual condition of building within two years.—For further particulars apply to James Kinsale, Esq. Cornwall.
In Perth, at the Court House, on the 15th of October next, at ten o'clock, A. M. certain unoccupied Town Lots on Perth and Lanark, at the upset price of £10 currency per lot; and upon the usual condition of building within two years.—For further particulars apply to Captain McMillan, Perth.
The conditions of the Sales for Crown Lands will be as follows:
One-fourth of the Purchase Money to be paid down; and the remainder in three equal annual instalments with interest at six per cent. on each instalment, payable with the instalment. And for Clergy Reserves, ten per cent. to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder in nine annual instalments of ten per cent. each, with interest on each instalment, to be paid with the instalment.
Commissioner of Crown Lands' Office,
York, 6th September, 1833.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.
WILLIAM LAWSON, Merchant Tailor, &c., invites the attention of his friends and the public, (whose liberal patronage he has hitherto received) to his extensive selection of Fall Goods, which is now completed, and consists of a large assortment of West of England and Yorkshire Cloths, Cassimers, Forest Cloths, Peter Shaws, Flannels, London, Manchester, Glasgow, Nottingham, and Leicester Goods; For Caps, imported Stuff Hats, Ladies' Cloaks, Beaver, Leghorn, Velvet, Clay and Straw Bonnets. Also, a choice stock of Gentlemen's Ready-Made Clothing, suitable for the season; made up in the best manner in his own shop. Any orders to measure, executed with dispatch and in the handsomest style of workmanship and fashion; a Fine Dress Coat finished for £2 10s. currency, and every other article according to quality, equally low.
W. L. Feels confident that for variety, quality, and cheapness, his Stock will not be surpassed by any similar establishment in Upper Canada.
South side of King-street, No. 153.
156-f
York, U. C. Nov. 6th, 1832.

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.
THE Subscriber has for Sale the following School Books, being the manufacture of Upper Canada, viz:—Canadian Reading Book, Easy Mavor's Spelling Book, Webster's do., New Testament English Reader, Murray's Grammar, Also, Writing Printing, and Wrapping PAPER.
N. B. Country Merchants and Schools furnished with Books, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Paper.—For RAGS taken in payment.
EASTWOOD & SKINNER.
York Paper Mill, Nov. 16, 1832.

THE following FALL and STAPLE GOODS, just received and for sale by WILLIAM GUILD, Junr., & Co., at York and Niagara: viz.
Blue, black, and colored West of England Broad Cloths; Steel and Oxford mixed do.; blue, black, and colored Cassimeres; grey Broad Cloths and plain, grey Kersies, Etobé de Pays; stout Peter Shaws, Flannels, and Linens, of assorted colors and qualities; grey and scarlet Paddings; red and green Baize; assorted Sateenets and Cassinets; red and white London Serges; white Union Serges; stout Union Flannels; white, red, green, and yellow Union and Welsh Flannels; stout Swanwick Flannels; 9 & 5 point Blankets; single and double Rose do.; stout and medium Whitney do.; Scotch and blue Bonnets; 3-4 & 7-4 black and colored Merinos; black and colored Bombazines and Bombazines; blue, brown, and olive Camlets; 26 & 75 inch wide brown Cottons; 26 & 40 inch wide bleached do.; Cotton and Union Checks and Stripes; Prints and Ginghams; brown and bleached Sheetings, Dowls, and Canvases; 42 inch twilled Sacking and Osnaburgs.
An assortment of cheap ready made Clothing—say, Kersey and Flushing Great Coats, (some with capes), Coatees, Jackets, Trowsers, and Vests. And a similar and extensive assortment of Fustian, Nankin, Beaver, teen, Drill, and Dowls Clothing.
Ladies' Frieze Cloaks, Habit Cloth, and Tartan, assorted colors; Men's Cloaks and Camlets, assorted colors.
White and tarred Cordage, assorted sizes.
2,000 two and three (stout) bushed Burs.
An extensive assortment of other Dry Goods, all purchased for cash before the late rise in England, and will be sold low.
Also, 50 crates fine and common Crockery, assorted; 50 cases Glassware, comprised of Tumblers, Wine Glasses, and quart and pint Decanters.
A large assortment of men's, women's, and children's Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Sole and Upper Leather; Soap and Candles; Pot, Post, and Foolscap Paper; grey and brown Wrapping Paper; 400 quarter casks Merriek's and Hay's Gunpowder, F. F. F. F. and Cannister.
And the following Shoos' Company's Castings: viz. 400 single and double Canada Stoves, 27, 30, 33, and 36 inches; 2000 Camp Ovens, 12 & 15 inches; 3000 bellied Poles, 23 & 7 gallons; 500 Sugar Kettles and Pot Ash Kettles, weighing 4 & 12 cwt.; assorted casks of tinned and untinned folding hand Tea Kettles, Golets, and Stew-pans, all sizes; and Imperial Weights.
20 quarter casks and hdds. Madeira Wine, and 10 casks bottled Madeira.
York, Sept. 4, 1833. 200 8

NEW STORE.
BRYCE, BUCHANAN, & Co., have opened a general Dry Goods Store in York, at the corner of King and George Streets, exactly opposite the premises of George Monro, Esq., where they will retail the following articles, for Cash, at extremely low prices.
Grey cottons, cotton shirtings plain, striped and fancy, apron and other checks, sheetings, bed ticks, linens, prints, ginghams, silks, bombazines, bombazines, merinos, camlets, cambletons, vestings, drills, mouselines, silk & cotton umbrellas, and parasols, shawls, belts, braces, handkerchiefs, gloves, silk and cotton hosiery, hats, caps, &c. &c.
These goods have come forward by the late arrivals, and having been carefully bought, with ready money, at the different markets of England and Scotland, by one of the partners, will be sold at such prices for Cash, as will afford purchasers all the advantages to which immediate payment entitles them.
In opening an establishment, B. B. & C. think it proper to state, that while it will be their endeavor to supply articles of the best description on the most moderate terms, they will have one fixed price. Every purchaser will be placed on the same footing; and as the lowest price will be named, no abatement will be made.
They have also to mention, that their present stock, while they trust it will be found to embrace such Fancy and Staple Dry Goods as are suited to the season, would have been more complete, but for several valuable packages which were damaged on the way up, and which have, in consequence, been sold on behalf of the Insurers. To replace these immediately, it has been necessary to make a limited purchase in Montreal, time not admitting of their being had from Britain. They however expect additional importations from Europe in the course of a few weeks, and when these arrive, their stock, they trust, will be found even more deserving of public patronage.
To Country Merchants a discount will be allowed.
York, 26th June, 1833. 183-f
58, King-street.

NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT.
THE Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and public, that he has just returned from a seven months absence in Britain, during which time he has visited all the principal Cities and Manufacturing Towns in England and Scotland; where he has selected an extensive assortment of every description of
GOODS,
Suited to the trade of this country—which he is now opening at his old stand in King-Street, and will dispose of by Wholesale only, at prices which will be found uncommonly low.
He flatters himself that from the long experience he has had in the business of Upper Canada, he has been able to select an assortment, in every way suited to the wants of the country; 500 Packages of which have already come to hand. Town and country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine his Stock; and Merchants from a distance will also find it worth their while to visit York, when they are in the way of purchasing Goods.
He thinks it unnecessary to attempt to enumerate any of the articles of which his Stock consists, suffice it to say, that on inspection he thinks it will be found as complete as that of any House in either Province.
York, 6th June, 1832. 185-f
GEORGE MONRO.

CHEAP WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE,
FOR ALL KINDS OF
Dyestuffs, Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.
E. LESSLIE & SONS,
P. S.—Ten Barrels Superior Dutch Crop Madder—a Lot of Spanish Indigo, and a few barrels of English Lamp Black in papers may be had at a small advance above cost.
E. L. & SONS.
York, Jan. 29th, 1833. 168-f

JUST RECEIVED,
A LARGE supply of Paints, Oils, and Colours, including
Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil,
Ground and Dry White Lead,
do do Spanish Brown,
Spirits of Turpentine,
Litharge, Prussian Blue,
Blue and Green Paint,
Venetian Red, Red Lead, &c.
Also a general assortment of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, and
DYE STUFFS,
viz.—Logwood, Camwood, Madder, Fustic, Cudbear Blue Vitriol, Oil of Vitriol, Copperas, &c. &c.
CHARLES HUNT & Co.
Druggists,
No. 87 King Street.
York, May 16, 1833. 183-f

NEW GOODS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE,
AT THE CORNER OF YONGE AND LOT STREETS.
JUST ARRIVED, and will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash by KING BARTON, an excellent assortment of Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Cottons, Calicoes, ready made Clothes, best South Sea Seal Gloves, very best Seal Caps, and common Caps in great variety, Hats, Bonnets, and Mite of different kinds, Groceries and Glass, and a great variety of Goods too numerous to mention.—K. Barton thankful to his friends and the public, for past favours, solicits a continuation of the same, and is satisfied his present selection, and his prices will be fully satisfactory to such as shall call and examine for themselves.
No Second Price.
York, 27th Nov. 1832. 185

CROWN LANDS.
IN Conformity to Instructions recently received from His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, the following arrangements for disposing of the Waste Lands of the Crown in Upper Canada, are made known for the information of Emigrants and others.
Except in the case of U. E. Loyalists, and other persons entitled by the existing Regulations of the Government to Free Grants, no person can obtain any of the Waste Lands of the Crown otherwise than by Purchasing at the Public Sales, made from time to time under the direction of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.
These sales will be made on the first and third Tuesday of each month, and will either be continued through the following day, or not, as circumstances may appear to the Agent to require.
They will be held at the following places:—
At BYTOWN—for the District of Bathurst.
At BELLEVILLE—for the Midland District.
At PETERBOROUGH—for the District of Newcastle.
At YORK—for the Home District.
At HAMILTON—for the District of Gore.
At LONDON—for the District of London.
At CHATHAM—for the Western District.
Besides these general periodical Sales, there may be occasional Sales by Auction in other Districts, of such Town Lots, or other Lots of Land, as may remain to be disposed of; and of these Sales ample notice will be given.
The conditions of every Sale by Public Auction will be as follows:—One-fourth of the Purchase Money to be paid down; And the remainder in three equal Annual Instalments, with interest at Six per Cent on each Instalment, payable with the Instalment.
The Land will be put up at an upset price, of which notice will be given at the time of Sale, and in the previous advertisements which will be published of the Lands intended to be put up at such Sale; and in case no offer shall be made at the upset price, the Land will be reserved for future sale, in a similar manner by Auction.
A Patent for the Lands will be issued free of charge upon the payment in full of the Purchase Money and Interest.
The regular periodical Sales will be held for the first time as follows: In Peterborough, York, and Hamilton, on the third Tuesday in June next; and in Bytown, Belleville, London, and Chatham, on the first Tuesday in July next; and they will continue to be held at all those places on the first and third Tuesdays in each month, until after the first Tuesday in November next; when such other arrangements as may be made by the Government will be announced.
Information can be obtained respecting the Lands to be disposed of in the several Districts, by applying to the following Gentlemen, Agents for the Commissioner of Crown Lands:—viz.
In the Bathurst Dist.—J. McNAUGHTON D. S. Bytown.
Eastern Dist.—JAMES PRINGLE, Esq. Cornwall.
Newcastle do.—ALEX. McDONNELL, Esq. Peterboro.
London do.—R. MOUNT, Esq. Delaware.
Western do.—HENRY J. JONES, Esq. Chatham.
The Commissioner for Crown Lands, acting also as Agent for the Sale of Clergy Reserves, requests it to be noticed, that such Clergy Reserves as have not been hitherto occupied by authority, or Leased by the Government, will be disposed of, by Public Auction only, either at the periodical Sales of Crown Lands, or at occasional Sales to be duly advertised; and that the terms of payment for Clergy Reserves will continue to be as follows:—Ten per Cent to be paid at the time of Sale, and the remainder in nine Annual Instalments, of ten per cent each, with interest on each Instalment, to be paid with the Instalment.
Such Clergy Reserves as have been Leased, or occupied by the authority of the Government, must be applied for by letter to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and when disposed of, will be sold by Private Sale, on the same terms of payment as those disposed of by Public Auction.
All applications from Emigrants, or respecting Emigration, not immediately connected with the Sale of Public Lands, are to be addressed to ARTHUR B. HAWKE, Esquire, at York, he being specially appointed by the Government to act in that Department.
PETER ROBINSON,
Commissioner of Crown Lands Office,
York, 27th May, 1833. 186-22w

CLERGY RESERVES.
COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS' OFFICE,
York, 1st February, 1832.
PROPOSALS for the purchase of Clergy Reserves having already been received at this office, for a greater quantity than are authorised to be sold during the ensuing year. The Commissioner is compelled by his instructions to decline for the present receiving any more applications for the purchase of Clergy Reserves.—And to prevent disappointment he requests it may be distinctly understood that applications received after this date can be of no benefit to the applicant as to preference or other wise.
PETER ROBINSON,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

JUST RECEIVED, direct from London, and for sale by the Subscriber, at his Cheap Shoe Store, 183 King street, 1800 Pairs of Children's black & colored BOOTS AND SHOES;
600 pairs of Ladies' Prunella do., together with a very extensive assortment of Men's and Women's strong Boots and Shoes, Morocco and Kid Shoes, &c. &c., to which the Subscriber respectfully solicits the attention of the public.
York, June 5, 1833. 187-f
THOS. THOMPSON.

£300 PER ANNUM, FOR FIVE YEARS, TO BE SOLD.
THE above is well worthy the attention of Emigrants, or others, wishing to make an advantageous purchase, as it will be sold cheap for cash; or time could be given for payment of the purchase money.
For particulars, apply by Letter, directed to D. F. at the Guardian Office,
York, August 26, 1833. 193-f

FOR SALE.—The following LANDS, in the DISTRICT OF NIAGARA, Township of Grimsby: Part of Lot No. 8 & 9, in the 9th Concession, 180 Acres, Lot No. 8, 8th do. 100
180 acres of the above is well cleared and fenced. There are on the premises, a Grist Mill, with two runs of Stones, in good order; a Saw Mill, with two Saws; nine dwelling Houses, comprising part of the Village of Smithville, all under rent; a large frame Barn; two Blacksmith Shops; a Merchant Shop, with various out buildings.
Any person wishing to purchase a valuable property, and a good stand for business, is requested to call and examine these premises.
IN THE LONDON DISTRICT.
Lot No. 13, in the 14th Concession of Windham, 200 Acres.
North half of 14, in do. 100
Lot No. 10, in the 5th Concession of Bedford, 200
Lot No. 19, 7th do. Nissouri, 200
Half of 18, 7th do. do. 100
IN THE DISTRICT OF GORE.
Lot No. 22, in the 3d Concession of Evesham, 200 Acres.
IN THE HOME DISTRICT.
Lot No. 14, in the 5th Concession of Scott, 200 Acres.
Lot No. 15, 11th do. Reach, 200
All which Lands are in well settled Townships, and are of good quality. For conditions apply to the owner.
Smithville, August 9th, 1833. 6m196
SMITH GRIFFIN.

FOR SALE.
LOTS No. 7 in the 6th Concession, and No. 13 in the 3rd con. of Hungerford, 200 acres each.
Lot No. 6, in the 1st con. of Percy, 200 acres.
East half of Lot No. 1, in the 5th con. of Kalarad, 100
East half of Lot No. 16, in the 7th con. of Kennebeck, 100 acres.
West half of Lot No. 31, in the 6th con. of Matilda, 100 acres.
50 Acres in North Crosby, and one Village Lot in De-moeraville.
The above Lots of Land will be disposed of on liberal terms, as it respects price and periods of payment.—For further particulars apply (if by mail post-paid) to the subscriber.
Adolphustown, April 29th, 1833. 181-f
CYRUS R. ALLISON.

BLANK DEEDS & MEMORIALS for sale at this office.

A Farm for Sale.—In the fifth concession of Vaughan, being the West halves of numbers 18 and 19 containing 200 acres about 35 of which are improved with a good log house and barn thereon—15 acres are seeded for meadow. It has on it a good well of water, and also a stream running through the lot. Enquire of the Subscriber on the premises.
JOHN FRANK,
Vaughan, 20th March, 1833. 178-f

LAND AGENCY OFFICE,
AT BRANTFORD.
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he is about to open a Land Agency Office at Brantford, in the Gore District, in connection with his profession as a Surveyor; and from his long experience in the practice of Surveying, Conveyancing, &c. he trusts that he will be able in some measure to facilitate the prosperity of this Section of the Country by attention to the above business.
There are many respectable Emigrants daily arriving from Europe, who prefer purchasing improved farms, and wild lands in the neighbourhood of the old settlements, to settling in the back Townships which have been recently surveyed, who would undoubtedly avail themselves of the advantage of such an office, as there they could at once learn what Farms and Wild Lands were for sale.
All persons having improved farms for sale will find it to their advantage to inform the Subscriber by Letter post paid of the No. of the Lot, Concession, Township, District, &c. the quantity of improvement; the kind of Soil—Timber—Buildings—Springs, or Streams of Water, as well as the terms of payment, &c., and if Wild Lands, the distance from a Settlement as well as a description of the Lot &c. to enable the Subscriber to afford correct information to the applicants.
Persons living in other Districts or in the Lower Province, who may have lands for sale in this part of the Country, will find it to their advantage to furnish the subscriber with power to sell and make Conveyances for them.
His charges will be as reasonable as that of any other professional person in the Country, and in proportion to the nature and extent of the business done, or on such terms as may be agreed upon.
All who may intrust the agency of their business to him may rely on the strictest attention being paid to it, and all moneys which may come into his hands for the sale of lands, will be remitted without delay.
Surveying, Drafting Plans, Conveyancing in all forms, Wills, Articles of Agreement, Bonds, Powers of Attorney &c. executed as usual with neatness and despatch.
LEWIS BURWELL,
Deputy Provincial Surveyor.
Brantford, 20th July, 1833. 195-f

LANDS FOR SALE.—5000 ACRES, in the various Townships of King, Vaughan, West Guelph, Lincoln, Ingham, Vespera, Flax, Tint, Tara, Georgia, Resch, Bathurst, Huntingdon, North Dorchester, Simsbury, &c. &c.
Some of the above Lots have considerable improvements upon them, and are advantageously situated, either in an agricultural or commercial point of view, and will be sold on very reasonable terms. Indisputable Titles can be given forthwith. Apply to
JAMES BICKET,
237 1/2 King-st., York, August, 1833. 195-f

£500 REWARD.
WHEREAS the Office of the Bank of Upper Canada in charge of the undersigned was robbed between the hours of 4 o'clock of the evening of the 13th of June last, and 11 o'clock of the same night, of a sum of money exceeding £3000, a reward of £500 will be paid by the undersigned to any person or persons, who may give such information as will lead to the recovery of the property stolen, and the conviction of the Robber or Robbers;—or a reward of 100 Pounds will be given to any person or persons, who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the thief or thieves, without the recovery of all the property stolen.
J. G. BETHUNE.
Colbure, Upper Canada.
N. B. The money stolen consisted of about 100 Sovereigns, 15 Doubletons, about £100 in Commercial and Montreal Bank Notes, and the residue in notes of the Bank of Upper Canada.
J. G. U.
193 f

E. HENDERSON,
TAILOR &c. takes this opportunity 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 on Yonge Street opposite the Hon. John Elmsley's.
P. S.—Patterns kept on hand for the accommodation of country Tailors, and those who make up their own.
Yonge Street, May 23d, 1833. 185-f

NOTICE.
ON the 21st September, 1832, the subscriber purchased from John Redner, of the Township of Essex, two notes of hand against Joel Williams, of the same place, for one hundred Dollars each, which have been lost or stolen. This is to forbid any person purchasing or receiving the same in payment. Any person returning the above notes shall be reasonably rewarded.
SMITH GRIFFIN.
Smithville, 24th July, 1833. 194-13w

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late JOHN THOMSON, Physician, by Note or Book account, are required to make payment without delay; and any persons to whom the said Estate may be indebted, will present their accounts duly authenticated to the Executors.
W. B. ROBINSON,
JAMES HENDERSON, } At Newmarket.
WILLIAM ROE,
or JOHN BLAKE, York.
Newmarket, Sept. 1832. 150-f

UNION FURNACE;
SIGN OF THE GILT PLOUGH.
(Opposite Mr. T. Elliott's Inn, Yonge-street, York.)
THE Subscriber informs the Public, that at the earliest opening of the spring navigation, there will be erected in the Union Furnace a powerful Steam Engine, and that the Furnace will be so enlarged as to be able to make Castings of any Size up to two Tons weight. The Subscriber is constantly manufacturing
MILL IRONS AND MACHINERY CASTINGS
of superior workmanship, and all such Castings in general as are made in common Copolia Furnaces; also has on hand a variety of Plough Patterns both new and left hand; amongst which is one lately invented by himself, of a medium shape between the common and Scotch Ploughs, and acknowledged by those who have tried it to be superior to the best Scotch Ploughs or any other description known in this or any other country.
All those wanting work done at this Foundry, either Cast or Wrought, may depend on having it done by steady and experienced workmen.
York, February, 1832.
There will be on hand, the ensuing season, an Extensive Assortment of STOVES & HOLLOW-WARE, both Wholesale and Retail.
113-f. A. N.

NOTICE.
I HAVE sold to Mr. John Armstrong my Axe Factory in this place, and recommend Mr. Armstrong to the public as capable of making as good Axes as myself.
HARVEY SHEPARD.
JOHN ARMSTRONG
BEGS respectfully to intimate to Town and Country Merchants and the public generally that he has commenced the above business and will have constantly on hand Warranted Broad and Narrow Axes, Hoes, Adzes and other Edge Tools Wholesale and retail at his Factory Hamilton Street.
York, 15th Jan. 1833. 168-f

FOR SALE at this Office, a few copies of the COLONIAL HARMONIST, by MARK BURNHAM, of Port Hope—being the first collection of Sacred Music ever published in Canada.
York, December 12, 1832.