CHRISTIAN

Devoted to RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE,



AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, & GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE IN CANADA. -EGERTON RYERSON, EDITOR.

Vol. VI.-No. 3.

CITY TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1834.

WHOLE No. 263.

Opristian Guardian:

produce the responsible Subscribers, and sid in the collection, &come copy will be sent gratis. No Subscriber has a right to discontinuountil all arrears are paid up. Agents will be careful to affend to this All communications, unless from authorised Agents, must be post paid

3C7 The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of Su-pershibated or worn-our Presences of the Westegran Methodist Cherch is Canada, and of widows and orphanes of those who have died in the work, and the general spread of the Gospel.

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF REV. RICHARD WATSON.

After waiting with a degree of impatience for a sort of relaxation from severer studies. the appearance of this work, we were much grati. His SERMONS. The business of a Christian fied, a few days since, in receiving a copy of it, preacher, he thought, was to explain and enforce low as a matter of course. "Make the tree good together with a volume containing Mr. Watson's the pure word of God; to the end of his life, he and the fruit will be good also." The most effective last work, - "Exposition of some select portions of became increasingly partial to the expository total way, therefore, to secure an exact observance the author will be fully sustained by it. We have his texts, the several parts of which he was carenot finished the Memoirs, but have proceeded far ful to explain, and apply to the purposes of pracenough to feel warranted in recommending to tical godhiess. Christ crucified was his favorite our readers, particularly those in the ministry, to theme. embrace the earliest opportunity to procure and read this excellent and instructive volume. It will manner in the pulpit was very solemo. Preaching, be read, if not studied, with interest and great profit, by many thousands who are acquainted countenance was therefore paler than usual when chiefly done.—Chr. Adv. and Jour. profit, by many thousands who are acquainted countenance was therefore paler than usual when most valuable theological works in our language. We make some extracts-taking a paragraph here and there, from the last chapter. No apology will be necessary for the length of the article. We design to give his religious character next week.— Wesleyan Journal.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE. His stature was six feet two inches. In person he was extremely slender; and though tall, his carriage was graceful and dignified. His eyes were dark brown, bright and piercing. His forehead was remarkably lofty, broad and somewhat arched, and altogether formed with consummate beauty. His countenance, which was strongly marked, was expressive of intelligence, decision, deep thought, affection and reverence; in his latter years, intense study and care, with incessant disease and pain, impressed upon it an air of sudness and languor.-Never, perhaps, was a man equally great, more entirely free from eccentricity.

MENTAL CULTIVATION AND ATTAINMENTS. To form a correct view of the power of his mind, it will be requisite to survey his attainments, and the circumstances under which they were realized .-In very early youth he enjoyed the advantages of a regular scholastic training, especially in the mathematics, and in Greek and Latin; but at the age of fourteen his school books were laid aside and his attention was directed to the business he had chosen. After he had entered upon the Methodist itinerancy, (which he did soon after he reached his fifteenth year) he had to preach eight or nine sermons every week, and almost daily to travel several miles. While thus employed for more than two years, his reading was desultory, and classical learning neglected. When stationed and general knowledge; but in less than three years he was involved in the vexations of secular business. The seven or eight years which he spent as a preacher in the Methodist new convention, were the only part of his public life that was favorable to mental cultivation. After his return to the Wesleyan body his labors were incessant and severe. His duties as a minister were numerous and pressing; and those of his missionary secretaryship, with his frequent calls to preach occasional sermons in all parts of the kingdom, were so great an addition to his other eugagements, as often to leave scarcely any time at his own disposal. He would indeed have been the first to disclaim the character of profound and accurate scholarship. He perused, however, the Latin poets and moralists with care; he read the most valuable of the Greck fathers; and within the last two or three years of his life, he went carefully through the tragedies of Sophocles and Euripides, and the Odes of Pindar. He was accustomed to read French and Hebrew; and he had a general knowledge of almost every branch of science, particularly of the different brunches of natural philosophy. But it was to theology that his attention was principally directed, and to this master science he made every other subservient. In the knowledge of divinity, he certainly was not inferior to any man of his age. The Bible was his chief delight. He studied the Greek Testament with close attention for many years, availing himself of the labors of the best critics, both foreign and domestic.

VERSATILITY OF TALENT. He was equally eminent as a writer, and as a public speaker; in argumentation, and in cloquence; in the pulpit, and on the platform. His works all bear the impress of his intellectual character. The " Life of Weslcy" is an easy flowing narrative; with many nice distinctions and acute remarks on points of theological doctrine. His "Conversations for the Young," are written with great elegance and simplicity. His sermons are pure specimens of powerful and commanding eloquence. The style, of the "Theological Institutes," is nervous and unadorned, adapted to argument and disquisition. His qualifications for interpreting Scripture were of the first rank.-Calm, judicious, extensively read, possessing sound learning, he had at the same time, a clear insight into the mind of the Spirit, and an intimate acquaintance with the phraseology, idiom, and general principles of interpretation of the Hebrew and Christian Scrip.

of this activity to survey his innors for the fast the form so that three years of his life, when he was resident at the City Road; and they are merely specimens on debatable points, and decide most magisteri. They can dec

delivery of a course of able lectures on the first What is our religion worth if it dwell principally All travelling and local Preachers of the Wesleyan Methodist Chorch delivery of a course of able lectures on the first What is our religion worth if it described and to all submissed Agents to procure Subscribed, and forward to be eight chapters of Romans; he devoted a part of on the tongue, or in the head?

The procure ten responsible Subscribed and to all submissed Agents who shall procure ten responsible Subscribed and in all submissed Agents who shall be eight chapters of Romans; he devoted a part of on the tongue, or in the head?

Ont of the abundance of the interpretation and the submission and the submissio his time to pastoral visits, and discharged the numerous duties of Secretary to the Missionary Society; he wrote his " Conversions for the Young," wrote his admirable Exposition of St. Matthew's Gospel; and he had entered upon a Life of Mr.

Charles Wesley, which he intended to pursue as

HIS MANNER IN THE PULPIT. Mr. Watson's with Mr. Watson as the author of some of the he entered the pulpit; and he frequently commenced the public services of religion with a quivering lip and faltering voice. In the delivery of his sermons he stood perfectly erect; and nearly all the action he used was a slight motion with the right hand, with occasionally a significant shake of the head. He was generally, calm, deliberate, and often gave strong indications of deep feeling. His pronunciation was chaste and elegant; and his language remarkable for simplicity and strength. In some of his sermons there was a remarkable tenderness of sentiment; but the tone of thought which principally characterised his preaching, was that of sublimity. There were not unfrequently in his sermons, bursts of eloquence which were absolutely irresistable, and the impression of which was scarcely ever lost.

THE PRACTICAL INFLUENCE OF FAITH. It is faith, practical, fervid, and influential faith,

which is wanting to us all when we funcy that we are hurried on irresistibly to sin. The criminal. when awaiting from the mouth of his Judge the award of life or death,—the sick man, gasping upon his bed, and doubtful whether he shall see to morrow's sun,-and the sinner, suddenly awakened by the searching voice of revelation to a sense of his own perilous condition, feel no inclination to sin afresh. On the contrary, the very recollection of all that they have done wickedly is sickening and abhorrent to them. They wonder by, what strange, enchantment it was, that what now appears to them so hideous and deformed should have once seemed to be arrayed in all the attractive blaze of beauty. The reason is that they now begin to believe deeply, for the first time, propositions to the genewith Mr. Edmonson, he began to study upon a plan, and made great proficiency in the dogical rail truth of which they have coldly assented from heir earliest infancy. If then we would tridiuply over the world, the flesh, and the devil, we can do so only by making our religious belief something more than the mere mechanical repetition of the lips, or the passive acquiescence of the understanding. We must seek after holiness as e practical habit, which comes not unsought, but which must be anxiously courted by us, before it will become an inmate of the heart. We must call down the aid of God's Holy Spirit by prayer, cherishing its visitations, and holding and clinging to it, that it depart not again from us. We must make our religion, in the strictest sense of the word, our profession. We must bring near to us by a continuous and anxious effort, those awful small, because placed at some distance, but which that which is to come," has already influenced future realities which at this moment may appear will one day come upon us in their full and tremendous proportions. We must learn to know the immense importance of our souls, and then Julian, Volney, Voltaire, Hobbes, and Shaftesbuwe shall not be niggard of the price to purchase ry put together. - These men have spoken to eletheir security. High inducements, such as I now vated ranks of society, comparatively lew in numdescribe, detach us from this world, not by a ber, and always comparatively unimportant in painful disruption of the thousand ties which con- the estimate of the sum total of human happiness. nect us with it, but by making those ties adhere But for one such man, Bunyan had been the to us more loosely, and quit their hold upon our guide of thousands. Infidel books, also are read, slightest effort to shake them off. "I have set not in the moments when men read to mould God always before me," says the Psalmist, "for their character, but in mements of idleness, and to no purpose. Her dear little charge would often he is on my right hand; therefore I shall not fall." leisure, and sin. Bunyan has woven his senti-interrupt her, and, shaking her head, say, "O, Such is the infallible, as it is also the only, rule ments into the very texture of life; he speaks in we aim at it by immoter and mere added means, we shall effect little or nothing. We shall walk, soul. It is further to be added, that the book of like the children of this world, "in a vain shadow, soul. It is further to be added, that the book of hodily distress was the matter, and anxious to get and disquiet ourselves in vain." We shall toil, the imprisoned tinker, is one of those great works but it will be for corruptible possessions; and, that are to live when the world shall be Christian, to her one day, "My dear, what is it that vexes them, the mutual attraction which, in this life, shall "lose discountenanced and like folly show." must over, in some degree, exist between them It speaks the language of the heart. It utters the and ourselves, will become daily and hourly the sentiments of renovated man. It is in religion stronger. Under such circumstances we shall, what Shakespeare is in the drama, a book having indeed, with perfect truth lament our own inability to resist temptation; but the blame which with equal folly and wickedness we thus plead, not only as an excuse for past, but as an encouragement to future sins, will not be God's, but our own .-Dr. Shuttleworth's Sermons.

EXPERIMENTAL RELIGION.

The religious world are wise in doctrine .-With but few exceptions, all can talk well upon speculative points of Divinity, even reason accurately and quite logically on the attributes of God, His princence. It may give some conception on the general plan of his government, and on of his activity to survey his labors for the last the forms of church order, its rites and ceremo-

tended the printing of the whole; and he also reverence which indicates a heart filled with the end is a weight of glory, and the crown that at-"abundance" of the "good things of the king- tends them is overlasting." dom."

Should not this point, above all others, be urged upon all classes of men? If experimental religion be possessed, practical religion will follow as a matter of course. " Make the tree good, the New Testament;" the latter we have barely mode of preaching; and in his ordinary ministry, of the precepts of Jesus Christ, is to bring all looked into, but have no doubt the reputation of his sermons consisted entirely of deductions from men under the influence of experimental religion. Let this dwell in the heart, and it will flow out on the tongue, and in all the actions of the life. Intemperance, Sabbath-breaking, and all other moral evils will cease in exact proportion with the ment they have made in religion, they too often prevalence of this pure religion of the heart.-Let us all strike at the infidelity of the heart, and

THE RIGHTEOUS RESPECTED. .

The following anecdote, taken from the recent Life of Rev. Rowland Hill, will be read with interest. It shows the power of conscience even in

"Mr. Hill had great reason to rejoice in the consistent lives and zealous devotion to God of many of his converts at Wotton. There was among them a person named Rugg, of a piety so deep, and of a life so useful and unblemished. that even his enemies admired and were awed by teresting. These would furnish profitable matter his character. Mr. Hill used to say of him, that he was one of the most complete Christians he ever met with. He has been, however mentioned here because he was connected with an extraordinary fact, illustrative of God's care of his own people. Mr. Hill's gardener at Wotton, who had always passed for an honest, quiet sort of man, was at length discovered to have been the perpetrator of several burglaries, and other during robberies in the neighbourhood, though he had, till caught in the fact, never been even suspected. He was tried at Gloucester, condemned, and executed. It need scarcely be said, that his mister visited him in jail. During his interviews with him there, he confessed the many crimes of which he had been guilty. "How was it William," he inquired, "that you never robbed me, when you had such abundant opportunity?" "Sir," he relied, "do you remember the juniper bush on he border against the dining room-I have many it." In another conversation he told him, "Sic. I well knew that old Mr. Rugg was in the habit and times have I hid behind the hedge of the lane of me, when going home from the prayer meeting; again and again-I could not stir-I durst not touch so holy a man, I was afraid. I always began trembling as soon as he came near me, and gave up the thought altogether, for I knew he was a holy man." This is a fact, which well assures us that God, our sun, is a shield too.

BUNYAN'S PILGRIM.

It is probably not saying too much, to affirm, that "The Pilgrim's Progress; from this world to more minds, and done more to form habits of thought, than all the works of Ceisus Porphyry, for the attainment of true scriptural holiness. If times of temptation, and affliction; he is heard in we aim at it by humbler and mere human means, those turning points when the character is formin proportion as we draw nearer and nearer to and when the proudest works of infidel genius the character of universality. Infidels could no more have written a page of this book, than they could create a world; and when all that they have ever penned shall repose in useless grandeur and neglected pomp, on the shelves of the library, the Pilgrim's Progress shall be extending the sentiments of religion in lands now pagan or unknown, and Bunyan shall be guiding ransomed sinners still to their eternal home .- Am .. Quar-

AFFLICTIONS.

of his regular and accustomed exertions. During ally and dogmatically, and with great self com- for the most part, make them bitter, putting into parents, she was afraid he would refuse to come; this period he was in a state of constant affliction, placency, on the truth of their respective peculi. God's cup the evil ingredient of our impatience because, although he was acquainted with the and through pain and disease, presented almost arities. But who delights to dwell on christian and unbelief." "In all cases of suffering, the six months: or, seventees a year, it paid in advances: or, fifteen shillings if paid in the appearance of a living skeleton; yet he discondished in the appearance of a living skeleton; yet he discondished in the people of God should consider—1. God wills them might look upon his visit as an officious obtruding and sends them: now the will of God is perfectly of his services upon them; and on the other hand some month after receiving the first number by those who wish to be considered in interest, and comprehended the And yet is not this the important part of religion? them, or we should not have them. 3. Their gestion of her own, because Mr. Patison was her number, measure, and continuance, God determinister. From this embarrassment, however, "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth mines; and comparatively speaking, they are she was soon relieved; for the very next morning speaketh." If, therefore, the heart be "filled but for a moment. 4. The Lord will be sure to her master coming into the room, to enquire for with all the fullness of God," the mouth will speak support us under them. 5. They are not too the child, finding her, no better, said to her, and his "Life of Mr. Wesley;" he arranged the of it, not with that dull formality which marks the many, too heavy, or too long, as Satan would have "My dear, I think you are but poorly this matter of his "Theological and Biblical Diction- conversation of the cold-hearted christian, but them; nor too few, too short, or too light, as our morning, and looking very dult; had I not ary," composed many of its articles, and superin- with that easy familiarity, and yet with the lowly. corrupt nature would have them. 6. Their better send for the surgeon, perhaps he may pre-

From Zion's Herald.

CLASS MEETINGS. [From my Common.Place Book.]

-Have this evening attended Class Meeting. and been somewhat profited. But I discover we have departed from their original design in several

1. The members speak too indefinitely of their speak their doctrinal views of it, or go into the that he is alive, and has health; and another has felt the power of religion, and wants prayers that he may held out to the end. But this is vague, and may be construed in this way, or that;

their inquiries, or personal in their remarks. They seldom ask-" Have you faith in God?"-" Have that in every interview he had with the dear young you the witness of the Spirit?"-"Do you keep

toward man?"

This evil among members may be obviated by strict attention to the operations of their own minds, and by noting down in their memories such circumstances in their experience as are most inbut stimulate all who hear to emulate our virtues Christian, for God has placed him in a field of discovery as broad as eternity.

East Greenwich, Oct. 31, 1834.

[Transcribed for the Guardian.]

A PLEASING INSTANCE OF CONVERSION,

Under the ministry of the late Mr. Patison, of Edinburgh. and plander it but, Sir, I was afraid; something in the Lord. The child was gradually led to pay xix. 14.- My beloved is mine, and I am his." have been expected from her tender years. of carrying a deal of money in his pocket; times no more than nine years of age when she died. Happening once, in the course of his family visileading to his house—he has passed within a yard tation, to call at the house where the subject of this memoir and her maid lodged during the bathing season, Mr. Patison entered into conversation with the child; and from the circumstance of see. from the Bible, it yielded her the most sensible ing her so punctual in her attendance on public delight. ordinances, took occasion to ask her, among other things, if she recollected his preaching on Isa. xl. 2, "He shall feed his flock like a shepherd, he vale of tears. The day before her decease, her

shall gather the lambs with his arms," &c.; younger brother, a boy about two years of age, "Yes," replied the dear child, "I remember was running in a playful mood about the room, very well; for all the time you was preaching, I was wishing with all my heart that I was one of lamb; very well, dear Billy, said his dying sister, Christ's lambs." "Ah! my dear," said the good but I am Christ's lamb, which is far better.—
man, not a little affected, "what a happy day not be soul took its flight to the bosom of her soul took its flight to the bosom. would it have been in Bristo, had all my hearers of her Shepherd, and entered on the joys of an been employed in a similar manner.'

Some considerable time after this, the child falling into a declining state of health, was confined to her room; and though she bore her afflic. tion with remarkable patience, yet she would sometimes heave a deep sigh, and appear much y reading some of those little stories which have Kattie, (the servant's name,) these are very pleasant stories, but there is not a word of them true; but when we read the Bible, we know it is all at the real cause of her disquiet, the servant said you? I am sure you have always been a good child. You have never offended your father or mother. You have been regular in reading the at home, and it is not right to send them away Scriptures, meditating upon them, and presenting from the country when we need them so much at your supplications morning and evening to the throne of grace. Why then should you be so gloomy and so much cast down ?" . " It may be so as you say," replied the sweet child, (for indeed it was so,) "but woe to me, Kattle, I am a sinner; I have a sinful nature; and how shall I be delivered from it?" The servant, in as plain a manner as she could, directed her attention from time to time to the blessed Saviour, and his all sufficient atonement for the redemption of sinners, to which the dear child always listened with inexpressible pleasure. One evening while they were thus engaged, the child expressed a strong desire to That eminently pious man, the Rev. John Dodd, have a visit from Mr. Patison. Though this who died in Northamptonshire, in 1645, at the greatly rejoiced the heart of the servant, yet she

scribe something that would do you good? I know not, replied the afflicted child, but I would like very much you would send for Mr. Patison. To this her father most cheerfully consented. A respectful card of invitation was immediately des. patched, and Mr. P. accordingly called at the house that forenoon. Among other pleasant and interesting truths, on which he discoursed on that occasion, it is particularly recollected, that, alluding to the story of Joseph sending waggons to carry his father Jacob down from Canaan to Egypt, Mr. P. represented the saint's departure experience, Instead of relating what God has from this world under the notion of a journey, done for them the week past, and what advance and stated a comparison, between death and & waggon commissioned by Christ, our New Testa. ment Joseph, to carry his friends to the possession details of their former experience. One rejoices of all the pleasures and delights of the heavenly Goshen.

The suitableness of Mr. P's. discourse, and his easy and familiar manner of adapting himself to the capacity of the child, greatly endeared him to 2. The leaders are not sufficiently particular in the family. These visits were often repeated, and frequently has the good man been heard to say; you the witness of the Spirit?"—"Do you keep creature, he could not but observe the image of a conscience void of offence toward God and Jesus gradually brightening up in her soul. The clay tabernacle was indeed fast hastening to mingle with the dust from whence it was reared, but the grace imparted to the inward man; was daily gathering more and more strength.

Our blessed Lord, when speaking of the agency of the Holy Ghost as a comforter, says, "He will to bring into class, especially where the life is teach you all things, and bring all things to your good. To relate also what new ground we have remembrance," which was strikingly verified in remembrance," which was strikingly verified in xplored, glories felt, and victories achieved, can the case of this young disciple. Such passages of Scripture as Mr. P. from time to recommended and enjoyments. And this is the privilege of the to her, viz. Eph. i. 17-21; ch. iii. 14-21, &c., were not only carefully committed to memory, and duly presented to the Throne of Grace, but what was remarkable, many other passages of the sacred volume were, while she prayed, deeply impressed upon her mind. The following are among those which the servant distinctly recollecis: "They that seek me early shall find me." Prov. vini. 17 .- "Cast thy burden on the Lord, A young girl of respectable parents, in Edin. and he will sustain thee." Psal. iv. 22,-" Come ourgh, had been accustomed to attend Mr. Pati let us reason together, though your sins be as son's meeting in Bristo-street, in company with a scarlet, they shall be as snow; and though they be maid-servant who had charge of her, and who was rod like crimson, they shall be as wool." Isa. i. a member of that congregation. Being herself 18 .- "I am not come to call the righteous, but piously disposed, the servant frequently took occa-sion to lead the attention of her young charge to little children to come unto me, and forbid them could have easily have done, to get into the house religious concerns, and her labor was not in vain not, for of such is the kingdom of God." Matt. particular attention to Mr. Patison's sermons, and Song, ii. 16 .- "Thou art all fair my love, there prayer—if I break in there I shall surely be found out—so I never could pluck up courage to attempt line of that worthy addition of the line of the li lips of that worthy minister of Christ, than could the latter day upon the earth." Job, xiv. 25.-For whom the Lord leveth, he chasteneth and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth." Heb. xii. 6.—When the dear girl arose from her prayers, she would anxiously inquire of the servant whether these were parts of the word of God, and when told that they were, and read to her

> . Such was the exercise of this early convert for several months previous to her departure from this lisping in his imperfect manner, I am Kattie's early crown.

When parents read this little memoir, let them be taught the vast importance of ungaging religiously disposed servants to take care of their children, and of habituating their offspring to an early attendance in the house of God. And let minis. dejected. The servant tried to divert her at times ters of the Gospel never reckon little childen helow their notice. "To the weak," saith tho been composed for the amusement of children, but great apostle of the Gentiles, "became I as weak, to no purpose. Her dear little charge would often that I might gain the weak." Let them go and do so likewise .- Edinburgh Miss. Mag. for 1834.

> Anachors.-Some years ago, a man of the vorld stood upon the wharf, and saw a devoted company of foreign missionaries go abroad. -He saw the son, the daughter, the brother, and the sister, the relation and the friend, with Christian spirit and self-denial, give the parting band, and he protested against it." These, said he, are just such spirits and talents as wo, need home. But the Spirit of the Lord was there : and the spirit exhibited by these missionaries was made the means of his conversion, and he has now, with his own money, educated more pious young men for the ministry, that sailed in that missionary company.

> Now is the Time.-Do you ask, for what? hristian reader. We reply, to promote a revive! f religion in your own soul and the souls of you; fellow Christians, and to secure its commencement a the souls of your impenitent neighbours .--Western Recorder.

. We have less power to stand than our first pa.

TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN ENGLAND.

The British Parliament have engaged with zeal in the noble work of extirpating ardent spirits from the kingdom. We have seen in the Montreal Herald a long and able report, written by a committee of the House. It strikes a blow that leaves the monster writhing.

The report estimates the mere pecuniary loss ous modifications, to be little short of £50,000 000 sterling per annum. It passes high complideren to deplore their irreparable loss. ments upon the efforts which have been made can ships entering the port of Liverpool, nine out church in Church-street, Blackfriars'-road. temperance principles, the captain, officers, and our venerable friend. crew, abstaining from the use of spirits, except as a medicine." This should stimulate the friends of the cause to fresh efforts .- Boston Z. Herald.

EXTRAORDINARY EVIDENCE.

Mr. Samuel Herapath, of Holborne-hill, gave the following singular testimony before the Committee of the English House of Commons on Drunkenness:-"This woman, now a widow, and the nunt of a most distinguished vocalist, is an irreclaimable gin-drinker; she has tour sons and two daughters transported: after making way with all her substance and being without the means of procuring intoxicating drink, she agreed to sell the teeth in her head to supply herself with the Bible or Testament, whilst a gratifying and her favourite beverage: she had every tooth actually taken out of her head, with the exception of two, and sold them for gin; the last tooth she took out, an individual in Long acre, the same dentist who bought the others, gave her for it only 4d., and she then made up her mind that the pain and trouble were worth more than the 4d. She has now only two teeth in her head. To raise the supplies for her favourite liquid, she next applied to a medical man to take her body when she died, but he said he would engage to purchase her as a speculation, provided she would take a certain medicine so many times a week; she was apprehensive the medicine was intended to bring her quicker to her end, and she declined the bargain."

RELIGIOUS & MISSIONARY.

From the London Congregational Magazine for October, 1834. TRANSACTIONS OF THE CONGREGATIONAL DIS-SENTERS.

Re-opening of the Independent Meeting House, Coggleshall, Essex .- This place of worship having been closed for the purpose of extensive repairs and enlargement, was re-opened for religious services on Thursday, September 11th, when two Sermons were preached, that in the morning by the Rev. Dr. Fletcher, of Stepney, and that in the evening, by the Rev. J. P. Dotson, of Orange. street, London. Although the day was wet, yet the attendance was large and highly respectable, and the services were very delightful and devout. The collections amounted to £105.

We sincerely rejoice that our honoured brother, the Rev. A. Wells, has had the pleasure to see a second enlargement of this ancient Meeting. House necessary, which by the recent impgovements, may be classed with the most spacious and elegant in the county.

Ordination .- On Wednesday, April 16th, the Rev. Abraham Pickles, late of Airdale College, 4,800. - Quarterly Obs. was ordained to the pastoral office over the charch and congregation assembling in the Independent Chapel, Thirsk, Yorkshire.

Removal .- The Rev. H. L. Adams, Burnham, Norfolk, has accepted the unanimous call of the church and congregation at Newark, to become

BAPTISTS.

From the London Baptist Mugazine, for Oct. 1834.

ORDINATIONS .- Maesyzhelem, in Badnorshire, Wales.—Mr. Thomas Havard, a member of the church at Newbridge, was set apart for the work of the ministry, over the above church.

Shoreditch, London .- The settlement of Mr. Smith, late of Ilford, over the Baptist church at Ebenezer chapel, Shoreduch, took place on Tuesday, July 29th, 1834, at 6 o'clock in the evening. The Rev. Dr. Cox preached a sermon on the mutual relation of pastor and people, from 1 Thes. v. 11-13.

Ilford .- The Rev. James Cubitt was ordained pastor over the Baptist Church at Ilford, on the 31st of July. The Rev. Mr. Murch gave the charge, founded on Col. iv. 17. And the Rev. Mr. Stovel preached to the people from 1 Thess. ii. 17, 20. The Rev. Messrs. West (Indep.), Room, Westley, and Howell, conducted the other parts of the services.

New Mill.—On Sept. 3rd, 1834, the settlement of the Rev. J. T. Jessery (late of Lambeth) over the Baptist Church at New Mill, near Tring, Herts., was publicly recognized.

CHAPELS OPENED, &c .- Bewley Rails .- On Whit Tuesday, a neat chapel, for the use of the Baptist Denomination, was opened at Bewley Rails. Mr. B. H. Draper preached in the afternoon, from Rev. i. 12-18. Mr. Murch, theological tutor of Stepney College, preached in the evening, from Ps. xxvi. 8.

East Parley, Hants .- On Tuesday, the 10th of June, 1834, was re-opened, after considerable necessary enlargement and repairs, the Baptist

chapel at East Parley, Hants. Manchester .- On Lord's day, the 15th of June, thirty-eight individuals, who have for some time past met for worship in a large room in Pine-street, Manchester, were formed into a Christian church, the second of the Welsh Baptist denomination.

Eldon-street, London .- The Welsh Bap. chapel Eldon-street, Moorfields, was re-opened June 25, 28. and 30, 1834. Dane Hill, Sussex.--On Wednesday, July 2nd,

1834, a new chapel was spened in connexion with the Baptist Church at Dane Hill, Sussex, in the parish of Newick.

Lymington, Hants .- On Thursday, the 21st of August, was opened the newly-crected Baptist chapel, Lymington, Hants.

St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet .- On Thursday, the

Bristol, who has for the last four years presided has accepted the unanimous invitation of the man of large estate and noble connections in nobler object in view than to control you in civil affairs. church assembling at New Park-street, Southwark, England, but, through the grace bestowed on him, Our great object is to direct you to the foot of the cross, to become assistant in the pastoral office to their relinquished all to labour as a missionary among and by our example, and counsels, and prayers with venerable pastor, the Rev. Dr. Rippon, who has the heathen, had then been two weeks in Ceylon, you, to lead and animate you, in the unity of the Spirit,

RECENT DEATHS .- Died, on the 30th of August, at Ramsgate, after a few days' illness, the Rev. Samuel Robert Allom, Baptist minister, upwards to the nation from the use of Alcohol, in its vari- of ten years at Great Missenden, Bucks, leaving a disconsolate widow and seven fatherless chil-

Died, on Monday, Sep. 22, at his house, Bruns this side of the Atlantic in behalf of Temperance. wick-street, Blackfriars, the Rev. James Upton, As one of the results it says that "of the Americ sen., nearly half a century pastor of the Baptist of ten are navigated upon what are denominated hope soon to furnish some further particulars of

SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY FOR IRELAND. At the close of the last year, many circumstances existed unfavorable, in a peculiar degree, to the diffusion of scriptural education; and some of the schools had lapsed, and others diminished in their numbers; and yet, contrary to the expectations which might have been entertained, our lists, both of schools, scholars, and gratuitous teachers, presented, on the first of January, a very conside. rable increase; exhibiting a total of 2,746 schools, 20,156 gratuitous teachers, and 210,155 scholars of which 119,790 were reported to be reading in almost unexampled demand for the sacred volume was made upon our Society. All our Bibles were sold at one shilling each, and the Testaments as well as the Bibles guarded most watchfully in the us in health and safety to the place of our destination. issue against waste or abuse; and yet the excess confine their issues of the word of God much social condition of Ireland must rest upon the circulation of the sacred Scriptures and the spread of scriptural education, we hall with gratitude to God, the accounts we receive of a desire on the part of our population to possess the word of God.

The Lord has, in his mercy, afforded great faciities for the introduction of the Scriptures amongst our people; and it need not be insisted upon, that the moral aspect of our country calls aloud for this meliorating and blessed influence. Our pre-20,000 Testaments, if your committee will kindly afford us this assistance, indispensable to our proceedings .- Christian Guardian for Aug.

DISSENTERS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

There are chapels belonging to the Congrega-tionalists, 1,663; Friends, 396; Baptists in Eng. land, 1,045; Orthodox Presbyterians, 58; ditto. Wales, 150 ; Unitarians, 195 ; Methodists, 3,911 ; Roman Catholics, 405; Home Missionary, 241; Small denominations, 177. Total, 8,250.

The average number of attendants at each of he above chapels is estimated at 400, which gives a total of 3,300,000. One third more may be added for children, invalids, &c. making 4,400,. 000. The above statement shows an increase in

PROGRESS OF METHODISM IN NEW ENGLAND.

Methodism was introduced into New England, ve believe, in 1789; the minutes of '90 return 181 members on three circuits, viz. Fairfield 105, Litchfield 67, New Haven 9, all in Connecticut, east of which there were no societies. Fifteen that it is prosecuting a vigorous and successful war Nation, from their application to that people, but interyears after there were 6 districts, 56 circuits, with against ignorance, superstition and idolatry in pagan pret them altogether in reference to the Church under upwards of 12,000 members under the pastoral lands :- and with confidence I can assert, that in Great | the present dispensation, and especially in the present care of 89 ministers; and in 1833, 44 years after Britain Methodism was nover in a more prosperous or age; and even the names given to the Oid Testament the first society was formed in New England, there were 17 presiding elders' districts, nearly 300 circuits and stations, employing about 460 preachers, and embracing not far from 57,000 members. The increase then, as appears above, for the first 15 years, was from 181 to 12,000, and for the succeeding 29 years it was 45,000, upon 12,000 or more than 3 1-2 for 1. We do not make these statements for purposes of comparison, nor to glory in numbers, but to show what great things the Lord bath done for us. It is believed that the estimates fall below the truth .- N. E. Herald.

MAINE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

We learn from the Maine Wesleyan Journal, that at the recent session of this body, sixteen deacons and ten elders were ordained. Fourteen were admitted on trial, thirteen continued on trial, eleven admitted into full connexion, and one expelled. Four were returned as supernumerary, and eleven as superannuated.

The whole number of church members in this Conference is 15,485; increase the past year, 902.

Thirty years ugo, says be, some English Christi- you will feel it not less your duty than your privilege to ans came to Paris, and for four days searched for and found not a single copy! Now thousands of to minister to them of your carnal things, according to copies of the sacred volume are found in every your ability. "And God is able to make all grace quarter of Paris, and there is scarcely a pedler who has not the Bible. Every where, in the exchange, the government offices, in the book stores, and in the houses of many private individuals the word of God can be procured at a low

IRELAND.

We learn from an authentic official statement recently published, that there are about eight hundred ministers of the different dissenting denomi-

perhaps America.

SIONARIES TO CEYLON .-- Mrs. Hntchings, under do good to all men as you have opportunity and ability. date, March 10, informs of the arrival of the above brethren with their wives, March 4, after a pleasant passage of 118 days from Salem to Colombo.

DEATH OF A MISSIONAEY .- The Rey. Wm. B. Montgomery, a Missionary to the Osage tribe of last. He was formerly a resident of Danville, Pa.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, November 26th, 1834.

PASTORAL LETTER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE.

To the Members of the Westeran Methodist Church in U. Canada. My DEAR BRETHEEN, -The relation in which, through the Providence of God, I now stand to you, requires of me to avail myself of the earliest opportunity of addressing you. In so doing I should be guilty of a criminal omission were I not gratefully to acknowledge the goodness of Almighty God in preserving myself and family from all peril and danger, and in bringing

Since my arrival among you I have heard with unabove the previous year amounted to 7,214 copies feigned pleasure of the prosperity of the work of God of the Bible and Testament, being in all, during in some circuits; but it is with equal regret that I have the year, 11,334 Bibles and 25,377 Testaments; also heard that a few persons have deemed it right to a total which would have been greatly enlarged, take themselves from our communion. As it appears had not our committee been reluctantly obliged to to me, from all I have been able to learn, these persons have not left us so much on the ground of principle as within the applications made to them. As we are from erroneous views respecting recent occurrences, fully persuaded that the best and most enlightened it is earnestly to be hoped that when they have thought expectation of improvement in the religious and more coolly and dispassionately upon the subject, they will see it to be their duty and privilege speedily to rejoin their old friends. Before a person leaves a Christian Church and adopts other connexions be should be able most fully to satisfy his conscience upon two important points:-1st. That by the change he will insure to himself and family superior means of obtaining spiritual good; and secondly, That he will possess greater opportunities for doing good in the Church and in the world. He who cannot satisfy his sent request to you, would be for 8,000 Bibles and | mind upon these points incurs a most fearful responsibility in forsaking his first connexions, especially as such a step is often followed by destructive consoquences. His children, by being prejudiced against the former religious friends of the father, will be in danger of being alienated from religion altogether. And in all divisions, however small, some sincere but surple persons become unsettled in their opinions and conduct, and others are turned completely out of the way, and probably ruined forever. All who are not entirely blinded by prejudice or passion will tremble at the view of such results. Let me then entreat you, Brethren, by kindness and conciliation, by argument and persuasion, to try to restore the sincere and the pious who in an evil hour have been led astray.

To secure the continued and increased prosperity of the work of God among us, it is only necessary for the number of dissenters' chapels since 1812, of us to keep to first principles. We have a system of Doctrine and a form of Discipline which God has signally blessed. Methodism is not a new thing in the earth—it has had the trial of nearly a century. I need not enlarge upon the result. Suffice it to say, that it promising state than at the present; the Societies were or in a state of more vigorous and useful activity. And it is worthy of remark, that in proportion to our insist. ing upon the vital doctrines of the Gospel, repentance, faith and holiness, God has made us instrumental in the conversion of sinners; and in proportion to the uniform observance of our excellent Discipline, our Societies have been edified. Let us then in this important Province follow in the steps of our revered Fathers, and mind the same things. Encourage the preaching of those truths which in many places "have turned the world upside down," and aid your Ministers in the maintainance of a godly Discipline. Our strength consists in our union, purity and spirituality.

The population in this country being thin and widely scattered, your Preachers in the exercise of their minis. try must make great sacrifices, travel much, and "be in labours more abundant." They greatly need your sympathy and prayers. "Brethren, pray for us, that The amount collected for missionary purposes was the word of the Lord may have free course, and be \$634 08; and for the publishing fund, \$95 23.

N. E. Ch. Herald.

A HAPPY CHANGE.

Sympathy and prayers. Bretaren, pray for us, that formication with the kings of the carth. Ephraim signifies the through fruit, representing that something better should arise after it. Rachel's youngest son was the study of the world and of the flesh," and giving themselves wholly to their ministerial duties, let not their minds be burdened by any worldly care or painful died when he was produced, but his father called him the their minds be burdened by any worldly care or painful At a late Bible meeting, "The Rev. Mark anxieties respecting a suitable provision for their fami-Wilkes, of Paris, related several striking facts. lies. Knowing that the labourer is worthy of his hire, supply their reasonable wants. While they minister to a Bible among all the booksellers of the capital, you of spiritual things, you will feel it your happiness abound towards you, that ye, always having all suffi- No. of the Morning Watch, pp. 285, 286.) ciency in all things, may abound to every good work."

It does not become me a stranger among you, nor the office to which I have been appointed, to express every thing that a visionary imagination may conceive. price. What a difference between our present an opinion on any of the public affairs of this Province; religious state and that of the generation before but on one point respecting which many representations us! and what thanks do we owe to the Lord for have been made calculated to disturb your minds and so great benefits!"—Monthly Extracts. interrupt your harmony, it may be advisable for me to interrupt your harmony, it may be advisable for me to twelve sons are the twelve Apostics—the sufferings of ultra ecclesiastical pretensions in the Colony, namely, say one word. I allude to the long agitated question Joseph in Egypt signify the sufferings of a part of the of an ecclesiastical establishment in this Province, which, for the common interest of our Christianity and country, I hope may soon be set at rest. It may percountry, I hope may soon be set at rest. It may per-haps be satisfactory to you for me to say, that it was not and Gentiles. Manasseh, which signifies forgetful-21st of August, the Baptist chapel, St. Peter's, nations; about two thousand eight hundred belong contemplated by the Union, nor is it the design of my ness,' represents those apostolic churches which "for

Rev. Mr. Groves, or Bagdad .- A letter from as well as in all other civil and Christian daties, you will Benjamin being sent down into Egypt in order that food Bristol, who has for the last four years presided Rev. Mr. Groves, or Bagdan.—A letter from over the Baptist church at Evesham, Worcester- Mrs. Hutchings, Missionary in Ceylon, dated Fe- maintain a conscience void of offence towards God and on Patmos, where he received the Revelation, which shire, after supplying the pulpit for some months, bruary 3, says, "Rev. Mr. Groves, who was a towards man. We have, dear Brethren, a higher and shill is food for the whole Church. shire, after supplying the pulpit for some months, bruary 3, says, "Rev. Mr. Groves, who was a towards man. We have, dear Brethren, a higher and been pastor over that church more than 60 years. and intends visiting Burmah and England, and to that "love of Christ which passeth knowledge, that ye might be filled with all the fulness of God;" being assured that true religion will teach you to honour the ARRIVAL OF MESSRS. ECKARD AND MINER, MIS. King and obey magistrates, as well as to fear God and

> Allow me to remind you of the important position you occupy in this country: you are spread over every part of its cultivated surface. You mingle with, and Indians, died of cholera on the 17th of August yourselves of these means of usefulness. Let your light shine. Diffuse the seasoning influence of religion throughout the circle in which you move. You are laying the foundation of society in this rising Colony. It is now in its infancy, but it is destined to be a mighty nation. It has within it all the elements of a great and iety of its inhabitants. "Righteousness exalteth a nation." Contribute then your share to the diffusion of sound and religious principles, and to the infusion of these principles into all your institutions, domestic, religious and civil. Bring up the rising generation in the fear of God, and especially be careful in the religious education of your own children.

And now, in conclusion, let me press upon you to pay pecial attention to personal piety. Press after all the special attention to personal piety. Press after all the heights of holiness. Be constant in the means of grace, uttered, we concede to the infidel all that he desires: public and private. Pray earnestly for a copious out- and that evidence of the authenticity and inspiration of pouring of the Spirit, that we may have "times of the Scriptures arising from fulfilled prophecy, is at once refreshing from the presence of the Lord." If we are subverted. For an infidel has just as much authority refreshing from the presence of the Lord." If we are and reason for denying the fulfilment of any prophecy in united in our prayers and exertions, soon, very soon, the Scriptures, as the Irvingites have for the above inwe shall be cheered with the general revival of the terpretation of the Book of Hosea, which they imagine work of the Lord. "The wilderness and the solitary they have been taught by the Spirit; and denounce all places shall be glad, the desert shall blossom as the who do not receive their interpretations as resisting the rose." Hoping shortly to have the privilege of visiting most, if not all, of the Circuits, I remain,

Dear Brethren, Your affectionate Brother, WILLIAM LORD. Toronto, November 25, 1834.

REV. EDWARD IRVING AND HIS DOCTRINES.

We last week noticed the execrations of Mr. Irving and his followers against every Christian denomination, and all the Missionary, Bible, and Benevolent Societies of the day. We might occupy whole Guardians with similar specimens and examples, and even show that the word of God and send the preached Gospel to the covetousness which is characteristic of the apostacy of the latter times;-when the active friends of those gloof covetousness, from beginning to end; and yet are represented by this inspired class of the accusers of the brethren, as the covetousness of the last days, predicted by St. Paul, 2. Tim. iii. 2. And in his sermons on the last days (p. 82), Mr. Irving represents Sunday Schools as fulfilling that part of the same prophecy which relates to disobedience to parents!!-We shall hereafter show what they consider the appointed office of the Church, (to witness the world's condemnation), and how they would send preachers out to preach; we will at present advert to their mode of interpreting

the prophecies. According to their inspired understanding of prophecy, there are two, and only two, Churches; the Church of the former reign, and the Church of the latter reign. The Church of the former reign is that of Pennumbers upwards of a million of members—that it has in tecost; the Church of the latter roign is that (which characters and places (which every reader of the Bible never more spiritual or peaceful; or the Preachers more circumstance) are declared to signify and predict dif-laborious, zealous, and useful; and the Institutions of ferent branches of the true Church and apostate knows were given on account of some accompanying Methodism were never supported with more liberality, Churches of the present day. We give the following example as illustrative of the above remarks:

> "Jacob and Israel are names which are both used for Christ, personal and mystical; but not indiscriminately. Jacob is Christ personal in the flesh; or mystical, the lewish church, or the Christian church in a fleshly state. Israel is Christ personal in the Spirit; or mystical, the Christian church, or the Christian church in a spiritual state. Rachel, the favoured spouse, is the Christian church as a whole; while the changes through which it has passed are set forth by her children. She had only two children, Joseph and Benjamin. Joseph represents the first born church, as it appeared at Pentecost, and as it continued, with all its richness and largeness of endow. ment, so long as the Apostles lived; in short, the Apos-tolic church. But Joseph was sold into Egypt, as the church was sold to honours, learning, dignity, and wealth; and there he begat two sons, Manusseh and Ephraim In like manner, from the church, which went down into mystical Egypt, arose Popery, its first born, and after-wards Protestantism. Manassch signifies 'forgetfulness,' and aptly sets forth in his name the church which forgot its first love, and thence, taking other lovers, committed and aptly sets torin to the state of the carth. Ephraim signifies that brings fruit, representing that something between the tribute of the carth. Rachel's youngest son was bould arise after it. Rachel's youngest son was respect for the members of the Church of England, and thoughout the many excellencies of the furnishment of the fur died when he was produced, out his father cance him the 'son of his right hand.' So now the Christian church expires when the church of the latter rain is produced; the church which is the instrument through which the Father will do mighty deeds, make bare his hely arm, and get to himself the victory before all men. Joseph and and government of the country, than any assertions of Benjamin were alone the sons of Rachel: the churches of its enemies. They likewise place loyalty to the govthe former and of the latter rain, of Pentecost and of the present day, are the only churches which have manifest ed the likeness of their father Israel, 'the strength of God,' he who 'wrestled and prevailed.'"—(18th and concluding The reader will perceive that according to this method

of interpretation, the prophecies mean any thing and Suppose we were to set our own unagination at work, we might say, that Jacob signifies Christ-his wife Leah, which he espoused first, is the Jewish Churchhis beloved wife Rachel is the Christian Church-his Christian Church during the seige of Jerusalem—his exaltation in Egypt and having two sons, signify the great advancement and multiplication of the Church 21st of August, the Baptist chapel, St. Peter's, Thanet, was re-opened after considerable enlargement.

The Rev. Chas. Room, formerly student at the Baptist College, Luminary.

The Rev. Chas. Room, formerly student at the Baptist College, Luminary.

Contemplated by the Union, nor is it the design of my ness,' represents those apostolic churches which "formout the established church; and to the Romish labors among you, to influence your minds on this substitution, empower you to act in such matters are responsible and rational beings; and I trust in these, disciple of his Lord, and the youngest of the Apostics.

"is founded on its utility; and whenever, on this princing the form, propriety, or comparative excellency, of particular establishments, the free Constitution, empower you to act in such matters son, and the beloved disciple of his Lord, and the youngest of the Apostics.

"is founded on its utility; and whenever, on this princing the form, propriety, or church, about six thousand one hundred. The population of Ireland is eight millions.—Western disciple of his Lord, and the youngest of the Apostics.

The laws of God, and of the Church, and of our fruits, grows forth those Churches which abounded in further form, propriety, or church, about six thousand one hundred. The peter's, and fruits first love; Ephraim, which signifies 'brings of the first love; Ephraim, which signifies 'brings of the church, and of our fruits, grows forth those Churches which abounded in further form, propriety, or church, about six thousand one hundred. The peter's, and fruits from the church of the establishments, the single of the Church's and of the Chur

Now we might pursue this fanciful mode of interpre-

tation, or rather perversion, throughout the history and prophecies of Scripture, and make our whole system appear quite as literal and mystical, and not less rational and plausible, than the inspirations of Mr. Irving's Church. Thus we are told, in the article from which the above extract is made, (headed "Unaccomplished prophecies now fulfilling,") that Ammon signifies the high Church party, and Moab the Evangelical world; and the denunciation, (Dout. xxiii. S, &c.) "An Ammonite or Moabite shall not enter into the congregation of the Lord for ever," sets forth the terrible doom of the high Churchmen and Evangelical tribes of our day. Again, respecting the Book of Hosea, who was contemhave access to all classes of its population. You have porary with Isaiah, and whose prophecies in many inthe means of following with your instructions, more stances refer to the same events with those of Isaiah, the means of following with your instructions, more it is said, "The prophet Hosea has been completely than any other people, the tide of emigration. Avail unintelligible from the days of the Apostles to the present time, and must have remained so, together with a large portion of the rest of the book of God, unless the Spirit which wrote it had condescended to become our teacher." "The Book of Hosea relates to the bringing up of the seed of God out of all parts into which Christendom has been long and now lies split, and the ganation. It has within it all the elements of a great and thering into one Church. Ephraim, Protestantism, prosperous country. But this must depend upon the which at the first was animated by the Spirit of God, and the Reformers did God service against the Papacy, has relapsed into a state of fleshliness worse than Popary.—The subject of this book is a second, spiritual Exode, out of a spiritual Egypt, the Egypt of Rev. xi. which is identical with Sodom and Babylon." Now where is there an intimution that the Apostles

thus understood the Book of Hosea? And if such was the subject of this Book, what had the Jews of Hosea's lay to do with it? By representing prophecies as unaccomplished," many parts of which were fulfilled Spirit, as rejecting the testimony of Jesus, as being in ondage to man, as ignorant, as carnal, and exposed to udgments which they "tremble" to think upon. .. This method of interpreting prophecy, and of prophesying also, (for it embraces both) opens up a new world of fanciful speculation; does indeed make the Bible appear to be a new book; delights the imagination; becomes a living interpreter of all the political and religious events of the day; and all this is really believed by hose under the influence of the illusion, to be the openng of the Scriptures by the Spirit.
The professed manifestations and voice of the Spirit

in Mr. Irving's followers, are substituted for the strongest kind of evidence in defence of the inspired writings. the exertions made to aid these Societies to circulate first disciples of this illusion, like the French prophets of the 17th century, and especially in the first years of benighted parts of the world, are represented as that it, are elated with pleasurable feelings by their new discoveries, and maintain a blameless walk; but to others who look with the eyo of reason instead of imagination, and whose faith is founded on evidence, and not on rious institutions are as remarkable for their own feeling only, this illusion is calculated to bring experibenevolent contributions as for their zeal in soliciting mental Christianity into discredit, and to subvert the the contributions of others. Such labours of the Christianity into discredit, and to subvert the fabric of Revolution. We might fill half a volume with tian Church are a system of pure benevolence, instead illustrations of this remark; but it will appear sufficienty evident when we examine some of the leading doctrines of Mr. Living and his followers.

> We proceed to examine the second incidental statenent made by our Correspondent Index, in last week's Guardian, namely, "no honest and consistent Briton can find it in his heart to lift the arm of opposition against the introduction of the Church of England into any Colony attached to the British Empire, with all her rerogatives and endowments."

> .The assertion is unsupported by any sort of evidence, and is contradicted by the whole history of the Province; unless, indeed, it can be proved, that the defenders of our country in the late war with the United States, and nine tenths of our Legislators for the three ast Parliaments, are not "honest consistent Britons," for they have, ever since the project of introducing an establishment into the Colony was made known, resisted it with a unanimity and firmness unequalled in any other question except in resisting foreign invasion. It is, however, with the principle involved in the statenent that we shall at present deal.

> The intelligent reader has doubtless observed that in the above assertion, as well as in the statements of advocates of the same pretensions, which we quoted at large in last week's Guardian, there are two leading obects contemplated in the introduction of the Episcopal, as an Established Church in this Province. 1. The bringing of all denominations and the whole Province into the communion of the Church of England. 2. The general diffusion of a truly British feeling. The proposal of such objects, and the expending of one seventh of the Province for the accomplishment of them, im. lies: 1. That the other religious denominations will be mproved in principles and character by being brought into the communion of the Church of England. 2. That the erection of the Church of England into an establishment in the Colony is essential to the diffusion of British feeling, and will succeed in diffusing it. 3. That such are the principles of the Government, and such will be the administration of it, as to require oneseventh of the Province to retain a particular priesthood to secure its existence and efficiency. We leave the thinking reader to make his own com-

mularies, and the talent and zeal of some of her Ministers, that the Methodists and others would not suffer in a comparison of personal virtues, nor would their moral or political character be amended by becoming incorporated into the proposed establishment. These assumptions reflect more strongly upon the constitution ernment on a false foundation. The doctrine that such assumptions teach is, that we must be Episcopalians, because the Scripture teaches us to be subject to the powers that be, and the Episcopal Church is supported by Government. The Scripture, however, teaches us to be subject to the powers that be, because we are Christians. In the former case, religion is based upon loyalty; in the latter, loyalty is based upon religion. n the one case, membership of a particular Church is the assumed test of loyalty; in the other, Christian principles and upright conduct.

But the leading objects professed by the advocates of

to secure and extend governmental influence, (which they misname "British feeling,") are derogatory to the design and character of an establishment. The most opular and successful advocate of ecclesiastical establishments thus speaks on this point:

and communication of religious knowledge. Every other idea and every other end that have been mixed up with this—as the making of the Church an engine, or even an ally of the state, converting it mto the means of strength. ening and diffusing influence, or regarding it as a support of regal, in opposition to popular government, have served only to debose the institution, and to introduce into it numerous corruptions and abuses."—Mor. and Pol. Phil.

"We anticipate incalculable benefit to uncollighten nations from the success of this effort, and trust that Book vi. chap. x.

The same great philosopher and divine says, that no form of religion which does not embrace a majority of inhabitants; ought to be established. (Moral Phil. B. vi. ch. x.) We know of no modern advocate of establishments of any note, who proposes their erection on a different principle to this. Thus are the advocates of exclusive ecclesiastical pretensions in this Province condemned by the very authorities, which may be adduced in support of establishments in the abstract.-And in all free Governments, -such as ours-no general measure can be constitutionally adopted,-and especially one for the general religious instruction of the people,-without the concurrence of each of the constituted branches of the Government. Now what we understand by "British feeling," is a feeling in accordance with the principles of the British Constitution; and we consider that feeling as Anti-British which would place the Executive independent of the popular branch of the Government, as we do that which would place the popular above the Executive department of

Hence it is that the soundest and best friends of have lamented and condemned the unhappy measures pursued to erect a dominant Church in this Province. We will mention the names of a few who are set down by all parties as conservatives. Among those who voted in the last House of Assembly against the establishment of a dominant Church in this Province, we find the names of Berczy, Chisholm, Crooks, Elliott, Fraser, Jones, Lewis, Lyon, McMartin, Magon, Morris, Mount, and Samson-(whole majority 30 to 7.)

And among the witnesses before a select committee of the House of Assembly in 1828, who stated that the attachment of the inhabitants of this Province to our institutions civil and religious, would not be increased by increasing the number of Episcopal Clergymen (any more than by increasing Clergymen of other denominations)-and that they (the people of this Province) are generally opposed to the establishment by law of any one or more church or denomination of Christians with exclusive or peculiar rights, privileges, or endowments, are the following: The Hon. Zacheus Burnham—the Hon. James Gordon-the Hon. Thomas Clarke-the Hon. James Baby-A. McLean, Esq., Speaker of the late House of Assembly-Doctor Dunlop, Warden to the that the question of a dominant Church establishment is no political party question, any more than the Slave question in England; it is one in which the cons derate, and disinterested and judicious of all parties agree; and is only attempted to be forced upon the Province by the ultras of one party, who appear regardless of the harmony, peace and welfare of the country, and the efficient operations of Government, so that their interests may be promoted. No man, therefore, of true British feeling can knowingly sanction a project so completely at var.ance with the principles on which the British Government is conducted; nor can any man contemplate with the true feelings of a Christian and philanthropist the state and wants of this country, and wish to appropriate a large and rapidly increasing reve-ine to the Clergy of not one-fifteenth part of the population-and that part to a great extent wealthy and willing to support their Clergy-whilst a great propor-tion, and all the new settlements, of the Province are almost entirely destitute of any public educational in-

APPOINTMENT OF PERSONS FROM ENGLAND TO FILL Appointment of Persons from England to fill themselves an epitone of our fistory by feeding ali its Judicial situations in the Colonies.—The members of the New Brunswick Bur held a meeting in the Court House, Fredericton, on the 22nd of October, the Attorney General in the chair; at which resolutions and a memorial to the King were unanimously adopted, permonstrating against the appointment of persons in the commands of orders could not achieve, and the commands of orders could not achieve. England to judicial situations in the Colonies. This we hope, a convenient house of Commons." proceeding took place in consequence of the recent appointment of an English Barrister, of London, to the office of a Puisne Judge in that Province.

England:

"Not the slightest advance has been made in England toward those promised Church Reforms which both friends and foes unite in affirming to be necessary to prevent ul timate destruction. The Lord Chancellor indee what angrify, threw down two Bills, excellent in their objects—the prevention of non-residence and the extinction of pluralism-but so ill-judged in their provisions, and so unnecessarily insulting in their aspect to the Clergy, that it is clear they were never intended to be carried through the Parliament; nor was the shadow of an attemp made either to pilot them or to amend them. The Tithe Commutation Bill, in like manner, sleeps at the bottom of that large heap of abortive measures for which the late session of Parliament has been constituous above all that preceded it. The Church, therefore, so far as concerns legislation, is just where it was before hopes were held out or pledges given of amendment. Defects have been acknowledged—the Archbishop of Canterbury's own Bills were the most solemn and official acknowledgement of them-but nothing has been done by the Legislature to-

wards supplying them. In the mean time the public mind is inflamed and stimulated against the Church. The Dissenters, orthodox, and heterdox, oppose it; Radicals and Infidels oppose it; and worst of all, many of its professed friends begin to shake their heads, and to look unutterable things; while Mr. O'Connell, and his admirers on this side of the water, are significantly telling the farmers and landlords, what glorious things the Irish have schieved in the matter of tithes pable of being repaired.) and Church property. Instead of adequate timely reforms The official residence of which might have prevented danger, some of those whose Juty it was to have urged and conducted them, seem only auxious to put off the evil day as long as possible; white their adversaries also have gladly reposed, till the drift ed, but capable of restoration.

All the rooms from the oriel window to the south side thead long course The Church would not effectually of the House of Commons are destroyed.

The Church would not effectually of the House of Commons are destroyed.

The Levee Rooms and other parts of the building, tolington, though the split of Reform would have then been gether with the public galleries and part of the Cloisters, so as best to consult their several wants. lington, though the sybit of Reform would have then been easily satisfied; she came again with worse terms under Earl Grey; but what offer she may make under the auspices of some members of the present cabinet, and after the unequivocal expressions of feeling in the House of Commons in the concerns of the Irish Church, we do not venture to conjecture; but of this we are sure, that ever hour that the tithe question remains unsettled only adds to the difficulty of making even a telerably fair commutation; and that the only probability of settling the other matters relating to Church Reform upon just, prudent, and satisfactory principles, is to seize the moment before the public for the storm becomes a hurricane. Lord Brougham's two part destroyed. Bills show how readily even what is clearly right and to be commended in its principles may be made injurious in its application;—and if the same, or a worse spirit comes carried into other measures relating to tithes, Epis. copal revenues, cathedral property, and so forth, with the popular shout to cheer on the depredators, what security is there for the stability of our Ecclesiastical Establishment? The Church ought, we repeat, to be its own reformer. Why for example when Lord Brougham tossed down his two Bills, did no one competent to the task rise and say. "Those Bills are exaggerated and impracticable; but what is good in them we will be thank.

The Sun gives the following account of the origin of ful for; and this day week shall be laid on this table a the fire. In the removal of papers from the Exchequer Bill having the same objects, and honestly aiming at the to the House of Lords; some men were employed in burn. But no; nothing is done or attempted; it is enough that the hour of reckoning is put off; and the next session is

The loss, considered as an ordinary business affair teleft to the chapter of accidents." left to the chapter of accidents." . . .

A NOBLE RESOLUTION. - Some months since, the Attempt at Assassination .- The Liverpool Mercury of

"We anticipate incalculable benefit to unonlightened hations from the success of this effort, and trust that it will be entirely successful. Valuable assistance has already been furnished by the Truct Society to our own missionaries in Greece; those whom we hope to send to China may derive still greater and more important facilities for their work, by the aid of its valuable publications."

We are requested to state that the Rev. Wm. Lond President of the Conference) will preach at the following places: viz.

Attend Lundy's Lane protracted meeting.

St. Cutherines, Monday evening, at 6½ o'clock.

Smithville, Tuesday do. do.

Thirty-Mile Creek, Wednesday morning, 10½.

Fifty-Mile Creek, do. evening, 6½.

Stoney Creek, Thursday morning, 10½.

Hamilton do. evening, 6½. Hamilton, ... do. evening, $6\frac{1}{2}$.

The friends at the different places are requested to provide a conveyance from one place to another.

Our Obituary Department on the last page will always be found instructive and affecting to every serious Hence it is that the soundest and best friends of ways be found instructive and affecting to every serious ine, for the purpose of being transmitted to the Commis British Constitutional Government in Upper Canada, reader; and will furnish those preachers and leaders, sioners of Stamps. who deal in anecdote, with many striking illustrations of the power of Divine grace upon the human heart, and of the experimental truths of Christianity.

> To Correspondents .-- We are glad that our remarks to competent friends are beginning to have their desired effect. Delta, Unus Parvo, and S. will find a place next week. We hope that our friends Delta and Unus Parvo will continue as they have begun; and Unus Parvo will continue as they have begun; and otherwise) be redirected and forwarded to such person that others in the Ministry and the Church will follow at any other place within the United Kingdom, free of their example. The Guardian may thus be easily ren- any Charge for such extra Conveyance, but if any such dered an original journal, with increased popularity, circulation and usefulness. 🛷 🕡

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND. By the packet ship Caledonia, Capt. Graham, from Liverpool, we have received our London papers of Oct. Canada Company, and several others less known in the Liverpool, we have received our London papers of Oct. public affairs of the Province. It is therefore undeniable 20th, and Liverpool of the 21st. The Caledonia was public affairs of the Province. to have sailed on the 16th, but was detained five days in consequence of contrary winds.

Confingration of the two Houses of Parliament. The most interesting intelligence furnished by this arrival is the destruction of the House of Lords, and of the Chapel of St. Stephen, by fire on the 16th of October. This event had naturally excited a great sensation in the

British metropolis.

11 is not (the London Courier observes) that the build ings were valuable in an architectural souse, for a less sightly and more inconvenient place for business can scarcely be conceived, that the loss is of such painful in terest; out because on that spot, in those halls, have passed some of the most memorable events in the bistory of our country. They were 'ballowed in our hearts' by a long train of associations, and we could have better spared a more splendid work. In them had been tendered to vict-torious Generals the thanks of the assembled nation—and in them had resounded those patriot words which hurried on the people indignantly to e national contest, or directed their energies to improve the national institutions. In them sprouted forth the germs of all our civil wisdom— and in them was cheeted, when the peacemaker took his seat, the end of our wars. They may be said to have been themselves an epitome of our history by recalling all its remonstrating against the appointment of persons in accident has accomplished, and there must be a new, and,

signed by Edward VI., after the reformation for the Sessions of the Commons House of Parliament, to which REFORM IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—The following remarks on reform in the Church establishment, are from the London Christian Observer—a monthly periodical conducted by members of the Church of generally concur that there is not the slightest reason to anat, had promised to betray that place to Zumahacarreguy suppose that its origin was other than accidental.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following is the Official Report upon the damage failed.

UNITED STATES.

OF Parliament, the Speaker's official residence, the official residence of the Clerk of the House of Commons, and of Indian affairs, the Milledgeville Journal furnishes some at present be ascertained :

" HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House Robing Rooms, Committee Rooms in the west front, and the rooms of the resident officers, as far as the Octagon Tower at the south end of the building-The Painted Chamber-totally destroyed.

The north end of the Royal Gallery abutting on the Painted Chamber—destroyed from the door leading to the Painted Chamber as far as the first compartment of col-

The Library and the adjoining rooms, which are nov undergoing alterations, as well as the Parliament Offices and the Offices of the Lord Great Chamberlain, together with the Committee Rooms, Housekeeper's Apartments, &c. in this part of the building, are saved.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. The House, Libraries, Committee Rooms, Housekeep-

-this building is totally destroyed.

The official residence of the Speaker.—The State Drawing Room under the House of Commons is much damag-

very much damaged.
The Courts of Law.

These buldings will require some restoration. Westminister Hall. No damage has been done to this building.

Furniture. The furniture, fixtures, and fittings to both the Houses f Lords and Commons, with the Committee Rooms belonging thereto, is, with few exceptions destroyed. The public furniture at the Speaker's house is in great

The Courts of Law. The furniture generally of these buildings has sustained

onsiderable damage. The strictest inquiry is in progress as to the cause of this calamity, but there is not the slightest reason to suppose that it has arisen from any other than accidental

Office of Woods, &c. 17th October, 1834. On receiving intelligence of this national disaster, the King immediately placed the palace nowly erected in St. James's Park at the disposal of the nation.

The Sun gives the following account of the origin of to the House of Lords, some men were employed in burn-ing a great number of old documents unnecessary to be

estimated at half a million, sterling;

American Tract Society resolved to raise \$30,000 for Oct. 18, says :- A most diabolical and cold blooded mur. American Tract Society resolved to raise \$30,000 for the distribution of Tracts in Foreign Lands, within the distribution of Tracts in Foreign Lands, within the year ending April, 1835. About \$5000 of this sum has been obtained. The Episcopal Recorder says.—

Court Yard in the interior of the building about 10 o'clock, when a man named Norman Welch (a weigher) went close to him, drew a horse pistol from beneath his coat, and deliberately fired at him. Mr. Southgate expired on Sunday at noon, after lingering in great agony from the time he received the fatal wound. Welch has been committed to Bridgerell! to Bridewell."

> General Post Office, September, 1834.—(Newspapers to and from the British Colonies and Possessions boyond Seas.)—From and after the 1st October next, Printed Newspaper liable to the stamp duties and duly Stamped may be sent by Packet Boats to any of His Majesty's Co. lonics and Possessions beyond Seas free of the Duty of Postage, provided the same be sent without a Cover, or in Covers open at the sides, and be put into any General Post office in the United Kingdom, or any day within se-ven days next, after the day on which the same shall be published, such day to be ascertained by the Date of the

> You will carefully examine the Newspapers brought to your Office to be so forwarded, and will charge those which are not put into the Post within seven days after their date, with the full Duty of Letter Postage, accord-

> ing to the Rates established by Law.
>
> If any papers intended to be sent from Great Britain and Ireland, which are liable to the stamp Daties, are not duly stamped, such papers are to be stopped and sent to

Newspapers printed in the British Colonies and Pos-sessions beyond the Seas, and brought to Great Britain and Ireland by Packet Boats without Covers, or in Covers open at the sides, are to be delivered to their first Address by the General post, within the United Kingdom, free fo the duty of postage. If the person to whom any such papers is directed shall have removed from of quitted the place to which such Newspaper shall be addressed prior to the delivery thereof of at such place, any such Newspapers on arriving or delivery at the place of its ad-dress (provided it has not been opened or used, but not Newspaper shall have been opened or used, the same is, on redirection to be charged with the Rate of a Single Letter from the place at which it shall be redirected or reposted to the place where delivered

reposeed to the place where derivered.

Newspapers printed within the British Colonies and Possessions beyond the Soca, and brought by Private Ships into the United Kingdom without covers open at at the Sides, and delivered at any Post office with the Ship's Letters, must be charged and forwarded with a

Postage of Threepence upon each Paper, as heretolore.

Itany other Paper or thing whatsoever be enclosed or concealed in any such Printed Newspaper, or there shall be any Words or Communication found to have been printed on any such Poper after it was published, or any Writing or Mark upon any such Printed Paper or the Cover thereof, other than the Name and Address of the Person to whom it is sent, you will charge the same with trebel the Duty of Letter Postage, stating the Cause

Wales, &c. remain in force.
Printed Votes and Proceedings in Parliament, may b

sont to any of His Majesty's Colonies or Possessions be yond Seas, upon the payment of one penny half-penny per Oance, and so in Proportion above that Weight, such payment to be made at the time they are put into the

ost Office.
Printed Votes. Proceedings and Public Papers printed by order of the Legislative Assemblies of any of His Majesty's Colonies, and brought to this Country by Packets, are to be charged at the Rate of one penny half penny per Ounce, and so in proportion above that weight, to be paid on delivery.

They must be sent without Covers, or in Covers oper at the sides, and if any other Paper or thing whatsoever be enclosed or concealed therein, or there shall be writing other than the superscription upon them or their Covers you will charge such Packets with the full rates of Post nge as Letters. By Command, Francis Freeling, Secretary.

Irishmen in Office.-The three Secretaries of State,

SPAIN.

but as a body of Carlists were scaling it by night, a mus-ket went off by chance, gave the alarm and the surprise

to the Courts of Law at Westminister Hall, occasioned interesting items of information in reference to the numby the fire on the 16th day of October, 1834, as far as can bers of the several Indian tribes in the United States, and interesting items of information in reference to the numtheir location in the Western Territory allotted for their future residence. This territory is said to be a tract of country about 300 miles wide, west of, and adjoining the Arkansas territory and the State of Missouri. Its southru end is based on Red River, which there divides the north as far as may be wanted, to the River Platte, as at present contemplated, or still farther up, should it be neessary, till the eastern side of it, extending beyond Miscessary, the the dississippi, as it tends westwardly, in latitude 46. If this contemplated Western territory should stop at the River Platte, it will be about as large as Georgia was when her limits reached the Mississippi. Should it extend up to the 46th degree of latitude, it will be about 750 miles long, north and south, by 300 miles wide, as before mentioned.

The allotments already laid out, commence at the south end on Red River. First and south of all, is that of the Choctaws. Next the Creeks and Seminoles. Next the er's apartments, &c. are totally destroyed (excepting the Cherokees; and north of those, the Osages. These occurrently pable of being repaired.)

Committee Rooms, Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14, which are cappy in nearly equal portions that territory, forming nearly pable of being repaired.) The official residence of Mr. Ley (Clerk of the House) Mexican line. Each portion extending quite across the

Northward of these allotments, and after an unappro-priated interval of 70 or 80 miles, there is an irregular location of a territory about as large as the Cherokee lands in Georgia, among the Kanzas, Shawnees, Kickapoos. Delawares and other tribes, in proportion to the lands ceded by them east of the Mississippi, and situated can best to consult their several wants. North of these, the aboriginal title is extinguished to part of the land up to the Platte, and as much north of that river as covers a country larger than the present area of the State of Geor-

gia. The following are all the tribes now located in this Western territory, and the number of acres assigned to each:

Lossessed by the indigent	in indicate, vite	٠
		1
1 Orages	(7,564,060	ţ
2 Kanzas		ģ
3 Ottoes and Missouries	1,536,000	2
4 Half breeds, Ottoes, On	nahas, and	ì
loways	128.060	
104030		
Assigned to the emigrant		ļ
I Chectaws	15,000,000	Į
1 Unoctaws and Seminals	12 140 000	ı
2 Creeks and Seminoles	19 000 000	i
3 Cherokees		
4 Senecas from Sandus 5 Senecas and Shawner	ky (100,000	
6 Quaphwa		1
7 Ottawas		
8 Kaskaskais and Poori	as 96,000	ĺ
9 Weas and Plankeshar	vs 160,000	
10 Shawnees	1,600,000	í
11 Delawares	2,208,000	i
10 Waltanasa	764.000	ı

•	· U(U)Ad	1 2
	3 Cherokees 9,000	
٠,	Chippowas, Ottawas and Pattawatenties: 5.25 7,400	Ľ
٠.	5 Chickasaws 5,600	ŀ
	6 Ottawas of Ohio 230	
	Appalachicolas	ŀ
	Pottawatamies of Indiana and the Wabase 3,000	
.1	he tribes East of the Mississippi, who have not yet	ł
ζŗε	ed to emigrate, are stated to be as follows:	!
Na	mes of tribes. Numbers. In the State of New York, viz.	Į
1	In the State of New York, viz.	۱
	Senecas	L
٠.	Cayugas	ļ
	Opendores 480	ŀ
	Delawares	Į
-	Oneidas	ļ
í	Tuscaroras 278	ţ.
•		l
	St. Regis	ŀ
	Connewaugas Da	ì
_	4,176	[
2	At Green Bay, viz.	1
	Unoidas400	Ĺ
	Stockbridge	ļ
. ,	Senecas5	ı
	725	13
3	Wyandots in Ohio 575	
4	Miamies1,100	Į į
5	Manager 9 740	Ì١
6	Menomonies	11
**	Chippewas and Ottawas of Lake Michigan5,300	h
7		١,
8	Cherokees	1
	منسبب والحرب الرابع الحرب المستحدد المرابع	١.
*	30,846	1:

with whom the United States have treaties, embracing ar aggregate population of 156,310 souls.

There are also forty-nine other tribes west of the Mis ssippi, with whom the United States have no treaties. Their numbers amount to about 156,000.

North America, takes passengers from New. York to Albany, for fifty cents per head. When she started from the former city, on Thursday, she had on board from seven to eight hundred passengers.

yesterday morning with more than nine hundred passon.

Tennessee vs. Duelling - The Tennessee Convention, did be declare who are engaged in revising the State Constitution, adopted, in committee of the whole, on the 22d alt., a proposition to deprive of the privileges of citizenship any person or persons who shall fight a duel, or bear a chaionge, or aid or abet in fighting a duel.

Argus.

ertiser of Aug. 22d. says, that a small quantity of molasses was brought to that village last week from Medina county, manufactured from potatoes. Eleven quarte of thick molasses was procured from a bushel and three pocks of potatoes. The flavour is pleasant, and the article equal in every respect to West India Molasses process of manufacturing is said to be simple and not ox.

Indian Advocate .-- This is the title of a new paper, about to be published in the Indian territory, three hundred miles west of the St. Louis, a short distance beyond the setting of the sun. It is to be conducted by a clergymen of the name of Isaac McKay,

More Riots .- Miss Crandall's school for colored girls, in Canterbury. Coun., his been suspended. The building was attacked by a mob on the 19th inst and several of the windows broken. The number of pupils was

termination is small, led it their duty extractly to recom-mend to all presbyteries, church sessions, and people un-der their care, to commence immediate preparation for words, and shortly after he fell asleep in Jesus, at Saint the termination of slavery among us; so that this coil Catherines, Oct. 30th, 1834, uged 28. may cease to exist with the present generation; and the future offspring of our slaves may be free."

Law Decision .- In an action brought by an editor of ed, that persons continuing to receive a periodical, withexcuss for delaying payment, and then, after receiving it for years, make the largeness of the amount an argument with conscience for delaying payment altogether. -N. Y. Observer.

Imprecation Answered .-- About two years ago, a black man had a quarrel with his wife and left her. In the act of parting to knelt down and prayed that if he ever returned to her again, he hoped the Almighty would strike United States from Mexico, and the territory is to extend him dead. A few nights ego the man returned, and his prayer was literally answered. He came to his death in an instant by the visitation of God. This is but another illustration of the truth that imprecations upon one's self

UPPER CANADA.

Close of Navigation .- We are authorized to notify the public generally, but more especially for the informa-tion of those concerned in the transportation business between lakes Erie and Ontario, that the board of Di-rectors of the Wolfand Canal Company have decided upon the closing of navigation through the canal, the present season, on or about the 20th inst. at the farthest, for the

by Mr. Secord, Cattermole's Buildings, Cambrian House. day. -Hamilton Free Press.

SUMMARY.

A Little Man .- A few years ago a dwarf was exhibited in London, who attracted a great deal of attention, as he was believed to be the smallest adult of the human race, ever seen. His name was Simon Raap, of Haarlem, in Holland. The following description of this minature edition of humanity, we find in an Enlish paper. "He is 26 years of age, weighs only 27 pounds, and is only 23 inches in height. He is well made, and well proportioned for his size. He has not grown any since he was six years of age, and no cause can be assigned by the faculty. He goes through the military exercise with a gun, proportionably to his size. He prefers the house to the open air. His appearance is that of a child between four and five years of age, but his age is visible in the features of his face; his disposition is very lively, and he will hold a conversation in his own language."

Command your Temper.—An anecdote is related of John Hendeason, who died at Oxford at the early age of thirty-two, and who was distinguished for his scholastic attainments. He had acquired a remarkable ascendancy over his temper, and his friends never beheld him otherwise than calm and collected. A student of a neighbouring college, proud of his logical with the renowned Henderson. A subject was selected. Toronto, U. C. for and they argued for some time in presence of friends Acres, \$1,830,000 with candour and moderation. But Henderson's anta-

The tribes East of the Mississippi, who have agreed to gonist soon lost command of his temper, and at length ugrate, and the number of persons of each tribe, are as perceiving his defeat inevitable, he so far forgot the Numbers wine in Henderson's face—who without changing coun-Numbers | Numbers | wine in Henderson's lace—who without changing countenance, or varying his position, gently wiped his face tenance, or varying his position, gently wiped his face tenance, or varying his position, gently wiped his face tenance, or varying his position, gently wiped his face and cooly replied, "that, Sir, is a digression—now for the argument." But the other gentlemen present gave a loose to their feelings, and kicked the impertiant nent wrangler out of the room.

Appointments for Quarterly Meetings on the Bay of Quarter.

```
Bay of Quinty, ...... 18th and 19th
Muncey, ..... 8th and 9th Hallowell, .... 15th and 16th Cobourg, .... 22nd and 23rd
Cavan, .......... 1st and 2nd March
              JOHN RYERSON, Chairmant.
```

OBITUARY.

Dwignir Smith, the subject of the following memoir, was born in the County of Lime, State of New York. From his earliest recollection he was the subject of serious impressions; his father, who served God day and night with fasting and tears, diod when he was very young, leaving him in the care of his widowed mother, who also was a follower of the meek and lowly Jesus. His mother sensibly felt the necessity of training up her son in the "murture and admonition of the Lord." She early independent of the Lord." There are thirty different tribes west of the Mississippi, ith whom the United States have treaties, embracing an preserved him from the ways of the foolish and thoughtess, and induced him to follow the example of the virtuous and wise. At the early age of twelve years his lot was east among strangers; and from his manly deportment and industrious habits, he conciliated the enterm of all Steam Boats on the North River .- The steam boat who knew bins. At the age of twenty one he was awakened and brought to see himself a sinner against God. After the sermon was ended, an invitation was given for nou mers to present themselves at the altar for prayer. Brother Smith improved the invitation and hastened to The steam-boat Eric, Capt. Benson, left New York bewait his manifold sins before his God. But the Lord saw him a great way off, and as he rose from his seat to go to the altar of prayer, ore he approached it his Father met him, and saluted him with the kiss of peace. Then

> "to slaners round, What a dear Saviour he had tound," He came to this country in the year 1829; and has for the last three or four years labored as an exhorter in the

longe, or aid or abet in fighting a doel.

Talls and Trade of the Canals.—The tolls collected on the New York state canals during the week ending the 21st ultima, amount to \$32,673,05. The total amount collected up to the 21st ultima, being for about one half of the scason of navigation, is \$669,888,23.—Albany to his room about four months; during the first part of the scason of navigation, is \$669,888,23.—Albany to his room about four months; during the first part of the scason of navigation, is \$669,888,23.—Albany to his room about four months; during the first part of the scason of navigation, is \$669,888,23.—Albany to his room about four months; during the first part of the scason of navigation, is \$669,888,23.—Albany to his room about four months; during the first part of the scason of navigation and the scale of the scason of navigation and the scale of the scanon about the scale of his confinement he entertained hopes that he would recover, but as the fatal disease continued to waste and enfect. of such Charge upon the Cover, which you will fasten to the Paper by affixing your official Seal thereto.

The Instructions in No. 17, relating to Newspapers to the East Indies, Cape of Good Hope, New South

Molasses from Potatoes.—The Cleveland, (Ohio.) Ad chariot wheels so long in coming? Lord, grant me pa-

That is not my ford diplease.
That I would die to be his guest."

And then, as though his prayers were immediately and wered, he could calmly say,-

"To patient faith the prize is sure.
And they that to the end endure
The cross, shall wear the crown."

He often spoke of the goodness of God, and of the strength. and spirituality of our union with Him, that it was not a common union, or a union that would be dissolved by death; on the contrary, that it would only be strongthened and refined. He frequently bore testimony to his confidence in God. "My evidence; (he said at one time;) is as clear as the nonn-day sun." At another time he said. "Christ is a rock, and I have fast hold of that rock; I have nothing but glory and heaven in view; my heart is full of God; "

the windows broken.

Gradual Abolition of Slavery.—The Synod of Kentuc.

y at its lete meeting, by a vote of 55 yeas to 8 nays, and non liquets, adopted the following minute, viz.

The day before his death, he appeared very earnestly on. gaged in prayer, and in a great agony; after which he said to his deat wife, "Do not be frightened my dear, I have just had a hard contest with the enemy, but thanks be to death he half given me the victory." This was the last to be when to be found to be when the principal to his death, he appeared very earnestly on. are Irishmen; so also is Lord Aylmer, Gavernor General and hereditary domestic slavery, as it exists among the hope, a convenient house of Commons."

The antiquity of the House of Lords we do not recollect built the House of Commons was originally a chapel huilt by King Stephen and dedicated to St. Stephen the Martyr. It was rebuilt in 1374 by Edward III., and assigned by Edward VI., after the reformation for the Sessions of the Converge of t

"The chamber where the good man meets his fate,
Is privileg'd beyond the common walk
Of victuous life, quite on the verge of heaven." SARAH McConell was born in the State of Vermont in the year of our Lord 1787; emigrated to Hull, L. C. eu, mat persons continuing to receive a periodical, within out paying up arrearages and giving notice to the oditor of a wish for its discontinuance, are liable for the price of the same so long as it is sent. This is in accordance with common honesty, as well as common law. There are those, who at first make the small price of a periodical an her marriage she was frequently awakened, and felt the accuss for delaying paying and then over required. necessity of being saved from her sins; but she did not give her heart to God, come out from the world, and take upon herself the cross of Christ, until 1822, when she made a complete surrender, and yielded herself up to be saved by grace. She was taken into Society by Brother E. Healey, who was then appointed to the Riceau circuit. With much difficulty she made her way to the house of God, is being necessary for her to cross the Ottawa river. soon after this, she invited the servants of God to preach at her house, (where they have ever since found a comfortble home;) became a firm pillar in the Church, a shining light in her neighbourhood, and an ornament to society. She appeared to be much interested in the welfare of mankind, and was not ashamed to recommend the religion of Jesus Christ to all with whom she had intercourse. But our sister is no more; her useful life has come to a close, and her spirit has gone to its "long sought rest." During her illness, she bore her pain with Uhristian fortitude, and appeared to be resigned to the will of the Lord. She exhorted her family to seek the salvation of their souls, and with tenderness repeated the exhortation. A few days previous to her death, I called to see her; she appeared to the closing of navigation through the canal, the present season, on or about the 20th inst. at the farthest, for the purpose of affording an opportunity of making the necessary repairs to ensure its earliest opening in the spring -British American Journal.

Treasurer of the Gove District. - Elijah Scoord Esq. has resigned the Treasuryship of this District, and is succeeded by Mr. Bessley. - Office, in the place lately occupied by Mr. Bessley. - Office, in the place lately occupied by Mr. Bessley. - Office, in the place lately occupied by Mr. Second Cattermole's Building Cambring House.

- MARRIED,

On the 18th tust, by the Rev. Thomas Turner, Grandeson Boyd, to Mary Ann Ross, both of this city.

In Sattseet on the 11th lust, by the Rev. George Grout; Mr. Adolphus Nelles of Grinnely to Miss Califarine Morilla, second daughter of Jonathan S. Petilt Esq. of the former place.

At Purbrook, Medonte on the Oil inst. by the Rev. C. Brough, Alexander Murray Esq. Merchant, Toronto, to Ellen eldest daughter of Elmes Stee is Esq.

DIED.

In Dundas on the 12th inst. after a short but severe liness, Dr. John Villison, in the 42nd year of his age. In Cobourg, on Friday the 14th inst. Mr. Evan Lewis, a native of dereoncithshire, Wales, aged 41.

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending November 23, 1834.

W. Case, J. Reynolds, D. Wright, J. Carroll, T. Beritt, A. Green, (see Guardian of the 19th inst.) J. Currie, B. Slight, J. Brock, (we cannot furnish them before spring.) J. Douse. ...

M. McCULLOUGH, a Member of the Methodist Society, from Belfast, landed in Quebec, on the 7th July last, and wrote to a friend in this City, since which time he has not been heard of. Any person in possession of any information concerning him, will please have the kindness to communicate it to the

Nov. 25th, 1834.

From a new volume of Panime and Hymns, by the Rev. T. J. Judais, We look around-and what is there But tears and travail, grief and care?

A shifting scene, whose changes show That human guilt is human woe! We look behind-and what were wo?

The bound in sin's captivity, The blind of eye, the deaf of ear, The sear'd in heart, the rack'd with fear. We look before-and who shall climb

We look above-whose harps are they But angols'—'mid the flooding ray Of Him, the victor Lamb of God?

The rugged steep, the mount sublime,

-Lord, wash us with Thy precious blood ! MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT.

From the Cincinnati Journal. A SHORT SERMON ON LONG ONES. Text: " Be short."--- Cotton Mather.

My Friends .- I have forty reasons against long sermons, but for the sake of brevity I shall omit all but two.

1st. Long sermons defeat the object of preaching. The design of the preacher is to convince, instruct, and persuade. Now to convince, it is not necessary to dig a channel to the understanding as long as the Ohio canal. And generally, two good reasons, clearly presented, and powerfully urged will produce more conviction than twenty. To instruct, neither a whole system of theology, nor a world of illustration, nor a vocabulary of words, are necessary. Such surfeiting the mind rejects. To impress, it is not necessary to thunder long and loud. The oak is riven by a single stroke of lightning. And to persuade, the man who cannot be moved in half an hour, will not be teased into submission in an hour and a half. So that all beyond a reasonable length in a sermon, is lost, and worse than lost. The lover of truth leaves the house of God with a weary body, a jaded, unfed mind, and a heavy heart; not because the preaching was not evangelical, or was inappropiate; but because of its unreasonable length.

2nd. Long sermons drive not a few from the house of God. How often is the excuse made-"I would attend church, but-but-who can en-dure an endless sermon."

Such an apology may indeed arise from aversion of heart to the truth; but let the cause be removed, and this excuse at least will die.

TWO REMARKS.

Ist. We see one reason why some ministers are so unsuccessful in their preaching. -- Were they to condense their thoughts, and urge them home briefly, vividly, and fervently, with the blessing of God, glorious results would follow.

2nd. Let not ministers complain that their hearers sleep, when they themselves rock the cradle; or of inattention, when they take the direct way to produce it.—Verbum sapienti.

SELECT SAYINGS. ADAPTED TO THOSE WHO EXERCISE THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY.

1. "He that rushes into the Christian ministry without right motives and scriptural qualifications, dishonor himself."-Anonymous.

2. "Study without prayer is atheism. Prayer

mous.

4. "It would be well if they (the clergy,) would put Christianity into their sermons, and keep morality for their lives."-George the Fourth.

LADIES' DEPARTMENNT.

WOMAN-THE CONTRAST. AN EXTRACT.

In the codes of modern infidelity and licentiousness, as well as among uncivilzed nations woman is exhibited as the mere servile instrument of convenience or pleasure. In the volume of Revelation she is represented as the equal, the companion, and the help mate of man. In the language of worldly taste, a fine woman, is one who is distinguished for her personal charms, and polite accomplishments. In the language of Scripture, she is the enlightened and victuous mistress of a family, and the useful member of society. The woman who is formed on the principies of the world, finds no enjoyment but in the woman who is formed on the principles of the Bible, unimpeached integrity. His attention to the duties

goeth about doing good: she visiteth the fatherless and the widows in their affliction : she stretcheth forth her hands to the poor, yen, she reach. tholy day. He sedulously attended all the means of grace, public and private; and even when it, that she and Guardians, residing in Toronto and its vicinity of grace, public and private; and even when it, that she needed a SEMINARY at 52 Lot. street; business was more particularly urgent, he contributes will be carefully instructed in the eth forth her hands to the poor, yea, she reachses with elegance, and shines in the dance.-The other "opens her mouth with wisdom; in her ved to be in his place at the week-night preachtongue is the law of kindness, and her most valued ing. The word of God was his constant compabut good works, and the ornament of a meek and preceded his death, it proved a source of continual ble Boarding School in the city of Dublin. quiet spirit." The hours of the one are divided refreshment. The manifestations of divine mercy Frems, and other particulars, may theatres, and cards; the other looketh well to the broke out in the loud praises of God; and frewin of her household, and eateth not the bread of quently said that he thought the Lord was better

DRESS-FASHION.

call her blessed; her husband also, and he prais-

eth her. Favour is deceitful, and beauty is vain;

but a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be

There is a medium course which is probably previous to her death, her health had been declinot susceptible of any definite rules, but which ning; but she was not incapacitated from attendevery one of reflection can pursue, without either ing to her domestic offairs, and the public means running into superfluity on the one hand, or fal. of grace, in respect to which she was very exem. should be chosen of such material and fashioned thrice on the Sabbath before her death. On the in such a manner as to attract the least possible following Friday morning, about three o'clock, she

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

From the Sabbath School Instructor. DUTY TO PARENTS.

Believing that the usefulness of children depends much on their being suitably impressed with a sense of duty toward their parents, I have selected a few passages from the word of God, which have a particular bearing on this point. It appears to me to be very desirable that every child should thoroughly commit them to memory. As my children appear to take an interest in reading the contents of the Instructor, and it is presumed that others do the same, I will hand them to you, that you may, if you think proper, give them a place in your paper. I can but hope that parents and teachers will feel the importance of endeavorng to impress on the minds of their children the duty contained in these passages. For I have but little hope of a child who is disobedient to his parents.

Honor thy father and mother; that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee. (Ex. 20: 12.)

Ye shall fear every man his mother and his father, and keep my Sabbaths; I am the Lord

your God. (Lev. 19: 3.)

Honor thy father and thy mother, as the Lord thy God hath commanded thee, that thy days may his danger as a lost sinner, under the ministry of

My.son, hear the instruction of thy father, and forsake not the law of thy mother; for they shall and painful; but he was greatly comforted by the be an ornament of grace unto thy head, and chains about thy neck. (Prov. 1:8,9.)

My son, keep thy father's commandment, and forsake not the law of thy mother; bind them continually upon thy heart, and tie them about thy neck. When thou goest, it shall lead thee; when thou sleepest, it shall keep thee; and when thou he had loved for thirty-five years. awakest, it shall talk with thec. For the commandment is a lamp, and the law is light; and reproofs of instruction are the way of life. (Prov.

A fool despiseth his father's instruction; but he that regardeth reproof is prudent. (Prov. 15: 5.) lamp shall be put out in obscure darkness. (Prov.

The eye that mocketh at his father, and despiseth to obey his mother, the ravens of the valley shall pick it out, and the young eagles shall eat it. (Prov. 30: 17.)

Honor thy father and thy mother. (Matt. 19:

Children, obey your parents in the Lord; for this is right. Honor thy father and mother, (which is the first commandment with promise,) that it may be well with thee, and that thou mayest live long on the earth. (Eph. 6: 1-3.)

to requite their parents. (1 Tim. 5 : 4.

A PARENT.

THE INFANT SCHOLAR'S QUESTION.

A teacher one day, while speaking to the little will sconer or later disgrace that ministry, and children on the life of Moses, said, "And Moses went up into a high mountain, to the top of Pisgah; 2. "Study without prayer is atheism. Frayer without study is presumption."—Bp. Sanderson. Canaan, which he had promised to give to Abra.

3. "That preacher who has not been called to his office by Jesus Christ; and who does not at the land, he died." "Please, sir," said a little breach his Gospel faithfully, cannot be justly de. boy, "did Moses go to heaven when he died?"

Study without prayer is atheism. Frayer and who has not been called to ham and his seed. And while Moses was looking at the land, he died." "Please, sir," said a little boy, "did Moses go to heaven when he died?"

Sth Concession, Nos. 5 6 15

Rear half. 28

Sth Concession, Front halves, Nos. 29 30

Rear halfes, "19 20 22 24 25

Rear halves, "19 20 22 24 25 and when there, the Lord showed him the land of Canaan, which he had promised to give to Abra. 3rd Concession, Nos. 8 9 10 15 Front halves, " 7 11 13 18 20 21 and when there, the Lord showed him the land of "I must think," said the teacher, "for I don't remember its being said in the Bible, that Moses went to heaven; but I hope he did; for he loved God, he prayed to God, and he was a servant of 10th Concession, Nos. 15 16 19 23 23 24 26 27 28 29 N OF LINEN and WOOLEN DRAPERY to God; but I don't think it save in the Bible that God; but I don't think it says in the Bible that 5. "A minister of Jesus Christ should neither Moses went to heaven." "O yes it does," replied be the monkey nor the fiddle of any company; another little fellow. "I don't remember the be the monkey nor the fiddle of any company; another more tender, "so you most but study propriety and purity, both in conversation and conduct."—Anonymous.

passage," answered the teacher, "so you most tell me where it is found." "Why, don't you remember, sir," said the little boy, "that Jesus took Peter, and James, and John, up into a high mountain, and when they were there, his face did shine like the sun and his raiment was white as snow, and there appeared unto him Moses and Elias from heaven; and you know, sir, that Moses could not come from heaven unless he had gone to heaven." Thus are our little ones led to think to compare scripture with scripture-to feeland, what is of greater importance, to obey the truth.-London Child's Companion.

OBITUARY DEPARTMENT.

· From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.

June 3rd .- At Camborne, in the eighty-third year of his uge, Mr. John Rule. He had been unwards of sixty-years a Mine-agent; and during circles of affluence, gaiety, and fashion. 'The the whole period had maintained a character' of of the Sabbath was always exemplary, much disliking to hear any worldly conversation on that adorning is not gold, or pearls, or costly array; nion, and during the prolonged weakness that between routes and assemblies, and visiting, and to his soul were very abundant; so that he often idleness. "The business of the one is pleasure; to him than to any one beside. He died in the the pleasure of the other is business. The one is admired abroad; the other is beloved and ho. his pious partner, who died happy in God twelve ment without delay; and any purson to whom the said nored at home." "Her children rise up and years since. J. W. July 11th.—At Northend, in the Banbury Cir-

cuit, Mrs. Hannah Archer, aged sixty four years. She had been a steady member of the Methodist society about forty years; nearly the whole of which her house was the home of the Preachers, when in that part of the Circuit. For some time ling so far into the rear of fashion as to savor of plary. She lived to see a neat chapel erected on eccentricity on the other. In short, female dress her son's premises, in which she worshipped God attention. I once heard a young gentleman of became very ill. Though sensible that her end attainments remark, and I have treasured up the was near, she was calm and resigned, and desired lesson, that those young ladies whose first ac- one of her sons to pray; adding, "Not that this quaintance had made the deepest impression and cup may pass from me, but that I may endure it and principles of design.

Againtegrage, as regards its orders, styles elicited most of his approbation, where those of as becomes a Christian." She was supported by Perspective, Sycography, and Landscape. whose whole dress he could not recollect a single the power of God, and the comforts of religion, lunder great pain, which continued about eight

hours, when she "entered into the rest that remaineth for the people of God." . i ... J. B.

July 19th,-At Tortola, West Indies, aged fiftynine, Miss Mary Ann Van Prague, a respectable coloured female, born at St. Eustatias, but resident prices. in this island for many years. She was among the earliest fruit of the Methodist Missions, having heen admitted a member of their society at least forty-one years ago, by Dr. Coke, while at St. Kitt's. Upon that occasion the Doctor said to her, "Child, if you give yourself to God, he will not suffer you to lack the good things of this life."

It pleased the Lord to confirm this word of his

It pleased the Lord to confirm this word of his servant, and, through no other means than that of the best materials, under his own immediate inspection, industry, Miss Prague lived and died possessed of which can be warranted prime articles. His an easy competency, while thousands in these countries have fallen from opulence to poverty. is neatly and carefully put up, which he has no doubt will she was an influential Class Leader, and a foster friend to children; and such was her method, that discipline and attachment combined to mark her the state of the support he has no doubt will give general satisfaction, and gain himself the continuance of that support he has no doubt will give general satisfaction, and gain himself the continuance of that support he has no doubt will give general satisfaction, and gain himself the continuance of that support he has no doubt will give general satisfaction, and gain himself the continuance of that support he has no doubt will give general satisfaction, and gain himself the continuance of that support he has no doubt will give general satisfaction, and gain himself the continuance of that support he has no doubt will give general satisfaction, and gain himself the continuance of that support he has no doubt will give general satisfaction, and gain himself the continuance of that support he has no doubt will give general satisfaction, and gain himself the continuance of that support he has no doubt will give general satisfaction, and gain himself the continuance of that support he has no doubt will give general satisfaction. discipline and attachment combined to mark her his Fancy and Dry Goods, at a low profit, he flatters him. sway. She "set her house in order" a short time since; and having been steady to her profession from the day of her conversion to the day of her death, departed in hope of eternal life through

B. Fancy and Dry Goods, at a low profit, he haters miss rancy and all profession will be given to purchasers.

LT Country Store-keepers supplied Wholesale, on mother death, departed in hope of eternal life through the heatest style.

Toronto, November 1834. E. F. Jesus Christ our Lord.

July 21st .- At Watnall, in the Ilkestone Circuit, Thomas Winfield, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. In 1799 he was awakened to a sense of life and conversation. His last affliction was long patronage. Spirit of Christ, so as to be often constrained to departed this life, he said to Mrs. Winfield, "My they offer for sale by the package only. dear, is this death? It cannot be death! O this

Aug. 1st .- At Portadown, in the Tandragee Circuit, Ireland, the Rev. Zechariah Worrell Circuit, Ireland, the Rev. Zechariah Worrell, IT The Subscriber laving commenced the Mercantile Wesleyan Minister, aged seventy-four years. He basiness at Cakville; would inform his friends and the was appointed to a circuit in the year 1796, and continued his labors until 1818; when, being no longer able to bear the toils and privations of the regular itinerancy, he became a Supernumerary, of the regular itinerancy, he became a Supernumerary, of the regular itinerancy, he became a Supernumerary, of the regular itinerancy is a circuit in the year 1796, and provide that he laterals to deposit hard a general association ment of Dry, Goods and Hardware, also a few Groceries and Medicines, mostly used in the country, which he offers low for Cash.

Oakville, June 1, 1833. Whose curseth his father or his mother, his regular itinerancy, he became a Supernumerary, and took up his residence at Portadown, where he continued to preach, as his health permitted, till he finished his earthly course. Some time before he died, he said, "The Lord will not forsake me now." His end was peace. J.: N.:

Advertisements.

S A LE OF GOVERNMENT LANDS in the Gore District.—The public are informed that the undernamed Lots, situated in the Township of Puslinch the born on the earth. (Eph. 6: 1-3.)

Let them learn first to show piety at home, and trict, on Wednesday the 10th day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the upset price of 15s. currency per acre, and upon condition of paying 10 per cent. down, and the remainder in nine years by annual instalments of 10 per cent., with interest on each Instalment as it becomes due,

1st Concession, Nos. 1 8 Front halves, " 20 26 27 28 Rear half, " 9 Rear half. Front halves, 4 5 10.
Rear halves, 4 5 10.
Rear halves, 13 14 20 22
Concession, Nos, 8 9 10 15

Rear halves, 19 20 22 24 25 9th Concession, Nos. 15 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27

31 32 37

Front halves, Nos. 20 21 25 Rear halves, ". 11 12 13 14 17 18 34 35 33 of Crown Lands' Office,

Turonto, 17th Nov. 1834.

ORK PAPER MILL WAREHOUSE.—
EASTWOOD & SKINNER, Paper Manufacturers,
respectfully inform the Printers and Merchants of Upper Canada, that they have opened a Paper and Stationary Warehouse, on the Past side of the Market Square, Toronto, where they will keep Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Paper; also, such School Books as are, or may be manufactured in Upper Canada, for sale, on liberal terms.

IF RAGS hought, and taken in payment, Toronto, Nov. 17th, 1834.

JUST PUBLISHED, a New and Concise System of ARITHMETIC, calculated to facilitate the improvement of youth in Upper Canada.

This Arithmetic has been published under the patronage

of His Excellency Sir John Colbonne, K. C. B.; the Hon and Venerable the Archdeacon of York; the Reg. Dr.

llarrie, Principal of the College, &c.

Price, Ten Shillings per dozen, half bound.

EASTWOOD & SKINNER.

Toronto, Nev. 17th, 1834.

ADIES' SEMINARY, 52 Lot Street, next Mas. BREGA, (from Dublin,) respectfully acquaints

various branches of an English education,—Latin, French, Italian, Music, Drawing, and Dancing.

Mrs. Broga is assisted by her mother, Mrs. Moore, who for several years successfully conducted a highly respecta-

Terms, and other particulars, may be obtained on application at the house.

Toronto, October, 1834.

257-tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late DANIEL CLARK, of Kine, by Note,

Estate may be indebted will present their accounts, duly authenticated, to the Executor, EDAWRDS CLARK. King, October 28, 1834. THE UPPER CANADA CHRISTIAN ALMANAC, POR 1835,

Published by the Tract Society, Toronto, FOR SALE at the Depository, No. 147, King street, at 2s 6d. per doz. Also, just received, a fresh assortment of Books and Tracts from the Society in London. Toronto, September 22, 1834.

R. THOMAS YOUNG, ARCHITECT AND SCRUEVOR. (No. 60, Yonge street, Turonto,) respec. fully announces to the Inhabitants of Toronto and its vicinity, that he has opened an Office for carrying on the above Professions; and he hopes his experience and assi-duity, will render him worthy of their patronage. He begs further to announce, that he is establishing classes for instruction in the following departments of

ARCHITECTURE, as regards its orders, etyles, ornament.

Terms may be known by application at his residence. Toronto, Nov. 5, 1834.

JAMES BEATTY begs leave to inform the public, that he has received an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, suited for the Fall Trade; which on examination will be found the best assortment in this Market, and will be positively offered at very reduced

Toronto, November 4th, 1834.

GENERAL CLOTHING ESTABLISH MENT.—No. 71, King street, East of the Market

Square, Toronto. ROBERT, HAWKE returns thanks to his friends and

WINTER CLOTHING

CHEAP GOODS-Wholesale and Retail. NEW ARRIVALS AT : 181: KING STREET.

S. E. TAYLOR is now neceiving a large and Honor thy father and thy mother, as the Lord his age. In 1799 he was awakened to a sense of general assortment of Broad and Narrow First and Suthy God hath commanded thee, that thy days may his danger as a lost sinner, under the ministry of personnel of Broad and Narrow First and Suthy God hath commanded thee, that thy days may his danger as a lost sinner, under the ministry of personnel of Broad and Narrow First and Suthy of general assortment of Broad and Narrow First and Suthy of personnel of Broad and Narrow First and Suthy of general assortment of Broad and Narrow First and Suthy of general assortment of Broad and Narrow First and Suthy of general assortment of Broad and Narrow First and Suthy of general assortment of Broad and Narrow First and Suthy of general assortment of Broad and Narrow First and Suthy of general assortment of Broad and Narrow First and Suthy of general assortment of Broad and Narrow First and Suthy of general assortment of Broad and Narrow First and Suthy of general assortment of Broad and Narrow First and Suthy of general assortment of Broad and Narrow First and Suthy of general assortment of Broad and Narrow First and Suthy of general assortment of Broad and Narrow First and Suthy of general assortment of Broad and Narrow First and Suthy of General Assortment of Broad and Narrow First and Suthy of General Assortment of Broad and Narrow First and Suthy of General Assortment of Broad and Narrow First and Suthy of General Assortment of Broad and Narrow First and Suthy of General Assortment of Broad and Narrow First and Suthy of General Assortment of Broad and Narrow First and Suthy of General Assortment of Broad and Narrow First and Suthy of General Assortment of Broad and Narrow First and Suthy of General Assortment of Broad and Narrow First and Suthy of General Assortment of Broad and Narrow First and Suthy of General Assortment of obtained peace with God, and united himself to Petensuans, single and double fold; Merinos; Thire-Cursed be he that setteth light by his father or the Methodist society. From that time he bore and other Shawls and HANDKERCHIEFS; Plains; printed, Cursed be he that setteth light by his father or the Methodist society. From that time the bore and the setteth light by his father or the Methodist society. From that time the bore and time the bore white and grey Corroxs; Linexs, &c. &c. &c.; all of white and grey Corroxs; Linexs, &c. &c. &c.; all of white his intends selling at the same LOW PRICES (Deut. 27: 16.)

Toronto, 4th Nov. 1834.

sing aloud the praises of God. A little before he Crockery assorted in crates and hogsheads, which

IF J. L. P. & Co .- Beg to state that they are selling off is joyful death !" Shortly after he died in the fatth the Stock of Crockery, which has been opened for rotaliof that Redeemer in whom he had lived, and whom ing at reduced prices.

Chequered Borse, Toronto, July 22, 1834; 245-tf.

NEW STORE, in the Village of Oakvillepublic that he intends to keep on hand a general assort-

FIGURE Subscribers have received, and offer for sale, at reduced prices, for Cash or approved credit, 500 PACKAGES OF CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE, forming an assortment unsurpassed by any in America

SHUTER & PATERSON. 76, King Street. 251t Toronto, Sept. 3, 1834.

CHEAP WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, for all kinds of Dyestuffs, Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Otls. &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.

OR SALE—the following Shott's Company's Superior CASTINGS, just received; viz.

1000 Camp Ovens, 1000 Bellied Pots. 600 Sugar Kettles, 250 Pot Ash Coolers, 50 Pot Ash Kettles, and

150 30 in. Single Stoves, 150 33 in. do.

W. GUILD, Junr. & Co. Toronto, 9th October, 1834.

SALE, Wholesale of Retail, at WILLIAM LAWSON'S BRICK STORE, No. 153 King Street, York, U. C. WILLIAM LAWSON, Merchant Tailor,

Grateful for past favours, respectfully informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he is now receiving a very large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, &c spitable for the season; and from the circumstance that they were purchased in England before the late advance, he offers them for sale at old prices, and some articles

His Stock comprises a large and splendid assortment of soperfice, fine, and moddling Broad and plain Cloths, Ker-seymores, Korseys, Pilot Cloth, Petershams, Flushings, seymores, Korseys, Plat Cloth, Telershams, Flushings, Woolen, Velveteen and Cords, Cutton Cords and Velveteen, Beaverteens, Fustians; silk, Valentia, and velvet Vesting; Camillets, Lasting, Philds, Flaunels, Blankets, Raize, Serge; ten pieces of choice Carpeting, very cheap; Merinoès, Cottons, Shirtings, printed Calcoes in great variety; Kerseymere, Thibet, Merino, Wersted, Silk, and Cotton Shawls; Table Cloths and Covers; Lace, Ribbons, Gloves, and Hosicry;—an elegant and fashionable assort-ment of Ladies'; Misses', and Children's Furs; Ladies and Gentlemen's Cloth, Camblet, and Pluid Cloaks; La. dies' Volvet, Tuscan, Leghorn, Straw and Chip Bonnets a large and fashionable assortment of Gentlemen's Cloth. ing; and orders to Measure executed with despatch, and

ecording to the latest fashious. York, November 5th, 1833.

WEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE Mrs. II. Taylor begs to announce, that she has ast received a fresh supply of the above invaluable MEDICINE, which may be had genuine, at the Store of

Mr S. E. Taylor, 181 King street.

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

Toronto, 29th July, 1834.

EVER AND AGUE CURED IN EVERY In-Tonic Mixture," To which already more than ten thousand persons are ready and anxious to testify. In consequence of the attempts which are always made by knaves and impostors to palm off spurious imitations and counterfeits, as soon as the public have determined upon the value and excellence of a medicine; and, in order to secure those who wish to avail themselves of the acknowledged efficacy of Rowand's Tonic Mixture, as a thorough cure for Fever and Augue, or Bilious Intermit tent Fever, against such impositions, the proprietor has concluded upon the necessity of confining the sale of the mixture, to as few established agents, in the different sections of the country, as are just sufficient to supply the regular demands. Therefore, he has the pleasure to announce to the inhabitants of Toronto, and the other parts of the country adjacent thereto, that Messrs. Lesslie and Sons, has been appointed sole agent for the above place-who will hereafter have on hand a constant supply

of said mixture.
(Signed) JOHN R. ROWAND.
Proprietor. J. O. FRAY, General Agent, No. 208 Greenwich st New York.

THO HUNTERS.—WANTED; TWO LIVE BEAVERS.—TWENTT DOLLARS will be given for a Male or Female, or FORTY FIVE DOLLARS for a Male and Female. Either young or old ones will suswer, but they must be in good health and unmutilated. Enquire of the Editor of the Guardian.

May 21st, 1834. 236tf

BRITISH SADLERY WAREHOUSE, King Manufacturer, respectfully informs the gentry and public of Upper Canada, that he has just received (direct from England) a very extensive assortment of SADDLERY; silver plated, brass and black Harness Furniture, of the first

quality and latest patterns.
Silver mounted and plain Ladies' Whips.

Gig and Tandem ditto.
Plated, brass, polished steel, and black Heel Spurs.
Breaking Bridles, Cavasons.

Horse Brushes, water and spoke ditto, &c. &c. The whole of which he is determined to sell on as easonable terms as the quality of each article will admit. A. D. has constantly for sale, silver plated, brass, and black mounted double and single Harness; Waggon and Cart ditto, manufactured in the best manner. Toronto, Sept. 27th, 1834. .

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING. JAMES VANCE, Clock and Watch Maker, and General Workman in all branches of Clock and Watch Repairing, Plate and Jewellery, Astronomer's and ur-reyor's Instruments, and Mariner's Compasses, &c., begs leave most respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Toronto and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in Kinge street, corner of Yonge street; and if punctual attention, general practice, and a competent knowledge in the above branches he recommendations, he opes to merit a share of public support. He only solicits a trial, as by it he feets confident to grin a repolition of favours. His prices shall be on the very lowest possible terms, and no second price asked. All work done by him hall be mechanically executed and warranted.

Wedding Rings made to order, and a neat assort-

258if

ment constantly for sale.

A fair price paid for old gold. Toronto, October 21, 1834.

IN DAY IS PUBLISHED, PRICE One Shilling and Three Pence, and may be had at the Book Stores of Messis. Stanton, Starke. Mc., the Ontario, British Coffee House, and Steamboat Hotels; or at the Office of the Toronto Recorder, The CELB-BRATED LETTER OF MR. HUME, to WILLIAM L. MACKENZIE, Esq., Mayor of Poronto, declaratory of design to "free these Provinces from the baneful domination of the Mother Country!" with the comments of the Press of Upper Canada on the pernicious and treasonable tendency of that Letter : together with the Speeches, Resolutions, and Amendments of the Common ouncil of this City, which were the result f a motion of that body to disavow all participation in he sentiments of Mr. Home. Toronto Recorder Office, Market-House, July 19, 1834. . . . 2491

OTICE.—All the Notes and Accounts belonging to the Estate of the late David Lacriz baving been placed in my hands for collection, I hereby give notice that the necessary law proceedings to enforce payment of the same will be taken forthwith, unless othervise arranged. JOHN: BELL, -Altorney, 123 King st.

Toronto, October 13, 1834.

DWARD HENDERSON, TAILOR, &c., takes this favorable 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, be will carry on his business at his house on Youge Street opposite the Hon. John Elimsley's.
P. S.—Patterns kept on hand for the accomodation of

ountry Tailors, and those who make up their own. Young Street, May 22d, 1833.

OTICE.—The Subscriber having removed from Town to Scarboro', has left his accounts with Robert Baldwin, Esq. for settlement. Those who are inlebted to him are requested to make payment to Mr. Bald. win ; and those having demands on him will present them s above. JORDAN POST.

City of Toronto, May 22nd, 1834. 2c7-tf

PARM FOR SALE.—For sale, that well known and valuable Farm, now occupied by the Subscriber, in the Township of Thorold, Niagara District, and county of Lincoln, two miles east of the village of St. John's, lying on the Queenston road, containing One Hundred Acres. Said farm has a spacious and convenient brick dwelling house, a good barn and out-houses, a fine or-chard, a valuable spring brook running through the premises; and is perhaps as handsome and as pleasant a situation as can be found in the District. The subscriper would particularly request the attention of gentle-

men from Europe desirous of obtaining an agreeable country seat or farm, as he feels confident it would meet the r expectation. JONATHAN HAGAR. Thorold, near St. John's,

250 3m

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

August 22nd, 1834.

East half of Lot No. 16, in the 7th cen. of Kennebeck, 100 acres

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

orestville.
The above lots of Land will be disposed of on liberal further particulars apply (if by mail post-paid) to the subscriber:

CYRUS R. ALLISON. 'Adolphustown, April 20th, 1833.

PARM FOR SALE in the township of Scar-borough, being Lat No. 32, 3d. Concession, contain. ing eighty live acres of land, all enclosed in fence, and ostly under cultivation, with a good house, barn, and a large orchard; and is well watered. For further parties, lars enquire at this office, or of

ASA PATRICK. June 16th, 1831.

AND FOR SALE-500 Acres in the Town. AND FOR SALE-500 Across the ship of South Crosby, District of Johnstown, being ship of South Crosby, District of Johnstown, Distric Broken Lot No. 22, and Lots Nos. 24, 25, and 26, in the h Concession. They are situated upon the Rideau Canal. Price 5s. per sere.—Inquire of MATHEW COONS.

Matilda, Nov. 7, 1834.

3w.g.-2

LANK DEEDS & MEMORIALS for sale at this office.

FARM TO LET, from one to four years, that well known and valuable Farm, now occupied by the subscriber, being Lot No. 14, in the 4th concession of the Township of Markham, with about 80 Acres under improvement; a neat and convenient Frame House, and a Frame Barn, 62 by 30; an Orchard of upwards of one hundred large Apple Trees; a good well of water with a pump therein, and other conveniences.

Also, a good SAW MILL, with a Dwelling House and three Acres of improved Land, under good fence. JOHN BUTTON. Markham, November 3d, 1834.

MPROVED FARM FOR SALE.—Lot No. 7, in the first concession, township of Toronto, East of the Centre Road, containing 200 acres of excellent land. One hundred and forty acres are cleared and under cultivation; with a log House, a good Frame Barn, Orchard, and an excellent Well of water thereon. The above described Farm is only five miles from the main road leading from the City of Toronto to Hamilton, and s well worthy the attention of Emigrants, or others, ishing to purchase such a property. Apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

JAMES LOUGHEAD. November 5th, 1834.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN

. . J. H.: LAWRENCE, --- PRINTER.

Published every WEDNESDAY, in the City of Toronto, Upper Canada, at No. 4, Toronto Street, West side of the Gaol.