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THE CREATION OF THE WORLD BY THE WORD OF GOD.

In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. The same was in the beginning with God. All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made.—John i. 1-3.

The Mosaic history of the creation of the world, which, indeed, is the only authentic account of the creation, has been related with all the dignity and simplicity of revelation from heaven. If we had a perfect understanding of that history, we should then be in possession of the most lucid and rational conceptions of those important verities which it makes known. In it we may behold the operation of an agency which is absolutely independent of all finite causes, and which, of consequence, agrees with every rational conception we can form of the infinite and everlasting Being, and of the original productions of his mighty power. For the original creation of all things is only the effectual utterance of the divine purposes, in which the volitions of his will and the efforts of his own creative power are rendered co-existent and inseparable. He said, "Let there be light, and there was light." All creation therefore, in its first production, must be independent of all finite causes; for, in the first production of created things, the Almighty called up all things into actual existence instantaneously, and by his unparticipated power, and, as we sometimes say, made all things out of nothing. This agrees exactly with the meaning of the Scripture application of the term creation, which is made to imply that the agency of God in the work of creation, is direct and not mediate, and that the productions of his power were original and not renovated. The Deity is the only being whose agency can be independent of materials and of instruments, and who can exist and work by himself and by himself alone. Although the visible phenomena of organized and elemental existence reveal but indirectly to our senses the operations of the infinite and everlasting Being, yet every rational deduction that we can make from those visible phenomena must lead us back to those direct interpositions of Almighty power which called them first into existence.

A direct interposition of Almighty power is evidently the sense in which the sacred writers are accustomed to employ such phrases as, the Word, the Word of God, and the Word of the Lord; and that as well in their relation to the physical agency of God as to his gracious agency, and in relation to the original creation of all things, as in relation to all his immediate operations on the human heart. The terms in question have been commonly employed to designate the more immediate operations of the active agency of God, in which the volitions of his mind and the execution of his purposes are rendered co-existent and inseparable. Hence we read, "Through faith, we understand the worlds were framed by the Word of God, so that things which are seen were not made of things which do appear," and which would clearly imply that the present world was original and not renovated, and that the agency which produced it was entirely independent of all finite causes. (Heb. xi. 3.) Again, "By the Word of God, the heavens were of old, and the earth standing out of the water and in the water; whereby the world that then was, being overflowed with water, perished; but the heavens and the earth which are now, by the same word are kept in store, reserved unto fire, against the day of judgment and perdition of ungodly men." (2 Pet. ii. 5.) The sacred writers have largely applied those phrases to every direct and miraculous interposition of Almighty power, as may be seen from such examples as the following:—"He sendeth out his word, and melteth them; he causeth the wind to blow, and the waters to flow;" (Psalm cxlvii. 18.) "Then they cry unto the Lord in their trouble, and he saveth them out of their distresses;" (Ps. cvii. 19, 20.) "The Lord gave the word: great was the company of those who published it;" (Psalm lxxviii. 11.)

Hence we may easily perceive why the epithets, the Word, and the Word of God, have been so frequently applied to Jesus Christ our Lord; and hence we read that "the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth;" (John i. 14.) "God, who, at sundry times, and in divers manners, spake in times past unto the fathers by the prophets, hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son, whom he hath appointed heir of all things, by whom also he made the worlds; who, being the brightness of his glory and the express image of his person, and upholding all things by the word of his power, when he had by himself purged our sins, sat down on the right hand of the Majesty

on high." (Heb. i. 1-3.) Such is the Scripture evidence of the divinity of Christ, which is the very highest that the case would allow, and which demands the notice alike of the advocates and the adversaries of that fundamental Scripture doctrine.

In exact accordance with the Scripture doctrine of the divinity of Christ, is the evangelical history of his miracles, in which we may recognise the same divine agency as we do in the Scripture history of the creation of the world; for therein we may see the same divine word, and the same immediate connexion between the utterance of his purposes and the actual execution thereof; and we observe alike therein the operation of the only agency which is not really dependant upon finite means, but can execute its purposes without the help of finite causes. Hence we read, that "when the even was come, they brought unto him many that were possessed with devils; and he cast out the spirits with his word, and healed all that were sick; that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by Esaias the prophet, saying, Himself took our infirmities, and bare our sicknesses;" (Matthew viii. 16, 17.) "And they were all amazed, insomuch that they questioned among themselves, saying, What thing is this? what new doctrine is this? for with authority commandeth he the unclean spirits, and they do obey him;" (Mark i. 27.) "Then he arose, and rebuked the winds and the sea; and there was a great calm. But the men marvelled, saying, What manner of man is this, that even the winds and the sea obey him!" (Matthew viii. 26, 27.)

From hence it would appear that the property which would the most clearly distinguish the operations of the Deity from those of finite agency, is their independency of finite causes. Finite beings can only work upon materials in previous existence; and they cannot operate by an immediate agency; but only indirectly, and by finite means—whereas the infinite and everlasting Spirit, which pervades immensity, and in whom all creatures live, and move, and have their being, his agency is undivided, and independent, and immediate; and, although in the subordinate and secondary operations of his mighty power, he works by means which are as extensive and diversified as all finite agency; yet, in all the primary operations of his power, whether creative or miraculous in providence, and whether they be physical or moral in their nature, they are all direct and unparticipated with inferior agency; and the effects of such divine interposition are all instantaneous. Therefore, in all such cases, he speaks, and it is done; and no finite link is necessary, to connect the execution of his purposes with the free volitions of his infinite and everlasting mind. He said, "Let there be light, and there was light." "But, that ye may know that the Son of man hath power on earth to forgive sins (then saith he to the sick of the palsy), Arise, take up thy bed, and go into thine house." And he arose, and departed to his house." (Matt. ix. 6, 7.) "And when he had thus spoken, he cried with a loud voice, Lazarus, come forth.—And he that was dead, came forth, bound hand and foot with grave-clothes; and his face was bound with a napkin." Jesus saith unto them, Loose him, and let him go." (John xi. 43, 44.) "In all such cases, we may equally behold the agency of the Word of the infinite Being; and, in all these cases, we may see that the utterance of his will gave effect to his purposes, and that the volitions of his infinite mind, and the active operations of his infinite power, were co-existent and inseparable.

In conclusion, we may observe that, in the creation of the world, the agency of God was immediate, while, in the ordinary phenomena of nature, his agency is only mediate; and that, in all miraculous interpositions, as well as in the work of the Holy Spirit in the heart, the agency of the infinite Spirit is chiefly immediate, and in all the phenomena of experimental piety; altho', in the teaching of the sacred volume, and in the public ministry of the word, the Lord employs a mediate agency also; and he has thereby brought forth every means, within us and without us, to bear on our salvation. From hence it would appear, that the most decisive evidence of the divinity of Christ may be found in the fact that he is called the Word of God, and in the co-existent fact, that the most immediate agency of God has been associated with his person and his ministry; and that, as, in the beginning, God created the heaven and the earth by the word of his power, so by the very same word did Jesus heal the sick and raise the dead.

PHILADELPHIES.

THE EXTENSION OF THE CHURCH.

"The field is the world."

In accordance with the great object of these essays, in accordance with the spirit of their motto, it becomes our duty and pleasure to lay before the readers of "the Churchman," the religious wants of the world. We would for a moment turn away our ears from the cries of our own brethren, and listen, to those that come from the far off East, and the far off South;—from the desolate dwelling places of the wilderness, and the forsaken islands of the sea. From the waste places of our own land, from almost every point upon its surface, the same heart-rending cry for "help" has come up, enforced by the same appealing motive—"For God's sake, help." But the cry as it comes from other lands is more heart-rending still, as the destitution is infinitely greater. The cry comes from the unaided missionary of the cross, who has gone forth and planted the banners of the Lord of Hosts, and is now calling upon his fellow Christians to come up to his help. The deep silence that otherwise prevails is too melancholy a proof of the ignorance and misery that are reigning there. A brief survey of the different parts of the earth, will show sufficient reason why we stand before you at this time; to plead for a perishing world.

If we turn toward the North, the eye meets with those vast Indian hordes whose very numbers are as yet unknown. Occupying an extent of country no less than one-half of North Ame-

rica, they are living and dying in all the barbarism of a corrupt and savage nature. No missionary of the Lord Jesus has stood forth in their councils of war to plead the cause of the "Prince of Peace,"—no prayer for pardon and mercy has ever been offered up,—no trust in the merits of a Redeemer's sacrifice ever lighted up the eye of the dying savage. If we turn our eyes toward the South, the prospect is still desolate. South America, with all its great resources and increasing importance, is lying under the curse of the most degraded Popery. Who can contemplate the troubled state of society, produced by the licentiousness of party strife and personal ambition—who can think of the deplorable ignorance that pervades every class of society,—of the efforts made by those who call themselves the ministers of Jesus to retain the people in the subjection of ignorance and superstition, without offering up his fervent prayers to God for the salvation of this great people? Popery holds the reins of government, and has decidedly forbid the introduction of Protestantism. The Moravians have established one missionary station on the north-east coast,—the London Missionary Society three. With these few exceptions, ignorance, irreligion, and the most grovelling superstition, are holding almost undisputed sway over the whole extent of South America. We turn in this review of misery to Africa: Here in a land where primitive Christianity flourished in strength and beauty,—in a land which in better times could number among her children a Cyril and an Augustine; even here we have to record the triumphs of imposture and paganism. The superstition of the false prophet of Mecca has succeeded the religion of Jesus, and the mosque is erected upon the ruins of the Christian temple. Some traces of Christianity still remain on its eastern borders,—they name the name of Christ, but they have lost the life and vigour of the Gospel,—they are sleeping the deep sleep of formality, and irreligion. But on the West and South and in the interior, the grossest paganism prevails. Given up to the worst vices of which human nature is susceptible,—joining the grossest barbarism with the most debasing idolatry, they show what human nature unaided by the grace of God may do. The population of Africa is variously estimated at from 60 to 100 millions. And this vast multitude are going down to the chambers of death with all their sins upon their heads,—and Christendom is looking on as composedly as if these dying men had secured an undisputed right to the inheritance of eternal life; as if they were only exchanging the sorrows of earth for the bliss of heaven. How far God may pardon, man may not presume to tell; but what probability is there that in the daily commission of crimes too dreadful for utterance,—they are acting up to the light of that conscience which God has implanted in their bosoms? And if these men perish, tell us, fellow Christians, tell us, if you can, the amount of that accountability which rests upon you, for neglecting the care of their salvation. Christians, we thank God, are doing something;—some of the noblest religious institutions have put forth their hands to this great work. But without the miraculous power of God, what are a few missionaries among the millions of Africa? They number their converts by the hundreds, and there are but a few even of these; while Paganism and Mahometanism number their millions. What a glorious exertion of Christian love would that be, which should not only re-establish the faith of Christ upon the ruined seats of Carthage and Hippo,—but send the glad tidings of salvation from the shores of the Mediterranean, to the shores of the Indian and Atlantic Oceans,—and proclaim upon the plains of Africa, the name of that God, whose power was once manifested so gloriously upon her borders, at the passage of the Red Sea, when "at the blast of his nostrils, the waters were gathered together, when the floods stood upright as a heap;" and he made for his people a highway to pass over.—Surely a work like this, the deliverance of Africa from spiritual bondage, would be a more glorious work than that which was effected in days of old by the God of Israel.

We pass on in our survey of the religious state of the world to Europe. And here it might be supposed that we would pause to thank God for the light and blessings which he has showered upon this favoured land. We do. We thank him for the religious, and civil, and literary advantages which he has so lavishly scattered over it; but we can do no more. We must change the burden of our song, and lament over privileges slighted, over light neglected, over advantages abused and prostituted. We thank God that in one country at least, [we refer to Great Britain] religion has built up her battlements in might and beauty, and is sending forth from thence the champions of God, to fight his battles in other lands. But when we turn to the continent, we cannot but weep over the shameful degeneracy from the virtue of former times which prevails in almost every quarter. The mighty barriers which were prepared by the reformers against the waters of corruption, have been swept away by the desolating tide,—and the life, and strength, and treasure which were lavished upon their erection, have all it would seem, been spent for naught. The places of Luther and Melancthon and Calvin are filled by the enemies of Jesus of Nazareth, & corruptions worse than those which aroused the energies of the servants of God in these trying times,—brood over the land where their very bones are sleeping.

The Rationalism of Germany and the central parts of Europe, which is nothing more nor less than the Deism of England and America, has to an alarming extent usurped the province of true religion; and many who call themselves Christians, yes, and many who have taken upon themselves the most holy vows of ordination, deny the fundamental doctrines of the Gospel. In Russia, the superstition of the Greek Church prevails, which has all the weakness and inconsistency of a decayed form of pure religion. In France, and especially since the revolution of 1830, irreligion prevails to a frightful extent; and a land on

which the curse of infidelity has rested ever since the days of her first revolution, seem determined to outvie the nations of the earth in the career of unbelief and profanity. Italy, Spain and Portugal are still under the domain of Popery, and the monster that endeavoured to destroy Protestantism in its giant childhood, has wound itself around the government and religion of the south of Europe and is moment after moment crushing the energy and intellect of three nations which might be independent and happy. Such is the state of Europe. We have not time or place to dwell upon the melancholy picture—enough has been said to show that "the field is the world."

FROM THE NEW ENGLAND CHRISTIAN HERALD.

A WORD TO INQUIRERS.

MR. EDITOR—Loving the cause of Christ and longing for its prosperity, I feel a desire to introduce a subject which has been much overlooked by Christians in general; and to show to those who are in the situation, that their case is not so bad as their hearts may fear.—I mean those who esteem religion, and profess to be seeking it; and because their minds are not so powerfully affected as others, and their hearts seem so lifeless and cold in the work of salvation; their views of themselves as sinners against God and the just desert of sin, do not come so high as it is often improperly said they must, they think salvation is far off; and that they must do the same duties that those do who feel the burden of sin, in order to get this burden; (whereas in the latter, these duties are but a manifestation of the feelings they already have); and that they must go through a round of other duties to obtain that repentance and faith, which they know are required as the terms of salvation. Having been once in this situation myself, causes me to feel for those who may be in the same; and I wish to mention some of the hindrances that may be before them, and try by the blessing of God to point out the way they may overcome them.

Perhaps these persons have lived under the sound of the Gospel from their earliest years, and through the influence of praying parents, have always had a respect for religion, and ever intended to seek and possess it at some future time. The time may have come, and they accordingly profess to be seeking religion. The motive that leads to this, is the same they have always had:—they believe they shall enjoy more peace and happiness in religion than in any thing else, and that they shall be happy in a world to come. I would not as some do, condemn the principle as selfish and unholty, because the desire of happiness is implanted in all men by God, and is therefore good; but it fails of its object, it is not sufficient. Its tendency is not to lead souls to the foot of the Cross, where alone all the happiness of the Christian is found; but by leading the mind to the subject, it paves the way for motives of a higher and a holier nature. Seeking from this motive will lead to works, as if through the duties they perform, they shall merit the gift of repentance and faith. They set these up as a prize for which they must run, and by being diligent and faithful in duty, they expect to gain their object; and then, the Holy Spirit will help them and they shall obtain religion. It was here that my soul was caught, and where I spent days, months, and even years of unhappiness, without being able to rise above and escape the snare of the enemy of souls; and while through pride, temptation, and other obstacles, I failed to perform the duties I thought necessary, there was no ground to hope. I did not see that I had a Saviour whose boundless grace was sufficient to reach my case, just as I was, with all my backwardness to duty—I did not see that I could go to him and ask of Him to give me a disposition to seek his face and rely upon him as All and in all to me.

I attended frequently the meetings of our brethren in the vicinity, where I was exhorted to "submit to God;" and though they could make me believe I had the power, yet if I could have given worlds, how to exercise that power I knew not; and though I often made the attempt, imagining that thereupon if I had succeeded, some change would take place; but judging by sense I looked entirely in a wrong direction. I placed conversion on a line, as some act of the mind, and viewed myself as either on one side or another; and if I could not gain the evidence I desired, I would let all go and think it was far off, even when light had begun to dawn and I began to see dimly the way of salvation. I wish here to mention, that the terms "submit to God,—give up all," &c., are taken generally in a wrong sense by those who have not experienced religion, and those who are seeking it, unless there is a deep conviction of soul, and they feel that they are guilty and helpless; in which case the words fall sweetly on the ear, the "veil of unbelief," that was before their faces removes, and they lean recumbent on the merits of a Saviour's blood. The former think they must "give up all;" that is as they understand it, they must give up their hopes in this life, feel perfectly willing to part with every comfort, to bear every cross, to do every duty however hard, and have no desires of their own but be wholly given up to the Lord. Now this is impossible for them to do, they have not the power, and while they think so they never will, for it prevents their trusting in Christ, from whose grace all true submission flows.

My most earnest advice to such persons is to trample on their own worthiness or unworthiness, and rely upon Christ—to believe the word of the Lord where he says, "I have blotted out as a thick cloud, thy transgressions, and, as a cloud, thy sins; return unto me; for I have redeemed thee." And here I would observe, that although our faith in Christ cannot be too strong, yet we can rely upon his merits only so far as we see ourselves sinners, and feel our need; and if we but see ourselves as such, in the least degree, that faith is the same, and shall not be in vain. "In returning and rest shall you be saved, in quietness and confidence shall be your strength."

E. P. B.

Boston, March, 20, 1833.

LET US EDUCATE OUR CHILDREN.

The following suggestions are good, very good. But the attention should be fixed particularly on the intimation respecting the zeal of the Catholic Church to educate the rising generation. Their efforts are untiring; and not a few Protestant children are made Catholics by being sent to their seminaries. Verily it appearing, that the Methodist Episcopal Church must rise up vigorously in the cause of education, beginning in Sunday schools, or fall far behind.

But there are some ministers (and we hope for the Church's sake their number is small) who seem to have mistaken their calling in some sense. It is true, they preach, and in some instances wear their lives out in the work; but content themselves with seeing sinners brought into the Church, converted, &c. and when they can return a large increase to conference; when, perhaps, they have done but little or nothing for our benevolent institutions. For to notice the importance of schools only, considering the number of children & youth under the care and influence of the Methodist Episcopal Church, it must be acknowledged that the surest way to do cause of Christ permanent service, is to attend especially to the religious education of the rising generation. And if this end be accomplished, the future hope of the Church will be abundantly realized. Being brought up in the way they should go, they will not depart from it. But what calculations are to be made upon the conversion of, say a large number of sinners, who had confirmed habits of vice, and who may be the subjects of our extensive revivals? A large proportion return like the dog to his vomit again; and form the most insuperable difficulties to the prosperity of Zion.

I have been led to these remarks, by succeeding men on circuits, who had been very successful in getting large numbers into the Church; but alas; I have had to mourn and weep in secret over the backslidings of many who were counting the blood of the covenant a common thing; and the time that might have been taken up in forming Sunday schools, and "in diligently instruction the children," was taken up in trying and expelling disorderly persons.

Now would it not be a more excellent way to go on in the great work of reforming the wicked; remembering at the same time, that the probability is, that we may do more for the Church by following the directions of our excellent Discipline, in reference to children and youth?

Let it be the care of all who labor in the word and doctrine, to enlist parents and teachers in this great work. Let them seek to qualify themselves to preach frequently to parents and children; and let them take all the time they can spare in conversing with them at their homes. And we shall soon find that it is just as easy to prevent children from being wicked, as to convert sinners from the evil of their way; and by so doing we shall prevent a multitude of sins, and save many precious souls from an untimely frost.

Evansham, Feb. 15, 1833.

FROM THE PRESBYTERIAN.

PREACHING OF THE FATHERS.

AUSTIN, laid it down as a maxim that a preacher should not cease to press the point he was handling until he perceived either by the gestures or countenances of his hearers, that they understood and were disposed to practice it. The rule is important. Ministers should recollect that they have to deal with the hearts and consciences of men, as well as with their understandings. If a moral effect be not produced, a well written sermon, well delivered, is at best but a poor affair.—An ambassador sent by his sovereign to demand the submission of a revolted province, would surely not be contented with the civil treatment he might receive from the rebels, or their admiration of the eloquence with which he delivered his commission—he would have a higher aim—to induce them to throw away the weapons of their rebellion and return to their allegiance.

JEROME, from the bold eloquence of his preaching, was styled, *Pulchrum Ecclesiasticum*—the Church's Thunderbolt. The boldness of men, in the commission of sin, should be met by a correspondent boldness in the preacher in the rebuke of sin. The defence of many is to be overthrown only by storm. They are proof against ordinary attacks, but assail them with the mighty energy of God's denunciations and they quail. The church is apt to sink into a dead calm, unless furnished with some of these sons of thunder.

ATHANASUS, was characterized as both a magnet and an adamant. In his private intercourse so affable and courteous as to attract all hearts, but in his defence of the truth as immovable and impregnable as the rock. Kindness to men, and fidelity to God, are lovely traits of ministerial character, and are by no means inconsistent with each other.

BERNARD, has these words, "If I deal not plainly and faithfully with your souls, it would be injurious to you and dangerous to myself; yea, if I should hold my peace, I would fear both your destruction and my own damnation." When unfaithful preaching can be sustained by two arguments as cogent as these, it may be justified—but not until then.

JOHN KNOX the Reformer, prosecuted his glorious and ardent work with a spirit which no difficulties could subdue, no dangers daunt. When this great man was laid in his grave, the Earl of Morton pronounced his eulogium in these words, "Here lies a MAN who in all his life never feared the face of man; who hath often been threatened with the dagger, but yet hath ended his days in peace and honour."

MINISTERS.

The history of every period of the religious world attests the important fact, that as are the priests so will be the people. A mightier power does not exist under heaven than that with which the ministers of the Gospel are invested, and which it is possible for them to exert. Nothing could stand against a combination of evangelical principle and consecrated talent, like that which

Statement of Money received on account of the Co- bourg Academy, from 31st July to 31st Decem- ber, 1832:

Table with columns for date, name, and amount. Includes entries for 1832 and 1833, listing various individuals and their contributions to the Co-bourg Academy.

(To be continued.)

LOST CHILDREN.

Extract from Early Recollections of the West, taken from the Western Pilgrim's Journal.

I came to the west when the savages had but recently receded from Kentucky. Nearly all Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and North Western Territory, was in the possession of the Indians.

There were no occurrences in the west so well calculated in our early day, to rouse all the tender emotions of the heart, as the cry of parents (sounded through a thinly populated region) for their lost children!

heard. The gathering storm, the deep, hollow, and whistling wind, the cracking forests, the gloomy sky, the dark and dismal night, has frequently added bitterness to the horrid feelings of the desponding parents.

I pass over several interesting cases now on record before me, and some much earlier in Kentucky. One to which I was an eye-witness in 1807. Falling in with the parents on Bush Creek Hill, in Ohio—their cries and lamentations will long be remembered—the cloudy and gloomy day; the broken, flying clouds after a rainy season; the shades of light and darkness thrown over the forest; the fluttering of millions of wild pigeons crushing off the limbs of the trees; the whole forest appeared to be trembling before them;

The most interesting, [for a brief narrative] and the most affecting story of all, I learned from the early settlers on the Wabash, in Posey county, on Big Creek, a few miles below Harmony, in Indiana. This was a caney country; there were much undergrowth and brush-wood; it was filled with panthers, bears, and wolves. The child was lost! The neighbors collected to find it; the mother followed in the rear; she was a weakly and delicate woman, yet she could not be prevailed on to continue at home.

THE DEACON RECLAIMED BY A DRUNKARD. In the town of —, in the state of —, Deacon —, though he professed to be a good man, and had covenanted to do good, and good only, as he had opportunity to all men, nevertheless, for the sake of money, continued to sell to drunkards, and all others who would buy the drunkard's drink, ardent spirits.

An Act to repeal part of, and amend an Act passed in the fifty seventh year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, entitled, "An Act to establish a Police in the towns of York, Sandwich, and Amherstburgh."

Whereas, the law now in force authorizing the Magistrates in the Town of York, to raise by assessment a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds for police purposes as therein mentioned, is found to be a great increase of the said Town insufficient, &c. &c. It is therefore enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Magistrates of the Home District, or the major part of them in Quarter Sessions assembled, in the month of April in each and every year, to raise by assessment from the persons rated upon any assessment for property in the said Town, a sum not exceeding four pence in the pound on the amount for which each person shall be assessed in the said Town, in any one year, for purchasing and keeping in repair Fire Engines, Ladders, Buckets, and other utensils, for the extinguishing of Fires, and for making any other necessary improvements in the same Town, exclusive of the sum such persons may be rated for in and upon any other assessment of this Province.

And be it further enacted, that so much of the several Clauses of an Act passed in the fifty seventh year of the reign of King George the Third, entitled, "An Act to establish a Police in the towns of York, Sandwich, and Amherstburgh," as relates to the laying an assessment on the Town of York be and the same is hereby repealed.

WANTED.—As an apprentice to the Medical Profession a respectable youth of suitable education. Apply at this office. York, 25th March 1833. 176-4f.

CLERGY RESERVES. COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS' OFFICE York, 1st February, 1833.

PROPOSALS for the purchase of Clergy Reserves. Having already been received at this office, for a greater quantity than are authorized to be sold during the ensuing year. The Commissioner is compelled by his Instructions to decline for the present receiving any more applications for the purchase of Clergy Reserves.

PETER ROBINSON, Commissioner of Crown Lands. 117-4f.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT, YORK.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the MERCHANTS and PUBLIC of UPPER CANADA, that they have during the past Summer purchased with care in the markets of Wolverhampton, Birmingham and Sheffield, and hold now on hand at their Warehouse in King Street, a very superior and exceedingly extensive stock of

HARDWARE SHELF AND HEAVY GOODS, which they will dispose of on as advantageous terms as can be procured from any Establishment in British America.

THE IMPORTATION CONSISTS OF Iron, Steel, Castings, Tin, Wire, Anvils, Vices, Nails, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Chains, Joiners' Tools, Japanned Ware, Plated Ware, Saddlery, Files, Saws, Edge Tools, Paints and Cordage.

Together with a great variety of CUTLERY and BAASS GOODS, in short, the assortment comprises almost every article in the HOUSEHOLD LINE that the country requires and they flatter themselves that upon examination Purchasers will not only find their Stock Well Selected, but offered for sale at VERY REDUCED PRICES.

YORK, October 20, 1832. 154-4f.

MURRAY NEWBIGGING & CO. TENDER the Public their acknowledgements for liberal support, and respectfully announce arrival of the Regular Traders from Great Britain, and now offer at Wholesale and Retail an extensive and unequalled assortment of articles in

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

Opposite the market place. York, June 1832. 137-4f.

WILLIAM WARE, IS now receiving in addition to his present

100 CRATES AND HIDS, Comprising a most select and extensive assortment of CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN WARE.

161-4f. York, Dec 12th, 1832.

NOTICE. I HAVE sold to Mr. John Armstrong my Axe Factory in this place, and recommend Mr. Armstrong to the public as capable of making as good Axes as myself.

HARVEY SHEPARD. JOHN ARMSTRONG.

RESPECTFULLY to intimate to Town and Country Merchants and the public generally that he has commenced the above business and will have constantly on hand Warranted Broad and Narrow Axes, Hoes, Adzes and other Edge Tools Wholesale and retail at his Factory Hospital Street. York, 15th Jan. 1833. 163-4f.

REMOVAL. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public in general, and his friends who have continued to be his steady customers for the last twelve years, (at his late store in Market-square) that he has now removed his Establishment to No. 116 north side of King-street, in a large brick building, (the only one between the Gaol and Yonge street) where he is now receiving and opening a large and well assorted stock of Hardware, Bar Iron, and Casting Stores, &c., all of which will be sold at very low prices. The business in future will be carried on under the firm of Peter Paterson & Sons.

PETER PATERSON. York, Jan. 1, 1833. 164-4f.

NOTICE. TO all whom it may concern. The Co- Partnership heretofore existing between Smith Griffin, Esq. and Henry Griffin, under the firm of Smith Griffin & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued as usual at Smithville, by Smith Griffin, Esq., and at Gristshy, (40 M. C.) by Henry Griffin. For any notes of hand given in the firm of Smith Griffin & Co., previous to this date, both parties hold them selves responsible for the payment.

All persons who are indebted to the firm, either by notes or book accounts, are requested to come forward and settle the same immediately. Signed at Smithville, 19th January, 1833. 171-13w. SMITH GRIFFIN, HENRY GRIFFIN.

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBERS IN YORK, 300 Boxes Lapspring Soap, 240 Boxes English Soap, 50 Boxes Mould Candles, SPANISH INDIGO, Port, Madeira, Sicilian Wines.

They have also a large assortment of Spring Dry Goods at Prescott to be forwarded to York, by the first Steamer. WILLIAM GUILD JR. & Co. York, U. C. 3rd April, 1833. 178-4w.

SOAP AND CANDLES. NOTICE.—The Subs. after having been appointed Agent for Mr. P. FRELAND of this place (so long celebrated for the superiority of his manufacture in Montreal) is enabled to offer the articles of SOAP and CANDLES of a very superior quality at reduced prices, and will in future fulfil orders to any extent at the manufacturer's lowest prices.

JAMES F. SMITH. York, 27th February, 1833. 173-8.

SAW MILL AND LAND TO LET. WITHIN 4 1/2 miles of York, a first-rate Saw Mill, capable of cutting 3,000 feet in 24 hours, in constant work, with a never failing supply of water, situated on the river Don there is

400 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND, well adapted for a Dairy and grass farm. The above offers the greatest advantages to an enterprising person, situated so close as it is to the Town. The mill is a new concern, built within these four months.

Also—a few hundred saw Logs, to be taken at valuation. Apply at the Courier office. Security will be required. York, 16th Feb. 1833 171-4f.

NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT. THE Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and public, that he has just returned from a seven months absence in Britain, during which time he has visited all the principal Cities and Manufacturing Towns in England and Scotland; where he has selected an extensive assortment of every description of GOODS.

Suited to the trade of this country—which he is now opening at his old stand in King-Street, and will dispose of by Wholesale only, at prices which will be found uncommonly low.

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

He thinks it unnecessary to attempt to enumerate any of the articles of which his Stock consists, suffice it to say, that on inspection he thinks it will be found as complete as that of any House in either Province. GEORGE MONRO. 135-4f. York, 6th June, 1832.

NEW GOODS. Wholesale and Retail Store; AT THE CORNER OF YONGE AND LOT-STREET.

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

No Second Price. York, 27th Nov. 1832. 159

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

W. L. feels confident that for variety, quality, and cheapness, his Stock will not be surpassed by any similar establishment in Upper Canada. South side of King-street, No. 153. 156-4f York, U. C. Nov. 6th, 1832.

NEW GOODS, CHEAP GOODS AND GOOD GOODS!!! AT S. E. TAYLOR'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE, No. 151, South side of King-st. a few doors East of Yonge-street.

THE Subscriber having now nearly completed his WINTER SUPPLY of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, begs leave to call the attention of the Public to it, as he is convinced, for cheapness and quality, it is not surpassed, if equaled, by any assortment in York; the liberal encouragement which he has already received, enables him, with still greater confidence, to continue the system on which he has heretofore acted, namely, "a small profit and a quick return."

S. E. TAYLOR. York, Dec. 1, 1832. 160-4f.

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. OF LONDON. THIS Company established its Agency in Canada in the year 1804, and continues to insure all kinds of Property, against Loss or Damage by Fire, upon the most reasonable terms.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co. Agents for Canada. Montreal, August, 1832.

N. B. Applications for York, and its vicinity, to be made to MURRAY, NEWBIGGING & Co. York, August, 1832 142-4f.

SANDAYER & OVEREND (FROM LONDON) Painters, Glaziers, and Gilders, Ornamental Designers, and Glass Stainers.

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that they have commenced the above business, at No. 53 Lot-street, west of Osgood Hall, and hope by their unremitting attention to business, the superior durability of their plain, and elegant simplicity of their decorative painting, to merit a share of their patronage and support.

N. B.—Transparent Blinds painted. York, Dec. 17, 1832. 162-4f.

LOOKING GLASSES, PRINTS &c. &c. King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Gilder, &c.

Respectfully returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage, with which he has been favoured since his commencement in business, and hopes by unremitting attention to business and a sincere desire please, to merit a continuance of their generous support.

He has constantly on hand Mahogany and Gilt frame Looking Glasses of various descriptions and sizes. A choice assortment of Dressing Glasses, Looking Glass plates, Glass for pictures, Clock faces, prints, &c. &c. York, Nov. 5th, 1831. 163-4f.

UNION FURNACE: SIGN OF THE GILT PLOUGH. OPPOSITE MR. T. ELLIOT'S INN, YONGE-STREET, YORK.

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

MILL IRONS and MACHINERY CASTINGS of superior workmanship, and all such Castings in general as are made in common Poplar Furnaces; also has on hand a variety of Plough Patterns, both square and level; amongst which is one lately invented by himself, of a medium shape between the common and Scotch Ploughs, and acknowledged by those who have tried it to be superior to the best Scotch Ploughs or any other description known in this or any other country.

All those wanting work done at this Foundry, either Cast or Wrought, may depend on having it done by steady and experienced workmen. AMOS NORTON, Agent. York, February, 1832.

There will be on hand, the ensuing season, an Extensive Assortment of STOVES & HOLLOW WARE, both Wholesale and Retail. A. N.

NOTICE.—A Fair will be held on Richmond Hill, in Yonge Street on the last Thursdays in March, June, September and December. Richmond Hill, Feb. 1833. 170-4f.

THE business Established by Mr. William Moore, as an Apothecary and Druggist and lately conducted by Hamilton and Hunt, will in future be continued under the firm of Charles Hunt & Co who have made arrangements for greatly extending the same, and they are now prepared to receive orders from Medical Gentlemen, and all who require articles in their line.

They are now receiving a large supply of Medicines, Poisons, Oils, Dye, Stuffs, &c. Which they will sell by Wholesale or Retail on as good terms as they can be procured in Upper Canada.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the late firm of Hamilton and Hunt, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and those to whom the late firm is indebted to present their accounts for adjustment. CHARLES HUNT & Co. 155-4f. York, 26th October, 1832.

CHEAP WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE FOR ALL KINDS OF Dye-stuffs, Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

E. LESSLIE & SONS, P. S.—Ten Barrels Superior Dutch Crop Madder—a Lot of Spanish Indigo, and a few barrels of English Lamp Black in papers may be had at a small advance above cost. E. L. & SONS. York, Jan. 29th, 1833. 168-4f.

GARDEN SEEDS. AN ASSORTMENT of Shaker's and English Garden Seeds for Sale By L. W. BRENT & Co. Druggists, King Street, York, Jan. 29th, 1833. 168-4f.

R. H. OATES CHEMIST and DRUGGIST, No. 101, King-Street, opposite the English Church, respectfully begs leave to inform the Public, that he has just received from Montreal a fresh supply of Medicines, Poisons, Oils, &c. Also, 30 DOZ. POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, for Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, &c.

SWAIMS CELEBRATED PANACEA, for the cure of King's Evil or Scrofula, for sale by R. H. OATES, Druggist. 161-4f.

GENUINE STOUGHTON BITTERS, prepared, and for Sale by R. H. OATES, Druggist. 161-4f.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late JOHN THOMSON, Physician, by Note or Book account, are required to make payment without delay and any persons to whom the said Estate may be indebted, will present their accounts duly authenticated to the Executors.

W. B. ROBINSON, JAMES HENDERSON, WILLIAM ROBE, or JOHN BLAKE, York. At Newmarket. Newmarket, Sept. 1832. 150-4f.

NOTICE. ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late HENRY DANIEL, of Blenheim, deceased, are desired to send in their accounts, duly authenticated, on or before the first day of January next and all those indebted to the said Estate are desired to make payment without delay to either of the Subscribers. ESTHER DANIEL, Administratrix. JOHN McLEOD, Administrator. Blenheim, March 18, 1832. 176-3m.

WHEREAS Administration of the Goods Chattels, and credits of RICHARD DARKER deceased, has been granted to the subscribers, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the said Richard Darker, at the time of his death, to pay their respective debts to the undersigned DAVID LACKIE and LEONARD WILCOX; and to all persons to whom the said Richard Darker was indebted, to send in their accounts to the said David Lackie or Leonard Wilcox without delay.

DAVID LACKIE, LEONARD WILCOX. York, October 1st, 1831. 151-4f.

Farm for Sale.—In the fifth concession of Vaughan, being the West halves of numbers 18 and 19 containing 200 acres about 35 of which are improved with a good Log house and barn thereon—15 acres are cleared for meadow. It has on it a good well of water, and also a stream running through the lot. Enquire of the Subscriber on the premises. JOHN FRANK, 178-4f. Vaughan, 20th March, 1833.

FOR SALE. In the fast improving Town of London, Upper Canada. The Subscriber in making his works at this place, will have to dispose of some time in June, next, four ready made water privileges, well adapted for manufacturing purposes, or mechanical operations. There will be about half an acre of Land with each privilege.

Any information respecting them, or the purposes to which they could be adapted, will be given by the subscriber if addressed by letter post paid. Also, For Sale, one hundred acres of good land, being the East half of lot No. 14 in the 13th concession of Garafraxa; about fourteen miles from the town of Guelph and on the same stream. THOMAS PARKE, 178. London, 28th March, 1833.

The Christian Guardian, York Courier and New York Emigrant, will please publish the above for three months, at the end of which time their accounts will be duly settled.

FOR SALE. CRIST MILL, SAW MILL, and LAND. The East half of Lot No. 22 and 30, in the 1st Concession of Markham, east side Yonge Street, 12 miles from York, 190 Acres, about 70 clear. Lot No. 12 in the 1st Concession of Sophiasburgh, 184 Acres, 70 or 80 clear. Lot No. 21 in the 1st Concession Hollowell, South side East Lake, 200 Acres, 10 clear. For particulars, apply to the owner at York, if by letter, postage paid. DANIEL BROOKE. 177-4f.

FOR RENT.—For one or more years as may be agreed upon—in the Town ship of Scarborough being composed of part of Lot No. 14 in Concession D. and broken fronts No. 12, 13 and 14 in Concession C. containing 200 Acres. There are 15 acres cleared and fenced and a good Log House erected. For further information apply to Mr. William Richardson on the premises or to the Subscriber at York. W. EWART. York, April 24, 1833. 177-4w.

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c. THE Subscribers have for Sale the following School Books, being the manufacture of Upper Canada, viz.—Canadian Primer, Reading Made Easy Mavor's Spelling Book, Webster's do., New Testament English Reader, Murray's Grammar; Also, Writing Printing, and Wrapping PAPER.

N. B. Country Merchants and Schools furnished with Books, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Paper. RAGS taken in payment. EASTWOOD & SKINNER. York Paper Mill, Nov. 16, 1832. 105.

BOOKS, on sale at the Guardian Office: Clarke's Commentary; Watson's Theological Institutes; (a most valuable work) Watson's Life of Wesley Life of Bramwell;—Hymn-Books of different sizes; Josephus; Watts on the mind; Clarke's Ancient Israelites Wesley's Sermons; Clarke's Sermons, &c. &c. &c.

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