Published under the direction of the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada .-- James Richardson Editor.

VOL. IV. NO. 23.

### YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1833.

WHOLE NO. 179.

#### Christian Auardian. DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE

Science, Commerce, Agriculture, Domestic ECONOMY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, Office in Jordan st., a few doors South of King-st.

W. J. COATES, PRINTER.

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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 him!" (Matthew viii. 26, 27.) without him was not any thing made that was made.—

From hence it would appear

world, which, indeed, is the only authentic ac-

first production of created things, the Almighty free volitions of his infinite and everlasting mind.

which called them first into existence. A direct interposition of Almighty power is evioriginal and not renovated, and that the agency heaven and the earth by the word of his power, finite causes. (Heb. xi. 3.) Again, "By the and ruise the dead.
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 miracuseen from such examples as the following :-- "He eth the wind to blow, and the waters to flow;"

the Word and the Word of God, have been so heart-rending still, as the destitution is infinitely frequently applied to Jesus Christ our Lord; and greater. The cry comes from the unaided mis- their very bones are sleeping. hence we read that "the Word was made flesh, sionary of the cross, who has gone forth and

on high." (Heb. i. 1-3.) Such is the Scrip- rica, they are living and dying in all the barba. which the curse of infidelity has rested ever since 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 ing importance, is lying under the curse of the we may see the same divine word, and the same we observe alike therein the operation of the only means, but can execute its purposes without the made by those who call themselves the ministers when the even was come, they brought unto him many that were possessed with devils; and fervent prayers to God for the salvation of this he cast out the spirits with his word, and healed great people? Popery holds the reins of governall that were sick; that it might be fulfilled which self took our infirmities, and bare our sicknesses :' ted, insomuch that they questioned among themselves, saying, What thing is this? what new doctrine is this? for with authority commandeth most undisputed sway over the whole extent of he the unclean spirits, and they do obey him; South America. We turn in this review of misewinds 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 her children a Cyril and an Augustine; even

which would the most clearly distinguish the ope-The Mosaic history of the creation of the rations of the Deity from those of finite agency, is their independency of finite causes. Finite count of the creation, has been related with all beings can only work upon materials in previous the dignity and simplicity of revelation from hea- existence; and they cannot operate by an imme. the name of Christ, but they have lost the life and ven. If we had a perfect understanding of that diate agency; but only indirectly, and by finite history, we should then be in possession of the means :- whereas the infinite and everlasting most lucid and rational conceptions of those im | Spirit, which pervades immensity, and in whom portant verities which it makes known. In it we all creatures live, and move, and have their be [paganism prevails. Given up to the worst vices may behold the operation of an agency which is ing, his agency is underived, and independent, absolutely independent of all finite causes, and and immediate: and, although in the subordinate which, of consequence, agrees with every ra- and secondary operations of his mighty power, he latry, they show what human nature unaided by tional conception we can form of the infinite and works by means which are as extensive and divereverlasting Being, and of the original productions safied as all finite agency; yet, in all the primary of his mighty power. For the original creation operations of his power, whether creative or millions. And this vast multitude are going down of all things is only the effectual atterance of the raculous in providence, and whether they be phydivine purposes, in which the volitions of his will sical or moral in their nature, they are all direct their heads,—and Christendom is looking on as and the efforts of his own creative power are ren- and unparticipated with inferior agency: and the dered co-existent and inseparable. He said, effects of such divine interposition are all instant undisputed right to the inheritance of eternal life; "Let there be light, and there was light." All tancous. Therefore, in all such cases, he speaks, as if they were only exchanging the sorrows of creation therefore, in its first production, must and it is done; and no finite link is necessary, to earth for the bliss of heaven. How far God may be independent of all finite causes; for, in the connect the execution of his purposes with the pardon, man may not presume to fell; but what called up all things into actual existence instanta. He said, "Let there be light, and there was incousity," and by his unparticipated power, and, light." "But, that ye may know that the Son as we sometimes say, made all things out of no. of man hath power on earth to forgive sins (then This agrees exactly with the meaning of saith he to the sick of the palsy), Arise, take up men perish, tell us, fellow Christians, tell us, if the Scripture application of the term creation, thy bed, and go into thine house. And he arose, which is made to imply that the agency of God in and departed to his house:" (Matt. ix. 6, 7:) rests upon you, for neglecting the care of their motive will lead to works, as if through the duties the work of creation, is direct and not mediate, "And when he had thus spoken, he cried with a salvation. Christians, we thank God, are do-they perform, they shall merit the gift of repenand that the productions of his power were origi- loud voice, Lazarus, come forth. And he that ing something; -some of the noblest religious tance and faith. They set these up as a prize nal and not removated. The Deity is the only was dead, came forth, bound hand and foot with institutions have put forth their hands to this great for which they must run, and by being dillegent being whose agency can be independent of mate- grave clothes; and his face was bound with a rials and of instruments, and who can exist and makin. Jesus saith unto them, Loose him, and what are a few missionaries among the millions of ject; and then, the Holy Spirit will help them and or should not cease to press the point be was handled by himself and elemental the was here that my converts by the hun. They number their converts by the hun. They number their converts by the hun. It was here that my converted the was handled by himself and elemental ses, we may equally behold the agency of the existence reveal but indirectly to our senses the Word of the infinite Being; and, in all these can be and Mahometanism number that a preach the millions of ject; and then, the Holy Spirit will help them and have a few missionaries among the millions of ject; and then, the Holy Spirit will help them and have a few missionaries among the millions of ject; and then, the Holy Spirit will help them and have a few missionaries among the millions of ject; and then, the Holy Spirit will help them and have a few missionaries among the millions of ject; and then, the Holy Spirit will help them and have a few missionaries among the millions of ject; and then, the Holy Spirit will help them and have a few missionaries among the millions of ject; and then, the Holy Spirit will help them and have a few missionaries among the millions of ject; and then, the Holy Spirit will help them and have a few missionaries among the millions of ject; and then, the Holy Spirit will help them and have a few missionaries among the millions of ject; and then, the Holy Spirit will help them and have a few missionaries among the millions of ject; and then, the Holy Spirit will help them and have a few missionaries among the millions of ject; and then, the Holy Spirit will help them and have a few missionaries among the millions of ject; and then, the Holy Spirit will help them and have a few missionaries among the millions of perations of the infinite and everlasting Being, sos, we may see that the ulterance of his will millions. What a glorious exertion of Christian to rise above and escape the snare of the enemy and were disposed to practice it. The rule is im-

In conclusion, we may observe that, in the glad tidings of salvation from the shores of the I did not see that I had a Saviour whose bound, moral effect be not produced, a well written sercreation of the world, the agency of God was Mediterranean, to the shores of the Indian and less grace was sufficient to reach my case, just as mon, well delivered, is at best but a poor affair. dently the sense in which the sacred writers are immediate, while, in the ordinary phenomena of Atlantic Oceans,—and proclaim upon the plains I was, with all my backwardness to duty—I did An ambassador sent by his sovereign to demand accustomed to employ such phrases as, the Word, nature, his agency is only mediate; and that, in of Africa, the name of that God, whose power was not see that I could go to him and ask of Him to the submission of a revolted province, would sure. the Word of God, and the Word of the Lord; all miraculous interpositions, as well as in the once manifested so gloriously upon her borders, give me a disposition to seek his face and rely ly not be contented with the civil treatment he and that as well in their relation to the physical work of the Holy Spirit in the heart, the agency at the passage of the Red Soa, when "at the blast agency of God as to his gracious agency, and in of the infinite Spirit is chiefly immediate, and in of his nostrils, the waters were gathered together, relation to the original creation of all things, as in all the phenomena of experimental piety; aitho, when the floods stood upright as a heap;" and he relation to all his immediate operations on the hu- in the teaching of the sacred volume, and in the made for his people a highway to pass over. man heart. The terms in question have been public ministry of the word, the Lord employs a Surely a work like this, the deliverance of Africa commonly employed to designate the more imme- mediate agency also: and he has thereby brought from spiritual bondage, would be a more glorious given worlds, how to exercise that power I knew diale operations of the active agency of God, in forth every means, within us and without us, to work than that which was effected in days of old not; and though I often made the attempt, ima. ing, was styled, Fulmen Ecclesiasticum,—the which the volitions of his mind and the execution bear on our salvation. From hence it would ap- by the God of Israel. of his purposes are rendered co-existent and in pear, that the most decisive evidence of the diviseparable. Hence we read, "Through faith, we nity of Christ may be found in the fact that he is of the world to Europe. And here it might be looked entirely in a wrong direction. I placed pondent boldness in the preacher in the rebuke understand the worlds were framed by the Word of God, and in the co-existent supposed that we would pause to thank God for conversion on a line, as some act of the mind, and of sin. The defence of many is to be overthrown of God, so that things which are seen were not fact, that the most immediate agency of God has made of things which do appear," and which been associated with his person and his ministry: would clearly imply that the present world was and that, as, in the beginning, God created the which produced it was entirely independent of all so by the very same word did Jesus heal the sick PHILALETHES.

#### . F.om the Churchman, 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 motthe readers of "the Churchman," the religious

his person, and upholding all things by the word with those vast Indian hordes whose very num- a decayed form of pure religion. In France, and confidence shall be your strength. of his power, when he had by himself purged our bers are as yet unknown. Occupying an extent especially since the revolution of 1830, irreligion

America, with all its great resources and increas. most degraded Popery. Who can contemplate immediate connexion between the utterance of the troubled state of society, produced by the li- on the melancholy picture—enough has been said his purposes and the actual execution thereof; and centiousness of party strife and personal ambition -who can think of the deplorable ignorance that agency which is not really dependant upon finite pervades every class of society,—of the efforts help of finite causes. Hence we read, that, of Jesus to retain the people in the subjection of ignorance and superstition, without offering up his ment, and has decidedly forbid the introduction of was spoken by Esalas the prophet, saying, Him. Protestantism. The Moravians have established one missionary station on the north-east coast, Matthew viii. 16, 17:) "And they were all ama. the London Missionary Society three. With these few exceptions, ignorance, irreligion, and the most grovelling superstition, are holding al-Mark i. 27;) "Then he arose, and rebuked the ry to Africa. Here in a land where primitive Christianity flourished in strength and beauty,—in a land which in better times could number among here we have to record the triumphs of imposture From hence it would appear that the property and paganism. The superstition of the false prophet of Mccca 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 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 of which human nature is susceptible, -joining the grossest barbarism with the most debasing ido the grace of God may do. The population of Ai rica is variously estimated at from 60 to 100 milto the chambers of death with all their sins upon composedly as if these dying men had secured an undisputed right to the inheritance of eternal life; 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 you can, the amount of that accountability which higher and a holier nature. Seeking from this vent a multitude of sins, and save many precious work. But without the miraculous power of God, and faithful in duty, they expect to gain their ob-

him for the religious, and civil, and literary ad would let all go and think it was far off, even when God's denunciations and they quail. The church vantages which he has so lavishly scattered over light had begun to dawn and I began to see dimly is apt to sink into a dead calm, unless furnished it; but we can do no more. We must change the the way of salvation. I wish here to mention, burthen of our song, and lament over privileges that the terms "submit to God,-give up all," &c., slighted, over light neglected, over advantages are taken generally in a wrong sense by those net and an adamant. In his private intercourse abused and prostituted. We thank God that in who have not experienced religion, and those who one country at least, [we refer to Great Britain] are seeking it, unless there is a deep conviction of but in his defence of the truth as immovcable and religion has built up her battlements in might and soul, and they feel that they are guilty and helpbeauty, and is sending forth from thence the less; in which case the words fall sweetly on the champions of God, to fight his battles in other ear, the "veil of unbelief," that was before their racter, and are by no means inconsistent with each to, it becomes our duty and pleasure to lay before lands. But when we turn to the continent, we faces removes, and they lean recumbent on the other. cannot but weep over the shameful degeneracy merits of a Saviour's blood. The former think wants of the world. We would for a moment from the virtue of former times which prevails in they must "give up all;" that is as they underlous interposition of Almighty power, as may be turn away our ears from the cries of our own almost every quarter. The mighty barriors stand it, they must give up their hopes in this life, seen from such examples as the following:—"He brethren, and listen to those that come from the which were upreared by the reformers against the feel perfectly willing to part with every comfort, sendeth out his word, and melteth them; he caus. far off East, and the far off South ;-from the waters of corruption, have been swept away by to bear every cross, to do every duty however desolate dwelling places of the wilderness, and the desolating tide;—and the life, and strength, hard, and have no desires of their own but be faithful preaching can be sustained by two argu-(Psalm exlvii. 18;) "Then they cry unto the the forsaken islands of the sea. From the waste and treasure which were lavished upon their erection wholy given up to the Lord. Now this is impos. ments as cogent as these, it may be justified— Lord in their trouble, and he saveth them out of places of our own land, from almost every point tion, have all it would seem, been spent for sible for them to do, they have not the power, and but not until then. their distresses;" (Ps. cvii. 19, 20; "The Lord upon its surface, the same heart-rending cry for nought. The places of Luther and Melanchton and while they think so they never will, for it pregave the word: great was the company of those "help" has come up, enforced by the same ap- and Calvin are filled by the enemies of Jesus of vents their trusting in Christ; from whose grace who published it." (Psalm laviii. 11.)

pealing motive—"For God's sake, help." But Nazareth, & corruptions worse than those which all true submission flows. Hence we may easily perceive why the epithets, the cry as it comes from other lands is more aroused the energies of the servants of God in My most earnest advice to such persons is to

sins, sat down on the right hand of the Majesty of country no less than one half of North Ame. prevails to a frightful extent; and a land on

ture evidence of the divinity of Christ, which is rism of a corrupt and savage nature. No mis. the days of her first revolution, seem determined the very highest that the case would allow, and sionary of the Lord Jesus has stood forth in their to outvie the nations of the earth in the career of which demands the notice alike of the advocates councils of war to plead the cause of the "Prince unbelief and profanity. Italy, Spain and Portugal the intimation respecting the zeal of the Catholic and the adversaries of that fundamental Scripture of Peace,"-no prayer for pardon and mercy has are still under the domain of Popery, and the Church to educate the rising generation. Their ever been offered up, -- no trust in the merits of a monster that endeavoured to destroy Protestant. efforts are untiring; and not a few Protestant chil-Redoemer's sacrifice ever lighted up the eye of ism in its giant childhood, has wound itself around dren are made. Catholics by being sent to their the dying savage. If we turn our eyes toward the government and religion of the south of Eu. seminaries. Verily it appearing, that the Methe South, the prospect is still desolate. South rope and is moment after moment crushing the thodist Episcopal Church must rise up vigorously energy and intellect of three nations which might in the cause of education, beginning in Sunday be independent and happy. Such is the state of schools, or full far behind. Europe. We have not time or place to dwell upto show that "the field is the world,"

### [From the New England Christian Revald]

A WORD TO INQUIRERS. onging 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 ed as others, and their hearts seem so lifeless and desert of sin, do not come so high as it is often s far off, and that they must do the same duties to get this burden; (whereas in the latter, these 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 aindrances that may be before them, and try by the blessing of God to point out the way they may vercome them.

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 | derly persons. to seek and possess it at some future time. The time may have come, and they accordingly pro-fess 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 reference to children and youth? that they shall be happy in a world to come. 1 ness is implanted in all men by God, and is therecient. Its tendency is not to lead souls to the foot of the Cross, where alone all the happiness of upon him as All and in all to me.

me believe I had the power, yet if I could have lion and return to their allegiance.

these trying times,-brood over the land where trample on their own worthiness or unworthiness, and rely upon Christ-to believe the word of the The Rationalism of Germany and the central Lord where he says, "I have blotted out as a thick and dwelt among us (and we beheld his glory, the planted the banners of the Lord of Hosts, and is parts of Europe, which is nothing more nor less cloud, thy transgressions, and, as a cloud, thy glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full now calling upon his fellow Christians to come up than the Deism of England and America, has to sins: return unto me; for I have redeemeed thee."

I have redeemeed thee."

I have redeemeed thee. I have redeemeed thee. I have redeemeed thee in a clarming extent usurped the province of true. And here I would observe, that although our faith at sundry times, and in divers manners, spake in prevails is too melancholy a proof of the ignor-religion; and many who call themselves Chris- in Christ cannot be too strong, yet we can rely times past unto the fathers by the prophets, bath ance and misery that are reigning there. A brief tians, yes, and many who have taken upon them upon his merits only so far as we see ourselves

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

But there are some ministers (and we hope for the Church's sake thier 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, con-MR. EDITOR-Loving the cause of Christ and verted, &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 because their minds are not so powerfully affect the surest way to do cause of Christ permanent service, is to attend especially to the religious cold in the work of salvation; their views of education of the rising generation. And if this themselves as sinners against God and the just end be accomplished, the future hope of the Church will be abundantly realized. Being brought up in improperly said they must, they think salvation the way they should go, they will not depart from it. But what calculations are to be made upon that those do who feel the burden of sin, in order the conversion of, say a large number of sinners, who had confirmed habits of vice, and who may duties are but a manifestation of the feelings they be the subjects of our extensive revivals? A large proportion return like the dog to his vomit again; and form the most insuperable difficulities to the prosperity of Zion

I have been led to these remarks, by succeeding men on circuits, who had been very succeeful 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 Perhaps these persons have lived under the that might have been taken up in forming Sunday schools, and "in diligently instruction the children," was taken up in trying and expelling disor.

> . Now would it not be a more excellent way to go on in the great work of reforming the wicked; renembering 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

Let it be the care of all who labor in the word would not as some do, condemn the principle as and doctrine, to enlist parents and teachers in this selfish and unholy, because the desire of happilgreat work. Let them seek to qualify themselves to preach frequently to parents and children; and fore good; but it fails of its object, it is not suffi- 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 the Christian is found; but by leading the mind from being wicked, as to convert sinners from the to the subject, it paves the way for motives of a evil of their way; and by so doing we shall prebuds from an untimely frost. .

Evasham, Feb. 15, 1833.

### PREACHING OF THE FATHERS.

Austin, laid it down as a maxim that a preachyet every rational deduction that we can make gave effect to his purposes, and that the volitions love would that be, which should not only re- of souls; and while through pride, temptation, and portant. Ministers should recollect that they from those visible phenomena must lead us back of his infinite mind, and the active operations of his establish the faith of Christ upon the ruined other obstacles, I failed to perform the duties I to those direct interpositions of Almighty power infinite power, were co-existent and inseparable. sites of Carthage and Hippo, but send the thought necessary, there was no ground to hope, men, as well as with their understandings. If a might receive from the rebels, or their admiration I attended frequently the meetings of our bre- of the eloquence with which he delivered his comthren in the vicinity, where I was exhorted to mission—he would have a higher aim—to induce 'submit to God;" and though they could make them to throw away the weapons of their rebel-

JEROME, from the bold eloquence of his preachgining that thereupon if I had succeeded, some Church's Thunderbolt. The boldness of men, in We pass on in our survey of the religious state change would take place; but judging by sense I the commission of sin, should be met by a correswith some of these sons of thunder.

ATHANASIUS, was characterized as both a magso affable and courteous as to attract all hearts, impregnable as the rock. Kindness to men, and fidelity to God, are lovely traits of ministerial cha-

BERNARD, has these words, "If I deal not plainly and faithfully with your souls, it would be njurious to you and dangerous to myself; yea, if I should hold my peace, I would fear both your destruction and my own damnation." When un-

Joun Knox the Reformer, prosecuted his glorious and ardent work with a spirit which no diffi culties could subdue, no dangers daunt. Whe this great man was laid in his grave, the Earl of Morion pronounced his eulogium in these words. "Here lies a may 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 in these last days spoken unto us by his Son, survey of the different parts of the earth, will selves the most holy vows of ordination, deny the sinners, and feel our need; and if we but see our world attests the important fact, that as are the whom he hath appointed heir of all things, by show sufficient reason why we stand before you fundamental doctrines of the Gospel. In Russia, selves as such, in the least degree, that faith is priests so will be the people. A mightier power fundamental doctrines of the Gospel. In Russia, selves as such, in the least degree, that faith is priests so will be the people. A mightier power fundamental doctrines of the Gospel at this time, to plead for a perishing world. It was the same, and shall not be in vain. In return, does not exist under heaven than that with which the same, and shall not be in vain. brightness of his glory and the express image of If we turn toward the North, the eye meets which has all the weakness and inconsistency of ing and rest shall you be saved, in quietness and 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

sult, however grand and momentous, which might | rum! not be achieved by means of such a confederacy, Let ministers be known as the unwavering friends of civil and religious liberty, by the principles of Christian liberty pervading their ecclesiastical system. Let every one be compelled by the metable and melancholy facts have proved that the cusclearest evidence, to admit that ministers seek not tom of spirit drinking has placed upon many some of the "yours but you," and then it is for them to fix the strongest felters that Satan ever forged. I was not, how standard of practical virtue. It rests with ministers, in a great measure, to determine what shall be the tone of morul sentiment and feeling through in the deceiful form of a "refreshment." I know, at this vast country. It is from their character that least, one who spent not less than five years in the land families and communities derive theirs. It is by of whiskey, as well as cakes, who has no recollection of their movements, that the movements of surrounding society are regulated.

#### Temperance.

The following extracts from the Sermon of Dr-Mountain, Archideacon of Quebec, on the Cholera, a three "refreshment" of ardent spirits. As I read, Sir, your part of which is published in the first number of the reference to the judicious request of the "last Quarterly "Canadian Literary Magazine," afford additional Meeting of the St. Austle Circuit," which will doubtless testimony from a most respectable quarter, of the dire- rits, as far as the vestries of the circuit are concerned,

especially during the raging of this pestilence: I have mentioned in the Sermon the case of a drunkard smitten in the street in a state of drunkenness. I saw him seized with the cramps, and with the assistance of a couple of health wardens, got him conyeyed to the Emigrants' Hospital. His wife, who was will forget the past and the present, and the future shall also intoxicated, made violent resistance to his removal. It was, I think, a day or two after this, that the Cholera Hospital was opened. Upon my going there, the first person to whom my attention was directed, was this woman. She was then dying. They left two orphans, who were afterwards received into the Female Orphan Asylum."

I have been assured that some men were brought into hospital, having been picked up in the streets unsupposition of being affected by cholera, but found to be only what is vulgarly called dead drunk and that the same individuals having been discharged as soon as sobered, again gave themselves up to drink- 2. Strongly dissuade our people from it. ing and were brought in under no false alarm, a second time, but actually sick and that unto death, of the dis-

"In the early part of August, when the pestilence had much abated, the Bishop held a Visitation of the Clergy at Montreal, which, in the earlier stage of the calamity, had been postponed. I was appointed to preach the Visitation Sermon, and of course left Quebec for that purpose. Upon my return, I was in company in the steamboat, with an unfortunate gentleman who had lost himself by habitual excess. He was at the breakfast-table with the other passengers, on the morning of the second day. A few hours afterwards, subject, in different parts of his invaluable works, that the on that same day, his corpse was sewed up in sacking, necessity of a quarterly meeting recommendation. conformity with the orders of the Board of Health. I read over the body, part of the burial service appointed to be used at sea, with some slight adaptation to the case. I, had been with him in his dying hour, and it was one of the worst cases that I witnessed. He could scarcely articulate; but, in broken half-sentences or ty unrivalled. single words, was every instant importunately crying for something to assuage his thirst, tossing and turning at the same time without the respite of a moment. ' A kind of half mucilaginous drivel streamed profuse from his mouth. His countenance was ghastly and his skin clammy in the extreme; and the short work of this wonderful disease was exemplified (as in other cases) by his having the appearance of a person reduced and illness. After his death, the Captain of the tout prohe had on board. Among these was a snuff box with a representation upon the lid, of some figures carousing at a table, and a stanza from a drinking song beneath; Ah! said the Captain, that is the song that he was singing when he came on board yesterday.

"It was a horrid death. I cannot say that the un

happy man could be called impenitent—if the term penitence can be applied to the distress of mind under which he labored. He seemed alarmed about himself, and very anxious that something or other should be tried in behalf of his perishing soul. When I first went world more than God; these are violent opposers, know in, he was able to say, I am a dead man. He afterwards put his finger to his open mouth, as a sign, and uttered the single word Sacrament, the administration of which was, of course utterly out of the question, and I believe that I succeeded in turning him from such an idea.\* A minister can hardly be placed in a more painful situation. He can hardly pray with without hope he can hardly pray with faith.

Should this publication fall into the hands of any person upon whom a habit of undue indulgence in li quor, is gradually stealing, let him be warned by these fully submit to the greatest privatious, sacrifices, labors, fearful examples. And oh! let those who live by sell. and dangers that human beings can be called to endure. ing what so often carries ruin to soul and body, consider well their own case.

"There was another case of Cholera among the female passengers in the steerage, but the woman recovered and is now living. "The unfortunate gentleman mentioned above did

not belong to the Province."

\* It was impossible to suppose that his desire for the Sacrament, was prompted by his having in that moment clearly approhended a proper interest in the sacrifice which it represents.

From the Maine Wesleyan Journal:

Bangor, March 11, 1833.

My Dear Brother, -Allow me plainly and affectionately My Dear Brother,—Allow me plainly and affectionately New Zealand.—Extract of a letter from Mr. White, business As a minimum of the property of husiness. As a minister of the gospoi, I feel concerned to avoid all unkind expressions.

of your continuing a member of society. Can you sin- morning; and after divine service with our settlement of your continuing a memoer of society. Can you sincerely say before Heaven, that you are not convinced that
your business is immoral? If you can, you must, me
thinks, have closed your eyes against the flood of light,
the same of th poured from a thousand sources, sufficient in my opinion that we did not go and preach to them. I could not retact a few facts for your reflection. It is demonstrated I accompanied them, and found a large native base full beyond a doubt, that ardent spirit is not necessary as a of people, who listened with all seriousness to the doc-drink, under any circumstances whatever. I could adduce trines of the cross. I made arrangements to visit them proofs numerous and incontestible of this. Do not doubt once a fortnight, but have been unavoidably prevented for it. It is further demonstrated that ardent spirit is a poison. want of a helper in the work. I hope this will not long It is not becoming in you or me, to doubt this, or affect be the case, as I have received a letter to day from broto doubt it, when it is attested to by physicians eminently ther Hobbs, informing me of his intention to return to skilful and pious. According to a just estimate, as I believe, ardent spirit destroys as many as 30,000 human beings annually, within the U. States!—It is a fact that I is with considerable pleasure that I amable to inform it produces the greater part of all the pauperism in our you of a very pleasing circumstance, viz. the formation

Now I ask you, will you pretend any more that you plead for continuing in this horrid business?—rather what letters from our natives on any subject with

the ministry might exhibit; nor is there any re- conduct in this affair? A Christian, a Methodist selling

From the London Christian Advocate.

ARDENT SPIRITS IN CHAPEL VESTRIES. Sir,—The bondage of custom has, I have long been aware, been the eternal destroyer of myriads, and innuthis destructive "refreshment" being presented to him in the vestry of a Scotch chapel. Thus far, at least, the North" exceeds some part of the "South" in prudence; and I know an individual who spent three years amidst the nameless hardships (as well as the nameless blessings) fa mission in Shetland, and encountered the pitiless pelt ings of many a storm," and who, though wet through twice or thrice a day, never sought or believed he needed ful effects of ardent spirits upon the human system, exclaimed, And have the words of the immortal Wesley especially during the raging of this pestilence: been thus long disregarded by some of the "friends con nected with the different chapels in this neighbourhood, yea, doubtless, and by some of the preachers too? Well, the time of amendment has come! This is a good sign. Surely, this evil must have been confined to this neighcourhood alone! Well, they have done a noble deed; we to me like a well cultivated field, and if it carries on a holy warfare against that bane of man, ardent spirits, it will become as "the garden of the Lord." With your permis sion. Sir, I will lay before your Wesleyan readers, true Weslevanism on the surject of spirits. To the Bands, Air. Wesley says "Taste no spirituous liquors, no dram of any kind, unless prescribed by a physician." The members of ociety are charged to avoid " buying or selling spirituous liquors, or drinking them, unless in cases of extreme ne-cessity." In the minutes of 1765 we find the following: "How shall we cure them (the Societies) of drinking drams? 1. Let no preacher drink any, on any pretence pretences, particularly those of curing the colic, and helping digestion. He calls spiritous liquors, fushionable poison and liquid fire, a free draught of which would fit a man for all evil, as much as if he could swallow a legion of davils, the use of which lave the foundation of number less diseases; & he is amazed that any civilized state should allow it to be prepared and sold, and that all who sell them in the common way are poisoners in general, and murder his Majesty's subjects by wholesale, driving them to hell like sheep, and their gain is the blood of these men. A curse is on all they have, and their name shall be root

and thrown overboard with weights attached to it, in that alluded to above, is enough to make the pale face of

the dead crimson with shame. Wesleayan Methodism is, I rejoice to believe, fast hast ening to what its sainted founder intended it to be, a great "Temperance Society;" and, as a whole, (perhaps my love of Methodism makes me believe) it is in real sobrie

For the Christian Guardian.

MERSEA TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. Agreeable to public notice, a meeting was held in the chool house for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society, auxiliary to the York U. C. Temperance Socity The Rev. T. Harmon was called to the chair and J. S. Rogers appointed Secretary. After a short address from he Chairmain on the occasion, the usual constitution on worn down by the severe action of some leng-continued the principle of entire abstinence was read and unani-After his death, the Captain of the boat pro- mously adopted. After which the officers were chosen

> Mr. Editor-Notwithstanding there be many who thro various motives, oppose temperance societies in this place, yet it is increasing. There appear to be three des riptions of persons who do so,-The first through ignoance of its object and utility; this class will soon become its friends, especially could they but read your paper .that which would lead to drunkenness and death eternal. ing that their cruft is in danger: but there is a God that will bring these mon-slayers to judgment.

### Religious Intelligence.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal, WESLEYAN MISSIONS.

It is truly animating to see the zeal and perseverance But what courage and resolution will not the lave of Christ and souls inspire. In them we see the spirit and power of the Gespel displayed—the same spirit and power of the Gespel displayed—the same spirit and power that animated and supported the apostles and martyrs Surely the Gospel is destined to subdue all nations to the Redeemer of mankind. Who can read the following ac counts of the British Wesleyan Missionaries, especially from New Zealand, and not feel the kindlings of the mis signary fire in his own bosom? And, blessed be our divine Redeemer, not only those who are called to go, but all who are called to any share in the support of them, may feel this generous flame and participate in the rewards of every act which it prompts. Reader, when you have gone over the following accounts, reflected on the Plain Suggestions, addressed to a Methodist retailer they manifest for the word of life, and say what you as of RUM.

he missionary cause.

There is now upon this extensive river a general wilfor the honor and safety of our Church, and any anxious linguess among the people to hear the things that belong to de something which will promote its interests. I shall to their peace, and upon several of its branches they deuse plainness, such as becomes the subject, but will strive sire to be regularly visited and instructed in the things of You are concerned in the manufacture, or sale, (perhaps both) of ardent spirit. I might express surprise that in this day of light on this subject, you should still be found in this business,—for you must know, that "it is not for the glory of God"—and forbearing to do what you know is not for the glory of God, is made an express condition of your continuing a member of society. Can you size the continuing a member of society. Can you size the continuing a member of society. Can you size the continuing a member of society. Can you size the continuing a member of society. Can you size the continuing a member of society. Can you size the continuing a member of society. Can you size the continuing a member of society. Can you size the continuing a member of society. Can you size the continuing a member of society.

country—that it inflames and calls into exercise the worst of a little class, consisting of five members, four of them passions of human nature, and consequently leads to all are young men, and one of them murried. They are not satisfied with meeting once a week; hence we meet on are not aware that your business is not for the glory of they generally speak with a great deal of simplicity and are not aware that your business is not for the glory of God? Do you say, you are not convinced that the above are facts? I assure you they have been proved again and again, and you are challenged to show any fallacy in the proof. Does it, (can you suppose? I know you cannot,) promote the divine glory to take from your neighbor his money, for that which you know does him no good?—for that which poisons him? which carries wretchedness into this family, berhaps death!—which, though it he hyslow. that which poisons him; which carries wretenedness into the school, and also conducts public worship, e.e. It is his family, perhaps death!—which, (though it be by slow degrees,) makes him a drunkard? Inflames his passions—sure to be informed, that several of our boys can read excites him to profanity, and all manner of crime? and write; and he who takes charge of the school &c. which O Heaven forwing will draw him forward? which, O Heaven forgive! will damn him forever!! O in my absence, has mastered three of the first rules in my brother, what are you doing? What excuse can you arithmetic. It is now a very common thing to receive excuse would you plead before your righteous God and Judge. I for should suppose your righteous God and Judge. I for should suppose your for some for the should suppose your forms the basis of that religious ex-

In travelling, to meet with sentences written on a smooth | They believe that the conversion of a sinner can only beaten path with a stick, or on the sand beach by the sea side. The young men who meet in class are also much concerned for the salvation of others, and seldom lose an opportunity of speaking for their divine Master, 'I have been interrupted several times in writing this letter, by news they have brought me respecting a sick man, who with his wife and family, came about a month ago and cast themselves on our mercy to feed and nurse them, being both of them very ill. The woman died dbout a fortnight since, and her bushand asked permission to have her interred in our burying ground. I regret to say that there was no hope in her death; but it is, thank God, othfled from Wangaroa, at the time that Honga made his attack. One of the most intelligent and useful young men attached to our mission is a near relation to old Tenni: I have also two of his sons living with me, but neither of them seems to be much concerned about their eternal in

You have doubtless heard from other sources of dreadful war which is expected to take place in a short of it, and to show him that Religion is his chief good; lime, between the natives of this side of the island and hose to the southward. Mr. Williams, of the Church Mission, intends to accompany the fleet from the Bay of Islands, in a small cutter belonging to the mission, as mediator; and it is hoped that he, with some of his friends, will succeed in making peace.

Tongaranoo.-Extract of a letter from Mr. Woon, da

ed Feb. 1832. We hold our district meeting in December last, and found from the review of all the stations that the Lord and crowned the labors of his servants with great succe during the past year. At this place the Hanbais and Vason the work continues to prosper, and we were led to anticipate the near approach of that period when all the isles of these seas shall embrace the Gospel of our Saviour, -total, 1044. Last year 416, increase 598. The appointments stand thus: Tonga, J. Thomas, W. Woon; ifuka, P. Turner, J. Watkin; Vavou, W. Cross. Brother N. Turner left for Sidney-in April last from ill health. The schools are large and flourishing. The numbers are in Tonga—male and female teachers, 77. Male scholars, 471—females, 482. Total, 953. Last year—males, 315, females, 399. Total, 714, increase, 233. Haabais, male teachers, 40; female teachers, 34. Scholarsfemales, 547. Total, 1037. Last year, 170 males, 453; females, 547. Total, 1037. Last year, 170 males, 150 females. Total, 320; increase, 293 males, 424 females. Total, 717. Since April last the following books have been printed, which have proved a valuable acquisition to the schools, and been made a great blessing among the people: 2500 of a first book; 3000 of book No. 2, conaining school lessons from the Old and New Testament 1500 hymn books, 64 pages 32mo. for public and private worship; 2000 of book, No. 3, containing an account of the creation, fall of man, to the end of the flood, and vaus portions from the New Testament, 32 pages; 4000 of book No. 4, containing catechisms, No. 1, and part of No. 2, all in the Tonga language. Thousands of these books have been circulated and read with great interest. From the great demand for the first book, we have been nder the necessity of printing a second edition, 4000 of which have been just struck off, making in the whole 17, 000 books, printed in the course of the last nine months. So that the stock of paper, sent out with us last year is nearly exhausted. The most cheering prospects present hemselves at the Fiji and Navigator's Islands, and the chiefs and people have lately solicited missionaries; but such are the calls at the older stations that no one can be

pared to go and instruct them. But I have to state also a most painful circumstance, he particulars of which have been also forwarded, and which will, I hope, arrive in due course. Brother and sister Cross left this place for Vavou soon after the district meeting in a large cance belonging to Tubou, and after proceeding part of the way, they mot with an accident obliged to turn back; and when within a few miles of this place they were wrecked on a small island, and Mrs. Cross and nineteen natives lost their lives by the overwhelming element. The canos was dashed to proces, nearly all theirs and much of the mission property lost, and Mr. Cross was saved as by miracle! In conse. quence of this painful heart rending disaster, we have seen it necessary to hold a special district meeting, and make some alterations in the appointments of last district

This awful dispensation has deeply affected us all; and we have not yet recovered from the shock; and such is our locality here, and the disadvantages we experience, that the brethren Turner and Watkin at the Haabais are still in ignorance of the event, though two months have The second love a little; these, through the workings of nearly rolled away since it happened. A cance has just God's spirit, may soon discover their folly and forsake arrived in search of brother and eister Cross, the chief at Lifuka knowing that they had sailed. We are happy to The third for filthy lucro's sake, and are such as love this state that the brethren Turner, Watkin, and their wives, with brother Watkin's little boy, are all well, and going on their work with increasing cocouragement. We our selves and child with brother and sister Thomas, are also in good health. We have not yet heard whether brother Cross has arrived at Vavou; but we have every reason in believe he has arrived at his new station. We all sympathize with our afflicted brother in the loss which he has ustained: and a great broach has been made in our little mission family. But that we might not be too much elated at the success which we have experienced, and depend too much on human exortions, the Lord has visited us with this poinful affliction, to show us that we are but dust, and that in the midst of rejoicing and triumph he can turn our joy into sadness, and our thanksgiving and praise into mourning and lamentation.

> -0+0-OPENINGS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS. One of the Secretaries of the London Missionary So-

ciety, in a recent letter, says:—
"Bengal calls for six missionaries.—There are such indications of an awakening among the people, that our brethren tremble at the thought of seeing their prayers answered, while their hands are yet so feeble. The king of St. Christina, in the Marquesas, is quite clamorous to get English missionaries. In beloved Travacore, the dimensions of ours In Demerara there are new openings among the native Indians, who speak their own language, but understand Creole Dutch. At Latakoo we have a printing press, and specimens of Brother Moffats printing have been transmitted. Two more presses are required for Africa, the one to be employed in Caffreland."

### CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, April 17, 1833.

TAKE HEED TO THE DOCTRINE. (St. Paul.) We made a few remarks last week under this head, elative to the "New Divinity" taught by some of the answer to Dr. Taylor, whose sentiments on this sub- and holds her own among the others, but is daily acour universities."

"For this is not a point of small importance; a On the contrary, it may be doubted whether the scheme before us be not far more dangerous than open deism cisive and pertinent; mark the following extract: itself. It does not shock us like bare-faced infidelity: we feel no pair, and suspect no evil, while it steals like 'water into our bowels, like oil into our bones.' "

"I said than open deism. For I cannot look on this scheme as any other than old deism in a new dress: seeing it saps the very foundation of all revealed religion, whether Jewish or Christian."

Such are the sentiments of this great man on the importance of a right understanding of this fundamental point. The Methodists have ever been unshaken

be effected through the immediate operation of the Holy Ghost on the conscience and heart; and therefore they earnestly pray for this mighty power to accomplish the work. As they believe, according to the 8th article of their faith, that "we have no power to do good works, pleasant and acceptable to God, without the Grace of God by Christ preventing us, that we may have a good will, and working with us when we have that good will," so they strive in prayer for grace erwise with her dying husband. They are natives who to assist them in the exercise of the will; that they have power to perform their duty as well as light to discern it.

We have heard it stated by those considered orthodox among Calvinists, that all that is necessary to produce conversion in a sinner is to convince him of his need which the Holy Spirit does when He calls effectually; and then the sinner will turn to God, because the will always obeys the dictates of the indgment. Whether this be good philosophy or not, we believe it is not sound divinity; for however freely the Will may follow the dictates of the judgment in the choice of objects towards which the heart is alike indifferent, yet in respect to religion, it is quite otherwise. In choosing to turn to God and embracing religion, we "find a law is our members which wars against the law of our minds' our passions at variance with our understanding-the bias of our nature contending with a conviction of our and find it a law of liberty from bondage, sin, and death. bias of our nature contending with a conviction of our The number of members in society is, 516—on trial, 528 duty; and nothing but the strength of God can give us the victory. This struggle between inclination and duty, this conviction of the necessity and excellency of religion with a backwardness to embrace it, is frequent ly the cause of trouble of mind bordering on distraction; in the mean time every subterfuge is resorted to, every refuge of lies which presents itself is looked to for relief: the heart inclines every way but the right way, Under these exercises the poor soul needs particular instruction and holp. His only help is from the Lordand for this he must pray. But should a sinner pray? Yes, and pray earnestly too, as did sinking Peter and convicted Saul of Tarsus. This is his duty, in the exercise of which through faith in the atonement made by Christ, he will surely find the needed grace, the forgiveness of sins and gift of the Holy Ghost the Comforter, even the spirit of Adoption, crying Abba, Father.

The Methodists, believing these things, are led to use every means lawful and proper in themselves to induce inners to submit themselves to God, to follow up conviction with earnest supplication. Some of those means have been denounced by many as irregular and unjustifiable, such as protracted prayer meetings, whether in a house, a field or the woods; and no wonder they should be considered so by those who believe that light in the understanding is all that is necessary to effect conversion; to such, all extraordinary effort in prayer must appear, not only unnecessary, but wild and enthusiastic.

We see then the close connexion between a firm be lief in the total depravity and weakness of our nature and the exertion necessary to 'enter in at the straight gate,' that the latter must relax when the former is not believed. We repeat then, take heed to the doctrine .--

Look well to this fundamental point, and let every one strive to make not only himself, but every one else feel more and more what this meaneth, "Without me ye can do nothing."

The principles of the Wesleyan Methodists relative to what are called the doctrines of grace have ever been in accordance with the system of faith taught by James Arminius, professor of divinity at Leyden in 17th century, and this has caused them no little censure which we speak. -

"That true faith cannot proceed from the exercise of his natural corruption, is incapable either of thinkcessary to his conversion and salvation that he be regenerated and renewed by the operation of the Holy al council to take this subject into consideration. Some Ghost, which is the gift of God through Jesus Christ.

That this divine grace, or energy of the Holy Ghost, which heals the disorder of a corrupt nature, begins, advances, and brings to perfection every thing that can be called good in man."-Mosheim, vol. 1, p. 131.

Thus taught Arminius; how different this to Pelagius, a monk of the 5th century, who, according to the same author, taught that the sins of our first parents were imputed to them alone, and not to their poster to Gen. C. The latter was somewat puzzled, being sonwork is astonishingly progressive. That part of India rity; that we derive no corruption from their fall, but alone, would be enough for a missionary society, of the are born as pure and unspotted as Adam came out of are born as pure and unspotted as Adam came out of the forming hand of his Creator; that mankind therefore are capable of repentance and amendment, and of arriving to the highest degrees of piety and virtue by the use of their natural faculties and powers."

> With this knowledge of the two systems how can any honest man class them together, or represent them as having any affinity! They are as opposite as truth and error, light and darkness.

> > EXTENSION OF THE CHURCH.

We have published a few articles under this head taken from the "Churchman," which we consider wor. thy the attention of christians of every denomination Presbyterians in the United States; and expressed more especially Episcopalians; as it shows that though freely our opinion of the tendency of these notions, destitute of state patronage and political power, the Mr. Wesley's preface to his treatise on original sin, in | Episcopal Church in the United States not only exists ject correspond closely with the New Divinity, as far quiring strength and influence, and calling forth her enas we understand it, will show we are not singular in ergies to supply the destitute and enlarge her borders. our views. Speaking in reference to the error taught by Now, do they cry out through fear, and let their hands Dr. T. Mr. Wesley says "I dare not be silent any lon- hang down because they possess no national establishger; necessity is laid upon me to provide those who ment, no reserved lands or other rich endowments from desire to know the trath with some antidote against the state to support their ministers? No, quite the that deadly poison, which has been diffusing itself for contrary-knowing that the purity of the church is her several years through our nation, our Church, and even strength, they glory in the "privilege" of being free from these snackles of the state—these inlets of corruption through which the sanctuary itself is polluted, and all question that may be safely determined either way, the spiritual energies of the church crippled. The testimony borne by the church in the United States is de-

"No humble follower of Christ can make any religious privilege an object of boasting. But yet he should rejoice in the possession, and should feel that bered with families, and possessing the spirit of martyrs, the weight of his responsibilities is in direct proportion throw themselves into the nation. Live with them—learn to its value. The privilege referred to is common and peculiar to American christians; it is the entire freedom of our religion and our church from the authority of civil enactments. There is in the very nature of of civil enactments. There is in the very nature of Christianity the power of its own support; and the greatest blessing which a human government can confer upon it, is to leave it to itself. Its inherent power and its edicacy are inevitably palsied by an intimate alliance with political institutions, and its purity and extension with political institutions, and its purity and extension tike him for the enterprise. If he will go, (and we have the contemplate the life form couldn't be the contemplate with the mission. Money shall be forthcoming. I will be bondsman for the Church. All we want is the men,—who will go; and of whom I can say, I know of none with political institutions, and its purity and extension. Judge, if he should summon you to an account for your forded me considerable amusement and sincere pleasure ertion for which they have been eminent from the first. have been proportionable to its freedom from secular written to him on the subject, we only want another,

interference. The Church in the United States has in this respect been signally blessed, for it is entirely free from that deadning weight of legislative influence which s so sorely felt in most nations of the eastern world. Hence we should naturally infer the rapid spread of the Gospel through our land, since it is not directly or indirectly subjected to outward restraints, since "the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified."

Here we have the experience of fifty years to the point, that the Church prospers much more without union with the state than she possibly can with it. -With these facts before their eyes will not Churchmen themselves, if they regard the spiritual welfare of their community, and desire to see the true prosperity of the Church to which they belong, assist to keep her ministers dependent upon their people, the same as other denominations?

We have been branded as envious and jealous haters of the Church, seeking her downfall, &c, merely because we would prevent if possible a means of support, which, without promoting her prosperity, would entail a lasting and increasing evil upon the country.

The clergy in every country where the Church has been established by law have ever been the prime movers and promoters of the intolerance and persecution, which have so foully stained the annals of Church history since the days of Constantine; which they never could have been but for this unhallowed connexion. Had the priests been kept in their proper place and not raised to offices of distinction, power and emolument, they would have had no means of moving the civil authorities to coerce dissenters and heretics; and the effect of their anathemas could have extended no further than to deprive the objects of them of their spiritual privileges; quite sufficient for the purpose of Church government.

How far the history of the Church warrants the befief that the extension of it has been retarded by union will the state, is an interesting subject of enquiry, which may engage our attention in a future number.

An extraordinary enquiry has lately been made by a tribe of Indians called FLAT HEADS from beyond the Rocky Mountains. We say extraordinary, for we have no recollection of any thing like it since the visit of the wise men of the East to Jerusalem in the time of Herod the Great. These were wise men of the East, and those, though perhaps not magii, may nevertheless, be very properly called wise men of the 'far West'; for who so wise among men as sincere enquirers after the Saviour of the world and the way of salvation through him. The anxious enquiry of these children of the forest may serve to reprove the indifferent multitudes among us, who, though living within the hearing of the Gospel daily, scarcely think it worthy of the simple enquiry, "Are these things so."

The following will explain what we mean.

A letter from William Walker, of the Wyandot tribe of Indians, and interpreter at one of the Mission stations, to G. P. Disosway, Esq. published in the Christian Advocate and Journal, gives an account of a visit of some of the Flat Head Indians to General Clarke of the United States, with whom they formed some acquaintance when he was on an expedition to Columbia River. These Indians were a deputation from their

nation and had come three thousand miles to see the General in whom they had great confidence on the subject of their enquiry.

The following is an extract from Mr. Walker's letter:

"Gen. Clarke related to me the object of their mission, and, my dear friend, it is impossible for me to describe to you my feelings while listening to his narrative. I will here relate it as briefly as I well can. It appeared that some white man had penetrated into their country, and and abuse by those of the old Calvinist school; and happened to be a spectator at one of their religious cere. even now they must be classed with Pelagians: with monies, which they scrupulously performed at stated what propriety the reader may judge after reading the periods. He informed them that their mode of worship. what propriety the reader may judge after reading the ping the supreme Being was radically wrong, and instead following extract from Mosheim's history of the senti, of being acceptable and pleasing, it was displeasing to ments of that eminent man respecting the doctrine of him; he also informed them that the white people, away toward the rising of the sun, had been put in pussession of the true mode of worshipping the great Spirit. They had a book containing directions how to conduct them. of our natural faculties and powers, nor from the force solves in order to enjoy his favour, and hold converse and operation of free will; since man, in consequence with him; and with this guide, no one need go astray, but every one that would follow the directions laid down of his natural corruption, is incapable either of think-ing or doing any good thing; and therefore it is no-would be received into the country where the great Spirit resides, and live forever with him.

"Upon receiving this information, they called a nation. said, if this be true, it is certainly high time we were put in possession of this mode, and if our mode of worship. ping be wrong and displeasing to the great Spirit, it is time we had laid it aside; we must know something more about this; it is a matter that cannot be put off; the sooner we know it the better. They accordingly deputed four of their chiefs to proceed to St. Louis, to see their great father, Gen. Clarke, to inquire of him, having no doubt but he would tell them the whole truth about it.

proceeded by informing them that what they had been told by the white man in their own country, was true..... Then went into a succinct history of man, from his creation down to the advent of the Saviour; explained to them all the moral precepts contained in the Bible, expounded to them the decalogue; informed them of the advent of the Saviour, his life, precepts, his death, resurrection, ascension, and the relation he now stands to man as a mediator; that he will judge the world, &c.

"Poor fellows, they were not all permitted to return home to their people with the intelligence. Two died in St. Louis, and the remaining two, though somewhat in-disposed, set out for their native land. Whether they reached home or not, is not known. The change of climate and diet operated very severely upon their health.— Their diet when at home is chiefly vegetables and fish.

"If they died on their way home, peace be to their mance! They died inquirers after the truth. I was informed that the Flat Heads, as a nation, have the fewest vices of any tribe of Indians on the continent of America.

The publication of the above has called forth the following touching appeal in behalf of the destitute wanderers of the West, who are crying in every direction " Come over and help us."-Sarely an effectual door is opened, which is widening daily for sounding the glad tidings of salvation to the ends of the earth; and we trust every christian's heart will respond to the call, and his hands be open to furnish the needed aid.

[From the Chri .ian Advocate and Journal.] HEAR! HEAR! Who will respond to the call from beyond the Rocky Mountains?

MESSAS. EDITORS-The communication of brother G. P. Disosway, including one from the Wyandot agent, on the subject of the deputation of the Flat Head Indians to Gen. Clarke, has excited in many in this section intense interest. And to be short about it, we are for having a mission established there at once. I have proposed the following plan :- Let two suitable young men, unencum. their language-preach Christ to them-and, as the way opens, introduce schools, agriculture, and the arts of civilized life. The means for these improvements can be introduced through the fur traders, and by the reinforceThat was in March last. Potts was the engineer of a col-

liery, in the county of Kilkenny, and that murder was com-

giment. Potts was shot at by four mon, who, after doing

this, walked quietly away. (Hear, hear, hear.) They did this in the presence of fifty persons, and yet no attempt

had been made either to arrest them or prevent the out

rage being committed. The third case is that of the murder of a man named Marum. That occurred on the 27th

came in armed with guns, and shot at and wounded him,

and then beat him down and dispatched him with the butt-and of their guns. (Hear hear.) The next case occurred

and having their faces blackened; they ordered Shea to go

unorder, but an ontrageous attack that might have lad to

of whom shot at another person and lodged some slugs in

Houston, who was a most respectable clergyman, 80 years

of ege, and who was murdored within one mile of his own

sidence. The murder took place on the border of Queen's

County and Kilkenny, upon the 25th October last. It is

tated in the account I have received, that he was a most

inoffensive and quiet man, and was generally respected. I believe, indeed, that he had been guilty of the crime of

in consequence of a quarrel with a drunken servant up

ted the murder, was not at all drunk, [llear.] Ano-

ther case is that of a gross attack upon Abraham Mu-

dox, committed on the twenty third of November last,

An attack was made on the house in which he lived, and

for its protection, one of them was immediately murdered,

and Madox's wife and daughter were so severely wounded

that they lived only two hours afterwards; Madox's sen

was also dangerously wounded. John Webb was the

person at whose instigation this brutal murder was com-

mitted, and it appeared that he had been many months

of December last, an attack of a similar kind was made by a party consisting of about fifty men, upon the house

similar to that of Madox. One house, which was then sot fire to and burnt, and several people were buried in

the ruins. The reason for the attack was, that the for-

mer tenant had been ejected for non-payment of rent.

In another case several tenants had been removed from

the'r premises for a similar cause, and other tenants had

een put into possession. A man named Joyce was one

of these new tenants. His house was surrounded by

armed men-the door was removed, it was set fire to;

Joyce was dragged out to some little distance, and there

shot dead. The same party afterwards went to the house of a man named Baldwin, and set fire to it; they then

went to the house of a man named Maplesden, one of the

great danger of his life. I now come to the case of the

On the 10th of last January, a most cruel murder was

committed at Youghal, upon a tenant of the Duke of Devoushire, a person of the name Goward, who was shot

dead by the party that attacked him. That was, I know

person to beat the other party. The next case is that of a

man who was charged on oath with sending the White-

feet to shoot his brother. That case arose. I believe, out

of some quartel relative to the possession of three acres

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM,

course which the Dutch Government had taken, and

assigns the reasons which have rendered it imperative

upon it to refuse the terms which the two other pow-

ers have sought to impose upon her. The memoir,

which is dated the 26th of February, concludes as fol-

the proposals addressed to them, will once more suffice

they accept this responsibility in all its extent, and when

the causes of the present unhopy events shall at length

The consequences of this refusal it is difficult to fore-

see. If the same warlike spirit pervaded Europe now,

that existed twenty or thirty years ago, we should think

the commencement of hostilities not far off. But resort

to negociation is now preferred to an appeal to the sword.

winch party shall recede ! The Dutch are too obsti-

firmly and loftily assumed. If so, war is inevitable.

TURKEY.

which princes and people must equally bend."

lows :-

efore dispossessed of some land by Madox. On the 5th

a person who had offended the assailants in a manner

was set fire to. Two constables had been placed there

The next was the case of the murder of Mr.

his breast, and the ruffians afterwards beat him most

and the mission will be commenced the coming season.—Were I young and healthy, and unencumbered, how joyfully would I go! But this honor is reserved for another Bright will be his crown; glorious his reward. Affectionately yours,
Wesleyan University, March 9, 1833.

The Assize Court for the Home District commen sed on the 8th inst. and is yet in session, his honor the Chief Justice presiding. One hundred and seven causes were entered for trial, a fearful indication of the increase of wrong and crime in the district. A suit of ejectment by Bishop M'Donnell and others against negro slavery must be finally abolished in the British the churchwardens of the Roman Catholic Church in Dominions. this town, has excited considerable interest in the public mind; a verdict was given in favor of the Bishop and his party. The decision of this case is of importance to every denomination, as it involves a question touching the rights and powers of trustees in general. A detail of the trial will probably be published. We understand a bill of indictment was found on Monday against several persons concerned in the affray which happened in that Church last winter.

very numerous and respectable meeting of persons of val. different denominations was held in the Catholic Chapel yesterday evening, in consequence of the verdict of the jury in the case of ejectment of the congregation from the chapel. Peter McDougal, Esq. was called to shop of Poris, the Catholic Primate of France, at 25,the chair, the Rev. Mr. O'Grady addressed the meeting, 000 frances, or exactly £1000. and a number of resolutions was passed, approving of Mr. O'Grady's conduct, and declaring the unhappy differences in that Church to have arisen out of the cerrupt influence which state patronage has upon all churches. The resolutions, if we can procure a copy, with a more particular account of the meeting, will be given next week.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES .- Next to the religious, moral and mental improvement of our country we would place the encouragement of our own manufactories, and therefore direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Webster & Cham. bers of Gananoque; whose enterprise we trust will meet with the encouragement it so justly deserves. Establishments of this kind encourage industry, offord employment to the poor, and increase the wealth of the Province.

CANADIAN LITEFARY MAGAZINE.—We have been politely presented with the first number of this work, and are pleased with its appearance. Both the execution and design are worthy of commendation and encouragement. We hope it may not disgrace its title, the understanding without corrupting the heart.

In our temperance department will be found some extracts from an admirable discourse on the cholera preached by the Archdeacon of Quebec, part of which is published in the above work. Some further extracts will probably be given the first opportunity.

To Correspondents .- "A Methodist" is referred to the Leaders' Meeting of this station, where the subject of his complaint will doubtless be properly considered and attended to; the subject is worthy of attention, but the paper is not the place for it.

"The Christian's Glass" will appear in our next.

CLERGY RESERVE PETITION. Gosfield, March 27th, 1833.

Rev. James Richardson, Sir, Two of our subscribers, Messrs, Solomon Shepley and James D Dolson, who receive their papers at Erieus Post Office, of which Mr. James Little is postmaster, were charged 2s. 9d. currency each for their papers, because they contained a grievance petition as the postmaster called it. They refused to take the papers out of the office, as they paid the postage on them once, and I suppose the papers and "grievance petitions" are on their way to Quebec. The Subscribers wish to know whether they must lose their papers or pay twice for them.

THOS. HARMON.

Answer .- The papers "on their way to Quebec" only reached the Post Office in this town, and have been sent back with the Postmaster's orders to the said officious Mr. Little to deliver them free of any charge whatever to the subscribers, as the postage on the "grievance petitions" has been accounted for with the papers at the office here, where they were mailed. If Mr. Little has not yet handed the papers to the subscribers, let us know, and an account of his conduct shall be sent to the Post Master General, that he may have an opportunity of showing what authority he had to demand postage on papers which came to his office marked "Paid."

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR SIR :- You will oblige me by publishing the following letter. It is a private letter to me from my brother-sent with no expectation of its meeting the public eye, but as it contains some things in relation to himself and his mission, which will be gratifying to his friends and the members of our Church, generally, I am induced to ask a place for it in the Guardian,

Yours truly, J. RYERSON.

Hallowell, April 4, 1833.

"New York, March 21, 1833. "My DEAR BROTHER :- On account of the Liver pool packet, (Birmingham) which had been advertised to sail on the 24th, being laid up, I shall sail in the morning in a London packet (York), a very elegant ship-the passage to London being the same as that to Liverpool. I did not arrive here until the the day before yesterday, coming by the way of Hartford, Midletown, and Newhaven, (Conn.) finding that route cheaper and more pleasant than down the Hudson River by land. I staid with Dr. Fisk all night and part of two days; I need not say I was gratified and benefitted, and received from him some valuable suggestions respecting my mission to England and agen, cy for the Academy. He was unreserved in his communications, and is in favor of the object of my mission, as were Br. Waugh, Dr. Bangs, Durbin, &c. (1) have conversed with them all and they seem to approve fully of the proceedings of our conference in the affair. As I have so many letters to write to my friends in Canada before I embark, and must do it all to-night. I have only time to say a word on these matters. I have been cordially received by all our brethren here and on the way. I came with Br. F. Reid from Middletown to this city-he wished to be remembered to you, as did Dr. Fisk also. It is now two hours after midnight-I must bid you farewell. I shall write to you soon after my arrival in England.

Your most affectionate (Signed)
"Rev. J. Ryerson, Hallowell." E. RYERSON?"

### Foreign News. LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Among the numerous vessels below, from England, is the ship Mary Howland, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 8th of March, in company with the pack-

at ship sheffield, which vessel is said to be below. t ship sheffield, which vessel is said to be below.

\* \* \* The first case which I duce since our last, for during the existence of the postithe Editors of the Commercial Advertiser are inshall state to the House is the case of the murder of a man lence, which we hope will be of short duration, prices must about in the presence of Destroyand when he confidence in debted to Captain Aikin for files of London papers to named Farrell, A large body of men, some armed with be nominal." the 7th of March, and Liverpool of the 8th.

ENGLAND.

WEST INDIA QUESTION .- In the House of Commons on the 28th of February in answer to a question whether the Government contemplated any measures for the abolition of Negro slavery, the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that at present he could not

give any precise answer. In the House of Lords on the 16th of March, Lord Suffield presented two petitions on the subject of Slavery in the West India Colonies, and said that he had several more in reserve, which he should defer the presentation of until a greater number of the Lords were present. He thought the period had arrived in which

In the House of Commons the morning business was again occupied with varied and lengthened discussions on the presentation of potitions-namely, on the observance of the Sabbath, and on the motives of those who forwarded petitions—on the non-residence of the cler-2y-on the Irish coercive measures, &c. It was again remarked that little progress had been made with the in Cashel, upon the 26th of August. That was the case presentation of petitions, owing to the discussions that of the murder of William Shea, which was committed at arose on them. There were 415 names on the Speaker's paper, but only some 80 had been disposed of.

ting at the table of a room in a public house, in company with two or three other men. The murder was committed In the Evening Session Lord Sandon presented a petition on the subject of the trade with Brazil, complainby two fellows, who entered the room armed with guns Public MEETING IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH .- A ed of the restrictions upon it and praying for their remoon his knees, and instantly shot him dead. (Hear, bear,)
—The next was one which had occurred at Portaclington,
on the 23d September last. It was not a case of actual

English and French Bishops.-The Ministry of England have proposed to fix the income of the Archishops of Ireland at £10,000. The French Chamber of Deputies have just fixed the stipend of the Archbi

IRISH SUPPRESSION BILL. This Bill was introduced into the House of Commons on the 27th of February. It was advocated by the Ministers and others, and warmly opposed as a death-blow to the constitution, by Mr. Shiel, Mr. O' Connell, Mr. Cobbett, Mr. Bulwer, and others. The debate continued five days, when a division took place, collecting his titles. (Hear, hear.) In this case, I know and their appeared for the first reading 406, against it it has been stated, that the cause of the murder was 59,—majority for ministers 377. The bill was then in consequence of a quarrel with a drunken servant up read a first time, and ordered to be read again on the on his grounds, but the person, who was taken up in-8th March.

Mr. O'Connell, inquired whether the Irish Church Reform bill, was likely to be introduced this week.— The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied in the affirmative. His Lordship was understood to state in answer to a question from Mr. Hume, that a bill on the subject of debtor and creditor, in consequence of the report of a Committee 3 years ago, was under conside-

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, in answer to Lord G. Somerset's inquiry, that he could not state when there was likely to be any report from the Poor Laws' Commissioners; but he would learn, if possible, from the Commissioners.

Mr. Fl. Buxton corrected an erroneous impression of what had resulted from remarks of the Marquis of Chandos on preceeding night. Mr. Buxton said he ad not withdrawn his notice, respecting the abolition but prove a chaste and useful miscellany-improving of negro slavery. The original notice was conditional, to depend on the proceedings of Ministers: if they pro-posed no measure, he should abandon his motion. He declared that no measure would be effective that did not propose entire and immediate abolition of negro lavery. He observed that it was rumored there was to end of the negociations between the Ministers and the West India body; he trusted such was not the fact he had some reason for believing it was not; at the same time he implored that body not to loose this opportunity of settling the question, feeling persuaded hat servile war must result without delay.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer afterwards in a Committee of Ways and Means, proposed the continuation of the sugar duties. The proposition called forth a good deal of conversation, but it was eventually car' ried, opposition being threatened on the bringing up of he report, which is to take place to-day.

The Solicitor General brought in four Bills relative o Law Reform, which were read a first time and orered to be read a second time on Wednesday next .-The House adjourned.

the House adjourned.

The Earl of Dudley and Ward, formerly a member of trial on this charge, and I shall, therefore, not mention his name.—[Mr. O'Connell asked for the date of the on. the English Cabinet died on the 6th of March in Lon-

· Noah Pease Folger, formerly from Nantucket, whose attempt to kill Mr. Mellish in the streets of London we formerly noticed, has been fully committed for trial, the evidence of insanity being insufficient for his defence. The intended plan of the Ministry in relation to Ne-

gro Slavery is said to be, 1st. The immediate abolition through the whole li-of slavery in the colonies. 2d The compensation to has been furnished us. the slave-owner, at a fixed rate per head, for every slave. The raising of a loan for such compensation to be paid off in thirty years. 4th. The manumitted slave to be compelled by the Magistrates to work five days out of the seven, except when in crop, when they would work for six days. 5th. Two days' amount of wages to be paid into the compensation fund it being considered the remaining three or four days, as the case may be, as to incrop or not, would be insufficient for the support of the slave,

The Commercial Advertiser of the 10th contains the speech of Lord Althrope on his motion for the first read. ing of the Irish Suppression Bill .-- We regret the want of room for the whole of it, and have selected such parts as exhibit some of the disturbances of Ireland, which call for those severe measures the government have proposed. Speaking of Lord Althrope's speech, the Commercial

Advertiser says:

It contains no abstract argumentation, nor imaginative eloquence. It is, as it should be, a plain and simple statement of facts;—for such facts only as prove incontesta-bly the necessity of superceding the ordinary course of law, by the creation of extraordinary tribunals, could war rant the severe legislation which the parliament has adopted to quell the disturbances in Ireland. These facts he has related; and they disclose a state of society in that country more intolerable, in its moral aspect, than any other we are aware of in the civilized or uncivilized world. Such brutal assaults, burnings, burglaries, rubberies and cruel murders as swell the catalogue of crime, were per, to prove the sincerity with which they have acted .haps never before heard of. The natural and social rights of men scem to be wholly disregarded The law inspires no terror, and the attempt to enforce it only excites renew-ed atrocities. In this state of things it is difficult to conceive how the Ministry could have discharged their duty, without resorting to severe enactments. .

When desperate ills demand a speedy cure, Distrust is cowardice, and prudence folly. HOUSE OF COMMONS-Feb. 27. Adjourned Sitting-Call of the House.

SUPPRESSION OF DISTURBANCE BILL. Lord Althorp moved the Order of the Day for the first Bill. On the motion being put many 'noes' were heard; but on the Speaker asking whether the House was to be divided, was answered in the negative and the order of the day was then read.

Lord Althorp then addressed the House to the following effect -- I can assure the House, Sir, that I make the proposition which I am now about to submit to their atten tion, deeply feeling how difficult it must be for any man to address such an assembly as the present, and to ask such men as I now see assembled to grant to any Government the powers I now come to seek at their hands. The whole course of my political life has been such as to make it against my opinion to come forward with such a proposibetter than their present. I must show, in the next place, had died daily for several days previously.

that the ordinary law is insufficient to afford such a reme.

A letter of the 23d of March rays: "Strangers are not duction to his brother who also kept a layern at Platts. belly and legs much like the first, with horns inclining. ; and thirdly, I must show that the provisions of the permitted to go outside the walls, lest they should disco-Bill, which I am now about to lay before the House, are ver the motality. One individual has lost fifty out of two such, as will provide a remedy for those evils, to repress which the ordinary law is inadequate. \* \* \* The first case which I

be nominal."

Sons, inhabitants of Plattsburgh, when he confessed he is income the Boston Daily Advertiser contains a letter from Ha-was the man, and was subsequently committed to prison. fice, Toronto. guns and some with pistols, assembled in the mouth of

Feb. last, at Castle Comer, in the county of Kilkenny. vana, dated the 9th March, from which we make the fol. They entered the house of Farrel, who was tenant of a lowing extract:

"Thus far four-fifths of the cases were among the erson named Cavanagh, and, in the words of a survivor, person named Cavanagh, and, in the words of a sorvivor, "I has lar lour-intens of the observed among the Enhim, like a dog, through the head." (Hear, hear.)—The glish and American seamen in the harbour. The greater next case is that of the murder of a man amed Potts, part of all the cases prove fatal;—consequently the vulgar say that the physicians are killing them. The disease has made sad work in one of the large hospitals, or rather mitted at noon-day, in the presence of fifty persons, and alms-house—or still more properly, Black Hole, carrying within one quarter of a mile of the head quarters of a re- off 30 persons in one night. I fear it has not yet arrived at its height. Two other hospitals, one of which contains 500 miscrable inmates, who are compactly stowed in illventilated apartments romains to be swept. In one room I saw 75 persons half covered with fifthy blankets. Wish ing to know what was doing at the barial ground, I went out to it a few days since. White I remained there, which of July, at the hour of between nine and ten o'clock in was about twenty minues, two loads of bodies were enter the forenoon. Marom left his lodge, which was close to ed. They were unincombered by coffins or winding a colliery, in the baroney of Gowry, and he want into his sheets. The naked corpse were thrown into graves and carpenter's shop, and had scarcely got in when three men trodden down; the graves being filled level with the sur face, say five to eight in each grave. The Governor published an order a few days since for the dirt carts to suspend taking fiith from the streets, and remove dead Judies to the semetry.-Great panic prevails here. Almost every one in the street has a bag of camphire at his nose.-Brandy is drank it. large quantities, as it is considered by the populase a sure preventative of the disease. Houses are closed, the owners having gone into the country; -streets are deserted in a great degree; -no private carring

es to be found :--little business doing.
"Whence came the cholera? Some say it came from Mobile, in plac timber, some threes or four weeks since; others say it was brought from Africa in T Guineaman.— The fact is, judging from what I can learn, they can truce marder. There was assembled a large party of men, one it to no other place. The first case was that of a drunkard in the interior of the city."

Eruption of Mount Etua .- Several . weeks since, we stated that this Mount had undergone a terrible eruption. Since this, some information has been received, by letters from Messina, by a commercial house in Boston. It will be recollected, that Mount Etna is on the island of Sicily. We extract the following from the facts received. It must indeed, be a sublime and awful sight to witness one of these terrible eruptions of nature. -Maine Weslevan Journali

"I have to advise you, that one of the most awful crup tions of Mount Eina, for many years, is at this moment taking place; three new craters have been formed, one of which vomits lava, the second stone and sand. the third only smoke; the stream of lava is at this moment over one mile in breadth and about 18 miles in extent; the loss of property is manense, as many fine vallies have been fill rally in Canada is much inferior to that grown is ed and thousands of fruit trees destroyed, togother with the almost incessant earthquakes which attend it, have destroyed many villages. As the progress of the lava is very slow, (one and a half miles in 24 hours) it has enablod all the ishabitants to escape, and the country is fill-ed around for miles with the inhabitants, and about ten inbusand strangers who have come to visit the mountain, iving under tents, which at this inclement season, renfored more so by this oraption, which always causes very bad weather, creates a great deal of suffering, added to which, the naturally poor condition of the inhabitants, and scarcity of food is really distressing. Should it not soon cease the fine village of Bronte must full a prey to it, the lava being now only a tew miles from it. It was seventy miles from this place to the mountain, but all who have witnessed the ecuption represent it to be most magnificent yet awful spectrole. The stream has collected about sixty feet high at the last dates, and was momentarily expected to launch forward. It is in this way that it descends, not as a stream of water, but it continues to form an immense precipice till the top overbalances the bottom, when it slides forward for mile perhaps or more, and then does not again move for ward till another procipice is formed." 

party fired at and wounded him, and he was now lying in The Legislature of Lower Canada has at length clo. sed its long and boisterous session. The following is the speech of the Governor General on dismissing

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

a murder in consequence of previous provocation. It was supposed that the man murdered had before set another You are now about to return to your respective homes there to enjoy the repose which the labors of this protracted session have fendered necessary.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, In His Majesty's name I thank you for the pecuniary aid towards carrying on internal improvements, and other objects of utility which your liberality has placed at the disposal of the Executive Government. Amongst these I much regret that I am not enabled to enumerate the necessary provision for giving full effect to a sysspoken of these, sir, as cases of great outrage. I have selected them as such, and I lay them before the House, confident as to the impression they must create. I have tem of quarantine, calculated to meet a visitation of disease similar to that with which it pleased Divine detained the house some time in stating these cases, but Providence to afflict this province in the course of considerable as is their number, they are not nearly so the summer. Had this subject been permitted to en-numerous as the cases I could have produced, had I gone through the whole list of those of which information sion, sufficient time would probably been afforded for sion, sufficient time would probably been afforded for the consideration of any difference of opinion which gus to make the selection of either 3 full blood—or might have arisen upon it between the two Houses of 2 full blood and 2 three quarter blood bulls.

That the bulls be let at public auction to the highest The reply of the Dutch Government to the note of the [the Provincial Parliament, and some well digested and 14th of February, by Lord Palmerston and Prince Tal. efficient measure might have been framed and concurleyrand was read in the sitting of the second chamber red in by both Houses before the close of the session.

of the States General at the Hague on the 1st of March by the Minister, M. Verstolk Van Saelen. I occupies ing, however, been taken up until an advanced period of the session. I must take it for granted that other alluded to contained the draft of a Convention between matters, possessing in your judgment greater interest, the three powers, and stipulated for the evacuation of and of more urgent importance, have been allowed to the respective territories, for the free navigation of the take precedence of it.

Fortunately, the Quarantine Act of the 'year' one Mae se, and its branches, on the footing of the convention of Mentz, for that of the Scheldi as it has existed thousand seven hundred and ninety five remains in since the 20th of January 1831, for the communication force, the provisions of which, aided by the voluntary through Limburg without any transit duty, for the dis- exertions of the inhabitants of the Province in general arming of Holland and Belgian, and the raising of the will, I trust, enable the Executive Government to establish such regulations as circumstances may render ne The Minister enters into a laboured vindication of the cessary.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The session which is about to terminate has been remarkable for its unasual duration, being; with the exception of three of the earliest sessions which followed mon the establishment of the Constitution of Lower "The simple and succinct detail which has just been Canada, the longest to be found recorded in your Parliamentary History. Whether the result of its labors will prove beneficial to the country in a corresponding given of the measures pursued by the Government of the Netherlands since the beginning of January, for the purpose of reaching a prehiminary convention, and proportion to its duration, time must alone determine.

From the Montreal Herald of April 3.

DEATH OF MRS. DEWRY.—The family and friends of the lamented young lady, Mrs. Dewey, attended her mort il remains to the silent tomb, yesterday morning amid the

be weighed without appeal, they will wait with a quiet conscience the decision of that supreme tribunal to sympathies and deep commisseration of a most numerous assemblage of our citizens who attended her funeral .--A young lady in the prime of youth and health and loveliness; a bride of only two short months, confiding with the most endeared affection in her husband; re questing his forgiveness of her friends by her last breath heaved from a broken heart, and while gesping on the borders of the grave; by that husband, has been sent sud. denly, in the days when life has the most of love and hap-piness, to the bar of the Judge of us all. Dewey has Still, however, it is difficult to discern an avenue of escape from an appeal to the latter. An issue has been been arrested, and committed to jail at Pluttsburgh, N. Y It appears that after he had cut his wife's throat, he promade that purports to be final; and from that issue cceded to the carter's, in order to tell him to get ready nate, and France and England too proud, we should and appointed him a place where he ordered him to wait but that on returning home to obtain his trunk, in which think, to step back from the positions they have so were his clothes and money, turning from St Vincent et. into St. Paul street, he saw a crowd around his door, and Official intelligence is said to have been received at Brussels on the 2d Marc!, that the Russian envoy at immediately ran back, jumped into the sleigh, and proceeded with the utmost haste to cross the river. On the Alexandria, had succeeded in obtaining an Order from route he exchanged his clock for a capet, and purchased Mehemet Ali, to stay the hostile movements of Ibrahim the ceinture of the carter, alledging he was in difficulties with his creditors. The person who purchased his cloak observed to him there were marks of blood on it; he said they were not the marks of blood, but of red paint, or me absolute necessity of the measure. I feel that it is necessary for me, in order 10 lay the ground for this motion, to prove that the state of some parts of Ireland is such as to require some remedy of an extraordinary mature, and not only to prove this, but to show that such is the state of those parts of Ireland, that almost some tends of the schooner Fan Fan. sive handred marks of blood, but of red paint, a pot of which he had broken a few days before.

At the last advices from Havana the cholera was raging with increased malignity. From the 24 of February to ped at a tavorn, asked for a glass of liquor, which was the such as to require some remedy of an extraordinary mature, and not only to prove this, but to show that such is the state of those parts of Ireland, that almost some tends of the schooner Fan Fan. sive handred marks of blood, but of red paint, a pot of which he had broken a few days before.

At Champlain, he did not go to his relatives, but stop ped at a tavorn, asked for a glass of liquor, which was the part of the bar and asked for another, and dranks it off to be sailing of the schooner Fan Fan. sive handred marks of blood, but of red paint, a pot of which he had broken a few days before.

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At Champlain, he did not go to his relatives, but stop ped at a tavorn, asked for a glass of liquor, which was the path of the pot of which he had broken a few days before. fourths of this number were blacks. On the day of the bar and asked for another, and drank it off; asked belly and logs, which, on one side, reaches above the solling of the schooler Fan Fan, five hundred persons for supper and bed, and went immediately to his room; hip, and the circle or covering around one eye ball are said to have died; and it is added that that number on entering, blew out the candle and walked the room (plainest seen at the corners) is white, and the other than the died dolls for experted days provinged.

bundred slaves, and nearly the whole black population has when a letter was received by the landlord, stating the been attacked. We cannot change our quotations of pro- circumstances, and that the young man with him was

MISSIONARY NOTICE.

The Anniversary of the York Missionary Society auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Methodist E. Church in Canada, will be held in the Methodist Chapel in King street, on Monday, the 29th instant, to commence

The Indian Children from the Credit, are expected to attend with their teachers.

As this Society is purely missionary, founded for the sole purpose of sending the Gospel, and imparting instruc-tion to the Heathen, it is hoped that a general attendance

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending April 17th, 1833.

J. Lockwood, J. Ryerson, E. Webster, E. Perry. J. Knowlson, J. Applebe, J. Jackson, Gosfield 8th April, no name, R. Jones,\* W. Rorke,† J. Lount.

\* To whom did T. P. pay?—we never received it. † They are of no consequence.

#### WOOLLEN FACTORY.

IIE Gananoque Woollen, Factory is now in success. into Sattinetts, and the various other kinds of Ciothsusually worn in the country either on shares or for pay-ment. Clothe constantly on hand and exchanged for wool on liberal terms.—C. H. Pech Esq. Agent Prescott, Geo. Langly Esq. Maitland, Messrs. H. & Y. Jones, Brockville, John G. Parker Esq. Kingston, C. Bochus Esq. Hallowell, C. H. McCallom Esa Belville, who will forward wool and doliver Cloth in return. Terms for manufacturing may deliver Cloud in results, be seen at the different agents, WEBSTER & CHAMBERS.

Ganonoque, 1st April, 1833 1797w.
N. B.—Country Carding, Cloth Dressing and Weaving carried on at the Establishment.

The Gananoque Woollon Factory is now in successful pperation—the machinery is of the first rate, no pains having been spared; the very best experienced work, men from the bost Woodlen Manufacturing Estab-lishment in New York State are employed. The estabshment is capable of Manufacturing from sixty to eighty yards of Cloth per day from wool in the fleece. The proprietors council but believe an establishment similar to the above is much wanted in this part of the Province and if properly conducted will prove a valuable acquisition to the country. They hope to see farmers incresse their facks and improve their breed of sheep. The woul geneneighbouring states, -the local situation of the establish. ment is such as to render the conveyance of wool to it

from any part of the Province by steamboats and other vessels perfectly safe, expeditious and easy.

Arrangements have been made with gentlemen at Prescott; Maitland, Brockville, Kingston, Hallowell and Bellville, to receive and forward word to the establishment, receive and deliver cloth in return. It is expected that similar arrangements will shortly be made at the different ports around the lake. The proprietors have necessarily incurred a very heavy expense, in putting the establishment in operation, the success of which depends on the patronage of a liberal public, who will, they flatter thomelves, be disposed to encourage Domestic Manufacture.

#### HOME DISTRICT FAIR: \_\_,[20th May, 1833.]

T a meeting of the Directors of the Home Dis-trict Agricultural Society, held pursuant to no-tice on Saturday the 13th April inst. The Hon. John Elmsley, President in the chair,

It was ordered that the recommendation of the last meeting respecting a cettle show for the 20th May be concurred in, and that the following premiums be a-

warded on that day, viz.

Best. Second. Third.

Stallions, ....£4 0 0 £3 0 0 £2 0 0

Mares, ....3 0 0 ...2 0 0 ...1 0 0

Cows, ....2 0 0 ...1 0 0 ...... Working Oxen,.... 5 0.... 15 0...... Working Horses, .. 2 0 0.... 1 0 0.... Sample of 3 bush- 1 0 0.... 10 0.... 5 0 els of Oats, Do. of Barley, .... 1 0 0.... 10 0.... 5 0 Do. of Peas, .... 1 0 0 .... 10 0 .... Do. of Potatoes, ... 1 0 0 .... 10 0 ....

It was further ordered that the sum of £50 be appropriated to be distributed amongst such persons as shall grow on one acre, the largest quantity of the best wheat, barley, onts, peas, potatoes and Indian corn. The competitors to give notice to the Directors, who will appoint the Judges to view the respective It was also ordered that the sum of £100 be appro-

priated for the purchase of Bulls in the United States, and that one of the Directors do proceed to Canandai-

idder, on the 20th May next—being the fair day.

Dr. Rees having presented the Society with some

seeds from the coast of Africa—ordered that the thanks of the society be presented to Dr. Rees for the donation; and that the seeds be distributed amongst the members of the society.

The Secretary reported that he had obtained some

grass seeds from a gentleman lately arrived from En-Ordered that they be distributed amongst the mem-

bers of the society.

J. ELMSLEY, President, W. B. JANVIS, Secretary.

York, April 13, 1833.

SEALED TENDERS will be reby JEDEDIAH JACKSON, Secretary to the Commissioners for Braniford. The running part of wood resting on either two Arches of one hundred feet each, or on a single arch of two hundred feet in length, and twenty four in width. The abutment of stone resting on Piles, the stone to be laid in Water lime to high water mark. The Bridge to be covered with dressed siding Roof, Shingled, all to be painted and glazed.
Tenders addressed to J. JACKSON, Brantford. En.

forsed Tender for Bridge Contract. Brantford, 8th April, 1939. LAND FOR SALE.

OT No. 3, in the 9th Concession

OT No. 3, in the 9th Concession of REACH, on reasonable terms. Inquire of Mr. Joseph Dennis, at the Hamber; or at this Office. York, 13th April, 1833.

NOTICE.

TYPHE Subscribers have received per Queen-L. ston, a quantity of SOLE LEATHER, and a few Cases assorted Boots and Shoes. WM. GUILD, Jun. & CO. York, 11th April, 1833.

that every Assessor throughout this District whose that every Assessor throughout this District whose Population return for the present year is not sent into this Office on or before the 1st day of May next, will be fined

to the utmost extent of the Law.

S. WASHBURN,

Clerk of the Peace Home District. Office Clerk of the Peace ? }

1st April, 1833. 178-2w

NOTICE.

STOLEN from the subscriber on the 22d instant, a

yoke of middle seize red oxen; the smallest of which has wide horns at top, white on the forehead.

The tavern keeper gave nim a letter of intro- dark. The other has more white outside the thigh .-burgh, to which place he walked, hired himself as bar-keeper, and filled the situation to last Saturday morning, will give information how they may be obtained shall be amply rewarded. SAMUEL G. OGDEN.

Toronto, Nov. 26, 1832.

N. B. Information directed to Mr. Lewis's post-of

Statement of Money received on account of the Cobourg Academy, from 31st July to 31st Decem ber, 1832: \ 1832. Aug. 1 Mr. John Fletcher 1st instalment Martin Stotenburg Mr. Jonathan Massey Wm. Stapleton, 1st instalment " Pheneas Stanton 7 Rov. William Rverson 16 Mr. Benjamin Smith · Thomas Taylor " Stewart Wallace " Palmer Ferguson Jasper Dingman " Nicholas Bronce Albert McMichael " Isaac David John Campbell, Esq. Mr. Barnabas Beach Rev. R. Jones Ist instalment \* from sundry persons 16 Mr. Charles Peters Rev. Edmond Stoney " James Messmore Samuel Belton William Griffis, junr. Robert Corson David Wright George Bissel James Currie Asahel Hulbert Matthew Whiting William Patrick Thomas Bevitt Anson Green Simeon Huntington John Carrol Philander Smith Andrew Prindle Lewis Warner Franklin Medcalf Wyatt Chamberlain 12 10 Mr. Maunel Horace " William Allan " Harvey Bissel " Adam Kilmore " E. Powell 21 Rev. II. Biggar, 1st instalment Abner Matthews Mr. Ephraim Hopkins Lewis Barwell William Backhouse " J. II. Throgmorton " Michael Stover James Beach " Thomas Burgar George Burgar " Levi Lawrance Andrew Serels "Stephen V R. Douglass" Thomas W. Douglass Andrew Sharp " I. A. Wilks " William Lawson Rev. J. Messmore . John Bailey Egerton Ryerson " Enhraim Evans James Evons · John Hughston Conrad Vandusan Mr. Peter Jones 23 Draft from Rev. William Smith Mrs. Mary Gage, 1 & 2 instalment Mr. Job Loder, in full Matthew Crooks, Esq. Mr. Philip Spaup, 2 instalment Mrs. Elizabeth Spaun Mr. Peter Hess, 1 & 2 instalment Mrs. Sarah Hess, Mr. John Keagy Mrs. Magdalen Keagy, 2 instalment Mr. David Rymel, 1 & 2 Ebenezer Stinson : 2 Francis Leonard Ahner Reive, 1 & 2 " J. M. Bastedo 1 & 2 J B. Ewart 1 & 2 "E. Playter I&2 " Ezra Thomas 1 & 2 " James Durand, june in full Mrs. Rebecca Highson, in full Mr. Thomas Taylor 1 instalment 4 Benjamin Spenser 2 D. K. Servos, Esq. 1 & 2 Mr. Isaac Vanorman Rev. William Smith Sept. 8 Mr. A. Moore Oct. 8 " John Kengy, junr. " Joseph Hopkins 0 12 2 10 " Francis McIlroy " A. Markle " Andrew Stevens " Plat Nash Andrew T. Kirby " Matthew Bayley 1 5 0 12 " Bryan Carpenter

> (To be continued.) LOST CHILDREN.

01 0

£335 14 8

0 10 0

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

" David R. Springer

" George Mulholland

41. William Moore

" Joseph Smith
" John Inglehart

" Caleb Hopkins Mrs. Hannah Hopkins

" M. Aikman

I came to the west when the savages had but recently receded from Kentucky. Nearly all Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinoies, and North Western Territory, was in the possession of the Indians. Kentucky and Tennessee, at that day, were the ing," said he, "that the devil stood behind you only two new states formed west of the mountains." while you were holding up that cask, grinning What was reality in our day, is now fancifully de-corated and dressed up as fiction, as stories to deacon for me." The deacon started, looked corated and dressed up as fiction, as stories to badly, and without delay gave up the traffic; deplease and suit the taste of the present age. What we had to combat as pioneers in the wild woods of termined that he would be the devil's deacon no the west, while attempting to open a region for longer. Journal of Humanity. civilized man, is now seized on as subjects of more fancy and speculation, to promote the interest of periodicals in Europe and America! to gratify the unbounded thirst for the marvellous, and calculated to greatly vitiate the taste of the rising generation. Away with such stuff: give us truth; give us reality; give us western occurrences as they happened, and not as we may have (with our heated imagination) supposed them to have been.

heard. The gathering storm, the deep, hollow, and whistling wind, the cracking forests, the clauses of an Act passed in the fifty-seventh year of the gloomy sky, the dark and dismal night, has fre-tablish a Police in the towns of York, Sandwich, and Amazonthy added hittorness to the hamiful feetures of quently added bitterness to the horrified feelings of herstburgh," as relates to the laying an assessment on the the disponding parents. It redoubles every exer- Town of York be and the same is hereby repealed. tion of the feeling neighbors: the faggots lighted, illumine the dreary forests; the calls, the whoops, the blowing of horns, the firing of guns, all add to the trightful scene; and under such tremendous Apply at this office. scenes, I have known the mother to fly from her dwelling, dart like a roe through the forests, bound over hills and through thickets, briers, and thorns; and, as if unconscious of danger, penetrate the most difficult places, uttering the most plaintive BAROPOSALS for the purchase of Clergy Reserve and mournful cry for the lost child. I have heard having already been received at this office, for and mournful cry for the lost child. I have heard A having already been received at this office, for a the female's voice sounding the infant's name in a greater quantity than are authorised to be sold during the deep, distressed and shrill tone, which would reach every tender fibre of the human heart; and if such a voice be heard by a stranger to the cause of districtions for the purchase of Clergy Reserves.—And a voice be heard by, a stranger to the cause of dis- to prevent disappointment he requests it may be distinctly tress, he would, from the affecting tone, stop, understood that applications received after this date can listen and almost irrecistibly conclude, that it was be of no benefit to the applicant as to preference or other listen, and almost irresistibly conclude, that it was the voice of a distressed mother, sounding from the deeply, dark, & dismal forest, calling to some lost infant to fly to its tender mother's embraces! He would catch the feelings of the mother; stop at the sound of every call; listen with a throbbing heart, anxious to hear the feeble response of a helpless child! but alas! nothing is heard but the echo of the same voice rolling through the dark and gloomy forests.

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 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 clounds after a rainy season; the shades of light and darkness thrown whole forest appeared to be trembling before them; [this was what was called a pigeon roost;] Files, Saws, Edge Tools, Paints and Cordage. now roaring like distant thunder, rising from fallen limbs of trees, they flutter in clouds through the woods. I hese unfortunate péople had lost a little girl; the neighbors were out, and she was found the next. Another concerning a lost child offered for sale at VERY REDUCED PRICES on White Oak Creek, in Ohio, in 1803 or 4, and only the bones were afterwards found in a hollow tree! An account of two others who were gone for a night; and of one missing the road, was out several days.

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 Harmory, in Indiana. This was a caney country; here 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. No; the strong and tender sympathies of a mother enwines about the heart; it was almost equal to death itself to restrain her. Even amidst this gloomy search there was hope! But for the unfortunate mother, it was a search that was continued too long for her feeble nerves! Two or hree days were busily employed in exploring all the cane brakes, the ponds, the thickets, and every point where it was possible for the child to go, this ther they went, and explored in vain until the 'whoop" was raised! It was a dismal "whoop" to those who were present; for no farther traces of HAVE sold to Mr. John Armstrong my Axe Factory of the child than the mangled head could be in this place, and recommend Mr. Armstrong to the o those who were present; for no farther traces found! The mother hearing the signal of dis. public as capable of making as good Axes as myself.

Covery, flew like lightning through the forests, reached, the inclandioly spot, and there all assembled looked gloomy! casting a wild and wistful look around her, the head of the child was presented to her as the only part discovered. She on hand Warranted Broad and Narrow Axes, Hoes, Adzes seized it, embraced it, and clasping it to her bo- and other Edge Tools Wholesale and retail at his Factory som, swooned away, and, as I understood, ex. Hospital Street. pired! The child, it was thought, had been de.

THEOPHILUS ARMINIUS.

THE DEACON RECLAIMED BY A DRUNKARD. In the town of ---, in the state of ---, Dea-In the town of \_\_\_\_, in the state of \_\_\_\_, Dea tablishment to No. 116 north side of King street, in a large and had covenanted to do good, and good only, as street) where he is now receiving and opening a large and he had opportunity to all men, nevertheless, for well assorted stock of Hardware, Barr Iron, and Casting the sake of money, continued to sell to drunk. Stoves, &c., all of which will be sold at very low prices. ards, and all others who would buy the drunk. ard's drink, ardent spirits. On a certain day, a ragged, filthy drunkard came in with some silver money, to exchange it for the deacon's worse than useless, his delusive, destructive poison. The deacon raised up one end of the cask and drew for him the liquor, which, as the cask was low, was longer than usual in running. At last the vessel was full. It was emptied in the drunkard's return. The deacon looked at it with much apparent complacency, thinking, no doubt, that he spoke up and said, "Deacon, what do you think I have been thinking about, while you have been drawing that rum?" I do not know, said the

had made a good bargain, when the drunkard deacon, what have you? "I have been think. ing," said he, "that the devil stood behind you

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."
Passed 13th January, 1833. 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 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! It awakened up all ment from the passing of this Act, it shall and may be law and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be law full to and for the Mugistrates of the Homo District, or the major part of them in Quarter Sessions assembled, in the month of April in each and every year, to raise by assess ment from the persons rated upon any assessment for protherein mentioned, is found from the great increase of the the feelings which a parent can experience, far perty in the said town, a sum not exceeding four pence in the feelings which a parent can experience, far more exquisite than death itself. A subject of this kind is well calculated to set the imagination fully affoat: then it was that parents, children, neighbors, all caught the sympathetic feeling. The first inquiry would be, "Have the savages taken my child? Has it been destroyed by some wild beast? or has it missed its way, and now wandering alone in the dreary deser:?" All is hope and exertion: people gathering and roving in groups through the woods till the darkness of night sats in: then the groans of the father, the shrieks of the mother, and the sobs of the children are indeed.

And be it further enacted, that so much of the several

ANTED,—As an apprentice to the Medical Pro fession a respectable youth of suitable education York, 25th March 1833.

### CLERGY RESERVES. Commissioner of Crown Lands' Office York, 1st February, 1832.

PETER ROBINSON. Commissioner of Crown Lands. 117.tf.

#### WHOLESALE HARDWARE establishment, YORK.

MERCHANTS AND PUBLIC OF UPPER CANADA, that they have during the past Summer purchased with CASK 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

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

THE IMPORTATION CONSISTS OF over the forest; the fluttering of millions of wild Iron, Steel, Castings, Tin, Wire, Anvils, Vices, pigeons crushing off the limbs of the trees; the Nails, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Chains, Joiners' Tools, Japanned Ware, Plated Ware, Saddlery,

Together with a great variety of Cuttery and Basss Goods, in short, the assortment comprises almost every article in the Ironnongery Line that the country requires and they flatter themselves that upon examination Par chasers will not only find their Stock Well Selected, bu

RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co. York, October 20, 1832.

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

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, omprising every thing new and fashionable. Having in ported their stock of goods expressly for this market, and of a description decidedly superior to goods which have enerally reached this quarter, they flatter themselves that their articles will give great satisfaction. They would intimate that their advantages from connections in Crade 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.

### *w*illiam ware

now receiving in addition to his present

137-If

100 CRATES AND HHDS., Comprising a most select and extensive assortment of

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN WARE. York, Dec 12th, 1832. 161-tf. NOTICE.

# JOHN ARMSTRONG.

EGS Respectfully to intimate to Town and Country Merchants and the public generally that he has commenced the above business and will have constantly York, 15th Jan. 1833.

REMOVAL.

FRAME 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 Es The husiness in future will be carried on under the firm of Peter Paterson & Sons. PETER PATERSON.

York, Jan. 1, 1833. 164-tf.

### MOTICE.

Partnership heretofore existing between Smith Griffin, Esq. and Henry Griffin, under the firm of Smith Grif. fin, & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued as usual, at Smithville, by Smith bottle; and the bright silver money received in Griffin, Esq., and at Grimsby, (40 M. C.) by Henry Griffin. For any notes of hand given in the firm of Smith Griffin, & Co., previous to this dute, both parties hold them

selves responsible for the payment.

All persons who are indebted to the firm, either by notes r book accounts, are requested to come forward and settle the same immediately

Signed at Smithville, 19th January, 1833. SMITH GRIFFIN, HENRY GRIFFIN.

### FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS IN YORK. 200 Boxes Laprairie Soap, 200 Boxes English Soap, 50 Boxes Mould Candles,

Port, Madeira, Secilian 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.

### SOAP AND CANDLES. TOTICE. The Substitute having been appointed Agent for Mr. P. FRELAND of this place (so long

celebrated for the supercerity of his manufacture in Mon-treal,) is enabled to offer the articles of SOAP and CAN-DLES of a very superior quality at reduced prices, and will in future fulfil orders to any extent at the manufac-

JAMES F. SMITH. York, 27th February, 1833.

### SAW MILL AND LAND TO LET.

WY ITHIN 41 miles of York, a first-rate Saw W Mill, capable of cutting 3,000 feet in 24 hours, in constant work, with a never failing supply of water. inated on the river Don there is 400 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND.

well adopted for a Dairy and grass farm. The above of fers the greatest advantages to an enterprising person, si tuated 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 re-

York, 16th Feb. 1833

#### NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT.

HE Subscribe begs to intimate to his friends and in England and Scotland; where he has selected an extensive assertment 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 ound uncommonly low.

He flatters himself that from the long experience he as 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 al ready 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 iny of the articles of which his Stock consists, suffice it to say, that on inspection he thinks it will be found is complete as that of any House in either Province. GEORGE MONRO.

York, 6th June, 1832.

#### new coods. Wholesale and Retail Store; AT THE CORNER OF YONGE AND LOT STREET.

UST ARRIVED, and will be sold on the lowest terms for Casu 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 Mits of different kinds, Groceries and Glass, and a great variety of Goods too nu merous 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 30 DOZ. POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. prices will be fully satisfactory to so as 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 completd, and consists of a large assortment of West of England and Yorkshire Cloths, Cassimers, Forest Cloths, Peter Shams, Flushings, London, Manchester, Glasgow, tingham, and Leicester Goods; Fur Caps, imported Stuff Hats, Ladies' Cloaks, Beaver, Leghern, Velvet, Chup and Straw Bonnetts. 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-tf York, U. C. Nov. 6th, 1832.

#### NEW GOODS, CHEAP GOODS AND GOOD GOODS!!! AT S. E. TAYLOR'S WHOLESALE AND

RETAIL STORE.

No. 181. 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 t, as he is convinced, for cheapness and quality it is not surpassed, if equaled, by any assertment in York: the l beral encouragement which he has already received, ena bling him, with still greater confidence, to continue the system on which he has heretofore acted, namely, " o small profit and a quick return."

York, Dec. 1, 1832.

### PHENIX

### FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

HIS Company established its Agency in Canada in the year 1804, and continues to Insure all kinds of Property, against Loss or Damage water, and also a stream running through the lot. En by Fire, upon the most reasonable terms. GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co

Montreal, August, 1832. N. B. Applications for York, and its vicinity, to be nade **to** 

MURRAY, NEWBIGGING & Co. York, August, 1832 . 142.tf

#### SANDAVER & OVEREND (FROM LONDON) :

Painters, Glaziers, and Gilders, Ornamental Designers, and Glass Stainers.

ESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that they have commenced the above business, at No. 52 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 morit a share of their pa

tronage and support. N. B.—Transparent Blinds painted. York, Dec. 17, 1832.

LOOKING GLASSES, PRINTS &c. &c.

King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street.

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.

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

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

MILL IRONS AND MACHINERY CASTINGS of superior workmanship, and all such Castings in gene ral as are made in common Copola Furnaces; also has on hand a variety of Plough Patterns both RIGHT and LEFT EANDED; amongst which is one lately invented by him-self, 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 de scription known in this or any other country.

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

York, February, 1832. There will be on hand, the ensuing season, an Ex tensive Assortment of STOVES & HOLLOW-WARE, both Wholesale and Retail.

118.tf. OTICE.—A Fair will be held on Richmond Hill Younge Street on the last Thursdays in March, June, September and December.

Richmond Hill, Feb. 1833.

HE business Established by Mr. William Moore, as an Apothecary and Druggist and lately conducted by Hamilton and Hunt, will in public, that he has just returned from a seven ture be continued under the firm of Charles Hunt & Co month's absence in Britain, during which time he has who have made arrangements for greatly extending the visited all the principal Cities and Manufacturing Towns Medical Gentlemen and all who require articles in their

They are now receiving a large supply of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye, Stuffs &c. Which they will sell by Wholesale or Retail on as good terms as they can be pro-

cared in Upper Canada. N. B.—All persons indebted to the late firm of Hamil, ton and Hunt, are requested to make payment to the sub-scribers, and those to whom the late firm is indebted to

present their accounts for adjustment.

CHARLES HUNT & Co. York, 26th October, 1832.

### CHEAP WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE

FOR ALL KINDS OF Dyestuffs, Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines.

Paints, Oils, &c. E. LESSLIE & SONS,

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

#### GARDEN SEEDS. N ASSORTMENT of Shaker's and English Gar.

den Seeds for Sale By I. W. BRENT & Co. , Druggists, King Street York, Jan. 29th, 1833.

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, Paints, Oils,

&c. Also, for Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, &c.

WAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA, for the cure of King's Evil or Scrofula, for sale by

R. H. OATES, 161-if. Druggist. ENUINE STOUGHTON BITTERS, prepared, and for Sale by R. H. OATES,

Druggist.

#### NOTICE.

161-if. \*

LL 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 indebt ed, will present their accounts duly authenticated to the

W.B. ROBINSON. JAMES HENDERSON, At Newmarket. WILLIAM ROE. or JOHN BLAKE, York.

Newmarket, Sept. 1832. 150-tf

### NOTICE.

LL 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 M'LEOD, Administrator Blenheim, March 18, 1832. 176 - 3m

HEREAS Administration of the Goods Chattels, and credits of RICHARD DARKER leceased, 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 LEGNARD WILL cox; and to all persons to whom the said Richard Darker was indebted, to send in their accounts to the said David Lackie or Leonard Willcox without delay.

DAVID LACKIE,

LEONARD WILLCOX. York, October 1st, 1831.

Farm for Sale.—In the fifth con-cession of Vaughaa, being the West halves of num hers 18 and 19 containing 200 acres about 35 of which are improved with a good log house and barn thereon—15 acres are seeded for mendow. It has on it a good well of

quire of the Subscriber on the premises Vavghan, 20th Morch, 1833.

### FOR SALE,

N 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 subscri

er 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 Gara fraxa, about fourteen miles from the town of Guelph and

THOMAS PARKE, 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

# FOR SALE.

on the same stream.

LEXANDER HAMILTON, Gilder, &c.

Respectfully returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favoured since his commencement in business, and hopes by unremitting attention to business, and a sincere desire please to merit and the lat Concession Hallowell, South side East Lake. mencement in business, and acres by unremitting attention to business and a sincere desire please, to merit a 200 Acres, 10 clear. For particulars, apply to the owner continuance of their generous support.

Le has constantly on hand Manegany and Gilt frame

177-if DANIEL BROOKE.

PARM TO 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. and orders from the Av. A. in and a zero. 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.

# SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

THE Subscribers have for Sale the following School Books, being the manufacture of Upper Ca nada, viz:—Canadian Primmer, Reading Made Easy Mavor's Spelling Book, Webster's do., New Testament English Reader, Murray's Grammar: Alsa, Writing Printing, and Wrapping PAPER. N. B. Country Merchants and Schools furnished with

looks, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Papper. GOOKS, and Williams, in payment.

EASTWOOD & SKINNER.

105

York Paper Mill, Nov. 16, 1832.

Clarke's Commentary; Watson's Theological Institutes; (a most valuable work) Watson's Life of Wesley Life of Bramwell;—Hymn. Books of different sizes; Jo sephus; Watts on the mind; Clarke's Ancient Israelites Wesley's Sermons; Clarke's Sermons, &c. &c. &c.

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