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All communications, unless from anthorised Agents, must be post paid. *** The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of superannusied or won-cut fix schere of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in British Korth America, and of wildows and orphase of those who have died in the work; and the general spread of the Gospel-

From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine for December, 1833. ion observations on long sermons.

* The practice of public preaching prevails to an unprecedented extent. Never, at any one period of the world, were there a greater number of men employed in publishing the Gospel of the grace labour is lost, and their purpose defeated. They of God than there are at present. Many of firstrate talent, and of unquestionable piety, are wholly given up to this work; and o hers occasionally. as their circumstances allow, are engaged in the rush prematurely to the grave, and die before their ance. And it must be allowed, that Methodism has furnished its quota of labourers in the Lord's and prosing in their addresses; in which case they vineyard. Many run to and fro, and knowledge will be uninteresting and unprofitable to their audism are delivered in their primative and unadulte- rapid in atterance, and thus necessarily fall sacrirated form, the practice of public preaching among the Methodists has undergone a considerable change; especially in reference to the length of our modern sermons, compared with those which the system which are most essential to vitality.were delivered in the infancy of Methodism. It for short sermons. I have heard it said that in early life he preached long and loud; but of the truth of this, I have no evidence: even admitting the usual but senseless salvo applied to Ministers it as a fact, it is but just to infer, that he saw the evil of the practice; for in the latter part of his cannot die in a better cause;" but with equal pro life, he seldom, if ever, preached more than from priety it may be said, they cannot live to promote thirty to forty minutes at once; and he instructed you from being useful at all." And he said of very much question. Does God call men to sus-"shortened their own lives;" and to that circumwere in before they died. Now, instead of thirty delivery. A sermon an hour long is a circumstance of almost every day's occurrence. And whereunto this practice will grow, who can say? That there may be occasions, when long sermons may not only be tolerated but commended, I allow; but, as a general rule, and in ordinary men,

the practice is seriously objectionable. How far the motive for its adoption is always laudable, may be questioned. Emulation, not to ON THE APPLICATION OF PROVERBS VIII. business. There are men employed in the Christian ministry whom it is indeed a privilege to hear; men of extensive learning, profound research, the ground on which the eighth chapter of the and deep piety; able Ministers of the New Cove- Book of Proverbs, where Wisdom is described, is nant; workmen who need not be ashamed: and considered to be applicable to Jesus Christ; and when such men detain their congregations unusu. In so doing would divest my mind of all that the ally long, few persons are disposed to utter any Christian Fathers, whether ancients or moderns, complaints. But do not men of inferior talents, have said or written upon the subject. It is not striplings in theological science, aim at the acqui- upon the faith of their opinions, however highly sition of fame, by imitating their superiors? Be- prized, that the import of the passage in question cause great men, men of known and deserved ce. should rest-and, blessed be God, it stands upon lebrity, preach long sermons, and are admired a surer base; the Bible is its own best interpreter they must follow their example. But even admitting that ambition forms no part of the Preachers' see the following illustrations in their true force, motive, suppose him to be perfectly sincere, and it is important to have a distinct idea of the Son to extend his sermon to an inordinate length under of God in his Divine nature; and that, as such, the impression that he cannot do justice to his He is "such as the Father is," God. "The Son text, and discharge his daty to his congregation, uncreate"- "The Son incomprehensible"-" The in less time; still, it may be asked, Is not that Son Eternal"-" The Son Almighty"-"Begotten impression erroneous, and ill-founded? No man before the worlds." is required to exhaust his subject, or to say all he Counsel is mine, and sound wisdom: I am Under can upon every passage which he may choose to take. Every text of Scripture has some leading doctrine, or prominent truth, contained in it; and to this his attention should be chiefly if not solely directed; this should be explained, enforced, defemiled, and applied. To win the attention of an audience, and make them sit quietly while he is addressing them, is but a small part of a preachers' duty. He must find a way to their minds and consciences; he must make some important doc. By me kings reign, and princes decree justice. By trine, or great duty, stand forth in all its magnitude before the eyes of their understandings; and in order to accomplish this object, all his observations must bear in some direct or indirect way upon his subject, as the rays of light, in the focus of a burning glass, are thrown into one common centre. Let a man read Mr. Wesley's sermons attentively, especially that on "wandering tho'ts," or that on zeal, or patience, and he will understand my meaning. Why were the sermons of that great man so brief, and so much unlike most of our modern sermons; but because he never suffered his thoughts, comet-like, to wander into unknown regions; and because he never loaded his sentences with a weight of words?.. He said what he ought; and in such sententious and definite language as all might understand; or, to use his own words, he took care not to ramble, but kept to his text, and made out what he took in hand.

> Mr. Wesley advised his preachers to "begin and end at the time appointed;" and were this rule scrupulously: adhered to, the hearers would know what they had to expect; but when one preacher detains his congregation two-thirds of an hour longer than another, confusion must neicessarily ensue. " Many leave the chapel before the prayer, or even the singing, is concluded .-Indeed the latter is often wholly admitted, and the former, huddled up into half a dozen sentences, hastily uttered, while many of the congregation are moving off, dissatisfied with the length of the service, and muttering censures as they go; and thus the salutary influence which like the early dew descended on the soul in the beginning of the service, is allowed to evaporate; and the word which was sown in the heart is taken away.-Were our congregations uniformly composed of That I may cause those that love me to inherit subpersons in easy circumstances, in good health, and unincumbered with domestic affairs, the evil

of detaining them longer than ordinary would not be so great; but some of them are servants, and servants in Godless families; others are wives and mothers, who cannot spare from two to three hours without manifest inconvenience to their little children: others are invalids, or persons in delicate health, who suffer greatly by being so long in one place: and if it be admitted, for the sake of argument, that some are benefited by long elaborated sermons, it cannot be denied that many are seriously inconvenienced, and in some cases wholly prevented from attending the house of God through an apprehension that they shall be kept

loo long from their families. Nor does the evil of which I complain affect hearers merely: the preachers themselves are the greatest sufferers; they forfeit their reward; their resemble unskilful seedsmen, who cast more grain upon the earth than can vegetate. And many through an excess of bodily and mental exertion laudable employment of calling sinners to repent- time. Ministers of ordinary talents who preach very long sermons will either be dull, monotonous, is increased. But while the doctrines of Metho- diences; or else they will be fervent in spirit, and fices to their work. I know of no exercise more exhausting to the human frame, than loud and long speaking; and especially to those parts of Pulmonary diseases are often the fatal fruits of is well known, that Mr. Wesley was an advocate over-action in speaking; and many a promising preacher has fallen a victim to his imprudent but well-meant exertion in the pulpit. I am aware of who have been prodigal of their lives; that "they a better cause; and life is too sacred to be heedhis preachers to follow his example. To one he lessly sacrificed. A certain celebrated writer of said, "Be temperate in speaking; never too loud, our own body has asserted, that "he who preachnever too long. Else Satan will be fool you; and, es the Gospel as he ought will sooner or later fall on presence of being more useful, quite disable a sacrifice to his work." But the truth of this I Thomas Walsh and John Manners, that they tain offices which must necessarily cost them their lives rightly to perform? That many do forfeit stance he attributes the grievous darkness they their lives in the discharge of their ministerial duties is too obvious to be denied; but whether or forty minutes, it is no unusual thing to have they would have lived longer, had they followed sermons that require double that time for their any other calling, and whether they would not have served their generation as effectually by preaching shorter sermons, are subjects that may be justly questioned.

The saying of the ancients, "In much speak ing there is much folly," is no less applicable to preachers than to people.

From the London Christian Observer for December, 1833.

I send the following passages of Scripture in answer to the inquiries of Throgats, respecting

It may be well just to observe, that, in order to

standing; and have strength. Prov. viii. 14. Job xii. 13: "With Him is wisdom and strength.

He hath counsel and understanding." Isai. ix. 6: "His name shall be called ... Counsellor."

Coloss. ii. 3: "In whom are hid all the trea sures of wisdom and knowledge.' Cor. i. 30: "Christ Jesus, who of God is

made unto us wisdom." me princes rule, and nobles, even all the judg es of the earth. Vers. 15, 16.

Rom. xiii. 1, 2; "For there is no power but of God: the powers that be are ordained of God. Hear instruction and be wise, and refuse it not Whosoever therefore resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God."

1 Pet. ii. 13, 14: "Submit yourselves to every ther it be to the king, as supreme; or unto governors."

I love them that love me; and those that seek me early, shall find me.. Ver. 17. John iv. 9: "We love him, because he first

loved us." Luke xi. 9: "Seek, and ye shall find."

Riches and honour are with me; yea, durable riches and righteousness. My fruit is better than gold, yea, than fine gold; and my revenue than choice silver. Vers. 18, 19.

Matt. vi. 19, 20: "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break thro' and steal: but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through, nor steal."

Rev. iii. 18: "I counsel thee to buy of me gold tried in the fire, that thou mayest be rich. lead in the way of righteousness, in the midst of

Isai. lv. 4: "Behold, I have given Him for a Witness to the people, a Leader and Commander to the people."
Psa. lxxxv. 13: "Righteousness shall go before

unto a lively hope by the resurrection of Je. lation of the Eternal Son of God. sus Christ from the dead, to an inheritance incorruptible, and undefiled, and that fadeth not away, reserved in heaven for you." :

Isai. lv. 2: "Wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread? and your labour for that which satisfieth not? Hearken diligently unto me, and eat ye that which is good, and let your soul delight itself in fatness.

The Lord possessed me in the beginning of His way, before His works of old. Ver. 22. Rev. iii. xiv : "These things saith....the Beginning of the creation of God."

John i. 1, 2: "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God."

1 John t. 1: "That which was from the beginning." Isai. xliii. 13: "Yea, before the day was, I am

He." was set up from everlasting, from the beginning, or ever the earth was. Ver. 23. John viii. 58: "Jesus said unto them, Verily,

verily, I say unto you, Before Abraham was, I am." 1 Pet. i. 20: "Who verily was fore ordained

before the foundation of the world." When there were no depths, I was brought forth; with water. Before the mountains were settled, nor the highest part of the dust of the world. When He prepared the heavens, I was there: depth; when He established the clouds above; when He strengthened the fountains of the the waters should not pass His commandment; when He appointed the foundations of the earth. Vers. 24-29.

Psa. xc. 1, 2: "Lord, Thou hast been our even from everlasting to everlasting, Thou art God."

Then I was by Him, as one brought up with Him. Ver. 30.

Colos. i. 15-17: "Who is the image of the invisible God, the firstborn of every creature. For by Him were all things created that are in heaven and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers: all things were created by Him, and for Him; and He is before all things, and by Him all things consist."

And I was daily His delight, rejoicing ulways before him. Ibid. Isai. xlii. 1: "Behold my servant, whom I up

hold: mine elect, in whom my soul delight-John xvii. 24: "Thou lovedst me before the

foundation of the world." Matt. iii. 17: " And, lo, a voice from heaven, saying, This is my beloved Son, in whom I

am well pleased." Rejoicing in the habitable part of His earth. v. 21. tivoly in the service of God. Stewards have felt to the blissful presence of his Saviour. He Psa. civ. 31: "The Lord shall rejoice in His works."

And my delights were with the sons of men. Ibid. 2 Tim. i. 9, 10: " Who hath saved us, and calmanifest by the appearing of our Saviour Jesus Christ."

Enhes, i. 4: "According as he hath chosen us in Him before the foundation of the world. before Him in love."

works from the beginning of the world," Now therefore hearken unto me, O ye children

for blessed are they that keep my ways. v. 32. Rev. xxii. 14: "Blessed are they that do His the tree of life, and may enter in through the gates into the city."

Ver. 33. John x. 27: "My sheep hear my voice, and I

know them, and they follow me." ordinance of man for the Lord's sake : whe. Blessed is the man that heareth me, watching daily at my gates, waiting at the posts of my doors. Ver. 34.

Matt. xxiv. 42, 46: "Watch, therefore, for ve know not what hour your Lord doth comeBlessed is that servant whom his Lord when He cometh shail find so doing."

For whose findeth me findeth life, and shall obtain favour of the Lord. Ver. 35. Psa. xxxvi. 9: " For with Thee is the fountain of life."

unto the Father, but by me.

Psa. xxx. 5: "In His favour is life." the Beloved." But he that sinneth against me wrongeth his own

soul : all they that hate me love death. v. 36. John v. 40: "And ye will not come to me that ye might have life.' Luke xix. 27: "But those mine enemies, which

hither, and slay them before me." In conclusion, I venture to say, the more this

Him, and shall set us in the way of His ful dependence upon the Holy Spirit for instruct will not be at peace.

of our Lord Jesus Christ, which according is believed) it will be approved to the intellect, and might be forgotten; but parties are formed, to His abundant mercy hath begotten us again and the more beneficially to the heart, as a rever and whenever they come together, they renew the

(From the Maine Wesleyan Journal.)

tion. We believe it is sometimes made by persons allusion to them. You cannot come to an agree. who have but an imperfect idea of the extent and ment by discussion. You cannot convince your variety of Ministerial duties, and consequently ex- antagonist, nor will your antagonist convince you. pect an undue proportion of his attention. Such The more unreasonable he is, and the more compersons seem to be aware, that to feed his con- pletely in the wrong, the more difficult it is to gregation with knowledge-to be able constantly make an impression upon him; so that a quarrel to present them, from the treasury of God's word, never can be talked out, and finished in that way. hours of each day for reading and study,—that be ended either by some new and more absorbing besides class and prayer-meetings, and occasion-subject appearing to supply their place, or by al meetings for business, he has from 2 to 4 or 5 Christian principle coming in to banish them by fectures, each week, and that, if married, his mutual consent :- or else they must go on for time is considerably taxed with domestic engage- | years, destroying peace, raining the religious inments, -- and finally, that he ought, at least to terests of the community, and keeping the Holy have the whole of each Saturday, for undisturbed Spirit effectually away. In such cases every meditation, reading, and prayer, in reference to week and month bring fresh fuel to the fire; in his preparations for the Sabbath. Were these trying to settle one topic by angry discussion, a things duly considered, our people would feel that dozen others arise; there is no end to it, and from a regular pastoral visit once a month, would be the very nature of the human mind there can be all they could reasonably claim. But when his none. No! the remedy is for every individual to visits are far more seldom,—when several months go to God, and of his own accord confess his own elapse without even a call—then, we apprehend sins, and resolve to drop the subject forever. the wish above expressed, does not imply a com. The matter of contention is almost always, to use when there were no foundations abounding plaining spirit, but often evinces a deep concern, the language of a distinguished pastor, "too crook--as well for the reputation of the minister, as for ed ever to be made strait in this world, and the before the hills was I brought forth: while as the prosperity of religion. They well know that best way is to let it alone." In fact, if the pastor yet he had not made the earth, nor the fields, nothing contributes more to raise him in the esti- of a church, foreseeing a gathering storm among mation and affection of their neighbours,—even his flock, arising out of transactions which were though they be not pious, than his often calling past, could induce his people to resolve together when He set a compass upon the face of the on them and evincing a deep interest in their spi- in church meeting, that form that time they would ritual welfare. Our people know too, by experinct, for one year, allude, in the slightest degree, rience and observation, the directly happy effect or in any way, to the subject, he would succeed in deep ; when He gave to the sea His decree, that of faithful pastoral labours in the family circle. Many of them remember with deep interest, how effectually conviction was fastened on their hearts, by a single sentence from the lips of a minister, or by his fervent prayer, adapted to the individual dwelling place* in all generations. Before cases of the family; and they often dwell with the mountains were brought forth, or ever pleasing recollections on those seasons in which thou hadst formed the earth and the world, they have listened to his instructions by their firesides, and been led by him to the throne of Grace.

portance of his visits. They have often seen their children more affected by his private instructions than by his public discourses-at the same time, they are gratified to see how effectually this seriously affected with religious subjects, and particulars are subjoined :whose private religious deportment would do hosus before the world began; but now is made minister, if he would visit us, but he has never called on us." Finally, from every view we can take of this subject, after several years close observation, we fully believe that a minister, if he would be beloved by his people-if he would be that we should be holy and without blame useful to them in the highest degree, and receive from them an adequate support, would do well on Acts xv. 18: "Known unto God are all His entering upon his charge to adopt a resolution, similar to that adopted by a member of this Conference on a large and laborious station, the present year, viz. "To visit every family belonging to issues from death." his congregation, once a month during the year." commandments, that they may have right to The frequency of pastoral visits on this plan, must of course, depend on the extent of the charge, the amount of public duties, the health of the minister, &c. But in every case, the general plan may be essentially the same. O, that we may enter upon and prosecute this work with that serious concern for souls, which will authorise us to say, on leaving our people, as did Paul,--I have ceased not to warn every one, night and day, with tears."

South Orrington, March 7th, 1834.

From the Maine Wesleyan Journal.

IS THERE CONTENTION IN THE CHURCH! The following extract from the Religious Magazine, conducted by C. D. & J. Abbot, appears to

the point, and is transcribed for the Journal.
"The church which desires to be watered from John xiv. 6: "Jesus saith unto him, I am the above, ought to bring to an end all its contentions way, the truth, and the life : no man cometh and quarrels. It is probable that the greatest of all hindrances to the spread of religion in our land, is contention. It infects almost every church, Ephes. i. 6; "He hath made us accepted in and poisons all the peace and happiness which delayed. comes within its influence. : It is not always open war. Sometimes on the other hand it is regulated by all the forms of civility and politeness, so that cent civility is a great ornament to piety. the most scrutinizing observer could discover no overt act of unkindness or revenge. But God much from God. looks into the heart, and sees the unkindness and would not that I should reign over them, bring the revenge which lurk there. How many such the less; but of two sins we should choose neicases there are, all over our country at this time, ther, nor ever do evil that good may come. and in how many instances during this winter, will portion of the Book of Proverbs is studied in the the Spirit of God be driven away from a church, simplicity of a teachable spirit, and with prayer. because the members of it are not at peace, and

*Can the wonderful and mysterious idea conveyed by these words end?" you inquire. The process is a very sim-our elder Brother, clothed with his righteousness, end?" you inquire. The process is a very sim-stance; and I will fill their treasures. Ver:
with Colos. iii. 3 and John vi. 55, splittually understood? Admitting ple one. Nine tenths of the heart burnings and who is the First-born among many brethren.

Angry men have good memories.

1 Pet. i. 3, 4: "Blessed be the God and Father tion and spiritual illumination, the more clearly (it effects of talk upon transactions which are past, dissension, and thus keep alive the flame. Now there is but one way of settling such desputes, and that is by dropping and forgetting them. WE WISH OUR MINISTER WOULD VISIT US them remain just where they are, and resolve before God that you will not sneak of them with before God that you will not speak of them with This remark is often made, and deserves atten- friend or foe, or make any, even the most distant things new and old," a minister needs several Contentions in churches and neighborhoods must

putting an effectual extinguisher on the most threatening contention that ever appeared."

From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine for February 1834. ... PROVIDENTIAL DELIVERANCE.

Many of your readers will recollect the followng passage in Mr. Watson's sermon on, "God with us:"--" Suppose that, instead of saving him from the danger, his great Protector should save Observation has impressed them with the im- him in it, and that the man whom he makes his care should sustain the apparent accident in such a way that the falling ruin should circle him over, instead of crushing him, and that he should be dug out alive and unhurt." To-day, while reading course secures him their affections, and leads the admirable discourse in which this observation them to attend with greater interest, on the publis found, I was reminded of a remarkable delilic and social means of grace. There are often verance which took place at Gomersal, in the found, persons, whose minds have been long and Birstal Circuit, during the late hurricane. The

On Tuesday, December 31st, 1833, while Wil. nour to a christian profession; but whose diffidence liam Peal, a consistent and truly pious Wesleyan and fears have prevented them from a voluntary Methodist, was attending to his duties as firer at expression of their feelings. These only need a one of the mills in Gomersal, a large chimney little private labour, and appropriate encourage. was blown down, and fell through the roof, forcing ment from their minister,—to draw them from its way to the very spot where he was standing. their concealment. And facts have often shown He was instantly propelled, as by an invisible that they have afterwards become some of the hand, completely under the fire-place. Here he brightest ornaments, and most useful members of remained for some minutes, immured in a space the Church. How important then, that such about half a yard square, almost suffocated with should not be overlooked by the Pastor-that he ashes and mortar-dust. In this alarming situation should seek after them, nor rest till he has made William found religion to be his support: and felt every effort to lead them to engage openly and ac | persuaded that he should be speedily removed inand more severely too, than they have been wil- could not, however, banish every degree of anxing to express to their minister, the inconvenience ious thought relative to his dependent family, who, of his not visiting. While attempting to raise his in the event of his death, must have been reduced support, especially that part of it, expected from to great poverty and distress. This led him to led us with an holy calling : not according to such of his congregation as are not members of cry to God for deliverance; when his attention our works, but according to His own purpose the church, he has sometimes received the chill was immediately directed to a small aperture and grace, which was given us in Christ Je. ling reply,— We would do something for the amongst the bricks which had fallen in. This he found just large enough to admit his person. With some difficulty he crept into it; and, carefully following it, reached the top of the ruins, from which he was thus extricated without injury, except that which resulted from the effects of the close and foul atmosphere which he had unavoid. ably inhaled. Two days were afterwards occupied in removing the rubbish under which he had been entombed. "He that is our God is the God of salvation; and unto God the Lord belong the SAMUEL ALLEN.

Birstal, Jan. 13th, 1834.

For the Christian Guardien. Mr. EDITOR,-Should you think the following worthy of a place in your useful miscellany you will please to insert it, and by so doing you will much oblige.

THE CRUCIFIXION.

I asked the Heavens-What foe to God hath done This unexampled deed ?- The Heavens exclaim, Twas Man! and we in horror snatched the sun From such a spectacle of guilt and shame. I asked the sea-The Sea in fury boiled.

And answered with his voice of storms-Twas man! My wave in panio at his crime recoiled, Disclosed the abves and from the centre ran. I asked the Earth—The earth replied aghast, Twas Man!-and such strange pange my bosom tent That still I grown and shudder at the past. To Man-gay, smiling, thoughtless man, I went, And asked him next-He turned a scornful eye Shook his proud head, and deigned me no reply.

CHOICE SAVINGS OF HENRY.

The comforts we sinfully anticipate, are justly.

Religion does not destroy, but improves good manners, and teaches us to honor all men. De-We cannot expect too little from man, nor too

It is true, that of two evils, we must choose

Weeping must not hinder sowing.

If we have the art of improving solitude, we shall find we are never less alone than when alone. If we would obtain a blessing of our heavenly "But how shall our quarrels be brought to an Father, we must come for it in the garments of

RELIGIOUS & MISSIONARY:

From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine for February 1834. MISSIONARY NOTICES, Relating principally to the Former Mussions carried on direction of the Murhodist Consumunc. CONTINENTAL INDIA.

In our last number we had the heartfelt satisfaction of communicating to our readers important and cheerng intelligence from the western colonies of the British empire. We have now the great pleasure of invit-ment that in six months the number of members has ther in the dark on religious subjects, yet he seems verying their attention to a document which bears, in no increased from five hundred to nearly fifteen hun-anxious to hear. I spoke to him about his soul, God remote or inconsiderable degree, upon the moral and dred. "What hath Gop wrought!" spiritual interests of the vast population of our castern Extract from the Journal of Mr. Watkin, dated Lifuka; Caffre language. After leaving him we proceeded to Hadhai Group, 1832. nounce, that the pilgrim-tax in British India is to be entirely and universally abolished, and the sanction, heretofore so criminally afforded by that tax, and other measures of like character, and tendency, to the guilty is publicly withdrawn. The fact itself is most interestful and encouraging by the sound and admirable principles, which are avowed, as having led to the acoption of this proceeding, on the part of the authorities at home. The following are extracts, from a despatch to Bengal, dated February 26th, 1833:---

Arrangements which implicate the Government, whether in a greater or less degree, in the immediate ministrations of the local superstitions of the natives might well be objected to, in point of principle, even without reference to their actual or probable consequen. ees; but that they also tend to consequences of an injurious kind, is evident, inasmuch as they exhibit the British power in such intimate connection with the unluppy and debasing superstitions in question, as almost necessarily to inspire the people with a belief, either that we admi. the divine origin of those superstitions, or, at least, that we ascribe to them some peculiar and venerable authority.

We conceive that the system of raising a revenue, or, at least, a surplus revenue, by means of a pilgrim tax. must in some way lead to the promotion and encourage. rent of the superstition out of which the tax is derived. It gives the Government an immediate interest in the are concorned in levying the tax, (supposing them to sympathize with their employers,) a perpetual inducement to increase the income of the temple, and, therefore, to with many preceding weeks, with the agreeable exception attract to the spot as numerous a conceurse of pilgrims as of one day, spent in visiting a neighbouring island, for

possible.

We conceive that the principles of toleration do not require that we should promote the growth and popularity of superstitions, the prevalence of which every rational and religious mind must lament; and we are, therefore, of opinion, that any system which connects the pecuniary interests of the state with such superstitions, is for that reason objectionable, and ought to terminate.

"There can be little doubt that the exertions of the pilgrim hunters, and their employers, are incited and quickened by the assurance, which the known good faith and exactness of the British Government hold out to them, that their fees will be levied and paid with scrupulous punctuality. Thus the credit and authority of the Go. vernment are perverted to the support of a manifest and revolting abuse. On the whole, we think that the pilgrimtax should be extinguished altogether, leaving it to the Priests to admit votaries on whatever terms they please.

In stating to you our distinct opinion respecting the abolition, not only of the pilgrim-tax, but of the practices connected with it, or bearing a similar construction, we are rather holding up a standard to which you are ulti-mately to conform your policy, than prescribing a rule which you are instantly and without respect of circum-stances to corry into accomplishment. We are sensible that is one of those subjects, respecting which it is peculiarly difficult to give, from this country, more than general instructions. As to the details of any measure regarding it,-the time, the degree, the manner, tho gradation, the precautions,-these must in an especial osse rest with the local Government. To you, therefore, they must be consigned; and we so consign them, in perfect reliance on the experience, liberality and judgment of our Governor General in Council. But, while we commit without hesitation into your hands the details of execution, we feel it at the same time our duty to com municate to you our general views and intentions.-Finally, it may be convenient to recapitulate in a brief series the formal conclusions resulting from the preceding discussion. They are the following:—

"I. That the interference of British functionaries in

the interior management of native temples, in the customs, habits, and religious proceedings of their Priests and attendants, in the arrangement of their ceremonies, rites, and festivals, and generally in the condition of their interior economy, shall cease. 2. That the pilgrim tax shall be every where abolished.

*2. That the pugetinuax shall be every shall be continued in the first shall be continued in t and they shell consequently no longer be collected, or received, by the servants of the East India Company. "4. That no servant of the Fast India Company shall

be engaged in the collection, management, or custody of monies, in the nature of fines or offerings, in whatever manner obtained, or whether furnished in cash or in kind. "5. That no servant of the East India Company shall hereafter derive any emolument resulting from the above

mentioned or any similar sources. "6 That in all measures relating to their temples, their worship, their festivals, their religious practices, their ceremonial observances, our native subjects be left entirely

"7 That in every case in which it has been found ne. cessary to form and keep up a police force, specially with wiew to the peace and security of the pilgrims or the worshippers, such police shall hereafter be maintained and made available out of the general revenues of the country. " Much caution and many gradations may be necessary, in acting on the conclusions at which we have arrived. Among other concomitant measures, such explanations should be given to the natives as shall satisfy them, that, so far from abandoning the principles of a just teleration, the British Government is resolved to apply them with more scrupulous accuracy than ever, and that this proceeding is, in truth, no more than a recurrence to that state of neutrality from which we ought never to have departed. Nor, in enjoining only a gradual approach to the desired end, do we exclude from our view the possible expedien my of commencing with some one of the great superstitious establishments, and of extending the improvement to the rest, only in the complete success of the first experiment. All this process, however, we leave to be regulated by our Governor General in Council, who, we are persuaded, will carry our views into effect with all pradent and prace

ticable expedition." [Signed by J. G. Ravenshaw, Esq., Chairman, and thirteen other members of the Honourable Court of Directors.

We cordially agree in the sentiment of a writer in the General Baptist Repository, to which publication we are indebted for the preceding extracts, that "the importance of this measure can scarcely be fully appreciated; and most beneficial will be the results of its ge neral adontion in all the Indian Presidencies.' PEGGS, whose book on this subject, entitled "India's of Christians of every denomination, states that

"British connexion with Hindoo idolatry exists at Juggernaut, Gya, Allahabad, Kasheepore, Surkura, Sumbul, Itawa, Tripetty; near Madras, Ramisseram! Dwaraca, Tanjore, Seringham, Serinagur, &c. In some places grants of money, land, and paironage, are enjoyed by the owners and attendants of the temples; in some others, particularly at Juggernaut, Gya, Allahabad, and Tripetty, considerable sums of money are exacted, from the misera-ble pilgrims, while the horrid shrines of idolatry possess ference to the poluted services and gains of idolatry, to regard the divine injunction, 'Touch not, taste not, han-

and foreaken, and a powerful obstacle to the success

SOUTH SEA MISSIONS.

We give the following ample extracts, respecting our Mission in the Friendly Islands, from the journals of Mr. Watkin. Their length, we are fully persuaded, wil not be matter of complaint to any person who will attentively peruse them. A Mission of greater promise. or, we may add, of more extraordinary success, both as to the rapidity and the extent of its progress, does not, we believe, exist on the face of the earth. Our friends will notice with peculiar thankfulness the details which occur respecting the character, talents, and labours of

Arnn. 29th, 1832 .- Yesterday morning, I endeavoured about one hundred adult females were baptized, making formed we were going to Quobelie's kraal, (distant about measures of the Character, and tendency, to the gunty and mischievious idolatries of our Indian fellow-subjects, the number of the haptized adults in this place five hundred miles,) he offered himself, accompanied by one of his and mischievious idolatries of our Indian fellow-subjects, and tendency, to the gunty and mischievious idolatries of our Indian fellow-subjects, and tendency, to the gunty and miles,) he offered himself, accompanied by one of his and mischievious idolatries of our Indian fellow-subjects, and tendency, to the gunty and mischievious idolatries of our Indian fellow-subjects, and tendency, to the gunty and mischievious idolatries of our Indian fellow-subjects, and tendency, to the gunty and mischievious idolatries of our Indian fellow-subjects, accompanied by one of his and mischievious idolatries of our Indian fellow-subjects, and the fellow-subjects in this place five hundred in the fellow-subjects in the fellow-subject ing and auspicious; and is rendered still more delight. attain unto it. I have been much pleased to day, in meet. ing one of Bita (Peter's) classes, he having accompanied of having been a tall stout woman, with European feather Chief to Vavon; the earnestness and simplicity of tures; but she is so troubled with rheumatism that at premany of them is specially gratifying.

wo distinct shocks, which lasted about a minute. house vibrated very sensibly, and I was afraid the rude her; and when I informed her that I feared it was too structure would fall; but after rocking like a cradle for late, she begged me to try, saying, 'You can make iron several accords, it became once more quiescent, and we soft, and how is it you cannot make my sinews soft?" finished our dinner under its roof of thatch. Immediately She then asked for something to give a Caffre doctor; of after the first shock, I heard the commencement of the course I stated that the dancing of a Caffre doctor would usual cry; but it was forthwith checked, perhaps, by the be of no avait. When she seemed unwilling to believe Lord reigneth," and that all things are under his control. probably aware that it was their practice to raise a general cry upon the occarrence of an earthquake, to rouse the sleepy attention of Mane, the god to whom the drudgery of Atlas is (or was) assigned in this part of the the opportunity of showing the folly of calling these doe world. Upon the occurrence of earthquakes, they imater tors who knew they wrought no cures, and only laugher gined he was nodding; and to prevent their being precipitated into the sea, they raised a cry, strong enough to rend the welkin; at the same time belahouring the earth with blows which nothing but an inanimate object could bear. ss and extension of superstitions. It furnishes both Most of them now know better; and many of them put to the Government, and to such of its functionaries as their trust in Him "who holds the world and all things

> the purpose of publicly admitting into the church of Christ more than fifty individuals, who had complied with the conditions we insist on in order to admission. It was the first incident of the kind in the island, and excited great interest. About thirty couples were married, after which brother Thomas delivered his sermon. I then proposed the questions to the candidates for baptism; and it was highly pleasing to see and hear them. Many of them had grown old before they beard the name of "Christ the Lord;" and to me their appearance was highly interesting. Time had furrowed their faces, and blanched their heads; and, bending with age, they stood in the presence of the "great congregation," and, with tremulous voices, professed their belief in God the Father, Son, and Hely Ghost, one Jehovah. This ended, we administered the outward and visible sign;" after which many of their

children were given to God in haptism."

June 1st.—A week of considerable excitement and application is now closing its account with me, until the has been successful! In conjunction with my colleague, I have been attempting to dispread Christ's gracious king-dom in this group of islands. We have sent Stephen to for some time; and he will proceed in a few days to No ers to help; consequently all rests upon the Missionary muka, an island possessing a population of about three and his assistant. "The harvest truly is great, but the hundred souls, and capable of supporting as many thousand labourers are few." sands; but the horrid war that raged about twenty five years ago almost depopulated the entire group, compreended under the denomination, "Friendly Islands."-Many of them are without a single inhabitant. Christi.

conflict and exercise; but I recount deliverances. My duties are necessarily numerous, and have been increased greatly by the vast number of sick; an epidemic having prevailed for the last eight or nine days, by which the people are suddenly seized. It is a new thing here. I have had from thirty to fifty cases a day. Suitable medicines

vere prescribed, and proved successful. 24th.-I had considerable liberty this afternoon in discoursing from the parrative of the rich man and Lazarus, to a deeply attentive congregation. I am attempting to enlarge our borders by opening new schools, and new places for preaching; and am zealously seconded by the Local Preachers on this station, ten in number, independent ly of about the same number who are resident at other islands, where they conduct schools, classes, and public worship. Their zeal is truly encouraging, and their talents and knowledge are Gr from despicable. In visiting

and instructions will be highly beneficial. 30th .- Vesterday I preached thrice, as usual; and I think I may report progress, as it respects my knowledge of, and facility in, the vernacular tongue; and I may certainly state that our converts are increasing. At the commencement of this year we numbered five hundred meeting in class; at the end of six months we numbered nearly fifteen hundred. To God, whose marvellous work

t is, be the praise ascribed! August 6th.—The week past has been stormy, and has occasioned me some anxiety for five of our native Teach. ers, who had gone to various islands for the purpose of 'publishing the sinner's Friend," and were wind bound. enterprise of the kind; but my fears were dissipated upon field of usefulness a large number of additional labourers." their arrival: they professed themselves delighted with the Many of our readers have already learned the occasion had preached eight times, at four different islands; others of them four times. Thus the seed is scattered in places have largely circulated, entitled, "The Case of the Wes previously unvisited, and light is springing up in the dark.

assisted in rendering our habitation tenable. He is specially kind; loving religion for its own sake, he loves its Ministers. I receive pleasing reports from the various to their piety and philanthrop islands in this station: in all, the increase of number is tude worthy of the occasion. God, more so.

SOUTH AFRICAN MISSIONS. The subjoined extracts from the journal of Mr. Palmer, at Morley, in Mamboo-Land, suggest various conincreasing celebrity under the fostering hand of a profession siderations, both painful and pleasing. Our friends will sedly Christian Government. It becomes Britain, in reperse with painful feeling the illustrations here presented of the ignorance, the moral and civil degradation, and the manifold wretchedness, which in that country, as in every other, mark the condition of men We rejoice that, by the wise and righteous determition whom the light and grace of the Gospel have not nation to which this article refers, another foul blot exerted their benign and regenerating influence. But nation to which this article refers, another foul blot on our national character is about to be effaced, another of our great national sins is practically confessed distributions, which continue to be afforded, among the interests involved in the interests involved in the tribes of Southern Africa, of an eager desire to obtain renewal and enlargement of our Colonial Missions are of Missionary operations in British India will be taken Christian instruction for themselves and their children; such as effect, first, indeed, and most seriously, the spirious forms of sheep's clothing, and of the "great and effectual door" which is opening that and eternal welfare of the parties concerned, but massic carea professionari en Salvino (e. 1868).

యు ఎక్కువరి మండలాని ఉంది. ఈ కారం కాటుండి ఎక్కవే అమందారు. అక్కువే ఈ మందారు ప్రేమ్యక్షువులో మందారు. మందారు మండలా ఆమారాయకులు చారుకు ఎక్కువే. ఇకట్ను ప్రేమాలు అంటా ప్రామంకారు. మాతా మేరు కట్టువేరుకు మందారు ప్రామంతో ముంది. మందార

Mamboo-Land, August, 22d, 1833.

June 10th.—I left home this morning, and called at several kraals to know the reason of their absence from chapel on the Lord's day. Some pretended they could not tell when it was Sunday; others said, that we did not pay them, &c. I arrived at Depa's kraal. He seemed much pleased at my coming; and when I began to talk about God, he said, "I would come, I would come to the great lace to hear about it, but I cannot because of my legs! (referring to his rheumatic complaint.) "It was picasant when I was there one day; and I would always come to the native Preachers and Helpers, as well as the state-| Sunday, but I cannot walk." Thus, though he is altogeeternity, &c., and was much pleased with the manner in

Cctanie is Depa's nephew, and a Chief of considerable o discourse from our Lord's last words, (Mark xvi. 15. influence in this neighbourhood. We found him at home 16,) stating the nature of baptism, and the obligation of and after the usual inquiries after news he began to make such as receive it to keep the commandments; after which excuses for not coming to God's house. Upon being in name? I believe that all strive to do this, and that many for the first time, Dopa's sister. Bete is a fine looking old woman, with hair as white as snow; has the appearance sent she cannot walk, and, in consequence of always sit. April 30.—We have just experienced the trembling sensations inspired by an earthquake, of which we have had contracted that she cannot possibly head the knee at all, Our and is therefore unable to rise. She requested me to cure people's recollection that they had cast away the fables this, I proposed that she should got a doctor on the folthey once believed, or by some one who believes that "the lowing terms :- that he should not be paid until the cure was effected, and then when she walked to me. I would pay the doctor five head of cattle; and that in case th doctor did not succeed he should pay me five head of cat-tle. When she said no one would agree to it, I embraced tors who knew they wrought no cures, and only laughed at those who paid them.

When I directed her to pray to God, she asked, "Where does God live? How can I pray to him when I don' know where he is?" I inquired if her mother never talk, ed to her about God; and, as though ashamed of her mother's negligence, she said, "I was too young, when my mother died, to recollect." I replied, "That cannot be, as your son was a young man at the time of your mother's Finding I knew this, she said, "Why did she not? I am her child, and God is a person my mother knew. I think she had so much to do with law (meaning politics) that she forgot God. You are of the same gene ration; you must call my mother up again. Why did God let her die?". She appeared very attentive, while I talked to her about the Great Word. O! how painful to behold one so old, and the daughter of a European, thus as dark is midnight! 🧍

On my return home, I passed several kraals, and say nough in this day's ride to convin e me of the great ne cessity of praying for more tabourers. I rade about forty niles, and yet have seen but part of one of the tribes connected with this station. It is true, the Gospel is among them; but then such is the distance they have to come and such their ignorance of the value of the Gospel, that they seldom come, except those within three or four miles of the station. We do not expect to be able to carry it to every kraal: could we have it placed in every principal clan, and thes within a reasonable distance for the people. we should be thankful. I shall do all I can; but what is great day. O that then it may appear that my diligence that, when compared to the demand their lost condition upwards of four hundred hearers; and in our own neigh bourhood a Sabbath is known; but at the distant parts of Foa, a neighbouring island, to superintend the schools the tribes connected with this station, no worship is known and lead the classes: he is, as far as we can judge, an on that holy day. They can be visited occasionally in the excellent man. Having been disappointed in our efforts week days; but so many and so various are the duties de to procure one of excellent promise for a more remote volving on a Missionary here, that he cannot be much from island, we have been obliged to remove a young man, nat home without the station suffering loss. We have no island, we have been obliged to remove a young man, nallome without the station suffering loss. We have no med Enoch, from an island in which he has been labouring Class-Leaders, Local Preachers, or Sunday school Teach.

12th.—This morning I received a letter from brother Satchell, stating that the Zulas are returned to Natal .-God has graciously answered our prayers. It appears they left home with the intention of making an attack on the unity will rectify this evil also; and we are anxious to dif. Amapondas, but were directed to go a circuitous route, to fuse it. Our Chief still deserves the title, "Champion of conceal their intentions, in doing which they got into a the Faith," in these realms. He yesterday assembled the strange country, and knew not what course to take. After eachers, in consequence of our having had some difficul. | consuming their cattle, and eating their shields, many died y in procuring suitable Teachers for two places, exhorted of hunger; and when reaching home in this helpless con them against supineness, and told them that the conduct dition, some of their neighbours made in attack upon of some of them was like allowing their wisdom to sleep. them, and destroyed a great number. It is supposed many Some stood reproved, and the zeulous had their zeal fired afresh. With the young man who succeeds Enoch, I was upon them. As I suppose brother Satchell has given you much pleased. In conversing with me, he said, "It is the particulars, I have mentioned it without going into true, I possess a house and a large field; but I will leave detail.

The hand of God is seen in this affair. Such a thing vas never heard of, even by the old men of this country. and it must have been done by the prayers of the English trines and principles, but imperfect in its degree. Its men, who are always praying to be kept from war; and ordinances are in general but partially enjoyed, and now we see God has answered, and, without fighting, the some of its rules are little more than a dead letter. This country has been spared." I trust this will be productive of good, as the people are ascribing it to God; and "that they being delivered out of the hands of their enemies will serve him without fear in holiness and righteousness before him in all the days of their life." Whilst the natives are ready to acknowledge it as an answer to our ayers, we cannot forget the thousands of prayers that are daily made for us in Britain. Westill say, "Brothren, pray for us." Had the Zulas succeeded against the Amapondas, we should not have escaped.

-This morning the great Chief's principal son came to hear the news: when I stated to him what I heard yesterday, he seemed filled with wonder; and when I asked him how we could account for it, he replied, "It the new places, some will have to voyage from thirty to is Fixo" (God): "we never knew an army lost before."—fifty miles direct; and I have no doubt but that their visits In the afternoon one of the principal Counsellors came, and when he heard the news, he replied, "It is Fixo." Thus have we an opportunity given us of preaching to them the necessity of making his word their delight, who has preserved them in a way never heard of before. Ever the Heathen are saying, "The Lord hath done great things for them."

From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine for February, 1833.

SPECIAL EFFORT. Reference has been made, in the first page of our Missionary Notices, to a " special effort, now in progress. for the relief of our West Indian Missions from the heavy losses occasioned by recent disturbances and interrup-I was afraid it would prove a trial to them, being the first tions, and for sending into that now open and expanded work, and anxious to prosecute it. One of them, Peter, and object of the effort here mentioned, from a paper which, during the current month, the Committee have levan Missions in Jamaica, and in the West Indies generally.". Copies of this document may be obtained, by any Wednesday was too stormy to allow of our assembling whom it has not yet reached, or by others who may for worship; the wind raged luriously, tearing up the roof our house, and the rain, descending in torrents, deluged liberal friends, on application at 77, Hatton. Garden, or to our dwelling. In this predicament I sent a request to the Chief, that he would send a person to repair the thatch. Secretaries of the Wesleyan Branch Missionary Societies, Cries to British Humanity," well deserves the perusal He, with the greatest promptitude, came bimself, and throughout the kingdom. We earnestly recommend its extensive circulation and porusal; and trust that the Christian public will respond to the appeal which it makes to their piety and philanthropy, with a zeal and prompitude worthy of the occasion. "The Case" described in pleasing, but the conformity of their lives to the law of that paper is one of the greatest urgency; has been occasioned by the new and unprecedented circumstances in which our West Indian Missions have been placed, during the colonial agitations of the last two years; and can only be met by an effort at onco universal, and commensurate, in point of liberality, with the magnitude of the local losses, and defalcations of income, which have been sustained in Jamaica and elsewhere, and of the interests involved in the proposed extension of our labours among the negroes and their children. Those losses and defalcations, it will be remembered, have been chiefly caused by a persecution more severe than any other part of our body has experienced for the last half-century; and our

Extract from the Journal of Mr. Palmer, dated, Morley, | quillity and the prosperity of the negroes thomselves, and | vour. The teacher and shepherd is absent. Queries the reputation and success of the great cause of slave-emancipation throughout the world. The imperial Legis-lature of Great Britain has resolved to set a noble example, which the attention of other slave holding countries will," of course, be vigilantly directed; and it is of the itmost importance that this experiment should be conduc ted, by religious means and influence, to a peaceful and successful issue.

In the "Case" above mentioned it is stated, that twelve dditional Preachers, at least, would be sent into our West Indian Missions as soon as possible. We have now to announce that, on minutely examining the seve-ral stations, and their urgent claims for more labouters. eighteen new Misssionaries have been found necessary and are preparing for their speedy departure. May "the hand of the Lord be with them!" The sum needed to supply the local deficiencies of the stations for the year 1832, and to send out the additional Missionaries, was irst stated at "not less than six Thousand rounds." It will now be requisite that a considerably larger sum should possible, be raised, to meet this great exigency.

The Committee acknowledge, with the liveliest gratiude, the auspicious commencement and hopeful progress Already the sums received or promised mount to nearly £2600, besides those which have been collected in various parts of the country, from which eports are not expected till after the 31st of this month,he day on or before which it has been requested that our iends in every Circuit will have the goodness, if possible, o announce to us their several contributions. highly gratifying; of those donations which have already come to the knowledge of the Committee, will be inserted on the cover of the Missionary Notices. It will be found tability, connected with all parties in the State, and with various religious denominations; to whom the Committee esire to offer their cordial thanks for this proof of their philanthropic readiness to unite in the promotion of what

The Christian Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9th, 1834. EXTENSION OF THE WORK.

Methodism is essentially Missionary. It originated n a Missionary spirit; it was established upon a Missionary plan; its history is a history of Missions; its Ministers are in reality Missionaries; -wherever it xists in its purity it breathes pre-eminently a Missionary spirit. Its doctrinal and professed language, in rerard to both the attainments of its individual members and the enlargement of its borders, is,:" forgetting the things that are behind, and reaching forward to the let all who can, read and commit them to memory. hings that are before, let us press to the mark of the orize of our high calling of God in Christ Jesus;"-the prize of universal conquest as well as of scriptural ho-

iness and eternal life. From this Missionary character of Methodism, some have regarded it as peculiarly calculated to sow the acorruptible seed of the kingdom, but not well adapted to nourish that seed to perfection ;—as specially design. ed "to seek that which was lost," but not so well suited to "feed the flock"—to form rather than build up Churches-to perform the Missionary rather than the pastoral work. Hence it has been supposed by some o be better adapted to a new than to an old countryto thinly settled districts and neighbourhoods, rather han to cities and towns. This notion, however, is contradicted by the facts, that in no part of the world has Methodism taken deeper root and flourished more oxuriantly, than in densely populated Britain, and in its most populous cities and towns. In its economy it unites the office of Evangelist with that of Pastoraving stationed pastors where they are required, as well as travelling Missionaries.

The rapid progress of Methodism in this Province has been a subject of frequent remark by all, of astonshment to many, and of alarm to some. The members of Methodist Societies bear a larger proportion to the whole population, and its doctrines are more generally received by the public, than in any country. Some have therefore supposed that but little is left to be done, in order to diffuse the leaven of its scripture principles and spirit through the mass of the population in what are usually termed the settled parts of the Province.-Let us look at this matter a little.

* Methodism, like the agricultural improvements of the Province, is in an impérfect state : it is pure in its doc

some of its rules are little more than a dead letter. This arises from the circumstances of the work. For example, how many hundred places are there in which there ought to be preaching every Sabbath, instead of once a fortnight, as is now generally the case, and sometimes only once in four weeks? And how many hundred places are there in which there ought to be Sabbath, instead of week-day preaching? It is well known that in all the circuits, except a few towns and villages, the people enjoy circuit preaching only once a fortnight; in many instances not so often. Now why is not preaching every Sabbath as desirable and as necessary to the spiritual welfare of one congregation as to that of another? And why is not Sabbath preaching alike necessary in every neighbourhood where a good congregation can be obtained?

What is the consequence of the present imperfect upply of the ordinances to the congregations generally, of even most of the old circuits? The consequence is, that those portions of the several congregations who have no access to books, and are entirely depending upon the ministry of the word for correct views on all points of faith and practice, are but very partially instructed in them, -are consequently governed more in their views and actions by their feelings than by their judgments ;--and are therefore not firmly and uniformly established in either, but are liable to many inconsistencies and frequent backslidings, and to be blown about by every wind of doctrine. Even many of those who possess religious book-reading advantages, become weak for want of the more frequent quickening and refreshment of the Divinely instituted ministrations of the word, and at length become weary in well doing. Those of the congregations who are not members of the Society, having the preached word but half or not half of of the Gospel among the hundreds of Millions of our the Sabbaths, do not form a habit of regular attend. fellow creatures who have long sat in darkness and the ance; -in the intervals they attend other places of valley and shadow of death; our readers will also reworship, and in some metances become regular hearers joice at the great success of the means which are emthere, or, as is more generally the case, become indifferent to Sabbath observances, and eventually attend no public worship at all; so that they are religiously lost to of Christian Missions will learn the great exertions, the Church and the world, and, awful to think, in many low the openings of Providence in behalf of our long cases to themselves. How much more fearfully and oppressed fellow subjects in the West Indies, and generally must such consequences ensue, where there which should be responded to on our part by corresis no Sabbath preaching? In such cases only a componding exertions to impart the blessings of Christianiis no Sabbath preaching? In such cases only a comparative fraction of the population can or will attend ty and civilization to the long injured tribes of our own at any time on a week day; and consequently the large brethren in England extend to British North America majority seldom or never hear the word of life, any as well as to other Continents and Islands and Provinmore than the heathen of the wilderness.

But this is not all. In these long intervals, factionists before us for their temporal and spiritual improvement, secondarily, and in no small or indirect degree, the tran. creep in, and not unfrequently divide, destroy, and de-

are proposed that the partially informed cannot solve; objections are started that the unskilful cannot answer: representations and appeals are made, calculated to disquiet, agitate, and inflame. A fire is thus kindled that often commits fearful ravages before it can be extinguished; and many are lead astray, and not a few to their own destruction, who might have been saved to the Church and to their own personal peace and comfort, could they have been instructed and cautioned before their minds became blinded and inflamed by prejudice, their imaginations filled with frightful images, and their feelings embittered with unrelenting ani-

What is the cause of this partial supply of the means

of grace to our congregations ! We answer, the extent of the circuits and the fewness of the labourers. The Preachers do not work too hard-in some cases not hard enough ;-but they ought to bestow more labour on a smaller space. One farmer may grow more hushels of grain on ten acres of land, than another on twenty. Why? Because he cultivates it better. There ought to be ten times more teaching from house to house (as the Bible and our Discipline directs) than,there now is. For want of this, there often exists comparatively little affection between the Preacher and members. No Minister can feel the same affection and interest in the welfare of those of his flock whom he has never seen except in the sanctuary, that be does in behalf of those whom he reproves (if need be), instructs, now happily become a common cause. The letters and comforts by the fire-side, as well as from the pulpit; which have accompanied many of these contributions and, generally speaking, that Minister is most beloved contain sentiments of the kindest and most Christian and most useful who is most amongst his people. For want of visiting from house to house, family religion is often never taken up, or but partially attended to, or abandoned; Methodist children are semetimes brought up without being taught the principles of religion as explained even in our own Catechisms; and, in some instances, they become a reproach and an affliction to their parents and ringleaders in vice. We beg to introduce in this place the section of our excellent Discipline on the Instruction of Children.

Ques. What shall we do for the sising generation?

Ans. 1. Let him who is zealous for God and the souls f men, begin now.

2. Where there are ten children, whose parents will allow it, meet them an hour once a week; but where this is impracticable, meet them once in two weeks. 3. Procure our instructions or catechisms for them, and

4. Explain and impress them upon their hearts 5. Talk with them every time you see any at home.
6. Pray earnestly for them; and diligently instruct and

short all parents at their own houses 7. As far as practicable, it shall be the duty of every hildren belonging to his congregations, to form them into classes, for the purpose of giving them religious instruction, to instruct them regularly bisself, as much as his other duties will allow,—to appoint a suitable leader for each class who shall instruct them in his absence, and to eave his successor a correct account of each class thus formed, with the name of its Leader."

8. Preach expressly on education: " But I have no gift for this." . Pray carnestly for the gift, and use every other neans to attain it.

Youth and children are the hope of the Church and of the nation; and every possible means should be used to fit them for usefulness in both relations. But how can the above rules, which are in practical operation in England, be observed by our Preachers in this Province, as their fields of labour are now extended! In many cases their circuit travels and labours will only allow them to pas hastily through neighbourhoods and preach to the congregations once a fortnight. What instrucion can they give the families of the major part of their congregations? Thus whilst they are striving to cultivate so large a field, the briars and thorns are growing up in many parts of it and choking even the good seed sown. In many places and in some seasons of the year especially, we believe that Preachers would preach to a much larger number of persons, and much more effectually too, by teaching from house, than by preachng four or five times in the week to pigmy congregations. Neither should be omitted-both should be atended to. And if a Preacher would see saints and sinners at their own houses, he would be likely to see them in the sanctuary also. We do maintain, that every family on every circuit or station, whether a member of the Society or not, that is willing to receive the Preacher ought to be pastorally visited once a quarter; and ve believe this is essential to the complete christianization of the Province; and if this were universally and faithfully attended to, we believe our societies throughout the Province would be doubled in a single year, Very few families in the country but what would gladly receive the visits of the Messengers of Grace, and in lew instances would their labors be in vain. This however cannot be done until the circuits are more limited in extent of surface. Nor can the several congregations and neighbourhoods and families be blest with these additional means of grace and advantages of religious nstruction, unless they increase their contributions in support of the Ministers of such blessings. We believe there are few neighbourhoods in which this would not he gladly done. Many a farmer looses by attempting to till too much land; it will be gain on every side for him to cultivate it well as far as he goes, and not have his field disfigured and his labours interrupted by frequent wilderness soots of woods, or new grown bushes and briars, which if not checked, will overrun the whole field and re-convert it into a desert.

We hope the subject of the foregoing observations vill engage the serious attention of the Preachers and the official Members on the several circuits; and especially when the Stewards and Preachers meet in the approaching District Meetings, and take up the fourteenth question:-- What can be done to improve the financial state of the District, and for the extension of the work!" here have been a seen a special control of the

METHODIST MISSIONS .- Our readers will perceive from our Missionary Intelligence relative to Continental India, South Sea Islands, and South Africa, the wide and effectual door, that is opened for the spread; played for the accomplishment of this glorious object.; which our brethren in Great Britain are making to folcountry. .. But the Christian anxiety and charity of our? We extract the following from the Post Script to the London Missionery Notices for February.

Among the letters received since our last number was put to press, we can now only notice two. . Mr. Stineon has visited the greater part of the Indian? Missions, connected with the Conference of Upper Casa.

Wesleyan Missionary Society, and of which he has been we hope to insert very soon, is highly favourable. It con-firms the views which the Committee had been previously led to entertain, by the concurrent representations of Mi Jones (Kakkewaquanaby), of Mr. Ryerson, and of Mr. Marsdon, as to the great importance and usefulness of those Missions, and as to the necessity of their receiving, in order to their permanent support and efficiency, the liberal pocuniary assistance and fostering care of our So

The intelligence from New Zealand is highly satisfac tered by so many tears and prayers, is, we trust, beginning to produce delightful fruit. Many of the natives evince a strong desire for Christian instruction; the school is in a reviving and hopoful state; the arrival of Mr. Whiteley.

East of York, March, 1 as the colleague of Mr. White, is likely to be very lenefi cial, in consolidating and extending the good work; and one most interesting case of conversion to God is parrated at length, which will gladden, when they peruse the particulars, the hearts of our friends, and call forth their sin cere thanksgivings to the God of all grace. The subjec of it has been bantized, after full examination and proba tion, by the honourable name of George Morley.

Besides the eighteen additional Missionaries recordly appointed for the West Indies, a further re-inforcement o labourers has been importunately requested for other stations. Some of these calls the Committee have not Collectors and friends, they resolved, at their last meeting, to send one additional Missionary to New Zealand, (for the new station of Waipa, on the Waikato river,) and one to Van-Diemen's Land; and to authorize the employment of a converted African, well recommended, as an Assistant Missionary in Sierra-Leone They humbly call, in Christ's benevolent enterprises.

The SPECIAL EFFORT (see January number, page 68) for the relief and enlargement of our West Indian Missions, by donations for that particular object, continues to meet with the encouragement which a case so extraordinary well deserves to receive. We have great pleasure in announce

The effort, however, though most gratifying, is not by any means adequate, as yet, to the exigenties of this pe, culiar and pressing ease. Were the present amount to be doubled, it would not more than meet the special emergen. cy. We earnestly entreat the active and immediate co, operation of all the Wesleyan Ministers, and officers of Auxiliary and Branch Societies, in our several Circuits; land where the population is large, and agriculture and and especially in those from which no returns to their trade carried on extensively, I have not been (at least) an and especially in those from which he returns to their applications, or only incomplete and partial returns, have the control of their individual as well as their collective influence, in the circle of their respective friends and connexions, to perfect what has been so auspiciously begun. May the God of Missions common for whole townships (of families) to obtain leases voucheafe to bless, accept, and sanctify our united endea-

Our intelligence from the West Indies, received this

... THE LATE SCHISMATIC CONVENTION AT TRAFAL oan,-We have received several communications rela tive to the subject of this convention, the insertion of more than one of which appears to us unnecessary, as we have heard of but one individual who has the least fellowship with the project, and that individual is a par- their poor tenents in repair, though daily employed in ty concerned. We are informed by a steward residing their service; so then, between both, the tenants are nenear the place, that there were fourteen instead of six-teen present—one local chier—and one person not a aday for one person and then another, who may want a member of any church—that Mr. Culp, the principal day's work, and having no certain or constant means of inetigator of this campaign against the Discipline and the Church, and who has got promoted to Bishop elect, can do nothing even in his own neighbourhood. We causes [at least] give rise to such observations, as Dr. will therefore dismiss this abortive "tempest in a teapot" (if we may be allowed the expression, the most appropriate we can think of) by inviting the attention appropriate we can think of) by inviting the attention for circumstances with those adverted to. I have travel-of our readers to the judicious remarks from a steward led through many townships in this country, the chief of of the Society in the Midland District.

For the Obristian Guardian,

Mr. EDITOR,-As I feel a deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of our Church, I cannot pass in shows that idleness, sloth and inattention to their secular silence the movements of some dissatisfied and uneasy concerns is not an inherent principle in them, but merely persons, who are now endeavoring to sow the seeds of the result of heavy taxation and oppression imposed on discord and corruption amongst our members, and, by their resolutions, adopted at Trafalgar (very recently,) drawn many of them (if not all) to the painful necessity show a determination to do something. Should you of coming to this country, with a view to better them. think the following observations worthy a place in your selves. And here I would beg leave to observe, that this columns, you may insert them; but should you think country is much indebted to Ireland, for the many faith 18. Propt

otherwise, by withholding you will give no offence.

I am ready to admit the correctness of the position which is taken in the first four resolutions; and in doing so, we are not to learn, as they would fain wish us to believe, that the Methodist Conference has, in forming a Union with the first Methodist Branch of the Christian Church, "imposed any other rule or principle than may be fairly deduced from the Bible, as the law of God. The last clause of the fourth resolution implies something that the movers of it either do not understand or their conduct contradicts their assertion, inasmuch as the Discipline, to which they pretend to adhere, gives power to the General Conference "to make rules and regulations for our Church," under certain restrictions, all of which have been duly attended to: and now they wish to undo what the Conference has (legally) done. What becomes of their "unity of system, of faith and practice?" Part of the fifth resolution contradicts matter of fact. Although the eastern part of our Societies (generally) expressed a wish to be separated from the American Conference in 1824, vet it was always understood, that those to the west of York were opposed to a separation. We never supposed that we had a voice, or any (legal) authority, to effect such separation; but we considered it our duty to make our wishes known to those who possessed such authority. And since the separation was affected we have all been satisfied, or apparently so. Taking the Discipline of our Church which was formed upon the separation, for our guide, I would esk, how can they elect and ordain a Bishop seeing that they have not Elders enough (who have travelled the four years last past) to compose a General Conference? If people can receive such a heterogeneous mass for their spiritual government, they may but I think a short experiment will suffice to teach then

Probably they have an itching for legislation, and they wish to have their system imperfect purposely. that they may have employment for their future leisure hours, as I am satisfied in my own mind that they have not the good of souls at heart, nor the preaching of the

Gospel, but rather controversy.

If the principal persons in this adventure will duly reflect upon the results which will undoubtedly follow their steps, they will (if candid men) go no farther, but retract what they have already done. It will hardly require a spirit of prophecy to predict, that such proceedings will not receive the sanction or approbation of the Great Head of the Church,' as their movements are founded in jealousies, and envyings, and spiritual pride. The fruit will be of like character-they need expect nothing else. Oh! how many souls will they spiritually murder! and how many will they prevent being eternally saved! And unless they do repent of corporation altogether. their evil designs, I fear they will have an awful account to give in a coming day. I would ask them—Do you really expect that all will be peace within the borders of your contemplated Church? If so, you will be egregiously mistaken. If you cannot submit to a little controul in our Church, you will have to submit to a Chorch, and gather all the combustible matter into and City.

da, which have been recently taken under the care of the yours; and I am confident, that before five years passes ver your heads, you will hardly be distinguished as an appointed the General Superintendent. His report, which Episcopal Methodist Church: you will either dwindle into insignificance, or you will amalgamate into some other sect. You cannot stand; the very materials which will compose your body at the outset will work ruin and devastation to all good; and if you are not substantially good, you cannot cloak your designs a I great while.

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But should they succeed better than I anticipate, such a circumstance may be a benefit to us, as it will naturally keep us on the alert, looking for the enemytory. The seed patiently sown in that country, and was our confidence will be placed more steadily where it ought to be, and not so much in the "arm of flesh: therefore, let our motto be, "As for me and my house, A FRIEND TO UNION. East of York, March, 1834;

DR. A. CLARKE'S OPINION OF IRISH ECONOMY AND CHARACTER.-In the Guardian of the 19th of March, among other extracts from Dr. Clarke's Life, we made one under this head, believing that whatever had been written by this great and good man of his countrymen would be eagerly sought for by our Irish readers. We remarked that Dr. C.'s opinion of their character was what we had often experienced; which was, "their felt it right any longer to refuse or postpone. Urged by frankness, simplicity, cheerfulness, good nature, friendly a strong sense of duty, and confiding in the favour of disposition, unparalleled hospitality, and enduring patience under privations of various kinds; together with their love of learning, or rather their desire to learn, and their hunger after literary information, render them amiable in the sight of all who have any intercourse or connection with them." Dr. C's opinion of the econoname, for the prayers and liberality of the Society at large, in behalf of these necessarily expensive but hely and was not so flattering; but as we had not observed the was not so flattering; but as we had not observed the facts of which the Doctor spoke as peculiar characteristics of his countrymen we supposed, as we stated. that he referred to the poorer classes, who had neither 18mo in cloth, gut lettered. pages 454. hope nor means to better their condition. The correctmg, that the following explanations amount received or promised, is now ness or our remark is confirmed by the following explanatory observations from our esteemed friend the sincere planatory observations from our esteemed friend the inquirer after truth of every class and age. The author from the Dissenters, praying for liberty to register their own births and marriages, and for exemption from marriage Notices. which we have much pleasure in inserting.

For the Christian Guardian.

Dear Brother .-- It is probable, in Dr. Clarke's remark that he has a reference to the mountainous parts of Ireland where the inhabitants are few, and domestic comfort can scarcely be expected; for cortainly, in those parts of Irecommon for whole townships (of families) to obtain lease of their houses and lands at one time from their landlords; and consequently, at the expiration of the limited time specified in their leases, all the tonants' leases expire tomonth, continues generally to present that hopeful and encouraging aspect which characterized the letters printed in our number for January. ing but they shall have to leave them, after all they have already done in improving them for their convenience and benefit. This is one reason why it is possible to see such neglect as the Doctor observes. Again, the labouring classes are generally yearly tenants, and are probably nei-ther able nor willing to improve their dwellings; and it generally happens that the Landlords do not think it worth while to pay any attention to keeping the places of Clarke has made in his life, of his countrymen the Irish. Yet I do insist, that this mode of conduct does not bolong to the inhabitants of Ireland who are not involved in simi whose inhabitants are Irish, and I must say, for industry, management, perseverance and economy they stand on a level at least with either the inhabitants of this country, or any other, considering their time and means, which ful ministers of God's word that are scattered through it in preaching the word of life, to the population of Cana da; as well as the many able teachers of education, some of whom to my knowledge, are qualified to fill the places of those in King's College or other seminaries of learning.

I am, dear Brother, Yours affectionately,
JAMES WILSON.

March 25th, 1834.

. . For the Christian Guardian.

Chinguacousy, March 31, 1834. REV. Sir: -If it he not too much trouble, please to inrin me through the columns of the Guardian, whether the late Assembly made any provision towards the support of Teachers of Common Schools as heretofore? If none has been made, (which I am afraid is too likely.) are we to conclude that Teachers are not to anticipate the usual allowance for the present year. And to what cause are we to impute the neglect or want of attention, which the Legislature seemed to evince during the late session on the subject of Education.

Yours, respectfully, A SCHOOLMASTER. ANSWER TO THE ABOVE .- No new act has been passed relative to Common Schools; but an additional grant of £5,650 a year, for two years, was agreed to Harvey for a Committee of inquiry into the Pension List, by both Houses of Parliament in 1833, in aid of Com- which was opposed by Ministers and negatived by a mon Schools. £750 each year for the Home District. majority of only eight.

CANADA .- In a late number of the Methodist Magazine, we observe the following notice: "A series of truth to be proved in all cases of alleged libel. Letters on Canada will be inserted in the early part of the year, by the Rev. Robert Alder, containing the re- Majesty's Colonies in North America to alter and amend the fact of which the Garagest would not desire the enjoyment; and sult of personal observation, on the general appearance of the country, its principal productions, the peculiar circumstances of settlers, the state of religion and education, with several other topics of general interest."

The news of such a measure will be received with joy in these of common notoriety.

Provinces.

Mr. Littleton, Secretary for Ireland, brought in a bill down equal amount in lieu of tithes. After the person under the age of twenty-one years, doubtless be the means of directing the attention of a long discussion Mr. O'Connell divided the House. many religious and industrious emigrants to this country | For Ministers 219-against 42. a beneficial result of the union.

CORRECTION .- We are requested to state that the District Meeting for the Niagara District will be held in Hamilton on Thursday the 29th of May, instead of of the officers.
the 5th of June, as stated in the notice.
The Dublin Pilot, (the Editor of which has been the 5th of June, as stated in the notice.

CITY CORPORATION .--- Mr. Mackenzie has been elected Mayor of the City of Toronto by a majority of two votes-Dr. Rolph having withdrawn from the

THE HONORABLE CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON'S excellent Address to the Grand Jury, at the opening of the Assizes, now sitting in this City, will be found on the last page. The remarks on forgery and breach great deal more in your own. You may, for the sake of trust clearly define the nature of those crimes; and feelings overcome your better judgment. You will have to receive all, both good and bad, who may choose to to receive all, both good and bad, who may choose to will have the desired effect. The address concludes them that they resorted to open violence to drive them forces; and this very circumstance will purify our with a sketch of the rapid improvement of this District

CASE OF LIBEL, brought by the Hon. J. Elmsley against Mr. Gurnett, Editor of the Courier, was tried on Monday. Mr. Sullivan opened the case for the plain-tiff in a speech of 24 hours length. Mr. G. Mackenzie of Virginia and Mr. G. Mackenzie of Kingston defended Mr. Gurnett in an address to the deen." jury 42 hours long. The charge of the Chief Justice occupied an hour and a half. After a few minutes absence the jury returned a verdict for the defendent .-The prosecution was entered by Mr. Elnisley on account of certain articles which had appeared in the Courier under the Editorial head, and the signature of Hibernicus and No Apostate, reflecting on Mr. Elmsley's character, whilst they purported to be strictures have arrived the curtain is to fall and the police are to on his published reasons for resigning his seat in the turn the auditory into the street. Executive Council. The trial excited great interest as its issue was supposed to involve the freedom of the ary says, that capital is the most flourishing in Europe, Press. A good deal of tact and talent was displayed relieved the country from the burden of a foreign debt. by the counsel on both sides. The judge's charge was very claborate. The strictures complained of by Mr. ssia and Turkey, very much in favour of the latter, was Einsley are moderate compared with what the politic concluded, at St. Petersburgh on the 27th of January. cal press of the Province abounds with every week.

The Navigation is open. Several Steam boats have commenced their regular trips for the season. Steam boats have likewise commenced running on the St Lawrence, between Montreal and Quebec.

Reports of Newmarket and Waterdown Temperance Societies next week.

SHORT NOTICES OF BOOKS, &c. CONVERSATIONS FOR THE Young: designed to promote the profitable reading of the Holy Scriptures. By the Rev. RICHARD WATSON, author of Theological Institutes, &c. &c. Third London Edition. With an Index to the Texts illustrated in the volume. Royal

This book, though designed for the young, may be Scholars and Theologians of his day. His Theological several Editions in England, and have all been republished and found extensive sale in America. In the Doctrines, Institutions, Types, Predictions, Precepts, and historical Facts of Scripture; in the discussion of which are embraced brief but conclusive answers to the various objections which infidels and sceptics have urged against the Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, and the historical and philosophical correctness and moral purity of some parts of them. It is written in an elegant but familiar style of dialogue, between A and B. The following is the table of contents.

Conversation 1. Introduction, Religion, Use of Renson.

9 Inspiration of the Scriptures, Advantages of Revelation.

3. The Creation

4. Subject of Creation continued, The Sabbath, The Fall of Man.

5. Permission of Evit, Satanic influence, Frst Promise, Sacrifices, Chernbirn, Corrupt State of Man, Atonement, Tradition.

6. Physical varieties of Men. Ancient Church of God, Noah, The Deinge, The Ark, Prohibition of Blood, The Rainbow, Curse of Canna.

Delage, The Ark, Probibition of Bloud, The Rainbow, Curse of Cannan.
Call of Abraham, Abrahamic Covenant, Melchizedec, Ishmael, Burial Placer; Esan, Jabob. Blessing of the Twelve Tribes.
Patriarchal Dispensation of Religion, The Israelites in Egypt, Moses, Egyptian Mageleiaus, The Passover.
Publication of the Law, Sacred Bonks, Design of the Mosale Institute, Decalogue, Types, The Ceremonial Law, Jewish Political Law, Temporal Sanctions, Prophesics of Moses, Slavery, Prosperous Periods.
Preserved times against Molatry, Eyils of Idolatry, Extermination of

ervatives against idolatry, Evils of Idolatry, Extermination of Preservatives against adoacy, Evin of Michaeles, entrance into Canana Miracles, Kingly Government, Schools of the Prophets, The

Prophets.

11. Saul, Witch of Endor, David, Solomon, Destruction of the Kingdoms of Sraci and Judah, Samoritans, Restoration of Judah. Moral State of Judea after the return from the Captivity, Second Temple, Alexander the Great, Jewish Colonics, Soptuagint, Hellen istic Jews, Jewish Literature.

Persecutions of Antiochus, Machabers, Pharisees and Saduces Persecutions of Antiochus, Macaabees, Frances and Sanucces, Pompey, Berod.
 Hebrew Verse, Figurative and Symbolical Language of the Prophets, Prophetic Style.
 Book of Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Cantioles, The Chronological Order of the Prophetic Books, with brief Notices.
 The New Testament, Manuscripts, Various Readings, English Translation, Political Changes in Judea, Scenes of our Saviour's Ministry, Face of the Country, Our Lord's Miracles, John the Buptier.

Ministry, Pace of the Country, Our Lord's Miraces, Join the Baptist.

Parables, Character of our Lord's Discourses, His Temptation, Expulsion of the Traders, from the Temple, The Sabbath, Synagogues, Apostles, Mary Magdalene, Demoniacal Possessions, Miscellaneous Hustrations.

Miscellaneous Hustrations of Texts, Transfiguration, Tribute Money, The Two Debtors, Feast of Tabernacles, Teaching by Familiar Objects, Other Texts Hustrated.

Prophesies of our Lord as to the Destriction of Jerusalem, Institution of the Lord's Supper, Baptism, Our Lord's Passion, Resurrection.

19. Sketch of a Digest of the Narative of the four Evangelists in the Sketch of a Digest of the Navailve of the four Evangehasia in the Order of Time.
 Acts of the Apostles, Day of Pentecost, Stephen, Gamalich, Conversion of St. Fruil, His Journeys, Labors, and Imprisonments.
 St. Paul's Episite's, Episite to the Roman's, Justification by Paith Moral State of Gentiles and Jews, Regeneration, Calling of the Gentiles, Birect Influences of the Holy Spirit, Personal Hollness, First Episite to the Corinthlans.
 Second Episite to the Corinthlans.
 Epistes to the Collossians, Thessalonians, Timothy, Titus, Philement of the Rebersh

24. Epistles of Peter, John, Jude, Revelation to St. John.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND. By the Liverpool packet Ship Roscoe, Capt. Delano, we have received English news to the 25th of February. The House of Commons were engaged in the Committee of Supplies. The estimates of Ministers for the support of the Civil List, the Army and Navy, were agreed to by overwhelming majorities. Mr. Hume moved one amendment; for it 20-against it 196 .- Mr. Ruthven moved another amendment. For the amendment 29-against 160. A resolution was moved by Mr.

Mr. O'Connell, has obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the liberty of the press, and to allow the

On the 20th of February, Mr. Secretary Stanley

Mr. O'Connell obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relative to distress for rent in Ireland. Ministers have refused to grant any further remuneration to Capt. Ross and Companions in the Arctic expedition, than the payment of the men and promotion

fined and imprisoned for libel, in publishing one of Mr. O'Conneil's Letters to the people of Ireland,) has been suppressed, under an Act of Parliament, passed many years ago, prohibiting the Commissioners of stamps from selling stamps or delivering stamped paper to any publishers who had been convicted of seditions libel. The publishers have ingeniously defeated the law by issuing a newspaper under the title of the Morning Register, in all respects a fac simile of the Pilot, ex-

cept the title. "The London Courier states that an insurrection had broken out among the workmen of the extensive calico printing establishmet in the neighborhood of Glasgow. It was produced by their attempting to compel their protect the establishment."

PORTUGAL.-News from Lishon to the 20th of February. A battle had been fought two days before, between the contending forces of Don Pedro and Don Miguel, in which the latter was defeated with a great

FRANCE.—The Prefect of the Police in Paris, has is sued a decree that all theatres shall be closed at 11 o'clock; and that if not closed when that hour shall

Sweden .- A Stockholm Journal of the 21st of Januand congratulates the King of Sweden, on his having

Russia and Turkey .- A new treaty between Ru-By this treaty, that of Adrianople is materially mod fied; the amount of the debt due by the Porte is very much diminished; part of the principalities of Moldavia and Walachia is given up at once to the Porte, and the remainder is to be given up on the execution of the conditions. The Frontiers of Turkey on the side of Persia are to be considerably extended. This informa-

FOREIGN-AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND. By a Havre Packet, English news has been received at New York to 12. 14th of February. ENGLAND.

The London papers are yet discussing the subject of what they term "The Irish Row," kicked up in the House of Commons by Mr. O'Connell. They attribute to O'-Connell a design to destroy Shiel, as the only member of his tail whom he has reason to fear as a rival,

The Duke of Wellington has been installed Chancellor Institutes and Biblical Dictionary and Conversations, of the University of Oxford. It is stated that he pronounwith several other works, have rapidly passed through ced his Latin address in a most excellent and impressive manner. It was classical in style, and in substance ele-quent. He alladed, with much felicity to the occasion when Oxford conferred on him the Degree of Doctor of work before us the author brings his powerful and Law, in company with the Emperor Alexander, the King richly furnished mind to the illustration of the principal of Prussia, and their illustrians and expressed himself determined to defend the privileges of the University, which had so gratified his feelings in conferring upon him the high office with which he is now invested General Sir Colin Campbell, has been appointed to the Staff of the British forces in North America.

The Dissenters .- Lord Althrop stated it was the intention of Government to propose a bill for the regulation of Dissenters' marriages, and that the Government will be ready to remedy the other evils under which they labor. African Lander.-This spirited traveller has reached Liverpool, in the Columbine, from Fernande Po. He is n excellent health, after his perilous expedition into the interior of Africa.

: Post Office .- The Post Master General has determined on abolishing the whole of the privileges enjoyed by the l'ost Office Clerks as regards the transmission of dealing in newspapers, English or Foreign. The privileges are to cease, us regards the circulation of the United Kingdom, on the 4th of April.

The Church .- House of Lords Feb. 4th .- At five o'clok.

nam seconded the motion.

Earl Grey replied to the duke of Wellington, he was anxious that real grievances should be redressed, and that unmerited disabilities should be removed (and be believed that many enlightened heads of the church shared this wish in common with him)—that relief should be given from all those restrictions which reason denounced and necessity did not instife. necessity did not justify; but if there was any attempt to he made to go further—any effort to separate the church from the state-to all such attempts he would offer the most determined, the most anflinching resistance. But he did think, for the sake of the church itself, that its state should be carefully looked into, and that there were many things that might be beneficially altered, so that complaints

Corn Laws - House Commons, Tuesday, Feb. 4 .- Mr. E. Handley asked whether it was the intention of His Maiesty's Government to bring forward any measure with a iew to the alteration or repeal of the present corn laws -(Hoar.) Lord Althrop stated that it was not the intention of His Majesty's Government to propose any measure which had for its object the alteration of the existing laws as respected corn, and at the same time he would further state that if any lion, member of that house were to in-troduce such a measure, that hon, member would do so without the sanction of Ilis Majesty's Government; and he would likewise add, that any measure of that nature could not have the support of the government.

Tithes .- Lord Althrop has announced that he will bring in a measure on the repeal of tithes, which would be sa tisfactory to the House, and the country at large, and he hoped that the question would be settled this Ses

West India Education - Government are, it is understood idopting a plan for establishing and maintaining schools for the negroes and other inhabitants of our African, West-Indian, and othercolonies. It appears that there are funds which were formerly provided for the redemp tion of Christians from slavery in Algiers, Morocco and the other states of Barbary, which, in consequence of the extinction of christian slavery in those countries, have accumulated to a considerable amount; and government now conceive that these funds may be applied to the education and mental liberation of the descendants of slaves .- London Christian Guardian.

DISSENTERS' MARRIAGE BILL .- Extracts of Despatch dated Downing-street, January 1st, 1834, disallowing the Dissenters Marriage Bill, submitted to the Legislature of New Brunswick by Lieut. Governor Campbell on the 4th March instant :-

"Both the objections that I pointed out, would be removed, by enacting that the power of solemnizing marriages, should be enjoyed, under licence from the Cover. nor, by all Religious Teachers engaged in no secular cal-

Ing.
"In that manner, no body of persons dissenting from the Church of England, would be excluded from a bene-

riage of any person under the age of twenty-one years, until after the consent of parents or guardians shall be first had. Now there are many persons, especially amongst the poorer classes, who have neither parent nor guardian, and who could not afford the expence of obtaining the uppointment of a guardian for that express purpose from the Court of Chancory. In such cases there is a virtual inter-dict against marriage before the completion of the twenty. first year—a prohibition which, in a new country, is not recommended by any obvious policy, and of which in any country the influence on good morals and the same of the influence on good morals and the same of the influence on good morals and the same of the country the influence on good morals must be very ques-

tionable.

"I have received His Majesty's commands to desire that you will submit the foregoing observations to the Legis lative Council and Assembly of New Brunswick, and that you will recommend to them to pass such an amended Act, more especially with reterence to the two points first noticed, as will obviate the existing objections to the product of the product

Your obedient, humble servant, (Signed) E. G. STANLEY.

By the time the --- transport reached New South Wales, the great majority of the prisoners afforded gratichiefly consisting of a lew Landon thieres, altogether a different class of people, and several afforded such Soripout. Troops had been marched from Edinburgh to tural evidence as their circumstances admitted of, that they had, through the use of appointed means, obtained

The latest accounts state that "the difficulties be- that knowledge which God the Holy Spirit alone imtween the operatives and their employers in the vicini. parteth, and which necessarily produces a change of heart

and a change of life. The medical officer, having been furnished by a Rev. Friend with a considerable number of copies of the Scriptures, previously to his leaving England, in addition to the government supply, he was enabled to land all his peo-ple at Sydney in possession of either the whole, or of a portion of the Word of God:

UNITED STATES.

Important Arrangement.—We are informed that owing to the extreme pressure in the money market, and the conequent want of confidence between creditor and debtor, nearly all the wholesale merchants of this city, who are connected with the business of the country, have, with a commendable liberality, associated together for the mutual advantage of themselves and their customers; and have entered into an agreement not to sue for, or take security of their debtors, except in cases of clear necessiciated. We feel confident that this agreement among the merchants of Boston, will have an important tendency to inspire confidence among the merchants in the country, and prevent sospicious and failures, which otherwise might take place. Boston Patriot.

United States Bank .- It appears from a report of the United States Bank, just published, that while the deposites have been reduced more than eight millions, from the 1st of October to the 1st of March, its loans have been reduced less than four millions. In the opinion of the Committee of Directors, this reduction of the amount of loans is less than is required for the security of the institution, and it has now become the duty of the bank gently o diminish the amount of the claims upon it, by continung to lessen its business.

Ckelera .-- It is stated that seven deaths by cholera lately occurred on board a steamboat on her way; from New Orleans to Louisville.

Justices of the Peace for the District of Prince Edward. John Stinson, James, Cotter, Reuben Bedle, Henry Macdonell, Robert C. Wilkins, Simeon Washburn, James Dougall, Alexander Macdonell, Hugh Macdonell, Griffith Howell, Henry Dingman, Gwilliam Demorest, Andrew Descon, Benjamin Hubbs, Samuel Solmes, Charles Big-gar, David Smith, David Walt, Archibald Macfaul, Thos Nash, Owen Macmahon,

The following have been New Appointed. Donald Bethane, Charles Bockus, David B Stevenson, William Dongall, Daniel Hare, David Stinson, James Thompson Lane, Thomas Flagler, Paul Clapp, John P. Roblin. John B. Way, Thomas Macmahon, Andrew Kerr, John Lane, Henry Van Duzen, Jacob Howell, John Pepper Dowens, James Fairfield, Petter W. Ruttan, George Drewry, and Benjamin Willer, Esquires.

> MARKETS. CITY TORONTO, April Othe.

Fire Wood, per cord,	D.	- _M	19	n.	
Beef, per lb 0	14.	4	0	5	
! Eggs. ner dozen	- 71		Ո	Q	٠
Choese, per lb 0	5	\boldsymbol{a}	. 0	74	
Butter, per lb 0	10	a	0	11	!
Oats, per bushel,0	10.	a	1	5	
Barley,	11	/1	· 0	. 0	
Wheat. "	Λ.		n	. ^	
Plour, fine, per barrel,	0	a	21	3	

MARRIED,

MARRIE U,

On the 31st of March, 181, Peter's Church, Cobourg, by the Rev. A.

N. Bethune, Cliaries George Buller, Esgr. to Frances Edizabeth, second daughter of Rob's, Pennial Bouche, Esgr. of Cobourg.

By the Rev. J. W. Goodell, on the 27th February, in the township of Walnifeet, Mr. David Killins, of Thorold, to Miss Catharine Daragach, of the former place.

On the 20th ultima, in the minth concession of Pittsburgh, by the Archdeacon of Kingston, Mr. George Aykroyd to Miss Elizabeth Catherine Ansley, eldest daughter of Mr. Daniel Ansley.

By the Rev. J. P. Butherington, on the 24th ult. Mr. George Mnan, to Miss Elizabeth Smith.

In Niagara, on the 24th wit after a short but painful linese; James Muirhead, Esquire, for many years a practicing physician of that place in the 60th year of his age.

In Greenbush, Hallowell, on Sunday evening March 23rd, 1834, of Dropsy, under which she had laboured for 19 months, and during which she had received the best medical treatment, blis Mary, wife of Anthony Merrill, aged 38 forms. In Clinton, on the 20th thir. Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of the late Mt Arnold Bagerman, aged 74 years.

In Chidded, on Easterday, Jame, the wife of John Canning, of Markbam. She, with two children, followed her hushand, twho had been by missortune forced to leave her, across the Athantic. "If there be any virtue and if there he any praise," she practiced that virtue, and deserved that praise. She left seven sous, and one daughter to lament their loss.

The Saviour rose on Easter-day, Dear Jane, I hope, has done the same; On Angel wings has sour'd away, Has followed her Redeeming Lamb.

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the R. Walker, (2s. 6d. due) W. Griffis, J. Schofiold J. Black, C. Vandusen, F. Metcalf.

Books have been forwarded to-Rev. D. Wright, I box and I parcel; Rev. J. Evans, I box, care of Mr. Andrew Heron, jun'r. Niagara, persteam boat William IV. Rev. J. S. Atwood, I box, to be left at Mr. Chisholm's store house, Oakville, per steam boat Constitution. Rev. W. Ryerson and Rev. G. Ferguson, I box, care of Birnabas Brennan, Esq. Kingston, per steam boat William IV. UF Freight paid on all.

WALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE in the township of Caistor, Niagara District, two or four Hundred Acres of Land, upon which are vast quantities of good Timber, situated on the river Welfand or Chippes wa. Should the four hundred acres be purchased together, there will be four log Houses and two log Barns, with thirty-five acres of improved land upon it; and should two hundred acres be chosen there would be no improvement a but upon this Lot is a good mill seat, and mills erected for two saws and two run of stones, with one saw and one run of stones in operation and doing a good business.— Merchants will find this a good situation it lies near the road leading from Smithville to Canboro," and produce and lumber can easily be transported down the river to the Welland canal.

IF Those wishing to get a good situation for business will please come and see. DAVID MERRITTA GEO. DOXTADER. March 20th, 1834.

SALE OF CROWN LANDS.—The undermentioned Crown Lands in the Township of Tyendi-naga, will be exposed to sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Mr. Appleby's Inn, Shannonville, in the Midland District, on Tuesday the 15th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the upset price of 15s. Currency per Acre.

The conditions, actual settlement, and one fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in three equal annual instalments, with interest at six per cent on each instalment, payable with the instalment.
First concession south of Street.—Nos. 1, 8, 13, 14, 16,

18, 21, 23, 24, 33, 35, First concession South Range-Nos. 10, 14, 20, 22, 25,

First concession North Range -Nos. 13, 14, 19, 20, 22,

26, 28, 30, 32, ...

William Street, is now open.

Toronto, March, 1834.

22611

CARD .- Mr. GEORGE DUGGAN, J'r.

A. CARD.—Mr. GEORGE DUGGAN, Jr. Attorney at Law, Notary public Conveyancer, &c. has removed his Office from the Market Square to No. 111. King street, opposite the English Church-York, Feb. 21, 1834. 224 3m

THE TRANSFIGURATION OF CHRIST. By the Rev. CHARLES WESLEY, M. A. " When Christ doth to the soul appear, Ho good, how pleasant to be here! Eternal life in him we know. And paradise regain'd below. But if on earth so sweet it is, A drop of that celestial bliss, What will his saints enjoy above. In the full ocean of his love!

Hapov who in his house abide, Enroll'd among the glorified! They tell the riches of his grace. They sing in ecstacy of praise,-"How good for us thy joy to gain, And sharers of thy kingdom reign, To cast our crowns before thy throne, One with our Head, for ever one!" What endless scenes of wonder rise,

And strike with rapturous surprise, When Jesus face to face we see, In all his pomp and majesty Angels adore the King of kings, Their faces shadowing with their wings; And saints the o'erpowering vision prove, In deepest awe of speechless love! Surrounded with the golden blaze.

Received within the lucid cloud Caught to the bosom of our God A voice shall bless us from the throne, 'This is my well beloved Son, The essential Truth and Life divine, Through everlasting ages thine.

" Faithful and good, thy Saviour hear, And seeing live, all eye, all ear; Hear him, and let thy joys abound, And fall transported at the sound; The utmost powers of music prove, Be fed, be fessted with his love; And while eternity glides on, The banquet is but just begun,"

HOME DISTRICT ASSIZES. Address of the Honorable Chief Justie Robin SON TO THE GRAND JURY.

Mr. Foreman, and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury. The Calendar for the present Assizes contains, besides several cases of Larceny, a charge for forging a promissory note, and a charge for an assault with an intent to commit Murder.

No case of alleged homicide appears to await the investigation of a Grand Jury upon this occasion, a circumstance which of late years has been rather unusual, and upon which I congratulate the Inhabitants of this populous district.

ore desperate and less deliberate character. By proof forward have it in their power to impose a summary and of hand writing, however, or by the concurence of va- decisive check upon crune and disorder. rious circumstances not amounting to direct evidence, strong circumstances of suspicion, whatever they may their immediate rise singly to the feelings of revenge,

evidence, should neither in respect to this offence, nor portunities for their display are afforded by such haunt any other, be taken by a Grand Jury as sufficient ground of dissipation as I have mentioned, or the first seeds of for finding a bill : and therefore where there is really no them have frequently been sown there by constant assatisfactory evidence tending to shew who committed the forgery, or in other words, who it was that actually which is thus engendered for the restaints of religion wrote the false signature, or made the felonious alteration in a genuine instrument, then that part of the infalse instrument, knowing it to be forged.

included in the same indictment, there is generally succeed in keeping within proper bounds those houses, taught to do either. more direct testimony to guide the Jury. The forged or places of public entertainment which under the show All attempts to discover where he was from or bill or note is of no use in the hands of the person who of ministering merely to refreshment and to rational by whom he was brought to that spot, proved fruitless. committed or contrived the forgery; to profit by his amusement, are in very many instances perverted to rime he must make an attempt to pass it upon some such gross abuses, that they are notoriously the occasion ty and a sense of justice, only involved and left his hisother person, as genuine. In this attempt he is gene. of most of the crime and immortality which deform so. rally detected, and the circumstances which attend that ciety. detection are commonly susceptible of easy proof; but | To the young especially this would be the tenderest they are sometimes such as to leave room for the doubt | mercy. Removed in these vicious haunts from the

mit murder; unless the facts are such as to lead you well directed exertion, discourages them from attempt. to believe that the design to take away life was enter-tained by the person committing the assault, (supposing to lose altogether the impulse of landable ambition, and an assault to be proved,) or unless the violence used was such as it must naturally be conceived would oc. without an effort of self denial to idle pursuits and vicasion death, whether that were deliberately intended cious practices. or not, unless, I say, you come to such a conclusion, the defendant should not be held by you to answer the our notice here, (I mean in Courts of Justice,) of the charge in that highly aggravated shape. And it is manner in which such a course as I have described ve-moreover to be considered by you that although an assault may have been made with intent to inflict death, tries nothing is more common than to hear convicted or such an assault as in its nature was most likely to criminals declaring from the gallows, that their total inflict death, the defendant ought still not to be indicted abandonment of virtue, and their forfeiture of characfor an assault with intent to commit murder, unless ter and life proceeded from their first neglecting the from the circumstances attending the act, the case good order and decencies of society, by spending the would have been one of murder, in the event of death Sabbath profanely, and consuming in disorderly houses having ensued. What is meant by this distinction is, that time which if properly employed might have sethat if the blow was given under such circumstances of cured to them health, reputation and independence, and audden passion occasioned by provocation, as would to many of them even affluence and ease. To abolish have reduced the offence to Manslaughter in case death these insidious temptations, to banish the gambling tahad followed, then the intent to commit murder can not ble, and suppress the tippling house, to devise and enbe properly annexed to the assault, but it is for the assault, or assault and battery only that the party should who seek a base livelihood by corrupting the young, and be indicted.

trust not cognizable by a Criminal Court. ? am not able to say, baving no knowledge of the evi- . By all who are concerned in making or administering

act criminal. When a Jury finds that a person obtained |constitute larceny, it is not indispensable, as an univer- difficult to raise them by precept or compulsion. sal rule, that the property should have been taken

perty exposed to the reach of depredators, and because is in towns chiefly that that portion of the population which is most prone to vicious courses, and the least disposed to industry are from various motives, inclined to take up their residence.

The recent Act of the Legislature, by which this Ca. voured! pital has been erected into a City, with provision for the election of a Mayor, Alderman, and Common Councilnen, who have power to make salutary regulations for or indirectly to diminish the number of offenders. Order lies at the foundation of good government in the not houses in which to accommodate them, if they social state; and whatever assists in maintaining order should be brought together here for that purpose. n a community must tend more or less to prevent crime. with the sole view of inhistering to the convenience or safety of the inhabitants, such for instance as lighting and watching the streets, most in some degree conduce to restrain off-nees, by throwing additional difficulties in the way of their commission, and by facilitating the detection and consequent punishment of offenare to exercise the office of Magistrates in this city, there are some which are evidently given for the express purpose of enabling them to root out the very beginotogs of evil, by placing under their control, and at habitants of populous towns. - They are enabled to suppress tipling houses, to enforce the due observance of the Sabbath, to regulate or to prevent the exhibition of shows, to regulate or suppress billard tables, to regulate theatres, to regulate and limit the number of places for the reception and entertainment of the public, In respect to the crime of Forgery, you will under and to prescribe rules in various other instances which stand that it may be committed, not merely by the false may have a material effect in securing the peace and signing of any person's name as the maker, or indurser good government of the City. It cannot be denied that of a fabricated note, but also by the alteration of any it would be possible, by the exercise of an indiscreet thing material in words or figures contained in the body |zeal, to enforce some of these powers to so unreasonaof a genuine note, or in an indersement written upon ble an extent as to make them productive of vexation, it, thereby altering the effect and intention of the note, and to render them perhaps even injurious to the cause or of any indorsement made for the purpose of trans- which they are meant to serve. But we do not live in an age when there is much danger of erring upon that As to the proof necessary to support a charge of side; and an inc mation towards puritanical forgery, it is seldom that direct evidence of an eye wit- would probably find too few advocates, and too little ness, or of the confession of the party charged can be support from public approbation to admit of its being obtained, for the offence is usually perpetrated in se-earried to an inconvenient length in practice. It is to cret, and deliberately, and the person concerned in it be hoped, on the other hand, that no groundless fear of is less likely to be moved by the force of conscience to incurring the reproach of overstrained strictness may a confession of his guilt, than offenders who are hurried discourage those from proceeding with effect, in the by the impulse of violent passion into other deeds of a execution of their salutary authority, who will hence-

The vices of drunkenness and gambling, the profabut which may nevertheless be equally convincing, juries nation of the Sabbath, and the frequent congregation sometimes find all reasonable doubt removed, as to the of idle persons, apprentices and others, at places of person who committed the forgery, and they may na public amusement are the sources of most crimes. Not turally come more readily to a conclusion when these but that there are some crimes which seem to take be, tend to implicate the very person who is proved to or covetousness, or in some other bad passion which have profited, or to have attempted to profit by the reigns in the heart of the individual-but in truth even these passions, and almost all that can be named, are Mere conjecture, however, unsupported by probable either stimulated by intemperance or idleness-or op sociation with the desolute, and the habitual disregard and virtue.

It is at these wretched resorts of the idle and disordictment ought not to be found true; and the Jury derly, that young men of all conditions in Society of the only information it contained, except that he had should next consider whether the evidence will warrant ten lay the foundation of lasting misery, and disgrace, never before left the house, and that all enquiry respectthem in finding a bill for the felonious uttering of the and it would be happy indeed for this community if a ing his early history would be fruitless. He could vigilant execution of those powers which the Legisla. neither speak nor walk; not, however, in consequence Respecting this part of the charge which is usually ture has wisely committed to the civil Magistrate, could of any physical defect, but because he had never been

whether the person who attered the forged writing was eyes of parents and friends they are led on step by step aware that it was forged, or whether he did not inno- in a profligate course-not unfrequently countenanced cently exhibit it, believing it to be genuine. This in- in what their uncorrupted feelings would revolt at, by nocent uttering of a forged note, may very easily occur, the pernicious example of persons older than them and often does occur in respect to Bank notes which selves. They are exposed under such circumstances pass from hand to hand in every day's transactions, to many ruinous templations; and almost all those sen and are seldom minutely inspected by the person who takes them and utters them again; but with respect to tor has given them for nobler purposes are made to mipromissory notes drawn on account of a particular hister to their degradation. Their inexperience makes transaction affecting two or three individuals, the case them heedless; and the lesson which the sure effects is different, and it is generally plain enough, upon a of their folly must at last teach them comes too late. ple facilities for getting an education. His progress view of the facts, that the person who presented such Too young to be aware of all the consequences of their a note, in the hope of having it paid or discounted, actions, they do not clearly enough see, nor deeply meditated a fraud, and was fully cognizant of the truth, enough feel how inevitably a continued indulgence in every thing was new, and made a strong impression. It may happen to be otherwise, however, and especially an idle dissolute life must lead to the destruction of To him the most unimportant occurrence was all that when the paper has passed through several hands. The their character, (to speak of no other ills;) and still the most wonderful phenomenon is to others. Grand Jury, therefore, ought to have a conviction rest. less are they likely to reflect in time, how almost hopeing upon reasonable grounds that this guilty knowledge less it is, that character once forfeited by notorious prodid really exist, before they can properly find a bill; fligacy will ever be fully regained. This fatal conse decause this knowledge of the writing being counter. quence however cannot fail at last to strike them, and then the despair of being respected and esteemed, and In regard to the case of assault, with intent to com- of attaining to that station which is only the reward of all traces of self respect, and at length resign themselves

We have many melancholy examples passing under ministering to the vices of the idle and intemperate, There is a prisoner on the Calendar who is stated to and at the same time hold up the threat of public exbe committed for a breach of trust. I need scarcely posure to those who are shameless enough to place tell a Jury so intelligent, that generally speaking, a themselves within the degrading influence, of such breach of trust is not an indictable offence; but many temptations; to attain these objects successfully would statues have been passed making certain acts felonies be to confer benefits upon society too great to be estiwhich would otherwise have been more breaches of mated; and the cause of humanity would by such Trust not cognizable by a Criminal Court. (1998) means be more effectually secured than by merciful re-Whether this case falls within any of those Statues I laxations of the penal code.

dence; and, indeed, it is not impossible that you may laws for the rapidly increasing country, and especial-And upon investigation that the term breach of trust, by to Grand Jurors, to whom such ample range and the whole, he had been much happier there than in has been inaccurately used, and that even at common power of inquiry are given, by the constitution, it the world, where he was obliged to suffer so muchilaw the facts would support a charge of larceny, for it should now be felt that we, in this generation, are lay
* Probably water mixed with option.

been reposed, that the violation of it leaves the party tend its advantages, or entail the consequences of its knew not; for he had no knowledge of time. He association—The exhibition for the present only a civil remedy unless some Statute has made the imperfections upon millions who will room succeed. knew not when, or how he came there. Nor had he year will be opened on the 1st JULY next.

trary to the trust upon which they were delivered to persevered in for a time, will easily preserve them in a harm. Yet one day, shortly before he was taken away, him; such conversion may amount to larceny, for to state to which (without such a foundation.) it would be when he had been running his horse too hard, and had

against the will, or without the knowledge of the owner. has been incorporated, and made a city, and by which caused the wound which he brought with him to Nu-Upon the common cases of larceny, in the Calendar, that name has been restored to it which designated the remburg. which are rather numerous, it is not necessary that I site of the present town before Great Britain took posshould trouble you with any remarks. The greater session of the country, I feel that the change forms so came into his prison, placed a small table over his feet, number of these offences have usually occurred in the remarkable an epoch in the history of this District, that and spread something white upon it, which he now town, because in the course of a large commercial I may be excused in giving utterence to some of the knows to have been paper; he then came behind him, dealing, there is a greater quantity and variety of pro- sentiments which it so naturally calls into the mind. so as not to be seen by him, took his hand, and moved We seem to have arrived now at the second stage of it backwards and forwards on the paper, with a thing our advancement, and if, from this more elevated posi- (a lead pencil) which he had stock between his fingers. tion we look back upon the past, how much do we find He (Hauser) was then ignorant of what it was; but he in the retrospect to make us thankful to Providence for was mightily pleased when he saw the black figures the great measure of good with which we have been far which began to appear upon the white paper. When

There are still a considerable number of the inhabitants from him, he was so much pleased with this new dis of this place, (and some of them may be now resent) covery, that he could never grow tired of drawing these who recollect when the primeval forest stood upon the figures repeatedly upon the paper. This occupation the improvement and good government of the City, will ground where we are now met to administer justice for almost made him neglect his horses, although be did I trust, be found to produce much advantage eventually a District containing more than fifty thousand people; not know what those cha acters signified. The man in arresting the progress of crime. The powers given and who may also perhaps remember when it was urged repeated his visits in the same manner several times. to this municipal body are extensive; they embrace a as a serious objection to the transfer of the seat of govariety of subjects, and if they are wisely exercised veroment to this town, that there was scarcely a suffithere are few of them but will have a tendency derectly cient number of persons resident in its neighbourhood to compose juries for the administration of justice, and

These same individuals now live to see a population Even those measures which are undertaken primarily of not less, I believe, than 10,000 souls on the spot which was then only a village in prospect, and a population comprising in proportion to its numbers as much intelligence, enterprise, and wealth, as will be found

perhaps in any other country. In the period which has intervened, this District has experienced some of the great vicissitudes in human afders. But among the powers conferred upon those who fairs. It has been spared indeed, the visitation of fa. he offers them for sale at old prices, and some articles mine, against which the arrangements of Providence in this much favoured portion of the Globe seem to afford as well grounded a hope of security as can be any where indulged.—But to the calamities of war and pestilence. their discretion, whatever observation has discovered we have not been strangers. It must be acknowledged, to be the most prolific causes of crime, among the inpanied these inflictions. The war to which I allude produced of course many cases of individual suffering and affliction; but in its consequences it was highly favourable to our future prosperity. Its events characterized the people in an eminent degree for a firm adherence to the British Crown; and it had the effect of calling into notice the great natural advantages of the country, and making them familiarly known to many persons in Europe of intelligence and influence. It ntroduced capital, and gave a spur to enterprise, and it prepared the way to that rapid acceleration towards

prosperity which we now witness. The other visitation, even more appalling than war did not extend throughout this District generally; and though it fell heavily upon this place for a time, it was oon stayed.

Among the resident population its ravages were not very extensive : and it is satisfactory to remember that none deserted their duties at that trying hour, or sought safety by removing from the sphere of the supposed contagion, and withdrawing themselves from the exercise of those charities which the sufferings of others demanded.

the population of large towns, (whose comfort and security can only be adequatety provided for by enforcing low profit, he flitters himself that general satisfaction numerous minor regulations,) it becomes us in humble will be given to purchasers, gratitude for the past, to look forward to the future with N. B. Country storekeepers supplied wholesale on the hope that, as we are swiftly advancing in population and wealth, our progress may be accompanied by the teady execution of good laws, which may restrain vice and disorder, and give effectual protection to life, character, and property.

CASPER HAUSER, the mysterious personage whose tory has awakened so much interest, was first discovered near the city of Nuremburg, in Germany, on the 26th of May, 1828. He was in every respect an extensive assortment of every description of GOODS. infant, except that he was seventeen years old. This fact was stated in a letter accompanying him, and was

tory in more mysterious uncertainty. Casper flauser is now dead. He died by the hand of violence, as mysteriously as his ingress into the world was inexplica-The fatal act, however, of his murder, serves to confirm the suspicion that the author of his misfortunes had much to fear from the discovery of his origin; and as Casper had already, as he became able to recall and express and explain the scenes of his early childhood made disclosures which seemed likely to give a clustonie history, it was deemed unsafe to hazard the re sult of his future developements. Of this there can be

no doubt. For this reason he must have been killed Soon after his first discovery, Casper became an obect of general sympathy. He was provided with am was rapid. His memory was more tenacious at first than it was afterwards. The reason is obvious. Then

After Casper acquired the power of communicating his ideas, he gave the following account of himself; single brief chapter of confused and infant recollections which, as yet, however, constitutes all the knowledge we have of the first seventeen years of his life. It is copied from a published account of Casper Hauser which first appeared in Germany, and has been trans lated and republished in Boston :---

"He neither knows who he is, nor where his home is It was only at Nuremburg that he came into the world. Here he first learnt, that besides himself and "the mai with whom he had always been," there existed other men, and other creatures. As long as he can recolled he has always lived in a hole, (a small low appartment which he sometimes calls a cage) where he had al ways sat upon the ground, with bare feet, and clothed only with a shirt and pair of breeches. In this apart. ment he never heard a sound, whether produced by a man, by an animal, or by any thing else. He never saw the leavens, nor did there ever appear a brighten ing (day-light) such as at Nuremburgh. He neve perceived any difference between day and night, and much less did he ever get a sight of the beautiful lights in the heavens. Whenever he woke from sleep, he found a loaf of bread and pitcher of water by him. sometimes this water had a bad taste;* whenever this was the case, he could no longer keep his eyes open. but was compelled to fall asleep; and when he after wards awoke, he found that he had a clean shirt on and that his nails had been cut. " He never saw the face of the man who brought him his meat and drink In his hole he had two wooden horses, and several rib. bons. With these horses he had always amused himself as long as he was awake; and his only occupation was, to make them run by his side, and to fix or tie ribbons about them in different positions. Thus one day had passed as the other; but he had never felt the want of any thing, had never been sick, and, once only excepted, had never felt the sensation of pain. Upon

is not true in respect to every case in which a trust has ing the foundations of a social system which is to ex. How long he had continued to live in this situation he TORK ARTISTS' AND AMATEURS' been reposed, that the violation of it leaves the party tend its advantages, or entail the consequences of its knew not; for he had no knowledge of time. He ASSOCIATION.—The exhibition for the present when he had been running his horse too hard, and had made too much noise, the man came and struck him ed will be entitled to a free admission for the season. Having referred to the Staatute by which this place upon his arm with a stick, or a piece of wood; this

"Pretty nearly about the same time, the man once he felt that his hand was free, and the man was gone "Another time, the man came again, lifted him from the place where he lay, placed him on his feet, and endeavored to teach him to stand."

NEW AND EXTENSIVE ARRIVALS SALE, Wholesale & Retail, at William Lawson's Brick Store, No. 153 King Street, York, U. C.

WILLIAM LAWSON, Merchant Tailor, Grateful for past favours, respectfully informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he is now receiving a very large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, &c. suitable for the season; and from the circumstance that

His Stock comprises a large and splendid assertment of superfine, fine, and middling Broad and plain Cloths, Ker-seymeres, Kerseys, Pilot Cloth, Letershams, Flushings, V oulen Velveteen and Cords, Cotton Cords and Velveteen, Beaverteens, Fastians; silk, Valentia, and velvet Vesting: Cam lets, Lasting, Plaids, Flannels, Blankets, Baize, Serge; ten pieces of choice Carpeting, very cheup; Morinoes, Cottons, Shirtings, printed Calicoes in great variety; Kerseymere, Thibet; Morino, Worsted, Silk, and Cotton Shawls; Table Cluths and Covers; Lace, Ribbons Gloves, and Hosicry; --an elegant and fashionable assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Fars; Ladies and Gentlemen's Cioth, Camblet, and Plaid Cloaks; La dies' Velvet, Tuscan, Leghorn, Straw and Chip Boonets a large and fashionable assortment of Gentlemen's Clothing; and orders to Measure executed with desputch, and according to the latest fashions.

GENERAL CLOTHING ESDABLISH-MENT, 71 King street, East of the Market square. ROBERT HAWKE returns thanks to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal encou ragement he has received since his commencement is siness, and has at present a next assortment of ready made clothing of various sizes and descriptions, made o the best materials, under his own immediate inspection which can be warranted prime articles. His

WINTER CLOTHING

In entering upon this new era, when those powers of internal self-go ernment have been given which in most countries it is thought necessary to confer upon the population of large towns, (whose comfort and self-go ernment have been given which in the population of large towns, (whose comfort and self-go to the present; and as he is determined to self, not only his Clothing, but his Fancy and Dry Goods, at a curity can only he adequately provided for by enforcing

moderate terms, and all orders executed at the shortest tice, in the neatest style, York, June 26, 1833.

NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT The Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has just returned from a seven monta's absence in Britain, during which time he has visited all the principal Cities and Manufacturing Towns in England and Scotland; where he lies selected an suited to the trade of this country, which he is now opening at his old stand in King-Succe, and will dis-pose of by Wholesale only, at prices which will be found uncommonly low.

He flatters himself that from the ong experience he way of purchasing Goods.

He thinks it unnecessary to attempt to enumerate any of the articles of which his Stock consists, suffice it to say, that on inspection he thinks it will be found as complete as that of any House in either Province, GEORGE MONRO.

York, 6th June, 1832. -135-if

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, (WHOLESALE & RETAIL,) just received at 181 King st. SAMUEL E. TAYLOR, grateful for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and anxiously solicitous to merit a continuance of it, begs to call the attention if the public to his STOCK of FALL and WINTER GOODS. which he flatters himself will be found on examination to be extremely CHEAP and WELL SELECTED. Fine and superfine WOOLLEY CLOTHS, broad and narrow,

of nearly every description, color, and quality, at remark.

ably low prices, are to be had at his establishment: in fact, all he wants is an examination of the raice and QUALITY of his Goods, to ensure to him a continuance of that custom which he has heretofore had.

N. B. The lawest price which can be taken will be sked for each article, and no second price made.

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

York, 7th October, 1833.

York, Jan. 29th, 1833. · 168-1f, NEW STORE, in the Village of Oakville-The Subscriber having commenced the Mercantile business at Oakville, would inform his friends and the public that he intends to keep on hand a general assort, ment of Dry Goods and Hardware, also a few Groceries

E. L. & SONS.

and Medicines, mostly used in the country, which he of fers low for Cash.

JUSTUS W. WILLIAMS:
Oakville, June 1, 1833. CHEAP CASH STORE. -KING BARTON No. 70, corner of Yonge and Lot Streets,

has received a large supply of Full and Winter Goods, consisting of Cloths, Flushings, Blankets, Flumels, Cottons, Calicoes, Hats, best South Sea Seal Caps, common ditta; Mitts, Gloves; a great variety of Top Coats, and Wearing apparel of all kinds, Groceries, &c. &c. He begs as a favour that his friends and the public wi

all and examine for themselves. York, December 2d, 1833. 21 CHOOL BOOKS, PAPER, &c .-

The Subscribers keep on hand for sale the following School Books, being the manufacture of Upper Ca. nada, viz:—Canadian Primmer, Reading Made Easy, Mayor's Spelling Book, Webster's do., New Testament, English Reader, Murray's Grammar: Also, Writing, Printing, and Wrapping PAPER.

N. B. Country Morchants and Schools furnished with

Books, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Papper. T. RAGS tuken in payment.

EASTWOOD & SKINNER.

York Paper Mill, Nov. 16, 1832.

ASSOCIATION .-- The exhibition for the present In most human affairs it is of the greatest importance any recollection of ever having been in a different situ. I tended for exhibition must be sent in during the week preby artifice the passession of goods, with the fraudulent to begin well; for with communities, as with individuals atton, or in any other than in that place. The man vious to the 15th of June, and no picture will be received intent at the time to convert them to his own use, conthe force of good habits early inculcated, and steadily with whom he had always been, never did him any after that day. The committee will advertise a month trary to the trust upon which they were delivered to persevered in for a time, will easily preserve them in a harm. Yet one day, shortly before he was taken away, previous to the time of sending in where the pictures are CHARLES DALY, Hon. Sec.

February 1st, 1834.

ISSOLUTION of CO-PARTNERSHIP,-The Business heretofore carried on by CHARLES HUNT and JOHN FENTON, as Apothecaries and Druggists, under the name of Charles Hunt, & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent,-Mr. John Fenton having withdrawn from the said Firm.

The Business will be continued as usual, under the same title of Charles Hunt, & Co. City of Toronto, March 14, 1834.

MERCHANTS, STORE KEEPERS, &c. -A respectable Man well acquainted with Store, keeping and general Merchantile Business, including Book keeping &c. is desirous of obtaining employment, in a respectable House. He would prove a valuable acquision to any Wholesale Establishment in which an experienced and confidential clerk is required. The best re-ferences will be given and security if required.—Terms-moderate. Address A. B. C. Post Office York. York December 14, 1893.

OOKING.GLASSES, PRINTS, &c. (King-street, a few doors East of Yonge street.)

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Gilder, &c. Respectfully begs to return his thanks to the Ladies and of LINEN and WOOLEN DRAPERY, &c. for Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity for the very liberal, Wholesale of Retail, at William Lawson's Brick patronage with which he has been favoured since his com nencement in business, and hopes by unremitting atten tion to business and a sincere desire please, to merit a continuance of their generous apport.

He has constantly on hand Mahogany and Gilt frame Loooking Glasses of various descriptions and sizes. A choice assortment of Dressing Glasses, Looking Glass they were purchased in England before the late advance, plates, Glass for pictures, Clock faces, prints, &c. &c. he offers them for sale at old prices, and some articles | York, Nov. 5th. 1831 | 103.tf.

> OR SALE, by the Subscriber, at his Boor and Shog Warehouse, 183 and 185, King-street:

> 250 pairs Ladies' and Children's Snow Boots, Indian Rubber Boots, do. do.

44 do. do. Prunella Boots, 400 ٠. do. do. Shoes, 20064 Children's Morocco Shoes,

100 do. Calf Skin do. " Gentlemen's Galoe do. ngether with a very extensive assortment of Men's, Wo. nen's and Boy's Shoes and Boots, suited to the season.

THOMAS THOMPSON. York, December 18th, 1833.

POR SALE—a FARM of excellent Land in the Township of Tecumseh, containing 100 ACRES situated on the leading road from Adjula to Yonge street, with a lasting stream of Water, and above 30 Acres of nprovement; 10 Acres of the same under wheat; a good House and Barn within 3 miles of two Saw-Mills; with a oung Orchard of about 50 thriving Apple trees; and a arden neatly laid out. The above is under good fences.

For further particulars apply to the Subscriber on the THOS. HURST. Lot No. 16, 8th Con. S. Half, C. February 1, 1834. 224-6m.

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

East half of Lot No. 1, in the 5th con. of Kuladar, 00 acres. East half of Lot No. 16, in the 7th cen, of Kennebeck,

100 acres. West half of Lot No. 31, in the 6ch con. of Matilda, вэтэв ОП

50 Acres in North Crosby, and one Village Lot in De-The above lots of Land will be disposed of on liberal

terms, as it respects pri e and periods of payment.—For further particulars apply (if by mail post-paid) to the subscriber.

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

O BE LEASED or SOLD, 100 town lots in Scarborningh, lying each side of a gravel spring, on Kingston road, east of the Highland Creek. Also, Thirteen Town Lots in the centre of York, to be leased. Enquire of JORDAN POST, Scarboro

December 9th, 1833.

VILLAGE OF THOROLD.—This flourishing Village, on the line of the Welland Canal, from its He flatters himself that from the ong experience he has had in the business of Upper Canada, he has been funted on the mountain ridge, or summit level of the Ca. able to select an assortment, in every way suited to the wants of the country; 85th Packages of which have all great and important advantages from its extent of water ready come to hand. Town and country Merchants power, it possesses many natural advantages, being in a will find it to their advantage to call and examine his direct line between the city of the Falls and St. Catha. Stock; and Merchants from a distance will also find it rines, and about 8 miles from the former place, in the worth their while to visit York, when they are in the heart of a wealthy and flourishing country, and affording every facility for sending off produce to different markets, having a direct communication by water to both lakes .-From its being clavated upwards of three hundred feet above the level of Lake Ontario, it has a fine commanding prospect, with good pure water and a salubrious air.
It is now scarcely three years since its commencement,

and contains 46 families, with a population of 260 souls, among whom are a number of good and respectable mechanics. It has four good saw mills, capalle of sawing from 15 to 18,000 feet of lumber per day, and a first rate flouring mill; three merchant shops, and a post office, om its situation machinery to any extent can be erected; and affords an excellent opening to mechanics of every description. A good tannery is much wanted, which sould be carried on very profitably to a great extent, as bark can be brought by water from the forests of Chippewa and Grand River.

There are also two places of public worship and another in contemplation, and a medical practitioner from Edinburgh.

The object of the subscriber in giving this public No. tire, is to hold out inducements to persons wishing to purchase,—he will sell lots upon very reasonable terms, and upon long credit, to actual settlers only. GEORGE KEEFER.

Thorold Mills, Jan. 3, 1834.

JOR SALE, 200 ACRES OF LAND. ir Reach, being Lot No. 3, in the 9th concession, at 12s 6d, currency per acre. Enquire of Mr. Joseph Dennis, on the Hamber; or James Richardson, York. Noxember 12, 1832.

VANTED TO BORROW, for 3 or 5 years, from £200 to £1000, on good security, for which premium of £12 per cent. will we given. Apply to this aller York, Nov. 25, 1833.

OARD and LODGING for Gentlemen in a respectable private English family, No. 35 Newgate. . York. Nov 12, 1833

DWARD HENDERSON, TAILOR, &c., thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for their continued support, and would inform them that for the

time being, he will carry on his business at his house on Yange Street opposite the Hon. John Elmsley's. P. S.—Patterns kept on name to the country Tailors, and those who make up their own. P. S.-Patterns kept on hand for the accommodation of

IANK DEEDS & MEMORIALS for sale at

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

TERMS:—The price of the Creistian Guardan is treelos shillings and six pence a year; if naid in advance: or, fifter shillings if paid in six months: or, seventeen shillings and six pence if not paid before the end of the year: exclusive of postage. Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance.

The postage is Four Shillings a year; and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first number by those who wish to be considered as paying in advance.

All travelling and local Preachers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church are authorised Agents to procure Subscribers, and forward their names with Subscriptions: and to all authorised Agents who shall procure ten responsible Subscribers, and sid in the collection &co. one copy will be sent gratis. No Subscriber has a right to discontinue, until all arrears are paid up. Agents will be careful to attend to these