

# CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

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

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For the Christian Guardian.

### THE NATURE OF CHRIST'S KINGDOM:

HIS OFFICE AS A MEDIATOR, &c., CALMLY CONSIDERED.

The holy Scriptures, which alone are able to make us wise to salvation, point out clearly three distinct offices which belong to our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ exclusively, as the second person in the glorious Trinity. These are, first, his office as a Saviour in giving his life for the sins of the world; secondly, his acting now as a Mediator, or High Priest of our profession; and, thirdly, his acting as a Judge at the last day, to dispense rewards and punishments, by rendering unto every man according to his works.

With reference to his first title as a Saviour, he has answered every demand of the justice of God the Father in order to remove the curse inflicted on fallen man on account of sin, and by his immaculate obedience to the will of God, purchased by his blood all the blessings pertaining to godliness; namely, pardon and holiness in this life, and in the world to come eternal glory. The next office our blessed Lord fills, is that of a Mediator; this office takes in his priesthood; he is therefore called the High Priest of our profession, and the one Mediator between God and men.

If then we admit (as we should do) that all the works of God are perfect, we are led to conclude that the coming of Christ to sojourn here on earth was absolutely necessary; and because it was, our glorious Redeemer never deviated from his merciful design to die for the sins of the world, until he finished his work on the cross,—thus satisfying all the demands of infinite justice. It appears clear from the economy of God in the work of man's redemption, that it became essentially necessary that the Holy Ghost should bear a part in the recovery of man from eternal misery; and accordingly we find the third person of the glorious Trinity coming down on earth to accomplish the entire work of regeneration in all, both Jews and Gentiles who will yield to his operations on their hearts, and by repentance towards God, and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, embrace the salvation of the Gospel. All who are made the happy partakers of pardoning love, and persevere in prayer and watchfulness, are brought into fellowship with the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Thus all true believers enjoy that kingdom of Christ spoken of by St. Paul, which consists not in "meat and drink, but righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost." Thus says our Lord, "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation, for behold the kingdom of God is within you."

From these views of the subject, we are led to offer some remarks on the nature of Christ's kingdom on earth; and, first, we do not consider that our Lord ever had a temporal kingdom here on earth, or ever intends it till time shall be no more; for that would imply that he himself reigned over that kingdom as Saul, David, and Solomon, &c., but the holy Scriptures give us no account of his thus reigning in the world at any period of time. In reading the four Gospels we find that a great excitement prevailed amongst the Jews respecting the literal reign of Christ amongst them, which induced Pilate to ask him this question, "Art thou the King of the Jews?" To which our Lord replied, "My kingdom is not of this world; if my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight (that I should not be delivered to the Jews); but now is my kingdom not from hence." As much as if he had said, "My kingdom is purely spiritual and divine; if it had been of a worldly or secular nature, I could raise a sufficient number of servants who would contend and overcome every opposition that might be raised to prevent me from being (literally) king over Israel; but my kingdom is not of an earthly nature, and, consequently, not of this world." Pilate, wishing from our Lord's answer to him to extort a more clear account of the nature of our Redeemer's kingdom, asked him again, "Art thou a King then?" Our Lord replies, "Thou sayest that I am a King;" as if Christ had said, "Yes, it is so. I was born for this end, that I might set up and maintain a kingdom and government; but this kingdom and government is established in and by truth: the effects thereof are, every one that is of the truth heareth my voice, and becomes willingly my subject, receives my doctrines, takes up his cross and follows me (as my disciple) in the kingdom of grace, to the kingdom of glory."

This therefore is all the kingdom that our Lord claims here below, and which he taught us to pray for in his excellent prayer, "Thy kingdom come;" and through the glorious effects of his kingdom spreading through the world, he adds in the next petition, "Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven." Now, as we have already observed, all the works of God are perfect, so we find a very very unjust, and in its consequences dangerous, attack made by some on the priesthood and intercessory work of our Lord. Such persons would have us believe that Christ will reign a thousand years on earth, (they suppose probably in Jerusalem.) We admit the literal text mentions a thousand years; but where? On earth they say. We should be glad if the votaries of this Millennium could prove where it is stated that our Lord will reign (literally) on earth a thousand years.

We have carefully examined all the quotations on this subject, and we cannot find a single passage to prove that Christ will reign (literally) a thousand years on earth. It is plain, therefore, that in believing Christ to come and reign on the earth, establish his throne, and bring his saints with him, and then destroy all the wicked, and none but the righteous dwell on the earth, need never be expected till the new heaven and the new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness take place; at which time and forever our Lord will establish his throne in righteousness, and reign over his Church on earth. His coming sooner than the period described, would altogether interfere with the economy of God in the appointment of Christ to the office of a Mediator, intercessor, and advocate.

If, as we believe, there are three persons in the Godhead, the Father on the throne, the Son before the throne, or in the midst of the throne, (Rev. v. 6, & xiv. 1,) and the third person called the Holy Ghost in the world, then the design of these three glorious persons in their different displays of justice, love, and mercy to man is easily accounted for. The office of Christ now, and to the end of the world, is found in the following passages of Scripture:—Hebrews ii. 17; iv. 14; vi. 19, 20; vii. 24, 25, 26; ix. 11-24; x. 12, 13; xix. 20, 21, 22. 1st Epistle of John ii. 1, 2. Romans viii. 34. 1st Timothy ii. 5, 6. From these texts we clearly discover that our Lord, in his personal character, is a Mediator to the end of time; this is his office: and from this merciful and gracious appointment for the benefit of mankind he will never depart to establish a temporal throne and kingdom on earth. The whole economy of God in the wonderful scheme of salvation is permanently fixed, and cannot be altered; we therefore conclude that the kingdom of Christ is a spiritual kingdom on earth, which is to be carried on through the instrumentality of God's holy Spirit,—the preaching of the Gospel by Gospel ministers, who have their commission and appointment from Christ—and also by man's own free will, concurring with the testimony given in the word of God and from the lips of his ambassadors; and the truths duly enforced with energy are sent home to the hearts of men by the Holy Ghost; and receiving them, they are put into possession of Christ's kingdom, which is "righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost."

This is the plan laid down by Christ, and to be duly attended to by his Church, to enlarge and spread our Messiah's kingdom through the world; we therefore cordially receive the opinion of the learned and pious Dr. Whitty, and all those learned and pious men who are of the same opinion, who contend against the literal interpretation of the Millennium, both as to its nature and consequences; but believe his kingdom will be over all the earth what the kingdom of Christ now is in the soul of every sanctified believer, a pure spiritual reign of righteousness, peace, and joy. And if the word Millennium means the kingdom of Christ, and its extension through the world, in opposition to every principle or opinion that is formed against the universal spread of the Gospel, then we beg leave to differ from the pious Mr. Faber, who asserts, "that the less that is said on the subject the better." See the Guardian, dated Oct. 15th. On the contrary, let us realize the declarations of Scripture on the subject of Christ's spiritual reign on the earth, extending its conquests and influence over all nations, over all idolatry, superstition, and those refuges of lies which have hitherto led away and destroyed millions of the fallen race. Let renewed exertions be made throughout the Church of Christ to aid Missionaries with means of sending them forth to every land and nation, until the kingdoms of this world become the kingdoms of our Lord and Saviour, and righteousness overspread the earth as the waters do the great deep. Lord hasten it in due time!

We beg leave to advance a few thoughts on the mistaken views (as we conceive) of some who suppose that Christ will come down to establish and erect his throne on earth literally. And first, he would require to change the fashion of his glorious body into the same human body that he had before, when on earth—a change that will never take place;—and secondly, in leaving his high calling as a Mediator, there could be no longer access to God by prayer, in consequence of no intercessor before the throne to present the supplications, and thanksgivings of the Church of God, as well as all those who are humbly seeking mercy through his intercession; and as all our petitions are to be offered up to God through the infinite merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, so the continuation of Christ as the great Mediator, between God and man is essentially necessary to the end of time, to answer the great and important end for which he fills the sacred office.—Thirdly, The presence of our Lord (as a person) being no longer found before the throne, would undoubtedly cast a gloom over the redeemed in glory, (and if we may be allowed to draw our conclusions) his absence would have a tendency to mar the progress of that holy joy and heavenly delight which beams forth from his redeemed worshippers in beholding the glorious object of their eternal salvation.—Fourthly, We think it could afford no additional happiness to the Church of God here, or the world at large to find that Christ had erected a temporal throne in Jerusalem or elsewhere, as by his doing so, his first work (according to the belief of the Millenniumarians) would be to cut off all the wicked indiscriminately, and let none remain but the righteous! But oh, how much better is the economy of God fixed by his infinite love and wisdom, than this imperfect mode already mentioned. Again, supposing his appearing on earth again was to be the same as before, we require to know whether he would exhibit his glorious appearance which he did on the Mount, when Peter, James, and John were present at his transfiguration? If so, we conceive no human being could have any access to him, whilst appearing in all his glory, because no flesh can see God in his glory, and live! But on the other hand, we would require to know, if Christ,

during his reign literally on earth (according to some) will confine him to act as he did before, namely, to be only in one place at once, (except on some occasions when he acted through the medium of his own presence,) if so, these persons who live (namely the righteous) far from the seat of his government can never have the honour of hearing or seeing him, unless they undertake a journey for that purpose, which with many could never be done. We therefore conclude, that the perfect plan devised by the Almighty is best calculated for the benefit of mankind, namely, the Lord and Saviour filling his office as a Mediator till the great day of Judgment,—the important office of the Holy Ghost,—and also the preaching of God's word,—which is to be preached throughout the world, until both Jew and Gentile become one fold, under one Shepherd. Oh, Lord! hasten the happy period when Christ shall reign over all.—Amen.

U. C., October 24, 1834.

From the New York Christian Advocate and Journal.

### OLD FASHIONED METHODISM.

This phrase is often repeated—and it is to be feared often without understanding its import. It is generally used as an argument against any improvements which are proposed for the more effectual extension of the cause in which we all profess to be engaged.

Now in order that we see its force let us glance at the history of Methodism. It is generally known that the name, as well as the sect, had its origin in Oxford college, in England, in the year 1729, and the name was given to four young gentlemen, namely, John, Wesley, Charles Wesley, Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Kirkham, either in allusion to an ancient sect of physicians who were so called because they taught that all diseases might be cured by a specific method of diet and exercise, or from their observing a more regular method of study and behaviour than was usual with those of their age and station. This was the origin of both the sect and the name of modern Methodists.

But the first society was formed in London in 1739, of a few who came to inquire of Mr. Wesley what they must do to be saved. To these he gave such advice as he thought suited to their state.—This then is old fashioned Methodism.—They had no written rules, no separate existence, no chapels, and no minister except Mr. Wesley. After a while, as they rapidly increased, preachers were raised up from their own body. This was considered by Mr. Wesley such an innovation that when he first heard that one of those young men had begun to preach, he determined to stop him immediately, and thus put an end to such an irregularity; but on hearing for himself, according to the advice of his pious and well instructed mother, and being convinced that this young man, Thomas Maxfield, was called of God to preach Christ and him crucified, he submissively bowed to his will, and acquiesced in this innovation.

The next innovation was to form regular circuits, establish classes, appoint class leaders, and build separate houses of worship. No doubt, on seeing these things, many a bigot cried out, "This is not old fashioned Methodism."

But lest we be tedious we will pass over the many innovations which crept in, from time to time, on old fashioned Methodism in England, and notice some of its inroads in this country. It sprung up here pretty much under the same shape and regulations as existed at that time in England. It went on and prospered. Circuits were formed, houses of worship built, conferences established, and the whole machinery was in lively and successful operation. At length Dr. Coke, under the direction of Mr. Wesley, made a powerful innovation upon old fashioned Methodism by organizing the societies into a Church, imparting orders to the ministry, and establishing an episcopal form of Church government.

Next came the Missionary Society. When this was proposed, the stale note was sounded far and near, "We never saw it on this wise."—"This is not old fashioned Methodism." So high did the opposition rise, that the friends of the measure were even loaded with reproach as wishing to undermine Methodism, and we recollect hearing one high in authority say that we were seized with the "missionary mania," and were in danger of running mad, becoming dishonest, and all that sort of thing. Yet the thing has worked well so far. Nay, it has been one of the grandest appendages to our general system ever invented.—Old fashioned Methodism still lives, and is quite flourishing notwithstanding this dreadful innovation.

But behold next came our academies and colleges! Now indeed the ship was in most imminent peril. Old fashioned Methodism will soon be shorn of its locks, and fall into the hands of the Philistines, was the moaning of many. Having, however, witnessed the many revivals of religion in these literary institutions, their fears are measurably subsiding, and it is now generally believed that this heavy load will not sink the ship. The only danger is, that some of those promising youth who are converted at our colleges should come forth ministers in the Church, mad with much learning, and so "undermine the itinerancy;" but we begin to get rid of even this fear by beholding some of these youth who have already entered this field of labor among the most flaming heralds of the cross, great lovers and zealous and able defenders of Methodism. Having observed these happy results, we begin to think that even this innovation will not ruin the old fashioned Methodism.

The Bible, Tract, and Sunday School Societies, though but feebly supported, alarmed by a while the friends of the "ancient landmarks," as they were a sort of exotics, which, it was feared, might gradually exhaust the parent stock, and leave it a lifeless trunk. It has been seen, however, that instead of producing this sad effect, the more they are nourished and cultivated, the more the parent stock increases, the deeper it strikes its roots, and the wider it extends its branches, and the more rich and beautiful is its foliage.

The reader may be ready to ask by this time what this thing is, called old fashioned Methodism? We will try to answer in few words. It is then, as we think, a child of Providence, brought forth in its infancy in Oxford, fed and nourished in London, where it grew to maturity, and from thence sent forth its children in different parts of the united kingdoms of England, Ireland, and Scotland, some of whom emigrated to America, where they have "multiplied exceedingly," and finally become a considerable nation. As these children grew and multiplied, and arrived one after another to manhood, they felt themselves strong, and had "a mind to work," and finding materials in plenty, they thought themselves in duty bound to extend their borders on every hand, to multiply their resources of "doing good of every possible sort," and as "far as possible to all men;" and hence they went to their work in building churches, founding schools and colleges for the benefit of their posterity, and also adopting the above plans for usefulness among their neighbors as far as they could consistently extend themselves. It has never changed its character from the beginning, but only enlarged its dimensions, and multiplied its means of doing good, in all those ways which a gracious Providence has, from time to time, put within its reach. It is therefore old fashioned Methodism yet; for from the beginning it professed to derive all its principles from the word of God, and to adopt every means within its grasp to "do good of every possible sort," both to the souls and bodies of mankind, availing itself of every improvement which the lights of science and philanthropy might reveal for the melioration of human misery, and for the present and eternal salvation of mankind. So far as we may have departed, in practice, from our first principles—for these, we believe, admit of no improvement—let us heartily and speedily return; and so far as the exigencies of the times may call for a more extended sphere of action, or a modified operation of our general system of spreading the Gospel of our salvation, let us gladly avail ourselves of them; and not sit down contented as though the victory was already achieved, crying, "Peace, peace to ourselves," or vociferously exclaiming, "Old fashioned Methodism is in danger," merely because our prejudices are assaulted.

The grand principles of Methodism are these:—To hold fast, without deviation, to the cardinal doctrines of the Gospel,—to discountenance every species of moral evil, let the consequence be whatever it may,—and then to consult the doctrine of expediency in respect to those things of an indifferent character, the propriety of which depends on circumstances, and not on the immutable principles of right and wrong.

### ON PATIENCE.

Patience, is a holy behavior in affliction; a rectitude of mind under a cross; a heart moving by the word of God, when whipt by the hand of God. Patience, is a soul enjoying itself in every condition.

Patience, is an even sea in all winds, a serene soul in all weathers; a thread even spun, with every wheel of Providence; it is a soul above extremes, neither in excess, nor in defect; neither over-sensitive, nor under-sensitive of any affliction; neither without tears, nor without hope; neither murmuring nor presuming; neither despising chastisement, nor fainting when corrected. Affected with all; cast down with nothing; quiet when tossed, very quiet while extremely tossed; expecting his salvation from God, when none can be had from man.

Patience—it is a soul at rest; a soul daily at rest in God. Wives gone, substance gone, houses plundered, Ziklag burnt, all mourning, many murmuring, ready to stone and kill David, and yet he makes up all in God, and is at rest; this is patience. Patience—it is as Jacob sleeping heartily upon a stone; a heart at rest in hardships: it is a poor widow, cheerfully giving and obeying a prophet, though but a little meal in the barrel, and but a little oil in the cruse; it is one cheerfully going to eat her last provision and die; it is one quietly going to take a view of Canaan, and die at the door, making death, life; Christ, Canaan. It is one going to sacrifice an only son, with a—God will provide. Patience can speak no worse divinity in the greatest strait; it is one breathing out a soul at rest, in the face of the cruellest misery—Not my will, but thy will be done. If this cup may not pass, let my blood pass; if this cause cannot live, without I die, let me die; let money go, let life go, that Christ may stay, the will of Christ may be done. Let the will of the Lord be done, this is a patient man's—Amen.—All runs into this, That patience is a holy behaviour in affliction. Let patience have its perfect work.

### HOW TO COMMEND THE GOSPEL TO ATTENTION.

When Mr. Gutzlaff, in his third voyage to China, went on shore for the first time at a particular place, the people were distrustful, and some of them hinted that the Christian book "merely contained the doctrines of the western barbarians, which was quite at variance with the tenets of the Chinese sages." Mr. G. "did not undertake to contest this point with them, but proceeded to administer relief to a poor man who was almost blind. The man was affected by this unexpected kindness, and turning towards Mr. G. said, "judging from your actions your doctrines must be excellent; therefore I beseech you give me some of your books; though I myself cannot read, I have children who can."—"From this moment," says Mr. G. "the demand for the word of God increased, so that I could never pass a hamlet without being importuned by the people to impart to them the knowledge of divine things. In the wide excursion which I took, I daily witnessed the demand for the word of God. The greatest favour we could bestow upon the natives, was to give them a book, which as a precious relic was treasured up and kept for the perusal of all their acquaintance and friends.

### QUESTIONS FOR THE SICK.

1. Have you reflected on the design of God in afflicting men with sickness, and especially in his afflicting you?
2. Have you reflected on the cause of sickness and of death? How came they into our world?
3. Are your thoughts absorbed in concern for your recovery; or do you devoutly leave the issue of your sickness to the will of God?
4. What holy resolutions have you formed in the strength of the Lord, to be more watchful against sin, and more diligent in duty, if God shall be pleased to restore you to health?
5. Have you thought so seriously of death, as to make a due preparation for it, in your domestic affairs, in your secular business, and above all in the concerns of your soul?
6. What are your evidences of the pardon of your sins, of a living faith in Christ, and of your being an heir of glory?
7. How are you endeavoring to improve your sickness to the spiritual benefit of yourself and of your friends?
8. Would death be a loss or gain to you? And from what considerations do you form your opinion on this momentous subject?—*Churchman's Almanac for 1835.*

### ROBERT HALL.

Anecdotes of men of extraordinary genius are always interesting; and some of the finest specimens of thought and expression are elicited in that species of free and easy communication, called *table-talk*. Of the above named celebrated Baptist clergyman, the following *bon mots* are extremely felicitous, and strong proofs of his political prescience, accurate discrimination, and reach of mind.

On the return of the Bourbons to France in 1814, a gentleman, after dinner, mentioned the fact to Mr. Hall, in expectation that he would express himself in terms of the utmost delight on account of that signal event; but Hall said, "I am sorry for it, sir; the cause of knowledge, science, freedom, and pure religion, on the continent, will be thrown back half a century; the intrigues of the Jesuits will be rivetted, and Popery will be resumed in France with all its mummery, but with no other power except the power of persecution."

A few years afterwards, Mr. Hall, on an allusion being made to the battle of Waterloo, remarked, "I have scarcely thought of the unfulfilled prophecies since the event. It overturned all the interpretations which had been previously advanced by those who had been thought sound theologians, and gave new energy to the Pope and the Jesuits, both of whom seemed rapidly coming to nothing. The battle and its results seemed to me to put back the clock of the world six degrees."

He spoke of Whitefield as presenting a contrast in the mediocrity of his writings to the wonderful power of his preaching, which he said, was of a kind not to be represented in writing: "it is impossible, sir, to paint eloquence."

### HOW TO PREPARE SUBJECTS FOR THE PENITENTIARY.

As the state is most dependent on parents for the raw material, I would suggest a few things to parents who live in cities and large towns, and who wish to propose their sons as candidates for penitentiary distinction, which, if they attend to, will probably prove successful.

If young children cry for what they want, be sure to give it to them, that they may be encouraged to cry again.

When the mother bids her little son to do her any service, let his father put these words in his mouth for answer: "I won't." And if his mother undertake to correct him for a fault, let his father take the rod from her and throw it into the fire: this will greatly confirm him in his rebellion.

As soon as boys are large enough, let them run at large in the street, selecting their own company. If they want candy or toys, give them money to go and buy at will, to encourage their extravagance. Furnish them also with marbles, and send them out with larger and worse boys, that they may not only learn the game, but also the art of profane swearing: but do not send them to school; it is too confining. As they advance in years, let them know that Sunday is a day intended for strolling, fishing and swimming, and not for church and Sabbath school. Send them to all shows and public occasions, but more especially to the circus and theatre.

Instead of training them to labor and habits of industry, let them race all day through the market-house, throwing stones at each other, and at night go the rounds wherever inclination leads, sport with squibs and halloo without restraint.

It will not be necessary for parents to be at the trouble of continuing this course long; boys at 10 or 12 years of age, under such training, will have such a fine start, as to be able to proceed with success in the school of vice; many of them will graduate before they are eighteen; be turned loose on society well prepared to act their part in villainy, and obtain an honorable seat in the penitentiary before they are eligible for one in the legislature. There is a large and promising lot of them coming on in Cincinnati, and some smaller classes of them in the less populous places of the west.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

October 17, 1834.

### TOLERATION IN SPAIN.

The spirit of toleration has, in some measure, obtained ground in Spain, we should think, as from authenticated information the monks no longer hold that despotic sway over the minds and dispositions of the people, which, for so long a time has been exercised with iron hand; in several instances where they had been taken in arms, or leagued against the Queen's government, their death had been loudly called for; and the inhabitants of Saragossa display their dislike to them by continued incendiary cries tending to their annihilation.



## RELIGIOUS &amp; MISSIONARY.

From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.

## THE STATIONS OF THE PREACHERS FOR 1834-5.

(Continued from last.)

## GREAT BRITAIN.

**XXII. MANCHESTER DISTRICT.**—*Robt. Newton, Chairman.*  
Jonathan Crowther, Financial Secretary.  
291 *First Manchester, (Oldham-street, &c.)* Samuel Warren, John Hanwell, Jonathan Crowther; Edward Gibbons, John Thompson, Supernumeraries.  
292 *Second Manchester, (Hewell-street, &c.)* Edmund Grindrod, Thomas H. Squance, Charles Prest; John Taylor, Supernumerary.  
293 *Third Manchester, (Grosvenor-street, &c.)* John Anderson, Robert Newton, Robert L. Lusher, John Bedford; Jonathan Barker, Supernumerary.  
294 *Fourth Manchester, (Bridgewater-street, &c.)* Jos. Hollingworth, Israel Holgate, George Steward; John Barker, *Welsh Preacher*; William Sheldemine, Supernumerary.  
N. B. Brother Holgate shall reside at Altrincham.

295 *Stockport, (William Duff, Francis A. West, George Osborn.)*  
296 *New-Mills, (William McKitch, Thos. Pennington.)*  
297 *Glossop, (Thomas Hartley, Thomas Culp.)*  
298 *Ashton-under-Lyne, (Thos. Hill, William Ricketts.)*  
299 *Oldham, (William Woolsey, George Turner.)*  
300 *Delph, (Saddleworth, &c.)* Richard Tabraham, who shall change once in every month on the Lord's day with the Preachers at Oldham.

**XXIII. BOLTON DISTRICT.**—*Philip Garrett, Chairman.*  
Barnard Slater, Financial Secretary.  
301 *Bolton, (Barnard Slater, Wilson Bradford, William Pemberton.)*  
302 *Rochdale, (Philip Garrett, Charles Chetham, Benjamin Slack.)*  
N. B. Brother Slack shall reside at Heywood.

303 *Burnley, (Luke Barlow, Samuel Allen; John Phillips, Supernumerary.)*  
304 *Bury, (Richard Heap, Walter Hussey.)*  
305 *Blackburn, (Henry Ransom; Robert S. Hardy.)*  
306 *Hastings, (Joseph Gostick, Samuel Morrill.)*  
307 *Bacup, (William Tranter, William Allen.)*  
308 *Colne, (John Burnstead, Thomas Slugg; John Barritt, Supernumerary.)*  
309 *Clithero, (John Ingham, John Walker.)*  
310 *Leigh, (Richard Smith, who shall change once in every month, on the Lord's day, with the Preachers at Bolton.)*

**XXIV. HALIFAX DISTRICT.**—*T. Galland, M. A. Chairman.*  
William M. Bunting, Financial Secretary.

311 *Halifax, (Thomas Galland, William M. Bunting, Andrew Aylmer; Joseph Jennings, Supernumerary.)*  
312 *Huddersfield, (John Hickling, Robert Jackson, Edward Walker; George Higginbotham, Supernumerary.)*  
313 *Holmfirth, (Peter Prescott, William Coultas.)*  
314 *Sowerby Bridge, (William Towers, John Smalley.)*  
315 *Todmorden, (Joseph Roberts, sen., William Jewitt, William Wilson, 4th.)*  
316 *Cleckheaton, (William Sleight, Henry Richardson.)*  
317 *Darby Dale, (John Jackson, John Newton, jun.)*  
**XXV. BRADFORD DISTRICT.**—*George Morley, Chairman.*  
Thomas Hanier, Financial Secretary.  
318 *Bradford, (John Walsley, Isaac Turton, Thomas Ekersley, Jacob S. Smith; John Wheelhouse, Supernumerary.)*  
319 *Knightley, (Robert Heys, John Bacon; George Bacon, Supernumerary.)*  
320 *Bingley, (Thomas Harnes, John Hargreave.)*  
321 *Shipley, (William Huddleston; Stephen Wilson, Supernumerary.)*  
322 *Yeadon, (Samuel Wilde, William Bullivant.)*  
N. B. 1. Brother Bullivant shall divide his labours between the Yeadon and Woodhouse-Grove Circuits.  
2. Letters should be addressed to Yeadon, near Leeds.

323 *Woodhouse-Grove, (Edw. Jennings, James Brown, 4th; George Morley, Governor of the Woodhouse-Grove School.)*  
N. B. 1. Brother Jennings shall change once in every month, on the Lord's day, with the Preachers at Bradford.  
2. Letters for the Circuit should be addressed to Idle, near Bradford.

3. All communications to the School should be directed, Woodhouse-Grove, Rawdon, near Leeds.  
324 *Skipton, (Richard Pattison, Thomas Keneshall.)*  
325 *Adingham, (John Fairbairn, Samuel Leigh.)*  
326 *Grossington, (William Harrison, jun., who shall change once in every six weeks, on the Lord's day, with the Preachers at Pateley Bridge.)*  
327 *Pateley Bridge, (Abel Dunsley, who shall change once in every six weeks, on the Lord's day, with the Preachers at Skipton.)*

**XXVI. LEEDS DISTRICT.**—*Robert Wood, Chairman.*  
Joseph Fowler, Financial Secretary.

328 *Leeds, East, (Brunswick Chapel, &c.)* Jos. Fowler, Robert Young, William Barton, Robert Dond.  
329 *Leeds, West, (Albion-street, &c.)* Robert Wood, William Shaw, Amos Leary, Joseph Hargreaves; John Farrer, sen., Supernumerary.  
330 *Bransford, (Thomas Eastwood, William Carlton, Francis Barker.)*  
331 *Wakefield, (William Leach, James Shaw, William Parker; Charles Gloyne, Supernumerary.)*  
332 *Distil, (Hugh Beech, John Dolan, Joseph Mortimer; John Mercer, John Armstrong, Supernumeraries.)*  
333 *Densbury, (John Simpson, jun., Charles Ratcliffe.)*  
334 *Oley, (James Jones, jun., William Wilson, 3rd; Matthew Lamb, Supernumerary.)*  
335 *Pateley Bridge, (William Levell, John Gick.)*  
336 *Pontefract, (Thomas Hall, George Marsland; John White, Supernumerary.)*

**XXVII. SHEFFIELD DISTRICT.**—*Richard Reese, Chairman.*  
John Rigg, Financial Secretary.

337 *Sheffield, West, (Carver-street, &c.)* Richd. Reese, Samuel D. Waddy, John Kirk, Ellis Hall; John Ward, Supernumerary.  
338 *Sheffield, East, (Norfolk-street, &c.)* John Rigg, Thomas H. Walker, John M. Lean, Thomas Bedford.  
339 *Chesterfield, (William Ash, Harry Pedley; Thomas Rogers, Supernumerary.)*  
340 *Hawkeville, (Joseph Frank; William Timperley, Supernumerary.)*

N. B. Brother Frank shall change once in every six weeks, on the Lord's day, with the Preachers at Bradford.

341 *Bradwell, (Thomas Rought, Hugh Jones.)*  
342 *Rotherham, (Robert Fitter, Jonathan I. Bates, John Eggleston.)*  
343 *Doncaster, (William Frances, Abraham Stead, James Loutil.)*

344 *Barnsley, (George Wilson, Hugh Carter.)*  
345 *Retford, (Robert Ramo, Thomas L. Hodgson; Cuthbert Whitehead, Supernumerary.)*  
346 *Workop, (Mark Daves, who shall change on one Sabbath in every six weeks with the Preachers at Mansfield.)*

**XXVIII. DERBY DISTRICT.**—*Samuel Hope, Chairman.*  
Thomas Fletcher, Financial Secretary.

347 *Derby, (Sam. Hope, John Henley, Wm. Bythwater, Ashborne, Benjamin Firth, who shall change once in every three weeks, on the Lord's day, with the Preachers at Derby.)*  
348 *Belper, (James Brook, Daniel S. Tatham; Benjamin Gregory, Supernumerary.)*  
349 *Ashby-de-la-Zouch, (Thos. Hickson, William Hales.)*  
350 *Burton and Lichfield, (William Homer, James Piley.)*  
351 *Utterby, (Robert Harrison, Charles Carrelly.)*  
352 *Cromford, (Thomas Fletcher; Edward Abraham; William E. Miller, Supernumerary.)*

**XXIX. NOTTINGHAM DISTRICT.**—*John Chettle, Chairman.*  
William Bacon, Financial Secretary.

353 *Nottingham, (William Bacon, John Watson, jun., William Hart, Daniel Chapman.)*  
354 *Ikestone, (John Aslin; Zechariah Taft, Supernumerary.)*

N. B. Brother Aslin shall change once on one Sabbath in every month with the Preachers at Nottingham.

355 *Mansfield, (Thomas Newton, William Robson; Benjamin Milman, Supernumerary.)*  
356 *Newark, (Leonard Fosssett, Joseph T. Milner, Battinson Kay; John Simpson, sen., Supernumerary.)*  
357 *Leicester, (John Chettle, Francis B. Fotts; John Denton; David Deakin, Supernumeraries.)*  
358 *Melton-Mowbray, (Richard Boot, Frederick Sligh.)*  
359 *Oakham, (John Wood, John Russell, 2d.)*  
360 *Loughborough, (John Squarebridge, William Dalby.)*

361 *Stamford, (Joshua Hockin, James Cook, jun., Martin Jubb.)*  
N. B. Brother Jubb shall devote one half of his labours to the Peterborough Circuit.

362 *Peterborough, (John Brown, jun., Peter C. Horton.)*  
**XXX. LINCOLN DISTRICT.**—*William Smith, Chairman.*  
James Rosser, Financial Secretary.

363 *Lincoln, (William Smith, Ralph R. Keeling, James Wilson.)*  
364 *Stamford, (Ralph Gibson, Thomas Savage.)*  
365 *Market-Raisen, (James Waller, John Burgess.)*  
366 *Louth, (William Horton, Charles Haydon, Seth Dixon; James Hopewell, William Barr, Supernumeraries.)*  
367 *Horncliffe, (Richard Jackson, John Griffiths; Thomas Simmonite, Supernumerary.)*  
368 *Aldford, (Robert Bryant, William Wilkinson.)*  
369 *Spilsby, (John Jones, 1st, David Cornforth, Joseph Kipling.)*  
370 *Boston, (James Rosser, Henry Hickman, George F. White.)*  
371 *Spalding, (Roger Moore, William B. Thorneley.)*  
**XXXI. HULL DISTRICT.**—*William Clegg, Chairman.*  
Robert Day, Financial Secretary.

372 *Hull, (William Clegg, John Dicknell, James Methley, John M'Own; Martin Vaughan, Samuel Ward, Supernumeraries.)*  
N. B. The Preachers at Hull and Beverly shall change once in six weeks, on the Lord's day.

373 *Beverly, (Robert Day, William Day.)*  
374 *Handen, (James Hickson, John Stephenson.)*  
375 *Driffield, (William Harrison, sen., Jos. Cheeswright.)*  
376 *Pittington, (Michael Cousin, John Rogers, Frederick J. Johnson.)*  
377 *Grimshy, (Richard Wintle, Ambrose Freeman.)*  
378 *Gainsborough, (Joseph Preddy, Thomas Padman; Henry Anderson, Supernumerary.)*  
379 *Embsay, (John Wright, James Stott.)*  
380 *Snailthorpe, (Thomas Garbutt, Samuel Browne.)*  
381 *Brigg, (John Piggott, William Dowson.)*  
382 *Barton, (James Burnstead, William Piggott.)*  
**XXXII. YORK DISTRICT.**—*Frederick Calder, Chairman.*  
James Brouley, Financial Secretary.

383 *York, (Frederick Calder, James Bromley, Richard Felvus, John D. Carey; Matthew Mallinson, Supernumerary.)*  
384 *Tadcaster, (Samuel Dunn, William Moulton.)*  
385 *Pocklington, (George Thompson, Isaac Woodcock.)*  
386 *Malton, (Joseph Burgess, jun., James Sykes.)*  
387 *Easingwold, (John Raby, John Gill.)*  
388 *Thirsk, (William Waterhouse, Richard Greenwood.)*  
389 *Ripon, (John Heap, Samuel Thompson; William Nother, Supernumerary.)*  
390 *Selby, (Joseph Rayner, William Clough; Robert Walker, Supernumerary.)*  
391 *Knaresborough, (John Sedgwick, John Ward, jun.)*  
**XXXIII. WHARF DISTRICT.**—*Aaron Floyd, Chairman.*  
392 *Wharfedale, (Joseph Hutton, Ninian Barr, John Hobbirk; George Hobbirk, Supernumerary.)*  
393 *Scarborough, (Aaron Floyd, Charles Hawthorn.)*  
394 *Bridlington, (Abraham Crabtree, John Roberts, Geo. Rowluck.)*  
395 *Stokesley, (William Pearson, jun., John H. Faulk; Philip Hardcastle, William Renshaw, Supernumeraries.)*  
396 *Pickering, (William Schofield, James Fowler.)*  
**XXXIV. DARLINGTON DISTRICT.**—*John Sumner, Chairman.*  
Samuel Crompton, Financial Secretary.

397 *Darlington, (Samuel Crompton, Thomas Armon.)*  
398 *Stockton, (John Sumner, William Binning; Robert Emmet, Supernumerary.)*  
399 *Emmet, (Samuel Crompton, Thomas Armon.)*  
400 *John Kemp, Supernumerary.*  
401 *Aldfieldham, (William Arnett, John M. Pearson; John Lee, Supernumerary.)*  
402 *Bedale, (John Roadhouse, Henry Wilkinson; Wm. Shackleton, Anthony Triffitt, Supernumeraries.)*  
403 *Richmond and Reeth, (Thos. Key, Robt. Toherick.)*  
**XXXV. NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.**—*Isaac Keeling, Chairman.*  
Joseph Mann, Financial Secretary.

404 *Newcastle-upon-Tyne, West, (Brunswick Chapel, &c.)* Isaac Keeling, James Everett.  
405 *Newcastle-upon-Tyne, East, (New-Read Chapel, &c.)* Joseph Mann, John C. Leppington.  
406 *Morpeth, (John Hannah, jun.)*  
407 *Gateshead, (John Wilson, John Nowell, James C. Hinson; Thomas Ingham, Supernumerary.)*  
408 *Shields, (Robert Nicholson, Hodgson Casson, Alexander Strachan, Alexander Hume.)*  
409 *Sunderland, (John R. Browne, Wm. H. Clarkson, William Wear, Thomas Dickin; Nathaniel Elliott, James Beckwith, Supernumeraries.)*  
N. B. Brother Dickin shall reside at Houghton-le-Spring.

410 *Durham, (James Tate, Joseph Dunning.)*  
411 *Wolsingham, (Robert Morton, Francis Neale.)*  
412 *Hexham, (Thomas Short, Donald M. R. Coghill.)*  
413 *Alnwick, (John Heywood, Joseph Forestry.)*  
414 *Alnwick, (Jonathan Barrowclough; Charles L. Adhead, Supernumerary.)*  
415 *Berwick, (John Rawson, who shall change twice in every three months, on the Lord's day, with the Preacher at Alnwick.)*  
**XXXVI. CARLISLE DISTRICT.**—*Thomas Dunn, Chairman.*  
Benjamin Clayton, Financial Secretary.

416 *Carlisle, (Thomas Dunn, Robert Manwaring.)*  
417 *Whitehaven, (Thomas Catterick, John W. Barritt, James Kendall.)*  
418 *Appleby, (Thomas Skelton, Francis Ward.)*  
419 *Fenrith, (Benjamin Barrett, Edmund Walters.)*  
420 *Wigton, (Philip Harcourt, jun., who shall change once in six weeks, on the Lord's day, with the Preachers at Carlisle.)*  
421 *Kendal, (Benjamin Clayton, Charles Taylor.)*  
422 *Ulverston, (James Sugden, who shall change once in every six weeks, on the Lord's day, with the Preachers at Kendal.)*  
423 *Dumfries, (John Poole.)*  
**XXXVII. ISLE OF MAN DISTRICT.**—*Samuel Broadbent, Chairman.*

424 *Douglas, (Samuel Broadbent, John Keeling, Wm. Henley.)*  
425 *Ramsey and Peel, (George Clark; Jeremiah Pontefract, Joseph Moorhouse.)*  
**XXXVIII. EDINBURGH DISTRICT.**—*J. Beaumont, Chairman.*  
396 *Edinburgh, (Joseph Beaumont, John B. Moulton, Thomas Thompson.)*  
397 *Dunbar, (Henry Turner, who shall change once in six weeks, on the Lord's day, with the Preachers of the Edinburgh Circuit.)*  
398 *Glasgow and Paisley, (William Constable, Peter M'Own, Henry Chettle, James Mitchell.)*  
399 *Ayr, (Andrew Mackintosh, John Ryan.)*  
**XXXIX. ABERDEEN DISTRICT.**—*A. Watson, Chairman.*  
400 *Aberdeen, (Robert Thompson, William Bond, Alexander Manzie; George Douglas, Supernumerary.)*  
401 *Dundee, (Abraham Watson.)*  
402 *Perth, (Daniel Sheotham, who shall change once in every six weeks, on the Lord's day, with the Preacher at Dundee.)*  
403 *Arbroath and Montrose, (Jas. Hyde, Joseph Pascall.)*  
404 *Banff and Buckie, (John S. Hudson.)*  
405 *Inverness, (Josiah Hudson, who shall change with the Preacher at Banff and Buckie on one Sabbath in every six weeks.)*  
**XL. SHETLAND ISLES DISTRICT.**—*James Catton, Chairman.*  
406 *Lerwick, (James Catton, Robinson Dreare.)*  
407 *Walls and Sandness, (Richard Allen.)*  
408 *Norvein and Delting, (Joseph Binns.)*  
409 *Yell, Unst, and Fella, (William Langridge, Edward J. Sturges.)*  
N. B. 1. The Preachers in Shetland are directed to visit the Orkney Isles during the year.  
2. Brother Peter M'Own is requested to attend the next Annual District Meeting of the Preachers stationed in the Shetland Isles.

From the same.

**SOUTH AFRICAN MISSIONS.**  
In the following extracts from Mr. Ayliffe's journal, several interesting incidents are recorded illustrative of the assiduous and zealous labours of our brethren in Caffraria, and of the beneficial results of their pious and benevolent toils. The work of God in that country appears to be making a gradual but steady and encouraging advance. Our readers will not fail to notice with pleasure, among other particulars, the usefulness of the Missionary schools; the progress of the great work of Biblical translation; the assistance laudably afforded by the Missionaries to the

improvement of the natives in agriculture and civilization.

**CAFFRARIA.**—*Extracts from the Journal of Mr. Ayliffe, dated Butterworth, December 30th, 1833.*  
—Being brought in peace to the close of another year, I send you extracts from my journal, continued from my last communication.

Sunday, July 28th.—This morning, at sun-rise, I attended the prayer-meeting; after which I left home to visit two traders' stations about nine miles from this place, and to preach to all I might meet on the way. It is a work of no ordinary difficulty to convey divine truths to the understanding of the Caffre. I have found, that, from the darkness and extreme sensuality of the Caffre's mind, any discourse on spiritual things is totally unintelligible to him, unless it is reduced to the lowest possible comparison of things with which he is familiar. After riding about twenty miles, speaking to about fifty people, and visiting the two trading stations, I returned.

August 3rd.—To-day, brother and sister Davis arrived from Clarksbury, accompanied by some adults and children of the Tambookee station.

The appearance and conduct of the children were most gratifying. The design of brother Davis, in bringing part of the adults and children of his station, was, that the people of the two stations might obtain an intimacy and affection for each other, and the children be stimulated to greater exertion from attending our Sunday-school anniversary.

7th.—To-day we held the anniversary of our Sunday-school. Through the kindness of some traders, and the little donations made by the people of the station, we were enabled to provide food for those who might assemble, and some garments as rewards for those who had made the most proficiency in learning. After singing and prayer, all the children repeated Mr. Shaw's translation of the Conference Catechism, first part. Then ten of the children stood, and read the book of Joel, as translated by Mr. Shrewsbury. This part of the service affected us very much: the chapel was crowded, only about two-thirds of the people being able to get in; and ten children stood in the midst reading the word of God in the hard and strange language of this land. To each of the girls who read, we presented a new frock; and to each of the boys, a shirt and pair of trousers. Myself, brother Davis, and Mr. Rawlins, the school-master, spoke to the people and children, when bread and meat were dealt out to them.

10th.—In consequence of the fine rains, we commenced ploughing, to prepare for the sowing season. We assisted the people with the Societies plough in breaking up new land, to enlarge their corn-fields.

15th.—To-day I finished the translation of the First and Second Epistles of Paul to Timothy. These, with Titus and Philemon, are the portion appointed for me by the District-Meeting. In the evening I addressed the people from Genesis i. 17.

17th.—To-day, while travelling from kraal to kraal, speaking to the natives, I heard the people of one kraal, talk of Jesus Christ; and although they knew but little of what they were speaking, yet the sound of Jesus's name from a Caffre's lips was to me as ointment poured forth. Blessed be God, the light of the Gospel is spreading: though its progress appears slow, yet we are encouraged. Two traders led to day to the station for protection, having thought that some of the Caffres intended to kill them.

20th.—To-day, I finished the translation of the Epistle of Paul to Titus, and in the afternoon met the women's class. I was thankful to find that our members had found the means of grace on the Sabbath profitable to their souls.

**MISSIONS IN WESTERN AFRICA.**

The subjoined communication from Mr. Fox, describing the great spiritual prosperity of the Mission at St. Mary's, will be read with emotions of grateful joy. Surely "Ethiopia" has begun in good earnest to "stretch out her hands unto God." Let humility temper all our rejoicings, and let us connect with our devout thanksgivings the exercise of unwearied supplication for more abundant effusions of the Holy Spirit. Then we may expect to "see greater things than these."

**RIVER GAMBIA.**—*Extracts from the Journal of Mr. Fox, dated St. Mary's, April the 21st 1834.*

A few days ago I returned from a visit to M'Carthy's Island. M'Carthy's Island, and its immediate neighbourhood, certainly present a fine field for Missionary labour, and I have no doubt much good will result from placing a Missionary there. As it regards my own station, St. Mary's I am happy still to report good tidings. "The Lord of hosts is still with us," and our Zion is in great prosperity. During the past quarter, more than fifty have again been added to us; and almost every day I have people coming to the Mission-house, begging me to allow them to meet in class. To these I speak on the nature of class-meeting, and on the serious importance of becoming professors of Christianity, bidding them "to count the cost." I then allow them to meet three or four times before I enter their names, and keep them two quarters on trial before I consider them as full members. To-morrow it will be twelve months since we landed here; and since that period two hundred persons have enrolled their names on our class-books, and are members of the church of Christ on earth; most of whom, I believe, bid fair to enter the church triumphant in glory. "This is indeed the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes." I have had the high honour of being in a few revivals in England; I have witnessed and experienced many an outpouring of the spirit's hallowing and saving influence, and have seen many hard hearts softened, and mourning sinners cheered. Those were indeed happy days, and I can add,

"How sweet their memory still!"

But I would not change, them for those I now enjoy.

The following are extracts from my journal:—  
JANUARY 1, 1834.—My heart glowed with gratitude to God this day, while surveying the providential series of mercies which I have received from my heavenly Father, during the past year. God has indeed been mindful of me and mine and,

"Through hidden dangers, toils, and deaths  
Has gently cleared our way."

We have been sick and afflicted, tempted and tried; but never, no, never forsaken by him who said, "Lo, I am with you always;" and those beautiful lines came from our lips with an application never before experienced,

"Oh from the margin of the grave  
Thou, Lord, has lifted up my head,  
Sudden I found thee near to save,  
The fever o'w'd thy touch and God."

The blessed God has not only preserved us in a land of sickness and death, but has been pleased to crown our feeble efforts, in the conversion of many sinners. My own soul too is very happy in God, and in that sacred work in which I am engaged; and, although I very often feel my insufficiency both with regard to gifts and graces, I am encouraged, nay, determined, to

"Labour on at his command,  
And offer all my work to him."

Sunday, 27th.—I preached three times, and baptized forty-three persons. What more shall I say about the new chapel? Need I say any more than again to state that the present one will not hold even the members of our society; consequently it is with difficulty that I can meet the society to address them on their various duties, or administer the appointed memorials of the Saviour's death. Surely when I hear from you, it will be in the affirmative, saying, "You may begin to build as soon as practicable," or words to that effect. I have received a letter from the Secretary of the Bible Society, and expect some Bibles soon.

**MISSION TO THE FOULAHS.**

Further intelligence has been received from Mr. Dove, respecting the new Mission to the Foulahs. Much of that intelligence is of a very pleasing character.

*Extract of a Letter from Mr. Dove, dated M'Carthy's Island, March 14th, 1834.*

Since I last wrote, both Mrs. Dove and I have suffered greatly from severe attacks of fever: we were truly brought to the gates of death; but we found the "Lord to be a very present help in the time of need." We have had our seasoning, (as it is technically called,) and I pray that we may be favoured with health of body and vigour of mind, so that we may fully discharge our duties and obligations to our gracious God, and the interesting people among whom we are called to labour, with fidelity and zeal.

We have truly a most delightful prospect of doing good; for here are souls, immortal souls, all athirst for the water of life. During the quarter we have had a most blessed revival. I have married thirty couples, who would no longer live in a state of concubinage, baptized ninety-two adults and several children, and likewise admitted seventy-eight persons on trial; many of whom, I am happy to say, have experienced a knowledge of salvation by the remission of their sins, and are ornaments to their profession. I have often, when preaching, been powerfully reminded of the day of Pentecost, not only on account of the effects produced by the preaching of the Gospel of God our Saviour, but principally on account of the different languages, tribes, &c., of the sons and daughters of Ham who compose our society and congregations. We have the Foulahs, Foola Foulahs, (or Lobies,) Tukeloes, Mandingoes, Jollofs; and, among the liberated Africans, we have Accoos; Pappaws, Hebbos, Calabars, Accangas, Attams, Nangoes, &c. Though the above-mentioned tribes have a language peculiar to themselves, yet they are all, more or less, acquainted with English, and some can read for themselves the wonderful works of God. We have lately commenced preaching at Broco, a Foulah town, and at Jamela, a Mandingo town. My assistant brethren are zealous for the Lord of Hosts, and I am fully persuaded, that, as soon as the people in the interior can understand us more perfectly, we shall have an abundant harvest of immortal souls. We have only a few of the Foulahs on M'Carthy's Island at present, but think that as soon as the land is measured, many of them will be glad to make a town (as it is called) on the Island, which will gladden our hearts, as we shall then collect their children together in our school. The Foulahs appear "to dwell together in unity." A few days ago a number of them called on me, after I had given them a few articles. I told them on their departure that I would give them the advice which Joseph gave to his brethren, viz., "See that ye fall not out by the way." An old man (the Al-caid) said that palaver could not live among them. I have often been struck with their hospitality and kindness both to me and to the brethren. Their huts, though humble, are neat and clean; they seem to have a place for every thing, and every thing in its place; every family has a stack of corn, at this season of the year, very neatly put together in the open air; they are never known to rob one another. Now, the Mandingoes, with whom they are surrounded, are of a different description of character: they are generally very indolent, and live principally by begging and thieving. And yet I am not without hope in respect to this people.

The King of Katabar paid us a visit a short time ago, and has given us full liberty to preach in any part of his dominions. Though we have many difficulties arising from the excessive heat of the climate, &c., &c., yet, thank God, we have nothing in the shape of persecution to contend with. Unto God be all the praise!

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**CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.**

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12th, 1834.

**KINGLY OFFICE OF CHRIST.**

In the remarks of our correspondent "J. W." on the "Nature of Christ's Kingdom," &c., a mistake is made, at least in phraseology, in stating the threefold office of our blessed Redeemer. Instead of stating the offices of Christ to be that of a Saviour, a High Priest, and a Judge, it would have been more explicit, as well as Scriptural, to have said, *Prophet, Priest, and King.* As a prophet he revealed the character and will of God; as a priest he made an atonement for the sins of the world; as a king he reigns over, protects, supplies, and defends his people. "This threefold office, Christ executes not only in a general sense, (as just stated,) in the world at large; but, in a particular sense, in every Christian soul. He is first a prophet to teach the heart the will of God; to convict the conscience of sin, righteousness, and judgment; and fully to illustrate the way of salvation. He is next a priest, to apply that atonement to the guilty conscience, the necessity of which, as a prophet, he had previously made known. And lastly, as a king, he leads captivity captive, binds and casts out the strong man armed, spoils his goods, extends the sway of the sceptre of righteousness, subdues and destroys sin, and reigns Lord over all the powers and faculties of the human soul; so that as sin reigned unto death, even so does grace reign through righteousness, unto eternal life, by Jesus Christ our Lord." Rom. v. 21.

In the system to which our correspondent appears to allude, it is admitted that Christ has fully entered

upon his prophetic and priestly offices; but is denied that he has yet "assumed his kingly character, and taken upon himself his great power to reign." The abettors of this system say, "although Christ is appointed to his kingly office, he has not yet entered upon it; nor will he, till the death of him of whom Saul was the type, even Antichrist, the man of sin, who shall fall in the battle of Armageddon."—"Christ at present acts the part of a Mediator; he is now interceding for us, as the High Priest of our profession; he is not yet entered on his kingly office, nor seated on his throne."—A remark or two on this point may not be out of place here.

Let us first inquire into the meaning of the word *throne*, and what is meant by being seated on it. *Throne*, in reference to earthly monarchs, signifies either the magnificent seat on which they sit, to receive the homage of their subjects, to give audience to Ambassadors, and to dispense justice; or that sovereign power and dignity which they are invested. Some persons, having little understanding of, or paying little attention to regard to the import of many words and phrases employed in the Scriptures, have attached the same idea to the *throne* of God and Jesus Christ that they do to the term when applied to earthly princes. This was the error of the Jews, and led to their rejection of Christ and his doctrines, and to their final overthrow and ruin as a nation. Hence they attached infinite importance to the splendor of the Temple in Jerusalem, and the erection of Messiah's earthly throne there, with the splendour and power of universal dominion. Hence at the time when the advent of the Messiah was generally expected, just before the actual birth of Christ, the Jews, by King Herod's assistance, almost entirely rebuilt the temple with great magnificence, being employed forty-six years about it. (John ii. 18-22.) To this period the 68th chapter of Isaiah's prophecy appears primarily and especially to relate. The Lord addresses the Jews as engaged in this work and glorying in an earthly temple and an earthly throne. "Thus saith the Lord, the heaven is my throne, and the earth is my footstool: where is the house that ye build unto me? and where is the place of my rest? For all those things hath mine hand made, and all those things have been, saith the Lord; but to this man will I look, even to him that is poor and of a contrite spirit, and that trembleth at my word."—"The heavens and the earth, which I had made, had long continued and would still remain; but the temple and its worship 'had been' for a while, and would soon be no more: for henceforth his temple on earth, to which he would have peculiar regard, would be the heart of the poor contrite penitent, who revered, and obeyed, and trembled at his word; whereas those who adhered to the temple and its worship, were proud blind Pharisees, and hypocrites, or others, who mistook and despised both his authority and gospel." (See also Isa. lvi. 15.)

In correction of this Jewish error, which led them to overlook and undervalue the design and blessings of the Gospel of Christ, our Lord says to them, "the kingdom of God is within you." (Luke xvii. 21.) and St. Paul assured the Jewish Christians at Rome, that the kingdom consisted, not in outward circumstances, but in righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost. Rom. xiv. 17. Hence says our Lord, "If a man love me, he will keep my words; and my Father will love him, and we will come and make our abode with him." John xiv. 23.

The throne of God, therefore, under the dispensation of the Messiah, is in heaven; it is not an earthly throne, nor is his temple elsewhere than in the hearts of his saints. "Know ye not, that ye are the temple of God?" 1 Cor. iii. 16. Heaven is the immediate place of the Divine residence,



for that word of salvation from our Ministry which some of them have heretofore contributed to send to new and heathen lands. Is there an Englishman, or an Irishman, or a Scotchman in the towns or settled parts of the Province, who will not, by his contributions and devout aspirations, respond to the necessities and entreaties of his countrymen in the wilderness? And is there a native of the Province who can regard with heartless indifference the spiritual wants of our fellow subjects from the islands of our forefathers, who have chosen this as the land of their adoption? To every Christian heart,—nay, to the common feelings of humanity,—the appeal will be irresistible.

The pressing demands from other parts of the extensive missionary field occupied by the parent Society, will not allow the Committee in London to increase the already large amount granted to carry on the work in this Province. Either additional efforts must be made by the friends of religion and humanity, or large portions of the newly settled parts of the Province must sit in the region of moral death, without a single ray of a preached gospel light to cheer their gloomy cabins, or guide them to the blessedness of heaven. The character and interests of our country are inseparably connected with its religious and moral improvement. The faithful and constant preaching of the gospel should keep pace with the influx of emigration; otherwise the new settlements are liable to become nurseries of vice and hot-beds of rioting.

**THE GUARDIAN.**—In commencing another volume of the Guardian we cannot but feel and express a renewed wish for its improvement, its increased circulation, and the pecuniary interests of the establishment. We would earnestly solicit the favors of correspondents, on subjects of a religious, moral and literary character—especially such as are connected with the institutions and objects of the Church, and such as relate to the religious and general interests of the Province. Several of the preachers have occasionally sent us valuable favors; to some laymen we are under similar obligations. But we know many who are abundantly competent to write to the profit and gratification of the public, and yet never write! How much good might they do,—how much pleasure might they impart, to devote a few hours each week in enlightening, directing, and prompting the public mind through the columns of the Guardian? They may even be profited themselves, whilst they are benefiting others. And we are anxious to hear more frequently from some of our friends, who have favored us occasionally, or rather the public, through the medium of the Guardian. At the same time, we must not be understood as pledging ourselves to insert every thing that may come to hand. We must be allowed to decide. It is with communications as in a more solemn business, "many are called, but few are chosen." We sometimes reject our own articles, after we have written them, when we exchange the writing desk for the censor's chair.

Last year we furnished most of the Provincial papers with their parliamentary intelligence. The summary of Parliamentary proceedings prepared by our reporter, (Mr. S. S. Junkin) was, we believe, the most comprehensive and complete ever published in this Province. We purpose to furnish our readers with a similar summary during the ensuing (important) session of Parliament.

**HINTS TO AGENTS.**—The Superintendent of Dumfries circuit, who sent us a remittance and several new subscribers about a fortnight since, and promised ten more new subscribers as his quota, has already sent us five of them—all to pay in advance;—and the Superintendent of Cobourg circuit, an extract of whose letter (containing a remittance of £11 5s.) we gave last week, has followed up his plan of devoting two hours each day in collecting for the Guardian, and remitted us £8 15s. with the following remark: "I think my present plan will work well, in calling upon every subscriber, as I find very little backwardness in their paying where they are prepared. I have called on most of them, and where they have not paid me, they have promised to do so soon." This shows what can be done by a systematic course steadily pursued, and that the subscribers are generally willing to pay when called upon to do so.

By following this plan, a preacher, while he is engaged as an agent for the Conference paper, is also fulfilling a very important part of his ministerial duty in visiting from house to house, and has an opportunity of imparting religious instruction to the families of his congregations.

He becomes acquainted with the subscribers, and is prepared to give timely information of such as are not likely to pay; thus saving the expense of continuing the paper for two or three years, and then discontinuing it because the person to whom it is sent is "too poor to pay," or "has absconded from the country."

This number commences the sixth volume; and there are many of the subscribers who owe for two years. All these should be stopped according to the resolution of the Conference; but many of them may be both able and willing to pay if called upon, or they may have paid an agent already. We hope the agents of the paper will lose no time in giving us information concerning every subscriber mentioned in the accounts sent them, in order that we may not send three or four of the first numbers of the volume to persons who will never pay for them; thus putting it out of our power to furnish complete sets to new subscribers.

We are fully persuaded, that if the above excellent examples are uniformly followed, the immense sums due this office will soon be collected, and the subscription list greatly increased. Dunning we have a peculiar dislike to; but are exceedingly anxious to get the accounts into a better condition than they have been allowed to be in for the past five years, and to be enabled to pay all demands against the establishment. We look, and believe we shall not look in vain, to our agents to second us in this—we are all equally interested in the prosperity of the establishment, and hope each will faithfully and cheerfully act his part, and that the Guardian may become a more extensively useful co-operating agency with the ministry in promoting the general work.

We this day complete the stations of the English Preachers,—intelligence which will be gratifying to our old-country readers, and which some of them have expressed an anxious desire to see. The large space thus occupied in this and the two preceding numbers of the Guardian has excluded editorial articles on several subjects, and much religious and miscellaneous intelligence, which we shall endeavour to bring up next week.

Several communications have been postponed for the same reason. "S." will find a place in our next, as will the writer of the article headed "Genuflection," to the subject of whose remarks we will best a little

editorial attention. "Index" (8 pages of foolscap) in support of the exclusive claims of the Church of England to the prerogatives of an Ecclesiastical establishment in this Province, in reply to our remarks of the 20th ult., came too late for insertion this week. In the multiplicity of our engagements, we feel a reluctance to enter the lists with a writer of acknowledged talent on this great question, lest we should leave it worse than we found it. Nevertheless, in accordance with our repeated offers, we shall lay the Church side of the question also before our readers, with such remarks on "Other side," as circumstances may allow us to offer. They shall therefore hear both sides.

**Extract of a Letter from the Rev. William Lord (President of the Conference) to the Editor, dated New York, 3rd Nov. 1834.**—"My dear Brother, I arrived in this city last week, and was preparing to proceed to-morrow morning to Toronto; but, in consequence of repeated applications to take Montreal in my way, I have consented to do so. Next Sabbath, please God, I shall spend there, and remain over their Missionary meeting, when I shall hasten to Toronto, unless detained by official business on my way."

**EARL GREY.**—We have given, in another column, the speech of the late Premier, delivered in the northern metropolis. We have inserted it for two reasons: 1. As expressing the views of this great statesman on the public affairs of the British Empire. 2. As it is probably his last address to the public. As Earl Grey is now retiring from public life, and as he is the last of the Fox and Sheridan School, we have thought that a short biographical sketch of his eventful life might not be improper or unacceptable in this place. But our space compels us to defer it until next week.

**THE SEASON.**—The weather has been mild and pleasant for the last few days. We had about two inches fall of snow last night and this morning, but it is already beginning to disappear. The *Quebec Gazette* of the 3rd instant says,—

"The season is, so far, unusually rigorous. The snow in the vicinity of Quebec is fully four to five inches in depth. At some distance northward and southward it is generally less; but as respects several parishes in the latter direction, it has lain for nearly three weeks."

**METHODIST MISSIONARY MEETING.**—The Anniversary of the Methodist Missionary Society, auxiliary to the Parent Society in London, was held on the 30th ult. in the large Methodist Chapel in Newgate-street. The meeting was very numerous and respectfully attended; and the proceedings were highly interesting. The Chairman of the Toronto District, Rev. J. Richardson, presided. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Andrew Taylor, (an old travelling preacher lately arrived from Ireland) Peter Jones, (native Indian) William Case, (the father of Indian Missions in Upper Canada) Joseph Stinson, (Superintendent of Missions in the Province) T. Turner, Messrs. Long, Nankeville, and E. Ryerson.

Mr. Stinson, read the Report which gave a condensed yet comprehensive view of the operations of the Parent Society in Europe, Asia, Africa, the South Sea Islands, West Indies, and British North America. The Report entered into no minute detail of the labours and prospects of the Society in this Province among the destitute white settlements and the Indian tribes. The labors of the Society appear to have been crowned with continued success, and its missions and schools are in a prosperous state.

The Parent Society has under its care 156 Mission stations, 218 Missionaries, 116 salaried Teachers, 14,000 Free Teachers, 42,743 members, 25,420 Scholars. The receipts of the Society during the past year amount to £55,000 sterling. It was a surprising announcement that only £101 had been collected in this Province during the past year, whilst nearly £2,000 had been drawn at different times from the Parent Committee in London, to carry on these Missions, and pay nearly £300 debt on the Canadian Missions at the time the Parent Society took charge of them. Surely the inhabitants of this Province are in general as able to contribute to Missionary purposes as the people of England are. For the honor of Christianity and of our Province, we hope that more will be done the ensuing year to aid a Society that labours most industriously and economically to meliorate the moral and temporal condition of the poor and destitute, and exalt slaves of superstition and intemperance to the dignity of men and happiness of Christians.

Mr. Taylor, who is an old worn-out Irish Missionary, reviewed the labours of Mr. Wesley, Dr. Coke and others in Ireland, and the effects of their labours upon the condition and habits of the benighted population of many parts of Ireland, and concluded with some forcible remarks on the obligations of Christians to support missionary exertions. The old gentleman very quaintly and warmly remarked, that "the Great God raised up labourers to preach the Gospel to the nations of the earth; but He did not raise them up with wings to fly across the ocean, nor with purses of money to pay their passages, or support themselves and families on heathen lands. This part of the work devolved on others." Mr. Jones, the native Indian Missionary, expressed his great satisfaction in seeing such a large assembly who seemed to feel a continued and deep interest in the welfare of his poor countrymen.

He related several instances of the effects of Christianity upon the habits and condition of the Indians, and enlarged upon the openings which now present themselves for missionary enterprise, north to Hudson's Bay and west of the Rocky Mountains and the shores of the Western Ocean. Mr. Case, (who for his age and long labours in the Indian Missions was received with much applause) followed and gave an account of the translations which had been made in the Mohawk and Chippewa languages, and the importance of these to the rapid and permanent success of their missionary operations among the Aboriginal tribes of the Province. He also related some striking instances of the salutary influence of Christianity upon these poor wanderers of the wilderness. Mr. Stinson, in a speech of much eloquence and ability, took a general view of the Society's labours in India, Africa, the West Indies, the South Sea Islands, and the civil and social condition of the inhabitants of those countries, and the providential openings of extended usefulness among them—interspersing his narrative and arguments with appropriate and sometimes amusing anecdotes, and concluding with some general remarks on the importance of Christian Missions. Mr. Turner and Mr. Ryerson made a few remarks, as did Mr. Long and Mr. Nankeville, and the assembly was dismissed with the usual doxology and benediction.—*Toronto Recorder.*

#### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

##### GREAT BRITAIN.

**EARL GREY'S SPEECH IN EDINBURGH.**—The following speech was delivered by Earl Grey, in Edinburgh, on the 15th September, at a most splendid dinner given him. About 2,000 guests were present, consisting of the principal part of the Scottish nobility, several members of the Government, and a great number of other distinguished individuals. Among the guests were Lord Chancellor Brougham, Mr. Ellice, Sir John Hobhouse, Right Honorable Mr. Abercromby, Earl Durham, and Sir John Campbell.

The Noble Earl said he was completely inadequate to express all the feelings of satisfaction, of gratitude, and of pride for the honor done him. This meeting was an

unparalleled one, and he believed there was no example of any thing of the kind to be found, embracing as it did the numerous and intelligent persons of which it was composed, all actuated by one common feeling to support that liberal and just policy, and that system of Government, which was calculated at once to secure to the people their just rights, and to all the branches of the Executive its necessary authority. The Noble Earl continued, there is, Gentlemen, another reflection peculiarly affecting myself, which presents itself to me on this proud occasion—namely, that this most gratifying of all honors is not paid to a Minister newly raised to power, in the vigor of his age, with a long career of actual and useful service before him, and holding out an expectation to others of official benefits, not yet conferred,—no, Gentlemen, this proud mark of distinction has been given to a Minister, who has descended, I will not say has fallen, from power, whose official life is ended, whose long Parliamentary career is hastening to a final close—to one when the balance has been struck between his promises and his performances, to one when the past is before his country for its judgment, and the future, as far as he is concerned, presents no objects either of hope or of fear. I, Gentlemen, I have been at last the humble instrument in the hands of Providence, and supported first by the confidence of a gracious Sovereign, to whom the people owe a debt of gratitude which they never can pay, but by that general tribute of affectionate loyalty to which he is so fully entitled—if, I say, I was enabled, first by the confidence of a gracious Prince, and next by the support of the people, to accomplish the attainment of that great cause, I deem that no better remembrance of me should descend to posterity, and that no better inscription should be engraved on my tomb, than that I assisted in restoring to the people of England and Scotland the fair and just exercise of their rights in the election of their representatives. Proceeding on the same principles as those on which Parliamentary Reform was founded; namely, the principles of free government, and preserving the settled institutions of the State; proceeding, I say, on those principles, we shall have the power of effecting such further improvements as the necessities of the times may render expedient, and in doing that, I am sure that I need not say to such a meeting as this, that we should carefully abstain from pressing any extreme or violent changes. Throughout the progress I have made in Scotland, I have everywhere found not only a zealous attachment to the cause of liberty, but also a firm attachment to the true principles of our mixed Government. I have found men "who know their rights, and knowing dare maintain them"—men who prize liberty above all things, and who, in its defence, if needs were, would "do or die," but who, at the same time, are impressed with this great truth, that for the sake of liberty itself, the peace and order of society, the authority of the laws must be sustained, and the just powers of a regular and beneficial Government duly supported.

We have lived to extraordinary times, we have accomplished that which will secure the just rights of the people, but in the accomplishment of that great work, strong passions were on all sides excited, which could not be expected all at once to subside. On the one hand the impatience of abuse inspired many with too heedless a desire to effect greater and more extensive changes than necessity required, perhaps to push even salutary reform with a dangerous precipitation. On the other hand, there were those with whom power long possessed, now lost or curtailed, had left feelings of bitterness behind, producing opposition to the most generally expressed wishes of the people. I trust that the passions which have been excited on both sides, will speedily subside, and I rejoice in the hope to see those feelings, succeeded on the one hand by the sense of the people, controlling excessive or violent change, and on the other, a necessary and salutary reaction, and on the necessity of inquiring into, and ultimately as to the necessity of correcting such abuses as the wants of the age, and the increased intelligence of the times, require to be removed. That is a hope that I will cherish, notwithstanding many things that have passed of late—notwithstanding the frantic declarations that we have recently heard made, not only on the other side of the Irish Channel, but even in this country, from men who would drive us to a destructive conflict—from men "who know not what they do"—from men who do not see that even a temporary success on their part (a thing that would be utterly impossible) would not fail to entail consequences ultimately fatal both to themselves and to the constitution. On what hope is this desperate courage, if courage it can be called, founded? I am told, that a reaction has taken place. It is pretended by those persons that a change is at hand; and indeed many of them will tell you that such a change has already taken place in the public opinion; that those who had engaged in the cause of reform see reason now to repent their error, that they have renounced their former opinions, and that they are ready to regret those reforms which have already occurred. "Reaction!" Vain and deluded men! In what, let me ask, is it that they see symptoms of such a state of things? Is it in the approbation which has followed me, and which has been so generously extended to me by my countrymen since my retirement from office? Is it to be found in those expressions of regard and attachment which I have met with in every step on my way to this place? Is it to be found, lastly, in the meeting of this day, which whatever the vain imagination of some men may suggest to them as to a pretended reaction in the public mind, could never have taken place if it was not the result of a general feeling in favor of reform? No, Gentlemen, of the good sense and moderation of the people of England and of Scotland—of their attachment to a King who so well deserves all their love—of their sincere conviction of the wholesomeness of that form of government, the work of a thousand years, by which a larger share of liberty is now secured to them than was ever known by any other nation in the world—of a peaceable and orderly disposition amongst the people—of all these things we may find symptoms enough every where evident to all, except to those persons to whom I have been alluding, and who are not, or will not be convinced of any thing that runs counter to their prejudices; but of a "reaction" of the kind of that millennium so ardently desired by themselves, and of that reaction which some men say is at hand, when corruption flourisheth and when liberty was oppressed—of a reaction of that nature I am sure that if those persons will look at any part of the country, take any meeting, great or small as a sample, they will find no symptoms that any rational man would regard as a proof of reaction in the public mind. Gentlemen, I do congratulate myself and the country on the happy termination of that contest which has given to the people of England and of Scotland the means of all useful improvements, and relying upon which I am persuaded they never will be misled or driven into any violent courses. After again thanking them for the honor, the Noble Earl sat down amidst tremendous cheering, which lasted for some minutes and "one cheer more."

##### WEST INDIES.

**Dreadful Hurricane in the West Indies.**—An arrival at Alexandria, D. C. from Barbadoes, brings the Editor of the Alexandria Herald, a file of papers, from which he gathers the following particulars of a Hurricane in the West Indies. It occurred on the night of the 20th ult. at the Island of Dominica.

The works on two thirds of the principal Sugar Estates were levelled to the ground, the canes blown flat to the earth, and in many instances buried in the mud and blown from the soil; every description of provisions above ground completely swept away, and the face of the country, changed to the appearance of a general conflagration having passed over it. There are not 50,000 feet of lumber in the Island, nor 100,000 shingles. Every vessel that was in the roads at the time shared the same fate, viz. the sloops *Delphia* and *Antelope*, and a small sloop from Montserrat. An American schooner was driven on shore, bottom up, on the south end of the Island opposite to Martinique. The offices, barracks and hospital at Morne Bruce, are mostly blown down, and those standing in such a dilapidated state as to make them unsafe to occupy. Every building on the garrison has either been crushed to ruins or has suffered considerably. The spacious hospital, lately built on an improved plan, has been partly unroofed, and the Barrack Master and his party have been entirely destroyed, and with great difficulty that the troops escaped without loss of life. The left side of the Government House was blown down, and the other parts of the building partially damaged. The office of the Auxiliary Commissioners of Compensation, adjoining those premises, has been materially injured, and a great many of their original documents destroyed. The new Commissariat building—the Custom House—the Court House—Market House—the Jail and the Protestant Church, and almost every other building in town, have suffered considerable injury from the effects of the Hurricane. The Mercantile Houses of Messrs. Thomas Laing & Co.—Messrs. James Garraway & Co. and Thomas W. Doyle, on the account of their proximity to the sea, have also experienced most heavy losses.

Throughout the whole island, on every estate, the most dreadful destruction took place, the full account of which would fill a column.

The northern part of Martinique has suffered severely, and many vessels have been lost. St. Pierre did not escape, and considerable loss has been sustained at Fort Royal.

Great fears were entertained that the people of Dominica would suffer for the want of food, and measures were taken at Barbadoes and elsewhere to send supplies to the suffering inhabitants.

All accounts go to show that this has been one of the most destructive hurricanes ever experienced in the West Indies.

##### LOWER CANADA.

**The Hon. D. B. VIGER**, who has been in London, as Agent for the Lower Canada House of Assembly, since June 1830, has returned to Lower Canada.

##### UPPER CANADA.

**TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE.**—Intending to embrace in our columns all local intelligence of any interest, as well as a comprehensive summary of foreign news, we regret that the meeting of the Merchants of Toronto on the 3rd ult. to establish a Board of Trade, escaped our notice. The resolutions adopted were as follows:

At a meeting held in the Commercial News Room, Toronto, on Friday, October 3rd, for the purpose of establishing a Board of Trade, James Newbwing, Esq. in the Chair.

Moved by Mr. Hincks, seconded by Mr. Grey. 1. Resolved.—That the increasing importance of this City, as a commercial place, renders it desirable that the Merchants should unite themselves in a body to protect their interests, thereby having an organ by which their wishes can be made known to the Legislature with the greatest effect.

Moved by Mr. Buchanan, seconded by Mr. Hart. 2. Resolved.—That a Society be accordingly formed to be denominated *The Toronto Board of Trade*, of which any Merchant may become a Member, by paying the annual subscription, and agreeing to support the authority of the Board.

Moved by Mr. Willard, seconded by Mr. Ridout. 3. Resolved.—That the officers of the Board of Trade shall be, a President, Vice President, and a Council of Seven, who shall appoint their own Secretary and Treasurer, of whom five shall form the quorum.

Moved by Mr. Ridout seconded by Mr. Willard. 4. Resolved.—That the annual subscription to the Board of Trade shall be 10s. currency, payable in advance.

Moved by Mr. Saxon, seconded by Mr. Hincks. 5. Resolved.—That the officers to be chosen at this meeting, shall take immediate steps to obtain copies of the Bye Laws of similar associations on this Continent, or in England, if they think fit, and from them frame a set of laws for this association, to be submitted to the first annual meeting, to be held on the second Monday in January.

Moved by Mr. Spiers, seconded by Mr. Willard. 6. Resolved.—That the following gentlemen be appointed officers of the Board, until the first annual meeting, viz.

Hon. Wm. Allan, President.  
T. W. BIRCHALL, Esq., Vice President.

Council—James R. Armstrong, James Newbwing, Thomas D. Harris, George Munro, Francis Hincks, Isaac Buchanan, and Joseph D. Ridout, Esquires.

Moved by Mr. Hart, seconded by Mr. Spiers. 7. Resolved.—That the foregoing Resolutions be considered as a guide to the Council, until the laws shall receive the sanction of a public meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.  
I. W. BRENT, Secretary.

Toronto, October 3, 1834.

**Navigation of the River Trent.**—At a public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Peterboro', and vicinity, on Saturday the 18th, pursuant to advertisement, called for the purpose of adopting the necessary measures to further the opening of the navigation of the River Trent: The Hon. T. A. Stewart having been called to the chair, and Mr. Robert J. C. Taylor appointed Secretary; it was moved by Alexander McDowell, Esq. M. P. and seconded by Dr. Gilchrist, M. P.

That this meeting deem it highly expedient that the subject of the improvement of the River Trent, and other internal waters of the Newcastle District be brought before the House of Assembly as early as possible during the ensuing Session of Parliament.—Carried unanimously.

It was moved by Stafford Kirkpatrick, Esq. and seconded by Charles Rubidge, Esq.

That in consequence of the badness of the weather, many persons are unavoidably absent, and that it is therefore thought expedient, that this Meeting do adjourn till this day three weeks and that in the meantime, Major Hamilton, Cheesman Moe, and E. Sanford, Esqs. be appointed a committee to correspond with the Gentlemen residing at a distance, interested in our common object, and that they be requested to draft a petition concerning the same.—Carried unanimously.

THOMAS A. STEWART, Chairman.  
ROBERT J. C. TAYLOR, Secretary.

**Port William.**—At a public meeting held in the village of Hallowell, Prince Edward District, it was resolved to petition the Legislature, at its ensuing session, to unite or incorporate the villages of Hallowell and Pictou under the name of Port William.

**Mechanics' Institution in Kingston.**—The Hallowell Free Press remarks,—"We have been much gratified by a visit we paid to the Mechanics' Institution in Kingston. The Society is only in its infancy, but it is already in a very flourishing state, and the various books and natural curiosities, coins, and other relics, of which it can boast, bear honorable testimony to the liberality of the good people of Kingston and its vicinity, who, with a few exceptions, have been the principal contributors. Many of the books are standard works of no mean value, and of a description well adapted to the purposes of the institution. The natural curiosities, which are principally illustrative of the geological formation of Upper Canada, are highly interesting, among the number, a group from the Falls of Niagara, and another from the site of the Penitentiary at Kingston, arrested our attention, and well repaid a careful examination."

**Accidental Deaths.**—The Kingston Chronicle says:—"We are informed by the Coroner that there has been the extraordinary number of twenty-eight casualties in this town and vicinity since May last."

**Distressing Occurrence.**—On Wednesday evening last, Torrance Flint, a lad twelve or 13 years of age, Son of Billa Flint, Esq. Merchant, of this town, was killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol. The weapon was charged, and several attempts had been made to fire it, but in vain. In consequence of which, he put it into a vice that was standing in the shop, and was endeavouring to extract the ball, when it went off, and the contents entered the breast, produced almost instant death.—*Brockville Recorder.*

**POSTSCRIPT.**—Advices received at New York from Lisbon to the 8th of October, bring intelligence of the death of Don Pedro, which took place on the 21st of September. Donna Maria was exercising the regal power.

##### MARRIED.

On the 4th instant, in the Township of Toronto, by the Rev Lewis Warner, Mr. George Farthing to Miss Harris, only daughter of Mr. Frederick Hemphill all of said Township.

In the town of Murray, Orleans county, N. Y. by Ed. Kimball, on the 20th ult. Mr. Hiram Leavenworth, Editor and Proprietor of the "British American Journal," St. Catharines, U. C. to Miss Lucy Emerson, of the former place.

On Thursday, by the Rev. Wm. Croswell, Mr. James Mathewson, of Newton Square, Ireland, to Eliza, only daughter of Mr. John Mathewson, of Stouffville.

On Saturday the 25th of October, at the Mohawk Church, by the Rev. R. L. L. B. J. Charles, Esq. of the County of Ontario, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of the late J. Church, Esq. M. P. of Lislovell, Ireland.

At Hazel Bank, near Peterborough, on Tuesday the 25th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Wm. Wilson, Esq. Waverley Cottage, Wapole, to Jane eldest daughter of Robt. Brown, Esq.

On the 5th instant, by the Rev. J. Carroll, Mr. George B. Allen to Miss Susan Pemberton, both of Williamsburg.

##### DIED.

At Montreal on Thursday, the 25th ult. after a lingering illness, which was borne with the sweetest Christian patience, Nancy Flater, wife of John Mackenzie, Esquire, aged 32. The death of this most inestimable lady will be long and severely felt by her bereaved family, and will cast a gloom over a numerous circle of friends, to whom she was so justly endeared.

At Canterbury, England, 6th Sept. Major-General G. Ramsey, Colonel Commandant of the 4th battalion of the Royal Artillery, aged 72. At Paris, 7th Sept. Colonel R. Sutton, Court Chaplain, aged 75.

On the 24th inst. in Southwold, Mr. Samuel M. Fawcett, in the 40th year of his age.

On the 27th Oct. at St. Margaret's Cottage, Ancester, suddenly in the prime of life, Euphemia Melville, wife of Captain Roxburgh. She has left a family deeply afflicted in the loss of an affectionate and most amiable wife, a most kind, anxious and exemplary Mother.

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending November 12, 1834.

T. Bavit, C. Biggar, R. Phelps, P. Ker, C. Vandusen, A. Davidson, J. Carroll, T. Parker, W. McFadden, H. Shaler.

##### MARKETS.

City Toronto, Nov. 12th.

Fire Wood, per cord	10	0	11	3
Doof, per lb.	0	2	0	5
Eggs, per dozen	0	0	0	9
Cheese, per lb.	0	4	0	7
Butter, per lb.	0	7	1	0
Oats, per bushel	0	0	1	3
Barley, " "	3	1	0	0
Wheat, " "	0	0	3	6
Flour, fine, per barrel	16	3	20	0
Potatoes, " "	0	0	1	2
Peas, " "	2	0	2	6
Fork, per 100 lbs.	20	0	25	0

##### Advertisements.

**PRIZE MEDALS.**—It is hereby announced that the Natural History Society of Montreal has resolved to offer FOUR MEDALS for the best ESSAYS presented during the present year:—

1st. For the best Essay on the connection between the features of a country and the character of its inhabitants.  
2nd. For the best Essay on the peculiar size and number of Lakes in the northern part of both Continents.  
3rd. For the best Essay on any scientific subject, at the discretion of the writer.

4th. For the best Essay on any subject connected with Literature generally.

The conditions are:—

1st. The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1835.

2nd. The Essay may be in French or English.

3rd. The names and residences of the Authors must be concealed; to ensure which, each Essay shall have a note, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note, signed and sealed with the name of the Author, and containing the name and residence of the Author. This note shall only be opened in the case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize, otherwise it shall be destroyed.

4th. The successful Essays shall remain the property of the Society.

5th. The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it.

The Essays are to be addressed to A. F. Holmes, M. D. Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

ANDREW H. ARMOUR, Recording Secretary.

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**SALE OF CROWN LANDS.**—Notice is hereby given, that a portion of the vacant Lots in the Town of Peterboro' will be offered at Public sale at the Government Office there, on Tuesday the 18th November next, subject to the building of a stone, brick, or frame House, not less in dimensions than 18 feet by 24, within two years from the day of purchase. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the three remaining instalments at the interval of a year between each instalment, with interest thereon.

Also, At the same time and place, a portion of the vacant Crown Lands in the Townships of Verulam, Fenelon, Harvey, Burleigh, Methuen, Belmont, and Dunsmuir, on the same condition of payment.

Plans exhibiting the situation of the lots may be seen at the Commissioner of Crown Lands' Office, Toronto, or an application to Mr. McDowell, the Agent at Peterboro'.

PETER ROBINSON, Comr. of Crown Lands.

Commissioner of Crown Lands' Office, Toronto, October 23, 1834. 261-1

**NOTICE.**—His Majesty's Receiver General of the Province of Upper Canada, gives notice that sealed Tenders (expressing the highest rate of exchange) for Bills or Exchange on London at 30 days' sight, will be received at his office on Saturday, the 22nd day of this present month, for any sum from £100 to £30,000 sterling. Receiver General's Office, Toronto, November 1, 1834. 261-2

Editors of the papers published in this City are requested to insert the above notice until the 22nd inst.

**DR. E. A. BIGELOW, DENTIST**, will leave Toronto in a few days. Those wishing his professional services will please call on him immediately. His room is at the Steam-Boat Hotel. He will visit this City again in a few weeks. Toronto, 12th Nov. 1834. 261.

**LAND FOR SALE.**—500 Acres in the Township of South Crosby, District of Johnstown, being Broken Lot No. 22, and Lots Nos. 24, 25, and 26, in the 7th Concession. They are situated upon the Rideau Canal. Price 5s. per acre.—Inquire of MATHEW COONS, Matilda, Nov. 7, 1834. Sw.g-261



## EVENING HYMN.

The sun hath gone to rest,  
The bee forsakes the flower,  
The young bird slumbers in its nest,  
Within the leafy bower.

Where have I been this day,  
Into what folly run?  
Forgive me, Father, when I pray  
Through Jesus Christ thy Son.

When all my days are o'er,  
And in the grave I lie;  
Wilt thou permit my soul to soar,  
To worlds beyond the sky. L. H. S.

[Hasting's Nursery Songs.]

## JAMES SHIRLEY.

Oliver Cromwell is said, on the recital of the following, to have been seized with great terror and agitation of mind.

The glories of our mortal state  
Are shadows, not substantial things;  
There is no armour against fate;  
Death lays his icy hands on kings;  
Sceptre and crown  
Must tumble down,

And in the dust be equal made  
With the poor crooked scythe and spade.

Some men with swords may reap the field,  
And plant fresh laurels where they kill;  
But their strong nerves at last must yield;  
They tame but one another still;

Early or late,  
They stoop to fate,

And meet their doom with murmuring breath,  
When they, poor captives, creep to death.

The garlands wither on your brow—  
Then boast no more your mighty deeds:  
Upon death's purple altar now,  
See where the victor-victim bleeds;

Your deeds must come  
To the cold tomb—  
Only the actions of the just  
Smell sweet, and blossom in their dust.

## MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

## ADVICE TO A YOUNG PREACHER.

Messrs. Editors:—I was reading not long since a minister's advice to his junior brother, some items of which struck me with considerable force. Should you think them worthy of a place in the Advocate and Journal, you are at liberty to insert them. The following is an extract:—

Dear Brother:—The tender regard that I have for you, and my ardent desire for your success in the high and holy vocation in which you are employed, induce me on this occasion to give you some little advice on various subjects. In the first place I would say to be careful and live soberly; indulge in no jests and jokes. Of all the employments under heaven, the spirit of the trifle least becomes that of the minister of the Gospel. 2. Pray much; without this all your preaching will be in vain. My dear brother, I awfully fear that too many of us spend much time in idle chit-chat, vain conversation, or worthless story telling, which should be spent at the throne of grace. Avoid these as you would the withering blasts of the Arabian desert. 3. Be diligent in the improvement of your mind. I think you have commenced as good a plan as need be in preparing for the pulpit. I hope you will write more instead of less, but depend altogether upon God. 4. Do not let miscellaneous reading take up too much of your time. On the other hand do not let your regular studies take your mind altogether from miscellaneous reading. You need some acquaintance with the news of the day, &c. 5. Endeavor to impress upon all the importance of the improvement of their minds. You may rest assured if we as Methodists do not awake to that subject, we shall have few of the rising generation to patronize us, except the more ignorant class. For this reason I hope you will never fail to draw every promising young man belonging to our Church, or having parents belonging to it, and indeed all others over whom you can exert an influence, to our academies and colleges. In short, endeavor to inspire a spirit of improvement wherever you go. 6. Be careful of your health. I do hope you will be more careful of yourself than you have been formerly, lest you entirely lose the greatest temporal blessing bestowed upon man. 7. As you value your own soul and the cause of Christ, in your intercourse with females be prudent. If you get your mind made up to marry, and think it best to do so, why do it. Though I am far from believing that young preachers do well to be in haste in this matter, and no doubt if you can content yourself, you will be quite as happy and useful without a wife as with one; but if you are not contented, by all means marry. If you conclude not to marry let the subject entirely alone; I mean do not keep company as it is called, first with one and then with another. The young preacher that does this should either abandon the practice or the ministry. Be assured that he who does it will wound his own soul and bring reproach upon the cause of Christ. When you conclude to marry, fix your attention on a suitable person, and be judicious in conducting the correspondence, and when the fulness of time shall have come, have the business accomplished in such a way as to keep the world from making a great noise about it. Be careful that you follow the openings of Providence in all this. I as much believe that God will direct us by his providence in this respect, as I do that he has called us to preach the unspeakable riches of Christ. 8. Be not over nice; avoid all appearance of foppishness, and do not take too much pains to appear to advantage. Neatness in your dress and saunter in your manners will become you. 9. Be economical. A Methodist preacher should study economy. 10. Take pains to promote our benevolent institutions. Be not idle in this respect. Remember your colleagues have families on their hands, therefore you must not expect them to do it all. 11. Be obedient in all things, and punctual to every duty. In a word, take time by the forelock, and may God help you and bring you to heaven. 12. I am glad that you are so much engaged to get a library; I hope you will have one, let it cost what it may; but be a little careful and not get too much in debt to the Book Concern, or indeed to any other place. 13. Recommend the reading of the Christian Advocate and Journal every where, both by precept and example. 14. I hope dear brother, you will not fail to seek the blessing of sanctification. Without this you cannot be well prepared for a Methodist preacher. But I must close by praying the great head of the Church to sanctify you to him-

self, that you may be an instrument in his hands of the conversion of thousands who may be stars in your crown of rejoicing in the day of the Lord Jesus.

## EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

## INDUSTRY AND ECONOMY.

Idleness is an inlet to most other vices; while, by industry, the powers of the mind are turned to good account. Usefulness of character depends much on diligence. Early to accustom children to industry, application and perseverance, is a necessary part of education. If indulged in idleness when young, application to business will afterwards be irksome. They should early be made sensible of the value of time; they should be made to understand that no economy is so essential as the economy of time; and that as by squandering pence, we are very soon deprived of pounds, so, by wasting minutes, we shall lose not only hours, but days and months. We must endeavour to inspire children with the spirit inculcated in the following precept: "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might."

For a young woman to have been properly instructed in the management of a family, is far more essential to her than all the elegant arts in which so much time and expense are by some bestowed. If she has been made acquainted with every particular circumstance of a servant's duty, takes an active part in family concerns, combines frugality with plenty, retrenches superfluous cost and decoration, and thus is fitted to meet adverse as well as prosperous circumstances, she will be useful and respectable in her father's family, and particularly so in a married state. When domestic economy is viewed in this light, is there a woman that would disdain to rank it among her accomplishments? Or a sensible man who would not prize it in his wife?

Whatever may be our occupation in life, there is in an industrious, upright, liberal and benevolent mind, an inherent dignity, that will meet with esteem from all whose opinion deserves to be regarded.

And as frugality and industry are by no means necessarily connected with an avaricious disposition, the most opulent parent ought not to be ashamed to adopt, in the economical education of his children, the excellent motto, "waste not, want not." Early habits of care, and early aversion and contempt of waste, are interesting lessons for children to learn. The most industrious and frugal are frequently the most liberal and benevolent. And it is upon this principle, that children should be taught, not only to save, but that they are responsible for making a right use of what they save, or possess.

While encouraging children in industrious habits, let us not forget or neglect to encourage industry at their books, and to afford them opportunities for mental improvement, to qualify them rightly to enjoy the necessary intercourse with mankind.

## MANNERS.

Good manners add lustre to virtue. Their object is to oblige, and pay proper attention to others. In order therefore to inspire children with such a disposition, we should endeavour early to infuse the spirit of that precept—"Honor all men;" and teach them, that kindness and civility are due to all: that a haughty, positive, or contemptuous manner, is not only ill bred, but unchristian; and especially to be avoided in our behaviour to servants, or those in inferior stations of life. To these they should never be suffered to behave with haughtiness, nor even to speak with a commanding tone of voice; as it will have a direct tendency to cherish pride and self-importance.

It is also necessary to guard children against vulgar habits, and loud talking and laughing. Whispering in company does not comport with good manners, and mimicry is the favorite amusement of low minds. Speaking, when it interrupts reading or conversation, and the habit of contradicting others, are improper, and should be checked.

At meals, children of suitable age should be admitted to the table with the family, when convenient. This privilege will improve their manners, and tend to prevent bashfulness and awkwardness.

## YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

## MY SISTER.

Our young readers may learn from the following affecting story the importance of being kind at all times to their brothers and sisters, and indeed to all around them. Let them remember too that their own lives are uncertain, and that they ought to live every day as though it should be their last. We know not "what a day may bring forth."

One morning in my early life, I remember to have been playing with a younger sister, not then three years old. It was one of those bright mornings in spring, that bring joy and life to the heart, and diffuse gladness and animation through all the tribes of living creatures. Our feelings were in perfect harmony with the universal gladness of nature. Even now I seem to hear the merry laugh of my little sister, as she followed me through the winding alleys of the garden, her cheek suffused with the glow of health and animation, and her waving hair floating in the wind.

She was an only sister, the sole companion of all my childish sports. We were constantly together; and my young heart went out to hers, with all the affection, all the fondness, of which childhood is capable. Nothing afforded me enjoyment, in which she did not participate; no amusement was sought, which we could not share together.

That morning we had prolonged our play till near the hour of breakfast, with undiminished ardour, when at some slight provocation, my impetuous nature broke forth, and in my anger, I struck my little sister a blow with my hand. She turned to me with an appealing look, and the large tears came into her eyes. Her heart was too full to allow her to speak, and shame made me silent. At the moment, the breakfast bell summoned us away, and we returned to the house, without exchanging a word. The excitement of play was over, and as she sat beside my mother at breakfast, I perceived by occasional stolen glances at her, that she was pale and sad. A tear seemed ready to start in her eye, which her little self-possession could scarcely repress. It was only when my mother inquired if she was ill, that she drank her coffee, and endeavored to eat. I was ashamed and grieved, and inwardly resolved to embrace the first opportunity when we were alone, to throw my arms round her neck, and entreat her forgiveness. When breakfast was ended, my mother retired

with her into her own room, directing me in the mean time to sit down to my lesson. I seated myself by the window, and ran over my lesson, but did not learn it. My thoughts were perpetually recurring to the scene in the garden, and at table. It was long before my mother returned, and when she did, it was with an agitated look, and hurried step, to tell me that my poor Ellen was very ill. I asked eagerly if I might go to her, but was not permitted, lest I should disturb her. A physician was called, and every means used for her recovery, but to no purpose. The disease, which was in her head, constantly increased in violence, and she became delirious. It was not until evening that I was permitted to see her. She was a little recovered from the severity of her pain, and lay with her eyes closed, and her little hand resting on the pillow, beneath her head. How I longed to tell her the sorrow I felt for my unkindness to her in the morning, and how much I had suffered for it during the day. But I was forbidden to speak to her, and was soon taken out of the room. During that night, and the day following, she continued to grow worse. I saw her several times, but she was always insensible of my presence. Once, indeed, she showed some signs of consciousness, and asked for me, but immediately relapsed into her former state.

On the morning of the third day, I rose at an early hour, and repaired to the sick room. My mother was sitting by the bed. As I entered she drew me to her, and for some time was silent, while the tears flowed fast down her face. I first learned that my sweet sister was dead, as my mother drew aside the curtain that concealed her from me. I felt as though my heart would break. The remembrance of her affection for me, and my last unkind deed, revived in my mind; and burying my face in the folds of the curtain, I wept long and bitterly.

I saw her laid in the coffin, and lowered into the grave, I almost wished to lie down there with her, if so I might see once more her smile, and hear my forgiveness pronounced in her sweet voice.

Years have passed away, and I am now a man; but never does the recollection of this incident of my early life fail to awaken bitter feelings of grief and remorse. And never do I see my young friends exchanging looks, or words of anger, without thinking of my last pastime with my own beloved Ellen.

## A LESSON FOR BOYS.

A lad from Buck's county (Mass.) was placed as an apprentice in one of the newspaper offices in this city a few years since, whose short career furnishes a striking evidence of the miserable consequences of boys indulging in irregular practices. His evil habits had their origin in an inveterate fondness for running out at nights, which, as a matter of course, made him acquainted with vicious boys of his age, such as are witnessed every night, lounging about the corners of our streets, often swearing and drinking. He felt gradually but irreclaimably into their habits, and soon became a worthless boy; and not long since made his escape, went off to sea, and in one of the West India Islands fell a victim to his own intemperate indulgences. So far his case may be only that of many others who have been equally imprudent, and paid as severe a penalty for their follies; but it is rendered more striking from the circumstance of his having been sought for, within a few weeks, by one who communicated the intelligence to his friends here, of his having been bequeathed property to the amount of forty thousand dollars.—U. S. Gazette.

## Advertisements.

**LADIES' SEMINARY, 52 Lot Street,** next house to the College Avenue. Mrs. BREGA, (from Dublin,) respectfully acquaints Parents and Guardians, residing in Toronto and its vicinity, that she has opened a SEMINARY at 52 Lot-street, where young Ladies will be carefully instructed in the various branches of an English education,—Latin, French, Italian, Music, Drawing, and Dancing.

Mrs. Brega is assisted by her mother, Mrs. Moore, who for several years successfully conducted a highly respectable Boarding School in the city of Dublin.

Terms, and other particulars, may be obtained on application at the house. Toronto, October, 1834. 257-1f.

**BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, King Street, Toronto.**—ALEX. DIXON, Saddler and Harness Manufacturer, respectfully informs the gentry and public of Upper Canada, that he has just received (direct from England) a very extensive assortment of SADDLERY; silver plated, brass and black Harness Furniture, of the first quality and latest patterns.

Silver mounted and plain Ladies' Whips. Gigs and Tandem Harness. Plated, brass, polished steel, and black Hoof Spurs. Breaking Brides, Cavassons. Horse Brushes, water and spoke ditta, &c. &c. The whole of which he is determined to sell on as reasonable terms as the quality of each article will admit. A. D. has constantly for sale, silver plated, brass, and black mounted double and single Harness; Waggon and Cart ditta, manufactured in the best manner. Toronto, Sept. 27th, 1834. 256-1f.

**VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.**—Mrs. H. TAYLOR begs to announce, that she has just received a fresh supply of the above INVARIABLE MEDICINE, which may be had genuine, at the Store of Mr. S. E. TAYLOR, 151 King-street.

The value of this Medicine is now so well known and acknowledged that it would be superfluous to say anything in its praise; therefore let facts speak, as the public are informed that the demand for it is vastly increased, and individuals suffering under almost every variety of disease, have experienced the benefits of it since its introduction into this city. Toronto, 29th July, 1834. 2461f.

**NOTICE.**—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late DANIEL CLARK, of Kinc, by Note, Mortgage, or Book Account, are required to make payment without delay; and any person to whom the said Estate may be indebted will present their accounts, duly authenticated, to the Executor, EDWARDS CLARK. King, October 28, 1834. 259f.

**NOTICE.**—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late ROBERT JOHNSON, carpenter, by note of hand or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment to J. L. PERRIN; and those to whom the Estate may be indebted are requested to present their claims as above. J. L. PERRIN, Executor. Toronto Oct 28 1834. 259-3w.

**NOTICE.**—The public are hereby informed, that the Partnership carried on for a short time between Richard Dale and William C. Ward, Carpenters and Joiners, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Wm. C. WARD. Toronto, September 23, 1834. 2541f.

**THE UPPER CANADA CHRISTIAN ALMANAC, FOR 1835.** Published by the Tract Society, Toronto, FOR SALE at the Depository, No. 147, King street, at 2s 6d. per doz. Also, just received, a fresh assortment of Books and Tracts from the Society in London. Toronto, September 22, 1834.

**MR. THOMAS YOUNG, ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR,** (No. 60, Yonge street, Toronto,) respectfully announces to the Inhabitants of Toronto and its vicinity, that he has opened an Office for carrying on the above Professions; and he hopes his experience and assiduity, will render him worthy of their patronage. He begs further to announce, that he is establishing classes for instruction in the following departments of Drawing: ARCHITECTURE, as regards its orders, styles, ornament, and principles of design. PERSPECTIVE, STYLOGRAPHY, and LANDSCAPE. Terms may be known by application at his residence. Toronto, Nov. 5, 1834. 250-4w.

**JAMES BEATTY** begs leave to inform the public, that he has received an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, suited for the Fall Trade; which on examination will be found the best assortment in this Market, and will be positively offered at very reduced prices. Toronto, November 4th, 1834. 2601f.

**CHEAP GOODS—Wholesale and Retail.** NEW ARRIVALS AT 181 KING STREET. S. E. TAYLOR is now receiving a large and general assortment of Broad and Narrow FINE and SUPERFINE WOOLLEN CLOTHS, of almost every colour and quality. As also, BAYONETS, FLOUNCES, FLANNELS, PERCAINE, single and double fold; Mergins; TUNNERS and other SAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS; PLAIDS; printed, white and grey COTTONS; LINENS, &c. &c. &c.; all of which he intends selling at the same LOW PRICES which have hitherto gained him, so great a share of public patronage. Toronto, 4th Nov. 1834. 1f-260.

**J. L. PERRIN & Co.** have just received a quantity of Crockery assorted in crates and hogsheds, which they offer for sale by the package only. T. J. L. P. & Co.—Beg to state that they are selling off the Stock of Crockery, which has been opened for retailing at reduced prices. CHEQUERED HOUSE, TORONTO, July 22, 1834. 245-1f.

**NEW AND EXTENSIVE ARRIVALS** of LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERY, &c. for 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 they were purchased in England before the late advance, he offers them for sale at old prices, and some articles lower.

The Stock comprises a large and splendid assortment of superfine, fine, and middling Broad and plain Cloths, Kerseys, Kersers, Pilot Cloths, Fletchings, Flannels, Woolen Velveteen and Corda, Cotton Corda and Velveteen, Beavertones, Fustians, silk, Valencia, and velvet Vastings; Cambrils, Laxings, Plaids, Flannels, Blankets, Baize, Serge; ten pieces of choice Carpeting, very cheap; Merinoes, Cottons, Shirtings, printed Calicoes in great variety; Kersymore, Thibet, Marino, corded, Silk and Cotton Shawls; Table Cloths and Covers; Lace, Ribbons, Gloves, and Hosiery;—an elegant and fashionable assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Furs; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloth, Cambril, and Plaid Cloaks; Ladies' Velvet, Tasean, Leghorn, Straw and Chip Bonnets; a large and fashionable assortment of Gentlemen's Clothing; and orders to measure executed with despatch, and according to the latest fashions. York, November 5th, 1833. 208.

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

**CHEAP SHOE STORE, 185 King St.** Five doors East of Yonge Street. The Subscriber is now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, and to which he invites the attention of his friends and the public. THOMAS THOMPSON. City Toronto, May 20, 1834. 236 6m.

**THE** Subscribers have received, and offer for sale, at reduced prices, for Cash or approved credit, 500 PACKAGES OF CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE, forming an assortment unsurpassed by any in America. SHUTER & PATTERSON, 76, King Street. Toronto, Sept. 3, 1834. 251t.

**FEVER AND AGUE CURED IN EVERY Instance** by the use of the Genuine "Rowand's Tonic Mixture." To which already more than ten thousand persons are ready and anxious to testify. In consequence of the attempts which are always made by knaves and impostors to palm off spurious imitations and counterfeits, as soon as the public have determined upon the value and excellence of a medicine; and, in order to secure those who wish to avail themselves of the acknowledged efficacy of Rowand's Tonic Mixture, as a thorough cure for Fever and Ague, or other Intermittent Fever, against such impositions, the proprietor has concluded upon the necessity of confining the sale of the mixture, to as few established agents, in the different sections of the country, as are just sufficient to supply the regular demands. Therefore, he has the pleasure to announce to the inhabitants of Toronto, and the other parts of the country adjacent thereto, that Messrs. Leslie and Sons, have been appointed sole agent for the above place—who will hereafter have on hand a constant supply of said mixture. (Signed) JOHN R. ROWAND, Proprietor. J. O. FRAY, General Agent, No. 293 Greenwich st. New York. 243 6m.

**CHEAP WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE,** for all kinds of Dyestuffs, Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. E. LESSLIE & SONS. P. S.—Ten Barrels Superior Dutch Crop Madder—a Lot of Spanish Indigo, and a few barrels of English Lamp Black in papers may be had at a small advance above cost. E. L. & SONS. York, Jan. 29th, 1833. 162-1f.

**FOR SALE**—the following Shott's Company's Superior CASTINGS, just received; viz. 1000 Camp Ovens, 1000 Bellied Pots, 600 Sugar Kettles, 250 Pot Ash Coolers, 50 Pot Ash Kettles, and 150 80 in. Single Stoves, 150 33 in. do. 150 36 in. do. W. GUILD, Junr. & Co. Toronto, 9th October, 1834. 257-2m.

**CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING.**—JAMES VANCE, Clock and Watch Maker, and General Workman in all branches of Clock and Watch Repairing, Plate and Jewellery, Astronomer's and telescope's Instruments, and Marine's Compasses, &c., begs leave most respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Toronto and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in King's street, corner of Yonge street; and if punctual attention, general practice; and a complete knowledge in the above branches be recommendations, he hopes to merit a share of public support. He only solicits a trial, as by it he feels confident to gain a repetition of favours. His prices shall be on the very lowest possible terms, and no second price asked. All work done by him shall be mechanically executed and warranted. Wedding Rings made to order, and a neat assortment constantly for sale. A fair price paid for old gold. Toronto, October 21, 1834. 2581f.

**THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, Price One Shilling and Three Pence,** and may be had at the Book Stores of Messrs. STANTON, STARR, &c.; the Ontario, British Coffee House, and Steamboat Hotels, or at the Office of the Toronto Recorder, THE CELEBRATED LETTER OF MR. HUMPHREY, to WILLIAM L. MACKENZIE, Esq., Mayor of Toronto, declaratory of a design to "free these Provinces from the baneful domination of the Mother Country!" with the comments of the Press of Upper Canada on the pernicious and treacherous tendency of that Letter; together with the Speeches, Resolutions, and Amendments of the Common Council of this City, which were the result of a motion of that body to disavow all participation in the sentiments of Mr. Hume. Toronto Recorder Office, Market-House, July 12, 1834. 2491f.

**NOTICE.**—All the Notes and Accounts belonging to the Estate of the late DAVID LACKIE having been placed in my hands for collection, I hereby give notice that the necessary law proceedings to enforce payment of the same will be taken forthwith, unless otherwise arranged. JOHN BELL, Attorney, 123 King-st. Toronto, October 13, 1834. 267.

**EDWARD HENDERSON, TAILOR, &c.,** takes this favorable opportunity of returning his thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for their continued support, and would inform them that for the time being, he will carry on his business at his house on Yonge Street opposite the Hon. John Elmsley's. P. S.—Patterns kept on hand for the accommodation of country Tailors, and those who make up their own. Yonge Street, May 23d, 1833. 185-1f.

**HUNTERS.—WANTED, TWO LIVE BEAVERS.**—Twenty Dollars will be given for a Male or Female, or FORTY-FIVE DOLLARS for a Male and Female. Either young or old ones will answer, but they must be in good health and unmatulated. Enquire of the Editor of the Guardian. May 21st, 1834. 2361f.

**FARM TO LET, from one to four years,** that well known and valuable Farm, now occupied by the subscriber, being Lot No. 14, in the 4th concession of the Township of Markham, with about 80 Acres under improvement; a neat and convenient Frame House, and a Frame Barn, 63 by 30; an Orchard of upwards of one hundred large Apple Trees; a good well of water with a pump therein, and other conveniences. Also, a good SAW MILL, with a Dwelling House and three Acres of improved Land, under good fence. Markham, November 3d, 1834. JOHN BUTTON. 260 3.

**IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE.**—Lot No. 7, in the first concession, township of Toronto, East of the Centre Road, containing 200 acres of excellent land. One hundred and forty acres are cleared and under cultivation; with a Log House, a good Frame Barn, Orchard, and an excellent Well of water thereon. The above described Farm is only five miles from the main road leading from the City of Toronto to Hamilton, and is well worthy the attention of Emigrants, or others, wishing to purchase such a property. Apply to the Subscriber on the premises. JAMES LOUGHEAD. November 5th, 1834. 3w.p-260.

**NOTICE.**—The Subscriber having removed from Town to Scarborough, has left his accounts with Robert Baldwin, Esq. for settlement. Those who are indebted to him are requested to make payment to Mr. Baldwin; and those having demands on him will present them as above. JORDAN POST. City of Toronto, May 22nd, 1834. 257-1f.

**FARM FOR SALE.**—For sale, that well known and valuable Farm, now occupied by the Subscriber, in the Township of Thorold, Niagara District, and county of Lincoln, two miles east of the village of St. John's, lying on the Queenston road, containing One Hundred Acres. Said farm has a spacious and convenient brick dwelling house, a good barn and out-houses, a fine orchard, a valuable spring brook running through the premises; and is perhaps as handsome and as pleasant a situation as can be found in the District. The subscriber would particularly request the attention of gentlemen from Europe desirous of obtaining an agreeable country seat or farm, as he feels confident it would meet their expectation. JONATHAN HAGAR. Thorold, near St. John's, August 22nd, 1834. 250-3m.

**FOR SALE, Lots No. 7 in the 6th Con. and 13 in the 3rd con. of Hungerford, 200 acres each. Lot No. 6, in the 1st con. of Percy, 200 acres. East half of Lot No. 1, in the 5th con. of Kaladar, 100 acres. East half of Lot No. 16, in the 7th con. of Kennebeck, 100 acres. West half of Lot No. 31, in the 6th con. of Matilda, 100 acres. 50 Acres in North Crosby, and one Village Lot in De-morcestville. The above lots of Land will be disposed of on liberal terms, as it respects price and periods of payment.—For further particulars apply (if by mail post-paid) to the subscriber. CYRUS R. ALLISON. Adolphustown, April 20th, 1833. 181-1f.**

**FARM FOR SALE** in the township of Scarborough, being Lot No. 32, 3d. Concession, containing eighty-five acres of land, all enclosed in fence, and mostly under cultivation, with a good house, barn, and a large orchard; and is well watered. For further particulars enquire at this office, or of ASA PATRICK. June 16th, 1834. 240-1f.

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