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From the London Christian Observer for April, 1834. . Human Happiness.

The measure and the object of happiness are distinct ideas: and herein lies the failure of such conceptions about it. That measure of happiness, as a rule, be it what it will, according to my opinion, is of all others best, which can accommodate itself to all times, to all circumstances, and in the most perfect degree; or, in other words, that which is most constant, most durable, and most

Try the pretences of sensuality and pleasure by end to their gratifying at that moment, and gives? the mind for a season a contrary bias and aversion; and when there is inclination, the means may be wanting. Nor will they be found the same under all circumstances: sickness, or a new turn of thought, or death, will inevitably occasion their deprivation. Nor as to the perfection of degree will they at all answer; for man, being a compound creature of sense and intellect, must receive pleasure from separate and contrary mediams and objects; and gratifications of sense being directly suited to the mere animal functions, cannot, absolutely considered, be the entertainment of mind and spirit; and can, consequently efford but an uncertain, casual, and partial satis

Try, on the other side, the pretences of worldly interest-such as riches, ease, and honours-by the same standard, and they will be found equally defective with those of sense. For, first, they should be attainable by all, which by the far greater part of mankind is utterly impossible; nor disappoint us of their enjoyment. Nor will they proportion themselves to all circumstances: at fliction, pain, disgrace, will render them invalid Nor can they extend themselves to the demands of our more raised and spiritual faculties. From this measure of man's happiness his easy inquiries may direct him to the object of it, which, in sensu plenissimo, is nothing less than Goo-his only certain and ultimate good. All other systems serve only to confirm a melancholy truth, that we are fallen from our Maker into ourselves-the real source of all our disappointment and unhappiness, while we are tracing and seeking out our rest in nessed by our blessed Saviour: "This is life eter-God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent."-This is called, in the Old Testament, walking tion of our joy (1 John i. 4), or the consummate

happiness. a system opening on the extinuity and wonder; relieving fairest discoveries of light and wonder; relieving filloupy as the following:—

on man's part, with God, when he prays to him fairest discoveries of light and wonder; relieving filloupy as the following:—

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on man's part, with God, when he prays to him fairest discoveries of light and wonder; relieving filloupy as the following fillowing fillowing fil its painful wanderings, by fixing us in possession degree of this is happiness; the full and perfect nature, this mirror of wonders! measure of it is heaven, or a state of consummale

norance of multitudes do not alter the realty of mean, irregular collection of dust and atoms !- less mind and inclination to seek him."

place of what is truly so, through their ignorance works! of its real nature, and their sensual aversion to

vice; and the most difficult, self-denying daties, or despised; I am yet a Royal child, and the ineven the mortifying our habitual propensities and heritor of a glorious, a sure, though invisible, and become wise unto salvation, "knowing what and go, seek out your kindred spirits, who love to pleasures, are so to the renewed mind, under the crown. Let the great vain men of this earth take out of the power of accidents to deprive us of, or wids of the Spirit of Christ, whose yoke he has their vanishing portion here; divide this contested declared is easy, and his burden light. It imposes spot into a little momentary, uncertain possession, no monkish affected abstinence, no vows of pov- which they falsely call their own; delude themerty or celibacy, penances or pilgrimages-heavy selves with a conceited happiness, and adore their friends to tell our troubles to? Here they are; burdens laid on by the superstitions of designing sensual idol ;- a little, little, little while, and the men. The innocent, cheerful, religious using of this world, is allowed us: it is the abusing of it only that is forbidden; and that conformity to its er honours. It is his good pleasure to give me a irreligious customs, and that friendship for its sin- kingdom incorruptible, undefiled, and which fadful men and pleasures, which is declared to be eth not away (characters directly opposite to this enmity to God.

It is recorded, from the mouth of our blessed Saviour himself, the purest pattern for our imitation, that he came eating and drinking—using the meeting me in the academic retirements of groves any thing extraneous and foreign from him. Trust, lawful comforts and refreshments of nature. The and shades, till I am ripened for the opened gloacquiescence, and complacency, thus circumstan. superlative love of God, and the pleased accep. ries of my coronation-day ced, in any creature-nay, the very love of our tance and allowed use and enjoyment of his free selves, propter se-is idolatry. What is it but for benefits, are very consistent and compatible. The that always affords me the presence of my Father man to deify himself? The very placing the chief example and seatiments of wise and pious men. good in virtue itself, in the sense I am represent. who have devoted and resigned their lives to God ing (though by far the most specious and best as their chief good, the complacency they have complexioned deceit), is but offering to an idol of found in such acts, and the pleasure with which our own the incense which is due to the only infi. they express their sense of them, may have a art my inexhaustible portion. Happy banishment! nite God. Besides that the generality of theorists happy tendency to influence the minds of others that cannot, even to the smallest distance, ever sef this sentiment, in their consigning to a like choice and practice. "Take all from parate me from Thee. Happy prison! where of the power of grace on the heart, and only the section of the power of grace on the heart of the power of grace on the section of the power of grace on the section of the power of grace on the power of grace of the power of grace on the power of grace on the power of grace on the power of grace of the power of grace on the power of grace of the power virtue to duties merely moral, make it consist in me," saith St. Austin, "so thou leave me Thy. Thy society cannot for one moment be excluded. little more than a mere negation of evil, forgetting self." "Give me," says the devout Thomas a Happy bed of sickness! where thou art continu-Seneca's maxim. The bending of the principle Kempis, "what thou wilt, and as much or little ally at hand to cheer and support me. Happy this way, under the present disease of nature, as thou wilt, and when thou wilt: deal with me hour of death! when my spirit shall expire, but presents but the same error with a fairer face, as thou knowest to be most proper, and as may only into thy ever circling and paternal arms.—
which is, the separating the creature from the bring Thee most glory. Behold thy servant, rea. Happy condition! extending itself to all places, Creator, and making itself its end. Man's ulti. dy to be and bear every thing; for my desire is all circumstances, and through all duration. . Hapmate end, his crowning felicity, his chief good, is not to live to myself, but to Thee." And the pions py creature! both here and forever possessed of God alone; consisting in a delightful adhesion to and excellent Archbishop of Cambray expresses the inseparable, intimate presence and favour of Him by a life of devotedness, love, and trust, himself in this most exemplary and admirable a God, a Friend, a Father! a full complacency in Him, and the enjoyment of manner:-"I am for Thee, O my God, against a filial relation to Him, the simple, primitive Good. myself. None could thus have divided me against This, in Scripture, is set down as the summum bo. myself, but Thy hand only. I leave myself in Scripture, I may say the only rational, scheme I num by holy men. "Thy favour is life; and thy thy hand, O my God: mould this clay of mine; can form, of it) will appear to others, is not for me loving kindness is better than life." "Whom it is entirely thine; it has nothing to reply; it is to determine. However, there are some, and I have I in heaven but Thee." "The Lord is my enough for me that this being of mine serves thy hope many who may read this, who can experiportion, said my soul." And the same is wit- purposes and thy good pleasure. Command, for mentally consent to them, and bear witness to bid, appoint, what I shall do. Elevated, abased, their truth. I know among those, who would be nal, that they might know Thee, the only true comforted, suffering, I for ever adore Thee, in thought the most polished and literary persons of sacrificing my whole will to Thine."

part of this paper, that, as a rule or measure to the Deity, and assistances and influence from his He in us: "Our fellowship is with the Father and judge of true happiness, this of all others seemed Divine Spirit are ridiculed and denied. I am here the Son;" and this is represented as the comple. to me to be best, that it could accommodate itself entering myself on the side of no contesting party to all times, to all circumstances, and in the most but would just reply to them, in the words of a veperfect degree. Let us now try if any character ry serious and very sensible writher, " If you de-As a Christian, I have endeavoured to form my can be found in life that will answer, in all its parts, ny any intercourse with the Deity to be a thing notion of this interesting subject by Revelation; to this criterion. Conceive, then, you are follow. necessary to the Christian life, I must pity that neglecting all dissatisfying human systems, and ing some devout Christian in one of his solitary man's condition which has nothing to do with God; oppositions of science falsely so called. Here is retirements, and hear him enlarging on the pious and in which, in the way of salvation, God has no a system opening on the exulting mind with the conceptions in his breast, to some such sacred so, thing to do with him. Is there not an intercourse

fields! how sweet are the surrounding prospects! vout acts of faith, hope, and love? and is there reconciling the mysterious methods of Divine furnished out to entertain my senses by the hand not an intercourse, on God's part, with man, when government and Providence; and shewing us a of the God of nature. Has he put so much re- God assists us in these holy exercises; when he bappiness in our very disappointments, calamities, freshment into every perfumed breeze; crowded draws our hearts to him, and confirms our faith and sorrows, as conducive to, and necessary in-such variety of different pleasing essences into so and confidence in him ?" gredients in it. It shows, that the reasonable, many little flowers; given to such diversity of intelligent spirit was made to serve and enjoy its fruits and foods their contrary yet grateful fla- author, the great and excellent Mr. Howe :-Maker in the life of faith and love, as his depend. vours; afforded such innumerable multiform prosant offspring; and that it can experience no satis. pects to engage the eve, one single sense; such to object, but the backwardness of his own heart, fying felicity but what centres in God and flows an interchange of melodies to entertain the ear; to any intercourse or conversation with the invithus set upon God in the regular actions of the ums of sense to give gratification to the animal backwardness must proceed from some deeper

widely different nature from that I have sug- uownwards, what instances are evey way before leading with man, less willing to be found of them by name, he goes before leading them triomed with considerable acceptance and success. The modern style of me of amazing power, that could produce such an versible with man, less willing to be found of them by name, he goes before leading them triomed with considerable acceptance and success. He was conscientiously attached to our doctrine phantly onward to the promised land. But sud- that seek him? No, surely; but that men have phantly onward to the promised land. But sud- that seek him? No, surely; but that men have phantly onward to the promised land.

any single truth, or lessen its value or importance. Hast Thou provided such stately furniture for these numission from the tyrannical usurpations and and gaze, embellished with these thy least adum- his beneficient and felicitating Maker! dominion of the disturbing and controlling appe- | brations-so fair a form, such lovely charms ! Oh, tites, and fixing man in the happy possession of then, how much more—yea, infinitely—lovely is himself, by his obedient subjection to his Maker. He who has given these things all their loveliness; The gross and deluded Mohammed had Scripture who puts into them whatever sweetness they conenough to shame and condemn these persons .- tain or can convey! These are but copies -- ah! "The life of the world," says he (Alcoran, ch. faint copies, of the goodness of their faint Original. xx., of Beatitude and Hell), "is sweet to tempt Where is the perfect; uncreated God? where the ed on to give an account of his religious exercise not presume to venture on forbidden groundyou; but the riches of thy Lord are better, and enamouring image of Loveliness itself? where is es, to examine his own heart carefully, whether perhaps, they hold in their hands the veil that eternal." Alas! is there a possibility of reason. the Original Beauty? I can discern him in every he "be in the faith." Such employment is at all curtains futurity, and if the heathen sentiment is ing with these unhappy creatures? Shall I ask thing around me; discover in every smallest part times profitable. If we are wrong, it is impor- true, and such knowledge may be obtained by them, who is so capable of judging what will make of formed matter some vestiges of the Deity .- tant to make the discovery of it in time to avoid intimate communion with the Prince of dark. them happy, and what so capable in itself of ma. The Creator of these accomplished works was at. final ruin. If we find ourselves right, it only set ness; then we may have just grounds to believe king them happy, as the God that made them? so my Creator. Where art Thou, my all appa. tles us more fully on the Strong Rock. To attend that their pretensions are well founded. But What could influence Him to give them being, rent yet unperceived Maker? how shall I hold class meeting, promotes the work of grace in the what if the accused is innocent. O! say they, who had no need of any creature, but the mere converse with thee? how shall I approach thee? heart. It brings us to a sense of our failures; yea, with evident alarm, that is impossible, we will this rule, and they will not answer to any of its marks. For, first, they cannot hold equal at all volition of his goodness in order to their happi. Am I no better able to conceive of thee than these to acknowledge and forsake them. It stirs up the never believe that, though from our hearts we marks. marks. For, first, they cannot hold equal at all times; because the use of them naturally puts an ess? These topics are plain and common. Need trees, this clod that bears me? Am gift that is within us; strengthens the graces of pity him. Noble creatures, do you indeed, how times; because the use of them naturally puts an ess? These topics are plain and common. Need trees, those brutes, this clod that bears me? Am gift that is within us; strengthens the graces of pity him. Noble creatures, do you indeed, how the print that moment, and gives the body is strengthened to the body is strengthened we admire your philanthropy; but do not pain tedness, love, and trust; the life of happiness-is the head of this thy mute creation? Nay, am I not by labor. "They that wait upon the Lord shall your generous hearts by pitying him any longer, a life of reason? It is "our reasonable service." thine by a nearer relation and union,—the brother renew their strength," is a promise as often veri- for see, he is rising from this "seven times heated And what can a reasonable being propose to itself and associate, the lover and friend, of thy dear in fied in class meeting, as in any other place whate- furnace" purer and brighther than before, decked as its happiness, which is in itself irrational? Shall carnate Son; a member of his body; one with ver, except that of secret prayer. The appeal in the white robe of innocence.—And now tell us. I take off the gloomy apprehensions they may have Him, and thereby one with Thee; adopted in thy here, is to the hundreds of thousands who make ye that know the good will fall, do ye know they entertained against the life I am recommending, eternal purpose, regenerated by thy Spirit, and the trial of it weekly, both in Europe and American will rise again? If ye knew that the sun would from any supposed unauthorized severities it enjoins, by telling them, that these are the inventions said, I go to my Father, and to your Father? and of dark and wandering minds; who have inverted shall I not then call thee my Father? and may I subjects, especially in reference to experience, forth with tenfold brightness, and move onward the Apostolic rule, that "bodily exercise profiteth not converse with thee as a Father present every which is proof from trial, or knowledge gained by in its course surrounded by a halo of light and little, but godliness is profitable for all things," and where, present always, present now, while I am practice. For this work, there is not a better glory? but you are unwilling to admit that the have deceived themselves into a wilful punishment, thus surrounded with imagined solitude and secreunder the appearance and name of religion in the cy, and meditating with delight upon thy beauteous

> "But, oh! what new beauties and pleasures I consider that the world, which I am now view-What God has made a reasonable service; He ing, is a kingdom of my Father's? Poor as I am in lesires should be an agreeable, a delightful ser- my obscure condition here; censured, overlooked, God I live to and converse with here, my Father and my God, will remove me to a state of far highchanging, polluted, and perishing scene), reserved in heaven for me. Here he is training me up by his Spirit in the princely life and temper;

> > "Oh, happy retirement! Oh, heavenly solitude! and God; where I may at all times find thee, speak to thee, and receive the delightful intercourse of thy converse and love. Happy poverty, where Thou, never failing fountain of fulness and riches,

How these thoughts of happiness (which I profess are mine, and which constitute the only this day, and some who would reckon themselves. I have given it as my sentiment, in the early too, among the orthodox, that all intercourse with on man's part, with God, when he prays to him

I shall add one testimony more from an admired

"What, I cannot imagine, can any man have from Him. Heavenly-mindedness, or a heart and contrived by no less than five different medi-sible God? None that it cannot be so; for that affections towards Him; and a sense of his love, faculties, which are by far the most ignoble part reason than that God is invisible—a reason than in his paternal manifestations to the soul-every of me,-that I might behold Him in this glass of should not only convince, but amaze, and even overwhelm our souls in sorrow and lamentation, those who stand high in the estimation of the under serious awakenings through the ministry of "If I lift my eyes upwards, how shall I con. to think what state the nature and spirit of man good. We see a man, perhaps the minister of the Methodist Preachers, and sought the Lord ceive of His awful infinity, who can place a world, is brought into. For is not the devil invisible, too? It is suspected that the sensual and vicious, who ten thousand times the size of ours, at so remote and what wretch is there so silly and ignorant, are always the least considerate part of mankind, a distance as to appear to our sight but as a twink. but can, by the urgency of discontent, envy, and and have imagined a happiness to themselves of a ling point, a little lucid star! If I bend them an appetite of revenge, find a way to fall into widely different nature from from that I have sug-downwards, what instances are evey: way before league with him? Is it this, that God is less con-

From the Western Christian Advocated BENEFITS OF CLASS MEETINGS. " Edify one Another,"

place on earth than class meeting. Beside the person injured, is a guileless sufferer. Well, privilege of exercising ourselves unto godliness, make trial of its real pleasures in a holy heart and does it put into every scene I am beholding, when talks, the others listen and pray; presently a word if after all this, you profess to be disciples of him is attered that sets a multitude of thoughts in mo- who loved us even unto death, and now commands tion; difficult points in experience are solved; doubts are removed; the brethren "bear each profess to be his disciples, either obey these diother's burden, and so fulfil the law of Christ," the will of the Lord is."

The exercise of class meeting brings relief to the tempted and sorrowful. Who does not know the importance of having a few faithful confidential our class-mates say to us,

"Speak and let the worst be known, Speaking may relieve you."

Many have tried it, whose hearts were full of anguish; and, like Bunyan's pilgrim, left their burden at the foot of the cross, in the class-room, and went on their way rejoicing.

Class meeting promotes brotherly love. How shall we strengthen the cords of christian fellowship better than by sharing with each other, as members of the same christian family, our mutual hing better than a rational christian intercourse, to cultivate the fellowship of the saints, and enable them to say in sincerity: "we know that we have passed from death unto life, because we love the brethren ?" Class meeting is an excellent place to train young disciples. Impressions formed by preaching and other public services, are here deepened, perpetuated, and confirmed. The way simplicity and fervor of the young convert, the latter is edified by hearing the former tell of supporting grace through his long and perilous campaign of forty years. Here too, there is opportunity to call forth the gifts of the young and diffident, who have not yet sufficient confidence and strength to pray in a mixed assembly. Many of our most successful preachers commenced their efforts under these favorable circumstances, and were promoted, as their experience and improvement justified, to be leaders, exhorters and then reachers. In view of the obvious benefits of class meeting, divers attempts have been made of ate years, by several denominations, to get up similar institutions under different names: Hence we hear of "speaking meetings," "inquiry meetings," conference meetings," "anxious meeting," "free-the-mind-meetings," &c. All these, I allow, may have their use, and my object in naming them, is not to oppose by any means, but to show the influence which class meeting exerts in the christian community at large. The Methodists so far as I know, have no wish to monopolize an institution so valuable, and are not without some ope of yet seeing class meeting, either under a real or assumed name, introduced generally, among the more zealous branches of the christian church. At such an event, I should be well pleased, because I am persuaded it would result in much good, if well used. In my next, I shall notice some of the prominent qualifications of a good class-leader.

[From the Maine Wesleyan Journal.] UNCHARITABLENESS.

If charity "hopeth and believeth all things". incharitableness, the very reverse of this, will neither hope nor believe any thing of another that is good or praise worthy. How often, even among those professing Christianity do we see this spirit lasting monument of shame. But one striking year of his age. feature in the character of those possessed of this principle, is, the apparent delight with which they isten to reports detrimental to the character of Fermanagh. At an early period he was brought the altar, a pious devoted disciple of the Lord while he was yet young. Having felt the power Jesus, one who is eminently qualified for his im- of saving grace in his own heart, he longed to pubportant station, beloved and respected by all those lish the Gospel of that grace to others. In the who know how to love and respect the good, and year 1800 he was regularly called into our itinerant like the good shepherd calling each of his flock ministry, and for nearly thirty-three years labour-

And if this is in reality the truth—the unhappy This star in the christian hemisphere grows dim, It is the misfortune of such deluded men, that lowest apartments of thy universal palace, and for the melancholy truth-what a very humbling in. and the watchman who once stood upon the walls they have imposed upon themselves a mis-shapen thy meanest attendant? oh! what, then are the stance does it give of the basest revolt and de of Zion now stands suspected, and accused of idea of happiness, in the choice of a voluntary grandeurs that adorn thy presence chamber! what pravity, that nothing is so intimately near, so con- some enormous crime .-- Who would not shudder misery; preferring the idolatrous love of pleasure those magnificient mansions where thou display (stantly present, and so meeperably related to man at such a thought; his friends look one upon to a life of holiness; foolishly accounting that to est the blessed rays of thy glory in a higher and and yet so wholly disregarded, so wilfully unper- another and exclaim, "what do these things be a bondage which the word of the all-wise God better world! Has created goodness all these ceived, and (with horror must I speak it) with such mean," while, the enemies of the cross shout forth declares to be a state of glorious liberty, -- a ma. beauties; a little earthly spot, on which I tread contempt, with such impious aversion, treated, as their triumph, and raise higher and higher, the black flag of infidelity.

But here is another class, who would fain have us believe that distress is depicted in every feature of their doleful countenances while they exclaim; Ah! we knew it would be so. Yes, we knew They have a direct tendency to self-examination. it would be so." Indeed, will you be so kind as It is very natural for any one expecting to be call- to tell us how you know all this. But we would It greatly improves our knowledge of religious darkness say, did ye know it would again burst shake your head then, and look unutterable things, we have the advantage of comparing our expe- for this argument is of more avail with some than rience with that of other individuals. While one the testimony of the good, wise, and great. But us to love one another, even as he loved us, if you vine injuctions or doff your christian gard at once. gaze on the vulture of malice as it feeds on the ieart, forever consuming, yet consumed. M-v. Bangor, May 9.

OBITUARY OF BRITISH PREACHERS.

28. John Nicholson, sen.; who died July the 29th, 1833. He was a man of plain manners and laborious habits; and, as a Preacher, generally acceptable in the Circuits to which he was appoint. ed. He travelled in our Connexion twenty three years; and under the sanctified influence of recent domestic afflictions was more fully prepared for his unexpected end. This, to use his own dying expression, " came peacefully upon him ;" and he fell quitely asteep in Jesus, experiencing nopes and fears, joys and sorsows? Is there any the support of those doctrines which he had successfully preached.

29. THOMAS MORGAN. He was born in South Wales. Early in life he was converted to God; and though constitutionally timid and inclined to retirement, the love of Christ constrained him to enter on the public ministry, in which he laboured with unwearied diligence twenty-five years .seven years in England, and eighteen among the enslaved sons of Africa in the West India islands. of the power of grace on the heart: and while He was a man of the strictest integrity, and of upright conduct; kind and affectionate, as a colleaugue and Superintendant; and as a Chairman of foreign Districts, remarkable for correctness and clearness in his financial accounts, and for economy in his exquaditure of the public money. It was in a degree owing to his cordial co-operation with the Missionary Committee, in their plans of economy, that they were enabled to enarge their sphere of usefulness, and increase the number of labourers in that part of the Missionary field. He died suddenly on his journey to the Conference; but his work was finished, his soul was ripe for glory; and his memory will long be precious to his friends in England, and to the thousands of negroes who were converted to God, or edified in the fath, by his ministry in the West

30. THOMAS FEARNLEY; who was born at Ashon, in Mackerfield, in the county of Lancaster. From the earliest period of his recollection he was a subject of strong convictions of sin; and when he sought and found mercy, his evidence of conversion was as satisafetory as his convictions had been deep and painful; and every step which he took in the affairs of life, subsequently to this saving change, bore evident marks of its genuine. ness. He was called into our itinerant work in the year 1799; and he prosecuted his ministerial labours with integrity, zeal, acceptance, and, in many instances, with visible success. He was a lover of our doctrines, and judiciously zealous in the maintenance of our discipline. In consequence of a severe cold caught by sleeping in a damp bed, and of the growing infirmities of age, he was compelled, in the year 1818, to desist from our regular work, and become a Supernumerary. During the last twelve months of his life, he was principally confined to his bed, gradually declining in strength, but invariably retaining a lively sense of the divine presence, and rejoic. coursing through the soul, destroying the fairest ing in God his Saviour. He died in great peace, fruits of grace, and erecting for its possessor a at Wigan, August 8th, 1833, in the eighty-second

2. In Ireland, three; viz.,---1. ROBERT BAILEY, a native of the county of 4 Miles and the party of the pa

until the evening before he died. Some time before his death his mind seemed more than ordififteen hours closed his mortal career. While the fatal disease rapidly gained upon him, a triend asked him how he was: he replied, "It is all over. O, dying is hard work; but all is well!" He October, 1832, in the sixtieth year of his age.

2. MATTHEW LANKTREE, JUN.; who, after having travelled seven years, was compelled to retire through ill health; and having suffered much during a protracted affliction, died in peace, February 1st, 1833, aged thirty two years.

3. JAMES M'KOWN; who died in peace, February 3d, 1833, aged sixty-eight years.

3. In our Foreign Missions, three have died;

1. RICHARD POPE. He was converted to God in early life, and entered on the Missionary work in the year 1816, the active duties of which he continued to discharge with diligence and fidelity for upwards of thirteen years. The extent of his labours, and the ardency of his zeal, during the first years of his itinerancy, in a newly settled country, laid the foundation of a complaint which ultimately compelled him to become a Supernumerary. In every Circuit in which he laboured, his sincere and fervent picty procured for him the respect and affection of the people; and God Christ, succeeded his endeavours by his effectual bles. The n September, 1832.

2. George NewLove. He was a young man of ardent piety, and of promising abilities. He, lived only a few weeks after his arrival in Canada hations. where he had gained the respect and affection of those with whom he associated. He died of the lished in 1829, by the exertions of Mr. G. W. Carr, at malignant cholera, ten hours after the commence. New-Ross, in the South of Ireland; and others were merits of his Redeemer, on the 26th of June, 1832.

3. ADRAHAM WHITEHOUSE. He was born in Bir. our society. In early life, he was brought to a knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus, and in due able riches of Christ. After having officated for some time as a Local Preacher, he commenced his itinerant labours in the year 1812, and during the following year was appointed to a station in the mittee of the Scottish Society, numbers about 400 Soperseverance, and usefulness, twenty years.

died in peace on the 10th of January, 1833, in Secieties.

The Canadas and other distant colonies are known

TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

For the Christian Guardian.

Whitby, 2nd June, 1834. Mr. Entron,-If you think the following will in any

ise promote the cause of Temperance, please to insert in your very useful paper.

At the third Anniversary of the Whitby Temperance Society, held on the 23rd May, 1834.

The meeting being opened by prayer, the President requested from the Secretary the Report of the Society, from which it appeared that there were 320 regular standing members in the Society; 64 have been added the past year; 3 have wit drawn; 6 expelled for breach of rules, -after which, a very interesting address was delivered, appropriate to the occasion, by the Rev. Robert Thorn on; and the following Resolutions unusimously passed:

Moved by Rev. Robert Thornton, seconded by Mr. Moses Hemmingway, -- That this meeting feel grateful to Divine Providence for the progress temper ance has made in this township, province, and through-out the world, and earnestly calls upon all its friends for renewed exertions, and would impress upon all the necessity of joining the Society, thereby using the most effectual means of suppressing intemperance, and promoting the general welfare of society.

2nd. Moved by Mr. Wm. F. Moore, seconded by Mr. Vm. Nichols,—That all members and friends of this rustitution be requested to frequent beer-houses as little as possible, and to discountenance the use of any liquor which, by its abuse and inebriating influence, is likely to become detrimental to the public morals and to our individual respectability as members of society.

3rd. Moved by Rev. Wm. Marsh, seconded by Mr. Jabez Hall,-That this meeting humbly request the Upper Canada Temperance Society, in the city of Toronto, to appoint a Committee, whose duty it shall be to recommend to the friends of temperance throughout the Province the necessity and advantage of having houses of entertainment opened at regular distances on the most frequented roads: these houses to be kept by suitable persons, and provided with the necessary accommodations for travellers of every description; that every individual wishing to open such a house, bring a certificate to the said Committee, signed by the President and Secretary of the Temperance Society to which he or she belongs, showing them to be members in good standing, and otherwise qualified to keep a house of public entertainment. The Committee to be provided with printed hand-bills, and one to be sent to each So. ciety in this Province, mentioning where such houses are situated and by whom kept. The necessary expenses for so doing to be paid by the applicants.

The under-mentioned persons were then elected Office-bearers for the ensuing year:
Rev. Wm. Marsh, President.

" MAJOR ALLMAN, Vice-Presidents.

Mr. C. W. PAGE, WM. F. MOORE, Secretary.

Rev. ROBT. THORNTON, Corresponding Sec'y ISRAEL MARSH, Treasurer. And a Committee of eight persons.

Moved by Rev. Wm. Marsh, seconded by Mr. Page -That the cordial thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby presented to the Rev. Robt. Thornton, for his address on this as well as on a former occasion, and also to the President, Secretary, and other officers of the Society, for their able and efficient services during the past year. By order of the Committee.

. WM. F. MOORE, Sec'y. TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A meeting of the Ernesttown Union Society for the suppression of Intemperance, was held at the Methodist Chapel in the 4th concession of Ernesttowa, on the workhouse, in the hospital or in the jail, they mainthe evening of the 12th ult., when Mr. D. Perry took tain him and his family." the chair, and Mr. N. Fellows was requested to act as the chair, and Mr. N. rellows was requested to act as Secretary. Several interesting and appropriate addresses were delivered by Gentlemen present, and the whole proceedings of the meeting was listened to with deep and peculiar attention by a numerous and highly which, added to the cost of spirits alone, £13,439,331; meeting the President of the United States gave it as and that all unite in solemn and fervent prayer for the common that through an extensive region of country. timent, the following resolutions were unanimously

in his hallowed calling. Fifteen years be laboured a measure, the alarming vice of Intemperance, as manias an Irish Missionary, and continued in his work is sted in their praise worthy regulations for the guid-

ance of the several Inn-keepers in the said District.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the friends of Tennarily impressed with divine things; his conver- assist the Magistrates in carrying said regulations into excitement. sation was in heaven, and he obviously entertained effect, which would prove a great barrier to the excesa presentiment of his dissolution. He was seized sive and ruinous use of ardent spirits; but that in the America, by publicly declaring, that no impression by cholera on the 17th of October, 1832, and in performance of said duty a degree of furbearance should "can be more unfounded, no opinion more fatally false, be kept in view; and in no instance should a complaint be made until suitable and urgent remonstrance shall er of promoting bodily strength, or supporting the syshave been made.

died in the full triumph of faith, on the 18th of and notice with much pleasure a prospectus for such a exhaustion, as those who entirely abstain; none codure saper to be printed in York.

Resolved. That a committee be appointed to obtain aubscribers for said paper, and forward the same to the Ayleeworth, Elijah Switzer, and Barnabas Beach were appointed accordingly.

The meeting, which had been opened with prayer, was closed with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Curry, and tribute to the health and comfort of the community dispersed with the very satisfactory and cheering belief

DANIEL PERRY, Chairman. NATHAN FELLOWS, Secretary.

From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine for May, 1834. TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

The object of Temperance Societies is to check the drinkers are the chief promoters of drunkenness. progress of intemperate drinking, as the most prolific

cause of ruinous expenditure, guilt, and misery, and as presenting a most formidable obstacle to all moral improvement, and to the extension of the kingdom of

The means which they employ-persuasion, combined sing. He died in peace, in Quebec, on the 2d of with associated example—were first brought to bear upon this enormous evil in North America. However simple these means appear, they have effected in that sion that they are sale and suitable as a refreshment for

The first European Temperance Society was establand. Their principles have been spread with much example upon society. zeal and perseverance, and with most cheering success, among the manufacturing population of the north of Eugland: Lancachire and Yorkshire alone, where the mingham of pious parents, who were members of earliest efforts were made, containing above thirty thou. they often create, that moderation in their use as a gesand members.

Above four hundred Temperance Societies and Astime was called to preach to others the unsearch. sociations have been formed in England, including the iteresting islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Mon; the whole comprising, according to the latest returns, more than eighty thousand members.

Scotland, under the direction of the vigorous Comthe West Indies; in which interesting portion cieties, and 54,000 members. In Ireland, notwithstand. of the Missionary field he laboured with great zeal, ing numerous disadvantages and difficulties, about 20,, perseverance, and usefulness, twenty years. He | 000 persons have joined the standard of Temperance

to com; rise several thousand members, making a total the evil has become enormous. If, indeed, it can be of more than 150,000 British subjects, voluntarily engaged to abstain from distilled spirits, except as a melicine, and to discourage intemperance in general.

Temperance Societies are formed in Newfoundland Calcutta, and in Van Diemen's Land.

Hope, who were thought to be "beyond the reach of flaming the imagination,-that they add strength to the good example," take a lively interest in this reforma- sufficiently fierce temptations of our corrupt nature, ion; and the inhabitants of the Society Islands of the Pacific have formed themselves into numerous and zealous Societies, to deliver their nations from the curse of spirit drinking.

The King of Sweden, though surrounded by noble distillers, has officially expressed his distinct approbation of Temperance Societies; and the Crown Prince takes an active interest in their proceedings.

The Government of Prussia has applied to the New

York State Committee for a complete history of the temperance reformation, "und a sketch of the machinery necessary to be set in motion to enable Government to establish Temperance Societies throughout the
kingdom of Prussia"

and desirable, but which circumstances render inexpe
dient as occasions of stumbling or weakness to others
The proposed means of reformation are not doubtful

The quantity of spirits which pay duty for home con imption in this kingdom has more than doubled within a few past years. According to Parliamentary returns, made in 1832, it amounted to 25,982,494 gallons at sexes, and of all ranks, who are convinced that it is of the many millions of gallons known to be illicitly distilled, or imported without paying duty.

dustry and frogainty to an honest independence.

The customs of principal towns rapidly extend to England, gorgeous gin shops now glare among modest and useful trades, and thrive upon the want, and misery, and moral ruin which they spread around them.

Four fifths of all the crimes in our country have been estimated to be committed under the excitement of liken into custody by the metropolitan police for drunkin which assaults or more serious offences have been committed under the influence of drinking; and it should be observed, that this statement relates only to the suburbs of London, without any calculation for the thousands of cases which occurred in the city itself. Our parochial expenses, which have been nearly doubled since 1815, are principally occasioned by excessive drinking. Of 143 intrates of a London parish workhouse, 105 have been reduced to that state by intemperance; and the small remainder comprises all the blind,

epileptic, and idiotic, as well as all the aged poor, some of whom would also drink to intoxication, if opportu-

The pecuniary interests of all temperate persons are the blasting influence of drunken parents, and 200,000 deeply involved in this question. "Every drunkard from that parental influence which tended to make knows well, while he is druking himself, his wife, and them drunkards. There is also reason to believe, that found that many, not only members of our congregahis children to beggary, that the temperate must sup-

gives the sum expended by this nation, in the last five his opinion, that through an extensive region of country comforting of these mourners in Zion. Mere gazing years, on these two objects only, at £93,813,321; which he had travelled, the quantity of spirits used had amounting, in only twenty years, to three hundred and been diminished more than one half."

support during labour, and that, moderately used, they safety to property, that Insurance Companies find it are a salutary, or at least an innocent stimulus;" and their interest to insure vessels that carry no spirituous the custom of persons of better information has con. liquors, at a less premium than others. perance to use every reasonable and proper means to firmed an opinion so agreeable to our natural love of

Dr. John Ware, created much sensation in North than that which attributes to spirituous liquors any powtem under labour or fatigue. Experience has in all Resolved, That the meeting recommend the encour-agement of Temperance papers printed in the Province, labour so constantly, so cheerfully, and with so little so well hardships and exposure, the inclemency of the weather, and the vicissitude of season."

The public attention being called to the subject, a Temperance Committee at York, and also to receive mass of medical evidence to the same effect was readily and distribute said papers and transmit the pay for the collected; and several hundred physicians and sursame; and Dr. N. Van Dyck, Ebenezer Perry, Robert geons, including some of the most eminent practitioners of America and of Great Britain, have publicly declared, that, so far from spirits affording any nourishment, the entire disuse of them would powerfully con-

The testimony of eminent medical men proves that that we had not assembled in vain, and that the cause distilled spirits "often bring on fatal diseases without had gained several additional members and votaries. producing drunkenness; that many persons have been producing drunkenness; that many persons have been destrayed by them, who were never completely intoxi. cated in their lives;" and that even the most awful ersons rarely or never known to be intoxicated." But the great discovery for which we are indebted to

he philanthropists of America is, that "temperate Although the example of the drunkard is contamina-

ing and injurious, yet he serves also as a beacon to warn away from the vortex where thousands have perished; while those who are unconsciously gliding towards the fatal circle, point with confidence to the practice of the temperate drinker.

The moderate use of spirits as a beverage, by the intelligent and respectable, keeps up the ruinous delu-

Ample and dreadful experience has proved that, while abstinence from spirits is most easy, such is their insinuating nature, and the force of the appetite which state of things at Mud Lake is becoming more favoureral beverage for the community is impracticable.

Impartial investigation has convinced many thou sands of intelligent persons, that nothing less than the is in a more prosperous state than six months ago, when sincere example of the influential portion of society, in it might have been justly said, abstaining from distilled spirits, can correct the false estimate of their true properties, under which their neighbours are drinking themselves and their country to min, or can afford a reasonable hope of changing our present fatal customs.

Public admonitions against excess, and private entreaties to moderation, in the use of these dangerous iquors, have been tried for centuries, in vain. Moderation has produced appetite, and appetite excess; and proved, that not any nourishment is contained in the flood of distilled spirits which we yearly consume at the expense of so many millions, wrung chiefly from the wages of the labourer and the mechanic, and from the hard fare and scanty clothing of their families; if it The Hottentots in the vicinity of the Cape of Good can be proved that they excite to exertion only by inwhile they blunt and obliterate the affections and feelings which distinguish man from the inferior creation; f, on examination, it is evident spirit drinking is closely connected with abuse of the Sabbath, and contempt of religious institutions, and that it presents one of the most serious obstructions to the progress of the Gospel of truth,—the Christian, who seeks not his own profit merely, will not long kesitate whether he is at liberty to apply to the use or these dangerous liquids, the rule of abstinence which a great Apostle recommends with regard to things in themselves lawful, and even useful and desirable, but which circumstances render inexpe-

The proposed means of reformation are not doubtful complex, and theoretical; they are harmless and simple, and have proved efficacious beyond expectation.

Temperance Societies consist of persons of both

an average of 4,146,894 gallons per year.

In 1829, when Temperance Societies began to exersmaller places. Debasing habits of excess in beer cite some general influence, the quantity imported was drinking too often prepare for the cheaper and readier only 2,462,303, and in 1830, 1,095,488 gallons; and excitement of spirits; and in many country towns of this was not to be accounted for hy the increased manu-England, gorgeous gin shops now glare among modest facture of spirits at home, for this had also diminished during the last four years.

In May, 1831, report was made of 2200 Societies, embracing more than 170,000 members; and the formaembracing more than 170,000 members; and the forma- believers, of the ages from fourteen to twenty. Beton of these Associations had become such a matter lievers also have pleaded the great promise, "I will quor. During the year 1833, 29,880 persons were ta- of course throughout the United States, that numerous niness alone, not including any of the numerous cases districts of country, of which no returns had been

In May, 1832, the Committee of the American Temperance Society state, that they "are led to conclude of immortal souls have been born from above. It may be important to state, that we ha now abstain from the use of ardent spirit, and from the furnishing of it for the use of others; that there are evening at eight o'clock, Saturday excepted. An Itinmore than 500,000 members; that more than 1500 distilleries have been stopped, more than 4,000 merchants lic prayer at the call of the Preacher. All sincere and ceased to traffic in the poison, and more than 4,500 earnest seekers of salvation are invited to leave their drunkards ceased to use intoxicating drinks. There is pews, and kneel at the Communion rails, in front of the also reason to believe that more than 20,000 persons are now sober, who, had it not been for the temperance More than one-half of the madness in our country reformation, would have been sots; and that 20,000 appears to be occasioned by drinking. Of 405 patients families are now in ease and comfort, with not a drunk. admitted in four years into a lunatic asylum at Liver- ard in them, or one who is becoming a druckard, who pool, 257 were known to have lost their reason by this would otherwise have been in poverty, or cursed with s drucken inmate; that 50,000 children are saved from thousands and tens of thousands are members of Chris. w thout hope and without God in the world.

Such is the national interest taken in the proceed.

equalled only by his faithfulness and perseverance District for their evident determination to supprese, in the labouring classes, that ardent spirits, if not absorbed, sail without ardent spirits, sing to obtain a sense of pardon; and being directed intely necessary, are of great use and importance, us a It has become common; and so great is the increase of

> Messrs. Baring, Brothers, and Co. wrote to their agent in Amsterdam, to know why he had not obtained freights. His reply was, that there were "American vessels, commanded by Temperance Captains, taking freight; and while they remain, none offer to other

RELIGIOUS & MISSIONARY.

UPPER CANADA.

GRAND RIVER MISSION .- From the Rev. J. Messmore, dated June 6th, 1834: "We are happy to say that the cause of God on this Mission is on the rise. We have peace among ourselves, some are added to the Society, and a spirit of revival appears to pervade the Mission. To God be all the glory, and let the Church say Amen."

For the Christian Guardian.

Rice Lake, 4th June, 1834. DEAR BROTHER,-I am happy in being able to say, so far as I am capable of judging, that the Missien at this place has never been (all things considered) in a more prosperous state since I knew it. Our people have just returned from the Hope camp meeting, which has been a profitable season to them. Those mentioned in form of madness, " delirium tremens, has occurred to my last, who had been drawn away by temptation, have shewed signs of real penitence, and we have got rid of some stragglers who were a disgrace and injury to our

We have lately formed our children into two classe o the number of 26, who are met by two of our most faithful and experienced members. I trust this course will prove useful. Our people are doing better in farm. ng this season than they have over done before. They have rising 40 acres of wheat, and have planted pretty largely, especially of potatoes. They are evidently increasing in habits of industry and economy; but while the majority of them are doing well, yet we are not country a change of public opinion and custom, which has awakened the attention of the most distant civilized readily descends to his children; it is imitated by his this quarter; but several are sick, and I think sick unto servants, after leaving his employ, under circumstances death. They mostly die with consumption, which is of privation and fatigue which seem to require larger generally brought on by strains in carrying heavy bur-quantities, or undiluted drams; and exactly in propor- dens, &c.; besides, their present mode of living is untion to the weight of his character for wisdom, benevo. friendly to their health, being a part of the time in camps ment of the attack, in the exercise of faith in the early formed in the north of that island, and in Scot. lence, and piety, will be the permicious influence of his exposed to all weathers, and a part in comfortable onses,-a circumstance which speaks strongly in favour of diverting their attention from hunting as soon as possible. It also affords me pleasure to say that the able. The following extract of a letter from the Teacher at that place affords information on that subject: If I may be allowed to judge, I think the Society here

Religion loses ground, And men of virtue fait!

and the ways of Zion do mourn. We trust in God and hope better things for the future. The Subbath school is very encouraging; the scholars generally seem to take a deep interest in it. Some have committed large lessons in the New Testament well." At that place (Mud Lake) I have been under the painful neces. the vilest and worst, the most obdurate and perverse, sity of expelling twelve from Society and several fe-males, being dissatisfied with the place of their location have gone back to Scoogeg Lake, and those that remain do not appear to be satisfied with the place, considering it unsuitable.

There are at this place a total number of 39 children in the school, and 37 at Mud Lake. The number at the latter place would be greater were it not for the unsettled state of the Indians. I consider this (Rice Lake) to be one of the most favourable places for an Indian settlement in this or any other part of the counry, except it may be far in the interior. I give the following reasons for this opinion. The quality of the land is in general good; the deer hunting is equal, if not before any other place, except it be far back, and is likely to continue so for some time; the fishery, though not extensive, is of considerable advantage. It exceeds any place I ever saw for ducks of various kinds; but the rice, which is the greatest peculiar privilege, and draws such quantities of ducks, is very valuable; as it grows spontaneous, and may be gathered in great quantities in good sessons. Yours, &c D. McMullen.

> From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine, for May, 1834. LETTER FROM THE SHEFFIELD CIRCUIT.

It will be interesting to your numerous readers to be informed of the gracious out-pouring of the Holy Spirit many very many, highly interesting applications have proof, which, with the addition of one-sixth for the reduction of strength by retailers, amounted to £13,429,. own, to abstain from distilled spirits. They are not three months. For several months previously, the people had been prepared by frequent preaching out of the many many to be illigible in which they wish to indulge: they simply express does, and in cottages, in different parts of the town. their present conviction and determination, rejoicing to and the spirit of prayer had been poured on our friends In the neighbourhood of our large towns, the habit of drinking spirits especially is found to be the chief source of misery among the poor. Dram-drinking of fers to them a ready, though fatal, oblivion of their sortion and determination, rejoicing to and the spirit or prayer nad oeen pource on our friends give to others whatever advantage and encouragement generally; so that an expectation of a revival had source of misery among the poor. Dram-drinking of lence both in America and in Great Britain, they hope the Rev. Robert Aitken, from the Isle of Man, who had wisited several of our large societies, upon which, by rows; and thousands seek refuge from distress in this obstacles to the general extension of that kingdom his instrumentality, God had granted copious effusions includes indulgence, which obstructs all attempts to which consisteth not in "meat and drink," but in of his Spirit, preached twice by the invitation of Mr. afford them substantial relief, and baffles exertions for their moral and spiritual advancement. It destroys domestic happiness, and cuts off all hope of rising by in.

The importations of distilled spirits into the United States for the five years ending with 1828, amounted to heal," and not less than one hundred persons entered into Christian liberty. He came, it is true, to a people prepared to receive his message, which was eminently accompanied by the unction of the Holy One.

A solemn and affectionate warning, given to the children of pious parents, had a powerful influence; and one grand feature in this work is, that scarcely is there a family in our society which has not been visited more or less; so that we have numerous accessions of sprinkle clean water upon you, and ye shall be clean; Societies were known to exist, "some embracing large and now experience the efficacy of the blood of Christ districts of country, of which no returns had been in cleansing their hearts from all unrighteousness. In our public prayer-meetings God has heard and answered his servants, in honor of his Son; and many hundreds

It may be important to state, that we have had more than 4.000 Temperance Societies, embracing erant Preacher generally conducts the meeting; the people all sing at once, and one person engages in pubpulpit, where Class-Leaders, and other pious persons are ready to give suitable advices, exhortations, and encouragements, as their cases respectively may require; but, as some are timid or fearful, or unbelieving, who will not come alone, a few Preachers, and elder brethren, quietly go from pew to pew, and affectionately inquire of the people if they are waiting upon God, and seeking salvation. These and similar inquiries are made, especially of strangers, of al, ranks; and it is port him. He is as truly and certainly their heir as one tian churches, and rejoicing in hope of the glory of are deeply convinced that this is a work of God, and of their own children; and, either at their door or in God, who, had they continued to drink, had now been come of set purpose to seek, if haply they may find, tions, but, in some instances, of other denominations, "redemption in the blood of Christ, the forgiveness of sins;" and it is done unto them according to their faith. The poor-rate and county-rate, for England and ings of the American Temperance Society, that in Many have returned to their houses justified, declaring

to meet in class, such names are given to the Leaders for their pustoral care and oversight. By this means, those that are newly found in Christ receive snitable attention, and are preserved from the numerous evils to which they are exposed by their inexperience, and

many surrounding circumstances. Among the number of the saved are many who had the form of godliness but were destitute of its power. Backshiders, and some of many years' standing, have sought the Lord with great eagerness, and their back-slidings are healed. We have witnessed some rare instances of conversion in the aged; and of sinners gnorant and hardened until they attended these meetngs; and persons previously at variance, having ob. tained pardon, have been reconciled to each other; the enmity having been destroyed by the cross. A large portion of female domestics in our families, who were previously unsaved, have sought and found like precious faith, and adorn in all things their Christian profession, Literally "the rich rejoice that they are made low, and the poor that they are exalted."

Wednesday, April 2d, we observed as a day of public hanksgiving to Almighty God for the revival of the work among us. We commenced a prayer-meeting at ive o'clock in the morning, and had preaching at seven; reaching again at half past ten; a prayer-meeting from two to six; preaching at seven, and a prayer-meeting till eleven. This was altogether a memorable Many entered into Christian liberty; and all united to consecrate themselves afresh to God, and to promote his truth and interest. •

The principal agents in this work, who have devoted themselves daily to it for three months, are amply rewarded for their toil and sacrifices. Many instrunents have been raised, whose talents have been unfolded, and their graces improved, who were previously in comparative obscurity. A general baptism of the Spirit has inspired simplicity, faith, and love; and united energies are brought into harmonious and delightful operation. Our classes are greatly increased; many of them are more than doubled. We number more han twelve hundred conversions in both the Sheffield Circuits, in the course of the past twelve weeks; and he awakenings of the Spirit of God are felt in all directions. Great discrimination has been observed in inviting penitents to the Communion, as nearly all who

have sought there have found salvation. It has been the opinion of some of us, that He who seeth the end from the beginning, has been preparing in his own way for an extension of His work in this own and neighbourhood, by putting it into the hearts of his people to increase the number of our places of worship. In less than twelve months we have raised two very large chapels in the town, (one in each Circuit,) and four commodious ones in the country. Preparation is made for raising two more in our own circuit this spring.

You will perceive a heavy responsibility lies upon all who have the conducting of this great work, and the fostering this holy influence. If there continue and increase amongst us the same humility, teachableness, ove, and zeal for the glory of God by the conversion of inners, then this revival is but commencing, and all we have witnessed is but a foretaste, a few drops before the teeming showers. Had every sinner in this town seen converted, we could not have had more signal instances of the power and willingness of God to save What remains, but that we continue to be co-workers with Him, that we receive not his gracious visitation in vain ? Then shall "the wilderness be like Eden, and the desert like the garden of the Lord." Sheffield, April 16th, 1834.

SCRIPTURAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

The Committee desire respectfully to inform the iends and supporters of this Institution, (The London Hibernian Society, for Establishing Schools, and circulating the Holy Scriptures in Ireland,) that it still continues to prosecute the great object for which it was at first established—the imparting of a purely Bible Education to the peasantry of Ireland; and never at any former period of its history, has a greater anxiety been manifessed for obtaining the inestimable boon, by those for whose benefit the Society labours, than during the past year; so that the Committee feel the force of this important fact, that, as far as the disposition of the people is concerned, the way is fully open to extend the Society's operation throughout every part of Ireland; and they sincerely wish that the means surate with the demand. The number of Schools, as stated in the last Report, was Sixteen Hundred and Ninety, containing on the Rolls, One Hundred Thousand One Hundred and Thirteen Scholars. Since that period, there has been added about One Hundred more Schools, and, probably, Five Thousand Scholars; whilet authorized to increase the expenditure, by engaging to to pay more Teachers, except in one case, where Four Hundred Children would have been cut off from Bible instruction, unless aid from the Society had been extended to it. And even here they could only promise to pay the Masters at the rate of 6d. per quarter for each child passing examination for the next six months. They do not set these facts before their friends, as if discouraged by them, on the contrary, they desire to bless God for the large and yearly increasing measure of success vouchsafed to the labours of this Institution;

and especially for the marked anxiety of the poor of Ireland to secure and retain a Bible system of education, amidst strong templations to the contrary.

They have, also, abundant cause for gratitude to the Blessed Inspirer of all good, in consequence of the oft repeated kind and beneficent answers which have been made to their appeals for assistance; and especially so since the commencement of the present year. They would, therefore, "thank God, and take courage;" confidently expecting, that, by the prompt and liberal support of Christian people, filled with the love of our Divine Saviour, and impressed with his goodness, they shall be enabled in the course of the approaching Summer, to patronize and support many of those Schools which it has been their painful duty for the present to reject.-London Congregational Mag. April, 1834.

INDIA.

This part of the world has, during the last, twelve ponths, received a large measure of attention, from different portions of the nation, as questions affecting our political and commerical relations with the east, or the civil, moral, and religious state of its inhabitants, have come before the public. Few subjects are mora replete with interest than the extensive and important changes that are now affecting the whole fabric of sentiment and current of feeling in India, in reference to the absurdities and repulsiveness of the supersition of which its inhabitants have been for so many ages the deluded and impoverished victims. The prohibition of Suttees, the abolition of the pilgrim-tax by the Government, the extended use of the English language, and rapidly advancing desire for instruction in English, are all indicative of the advancement of that change which will, before many more generations have passed, place Hinduism among the baseless systems of error, which, though once extensive and powerful, now exist only in the historic records of past ages. Never was the prospect of the friends of missions more encouraging-never was the call to immediate effort more urgent,-London Evan. Magazine for April, 1834.

MEDITERRANEAN.

The countries bordering on the Mediterranean present many points of interesting contemplation to the Resolved. That the success which has hitherto seventy-five inillion pounds sterling; without including seventy-five inilion pounds sterling; without including seventy-five initial seventy-five initial seventy-five initial seventy-five initial seventy-five initial seventy-five initial seventy-five init Resolved, That the success which has hitherto attended the efforts of the Society has been such as to render its future prospects highly cheering; and, also, to call for a grateful acknowledgment to Almighty God for promoting the benevolent designs of the Society.

Resolved, That the thanks of the friends of Temperance are due to the Magistrates of the Midland

Seventy-five million pounds sterling; without including any computation for the enormous sums consumed in the freedom of the sea without ardent spirits, except in their medicine, is dismissed, that domestic arrangements may not be its saw without ardent spirits, except in their medicine, is dismissed, that domestic arrangements may not be its dismissed, that domestic arrangements may not be press, can be regarded with neither satisfaction nor the same and the entering the freedom of the public prayer-meeting and the modeline.

It has been was a point a suitable part of the friends of Temperance are due to the Magistrates of the Midland.

Seventy-five interior to be exceedingly unfavourable to the diffusion of religious truth among the people, it is the men are uniformly better, in all respects, than when the many quarters, whenever opportunities of circulating the model American vessels are reported to be distincted.

The seventy-five in the medicine, the loss of the sea without ardent spirits, except in their medicine.

The seventy-five in the freedom of the sea without ardent spir

From the Reports of the Societies, whose annual meetings have lately been held, we collect the follow ing statements of receipts. We give those of the American Sunday School Union, and of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, as estimated. Their anniversaries have not yet been holden.

American Tract Society, Am. Home Missionary Society, **\$66.485** 83 78,911 24 57,122 20 Am. Education Society, Am. Bible Society, Gen. Assem. Board of Education, 88,600 82 38.00016,064 Am. Seamen's Friend Society, 48,939 17 Am, Colonization Society, Am. Sunday School Union, 100,000 Am. Board of Foreign Missions, **1**50.000

Total.

\$644,123 26

It is possible that we have estimated the receipts of the last two societies somewhat higher than the result will warrant, yet we think that including the General Assembly's Board of Missions, the Pittsburg Foreign Missionary Society and several smaller associations, the entire contributions for benevolent purposes, in this country, for 1834, will amount to seven hundred thounow contributed for Colleges, Theological Seminaries, &c. all of which may properly be regarded as of a bene-Boston Recorder: volent character.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS AMONG THE BAPTISTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following is a list of the principal Literary Inclusively denominational, the colleges especially.— They are open and free to all. Most of them, are at present in a flourishing state. A very large number of are not enumerated in the following list:

Waterville College, Maine. Newton Theological Institution, Mass. Middleboro Acacemy, Ms. Franklin Academy, Shelburne Falls, Ms.

Brown University, Providence, R. I. Connecticut Baptist Literary Institution, Suffield Ct New Hampton Literary and Theological Institution

Vermont Literary and Scientific Institution, Brandon, Vt. Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution, N. Y Haddingten Theological Institution, near Philadel-

Collumbian College, Washington, D. C. Virginia Baptist Seminary, near Richmond. Wake Forest Institute, Wake Forest, N. C. Furman Academy, High Hills, S C. Mercer Institute; Greensboro' Ga. Georgetown College, Georgetown, Ky. Granville College, Granville Ohio.

Alton Seminary, Alton, Ill. Besides the above Institutions, others are projected and some of them nearly ready to commence operations:—as Wimbrop, Me., Greenland, N. H., Worcester, Ms., Brockport, N. Y., &c., &c., &c., -Baptist Repository.

SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COLBORNE SAB BATH SCHOOL.

Pursuant to public notice, the anniversary of this School took place on the 25th instant, when a sermon was delivered on the occasion by the Rev. T. Bevitt.

Extracts from the Report read on the occasion. At length the time for our Anniversary has arrived. Although our encouragement has not been so great as we anticipated in the commencement of the last year, yet we trust our labor has not been altogether in vain-We have had quite a number of scholars the past year, all of which amount to 48-22 boys and 26 girls; but this is a small number, considering the many who might attend, if parents and guardians of the youth and rising generation were duly alive and awake to the importance of their duty in sending those committed to their charge where they may receive religious instructions. We see many who appear to be careless and unconcerned in the truths which they commit to memory. In the mean time, we think we see the evidence, that love to the School and a knowledge of Bible truths are increasing in the minds of others, although our success has Church Reform.—Nothing could be more satisfactory little charge the past year, though we trust that some good seed has been sown in this School, and if in one eingle instance it has taken root, and that fruit has been horne to the praise and glory of God, it would surely be a reward which will far more than repay for all the care and anxiety now felt in the discharge of our important duty. Let even the very limited success that has attended our labors among the rising generation stimulate us to future exertions, and teach us not to be weary in well doing. Relieving on and trusting in the weary in well doing. Believing on and trusting in the promise that we shall reap if we faint not.

GEO. STEPHENS, Sec'u.

the Rev. J. P. Durbin being absent from the city, the first exclusively in the bands of Clergymen of the established Rt. Hon. Lord Rexley, £60. The whole amount is £2246 Vice-President, Mr. Joseph Smith, presided. The exer. Church, and how childish is the fear that through any Some subscriptions lieve not yet been received. Vice-President, Mr. Joseph Smith, presided. The exercises of the evening commenced with singing, after which a prayer was offered by the second Vice President, the Rev. Thomas Mason, of this city. The annual report was read by Cornelius R. Disosway, Esq. the Corresponding Secretary. It appears from this document, that the Society has now under its care, twentyeight schools, (of which five are colored adults and gularly attend is two thousand six hundred; these are livings now possessed by colleges, and distributed amongst under the care of sixty five Superintendents and five their own members being of the Protestant established hundred and ninety three Teachers. We also learn from church are either the gifts or devices of individual benethe report, that the increase during the year of Superintendents, has been two; of Teachers, one hundred and English law will admit, to uses in which Nonconformists sixteen; and of scholars, seven hundred and fifty-six.

The Rible Classes continue in very successful operation.

The Rible Classes continue in very successful operation. The Bible Classes continue in very successful operation. Nearly every school has its library. During the past year, nine hundred and forty volumes have been added, which make a total in the libraries of four thousand seven hundred & forty volumes. There are two hundred and fifty church members among the scholars, and alselves and forms, as is natural, the chief consideration on year, nine hundred and forty volumes have been added, most every Teacher is a professor of religion. After which all their complaints and retitions for relief are by the mail of Thursday and yesterday we have receive the report was concluded, addresses were delivered by founded. But that the whole frame and well being of the ed intelligence of the loss of fourier square rigged ves the Rev. Joseph Holdrich, of the Wesleyan Chapel in this city, and the Rev. Dr. Banga. The meeting was closed with the henediction by the Rev. Laban Clark.—

The meeting was this great act of liberality, and that the Church, and those with the henediction by the Rev. Laban Clark.—

The meeting was the meeting was this great act of liberality, and that the Church, and those with the henediction by the Rev. Laban Clark.—

The meeting was the meeting of the loss of fourleen square rigged vessely, and the served by the loss of probably not less than this great act of liberality, and that the Church, and those with the henediction by the Rev. Laban Clark.—

The meeting was the meeting of the loss of fourleen square rigged vessely, accompanied with the loss of probably not less than this great act of liberality, and that the Church, and those with the henediction by the Rev. Laban Clark.—

The meeting was the meeting of the loss of fourleen square rigged vessely actions the loss of fourleen square rigged vessely and the loss of probably not less than the clark hundred lives!! All these vessels, we believe, were who communicate with the Church of England, must be recommended with the probably not less than the clark hundred lives!! All the loss of probably not less than the clark hundred lives!! All the loss of probably not less than the clark hundred lives!! All the loss of probably not less than the clark hundred lives!! All the loss of probably not less than the clark hundred lives!! All the loss of probably not less than the clark hundred lives!! All the loss of probably not less than the clark hundred lives!! All the loss of probably not less than the clark hundred lives!! All the loss of probably not less than the loss of probably not le N. Y. Com. Advertiser, June 5.

The Christian Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11th, 1834.

The Editor is gone to Conference.

For the Christian Guardian. "THE LOVE OF MONEY IS THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL."

It cannot be denied, that two things diametrically opposite to each other cannot exist in the same mind together: for instance, love and hatred cannot be cherished nificent cave, lately discovered near the town of Caner by for the same object at one and the same time; this prin- by some workmen employed in quarrying stones. The Brig Edward, lost near Port Nova, N. S. May 7, no ciple being admitted, we see that God cannot be loved and not loved simultaneously. Now to show that the inthronously and not loved simultaneously. Now to show that the inthronously are not about twenty feet from the surface, capable of the residual and the surface of the surface of the residual and the surface of the surf love of money is the prolific or maternal source of all evil, of admitting the body of one person. Prompted by sorio- ra, N. S. May 10, no lives lest.

RECEIPTS OF THE BEXEVOLENT SOCIETIES IN THE it is only necessary to procure the admission of the truth sity, one of the men entered the opening, and proceeded objects. The love of the world, of money, and of riches, two in breath, surmounted with crystal candelabrus of the all mean the same thing as used in the Holy Scriptures; most corious construction. o that the principle implied in this subject has no exclugive reference to silver and gold, but it includes the love of the riches and things of the world generally, and therefore, the root of all evil, embraces all that misplaced affection on things below which God reprobates, because He, being their creator and giver, should have the love be-stowed upon Himself, which mankind are erroneously apt to bestow upon the creatures of His hand. He made the earth to yield her abundant fruits, to satisfy all the wants of man, and designed that this bountifulness, showing his sand dollars. We trust that it will soon reach one love and goudness, should elicit a return of love from million. Probadly not far from one million annually is those made the partakers of it; and hence, when mankind love the world they dishonor God, so that He has properly Academies, Hospitals, Institutions for the Insane; Blind declared, "If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him." The love of money, as being the root of all evil, may be more plainly demonstrated by attending to the practical influences exerted by it upon the lives of men. I would ask, what evil could be named that does not in some way originate from a desire of worldly gain? In the first place, we see that a coveteous ness after money procludes the love of God from the heart stitutions, in our country, founded and fostered by the Baptist denomination. These Institutions are not exentrance of every vice, as occasion is given for its devel openient. A love of money has overspread the world with the baneful consequences of intemperance, which combraces in its limits vice and wickedness in all its most Academies and High Schools, founded by the Baptists, horrid forms and varieties. Extortion, manifested in open robbery, or disguised under the deceitful mask of pretended honesty and flattering address, owes its criminality to the same cause. Envyings, pride, uncharitableness, filschood, war, litigations, and all the dark catalogue of sm. are, either as roots, or branches, or twigs, the true products of the love of unrighteous mammon. The love of money they should merit it by their liberal or cheerful contribu-

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

of His glory, and that shows that the henor due to the

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Creator is not conferred on the creatore.

London papers have been received at New York to the 4th of May, by the packet ship Canada. The following extracts are taken from the Commercial Advertiser.

ENGLAND.

Changes of some importance in the English Courts have recently taken place. Mr. Baron Williams has been re-moved from the Exchequer to the King's Bonch, and Baron Jaughan to the Court of Common Pleas. Their places n the Exchequer are supplied by Judges James Parke and

The debate on the motion of Mr. O'Connell for the Re eal of the Union was brought to a close on the evening

of the 29th of April, by a decisive vote against it.
Immediately after the decision, Mr. Spring Rice moved an Address to the King on the subject of the Repeal, which was agreed to by a unijority of 485-523 members voting

in favour, and only 38 against it.
On the 30th the Address was commu icated to the House of Lords, when Earl Grey moved that it be concurred in. The motion, after two impressive speeches from Lord Grey and Lord Brougham, was unanimously agreed to, and the King appointed the first day of May for receiv.

ing it.
The British Ship Canopus, [74] was under orders at Devenport, to take 12,000 stand of arms to Corunna Captuin Ross is likely to receive the cylra remuneration for his services which he demanded, but no precedent ould be found for a similar appropriation to his brother, Commander Ross, The Strathfieldsay, chartered by the Emigration Com-

mittee, was to sail from Gravesend on the 1st, with two hundred and ninely young women, of good character, for Hobaristown, New South Wales.

Lord Londonderry stated in the House he should put some questions to Earl Grey respecting the state of Por-

. From the Times

sentiments of Lord Grey and Mr. Spring Rice on the same occasion, gone far-very nearly, indeed, the whole way—towards relieving the apprehensions, not of Dissenters only, but of dispussionate men of sense throughout Colborne, 26th May, 1834.

METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

On Tuesday evening last the Anniversary of the New York Methodist Sunday School Society—auxiliary to the Bible and Tract Society and Sanday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was held in the conception that the license to graduate would the Methodist Episcopal Church, was held in the church in Forsyth street. The President of the Society, that little or nothing of real value was to be the country, that little or nothing of real value was to be the Collections for this Society, made gratuitously by Elliot Cresson, Esq. in Great Britain; the whole of which done for the aggrieved parties, and has in an equal degree restored the King's Government to that place in public confidence of which Lord John Russell's ill-starred Bill had deprived them. Nothing can be more absurd than the conception that the license to graduate would then the conception that the license to graduate would then the conception that the license to graduate would invest Presbyterians, Baptists, &c. with power over the back, of Norwich, £10. J. Gurney, author of several works reprinted in this country, £10.' William Evans, the Rev. J. P. Durbin being absent from the city, the first exclusively in the hands of Clergymen of the established Rt. Hon. Lord Bexley. £60. The whole amount is £2246. possible perversion of the means propounded by the Cambridge petitioners, or by the respectable majority of the of the Repository, we find the acknowledgment of donations of the majority of the Repository, we find the acknowledgment of donations of the Repository, we find the acknowledgment of donations of the Repository, we find the acknowledgment of donations of the Repository, we find the acknowledgment of donations of the Repository, we find the acknowledgment of donations of the Repository, we find the acknowledgment of donations of the Repository of the Repo possible perversion of the means propounded by the Camfactors, or limited, as strictly as the provisions of the any relaxation of restraints or penalties in favour of large classess of affluent, enlightened, and estimable men, ever eventually be strengthened by the increased satisfaction. Their names, and some other particulars, are here sub of the Dissenters, by the closer intercourse to which they joined. will thus be invited with their episcopalian brethren, and by the manifold modes and channels of approximation tovards us which will be unavoidably opened through this single mesure, we hold to be plainly demonstrable. Even River St. Lawrence May 7th, no lives lost. on the narrowest grounds of sectarian jealousy, would it Ship Isabella, from Leith for Quebec, lost not be better for us frankly to embrace our Protestant St Lawrence May 7th, seven lives lost. dissenting friends, than to throw them with all their ag. A bark unknown, lost in the River S gravated discontents and murmurs into the arms of that non Protestant body of Discenters who hate us all slike?

IRELAND.

A Great Cavern Dicovered in Ireland .- A correspon. dept of Tipperary Free Press, gives an account of a mag-

of what the Rible tells us concerning those that love the along a sloping declivity which terminated at the distance world,—"Love not the world nor the things of the world, of forty or fifty feet from the entrance, in an abrupt de-If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not scent of about twenty feet. Unable to advance farther in him." We know that evil consists in all that is opposed he returned, and having procured a ladder, he, accom-to the love of God, and as the love of money is the love panied by two or three of the workmen, preceded to to the love of God, and as the love of money is the love of panied by two or three of the workmen, proceeded to of the things of the world, we cannot fail to see that be explore the cavern. Having descended the ladder, they who has his affections thus set upon the things of the proceeded along a passage about three hundred yards in world, is not a lover of God, and as such must be an evil length, forty feet in breath, and generally between thirty duer, and that, in proportion as he loves filthy lucre more and forty feet in height, at the termination of which a and God less. Man is possessed of affections which will superb cavern, nearly one mile in circumference, prefix themselves on some object, and the choice naturally sented itself to their view. This grand cavern seemed to made gives the preference to those things affording sensual pleasures, which, excluding love to God from his soul, columns, varying in height from thirty to forty feet, and renders him grovelling and prone to every evil, from the proceeded by two or three of the workmen, proceeded to the superce the cavern. Having descended the ladder, they who has his affections of the workmen, proceeded to the superce the cavern. Having descended the ladder, they who has his affections of the workmen, proceeded to the proceeded along a passage about three hundred yards in length, forty feet in breath, and generally between thirty deep them. orinciple of righteousness having no place in his heart, this spacious cavern is placed a crystalized petrifaction viz., love to God, it being wholly engrossed with sensual exactly resembling a table about seven feet in length and

Population returns of the British West Indies. Islands. Whites. Col free. Slaves. 1.980 29.800 Antigua, 14,940 5,100 Barbadues, 82,000 Dominica, 15,300 34,000 3,800 Grenada, 37,000 Jamaica, 800 6,200 9,250 Monserrat. **33**0 700 1,600 2,000 St. Kitt's. 3.00019,300 St. Lacia, Tobago Tortola, 320 1,160 12,500 5,400 34,000 4,200 360 Trinidad, 16,000 Anguilla. 330 4,200 550 3,000 1,150 Bahamas, 9,200 Berbice, 21,300 3,000 Demarara, Honduras, 687,300

Appalling Statement.—We have been favoured by a centleman of the hon. E. Ind. Co.'s Service with the folowing extract from a letter written by a brother officera man in whose veracity the most implicit reliance may be placed. Ellore-the station from which the letter is written-is in the Northern divison, and is at present garrisoned by the 43d regiment of Madras Native Infan-

Extract of a letter dated Elloro, (East Indies.) Sept. 15, 1933. "The famine throughout a great part of India has been dreadful. The people of England complain of distress;—I should like to take a few of the worst fed down at is a neverfailing argument to prove the state of true piety Ellore for a day. I do not aggravate when I say that I in the soul, for in proportion as the love of money cannot stir out of my house in the morning without increases the love of God declines, if it has existed there coming across the body of a person who has died during at all; so that if mon or Christians would be thought holy, the night. The town is strewed with them. About a they should merit it by their liberal or cheerful contribu-tions to every purpose, (for which God has given them his superabundant bounties.) that aims at the promotion of His glory, and that shows that the bear all liberal or cheerful contribu-tions to every purpose, (for which God has given them his superabundant bounties.) that aims at the promotion of His glory, and that shows that the bear all liberal or cheerful contribu-tions to every purpose, (for which God has given them his superabundant bounties.) size and strength was able to make a great resistance and outery, which attraced the attention of some people, but too late to save its life. I have no doubt but infant set. ing is of common occurrence just now. The number of always from 12 to 30. It is horrible to see the poor skeletons walking about, they are nothing but bone. The pe santry of this part are nearly swept away; and so are the cattle, for want of water. We have had a good deal of rain lately, which gives some prospect of a tolerable har. rest.-The failure of another Monsoon would cause indis cribable misery."-Inv. Cr.

> FRANCE. Proparations were making in various parts of the king-fom to celebrate the King's birth day on the 1st of May. Dr. J. M. Cales, who was one of the National Assembly of 1793, died at Liege, aged 72.

> The Chamber of Deputies, says a correspondent of the London Courier, is disposing, as fast as possible, of the matters before it, preparatory to the close of the session, which Ministers wish to fix for the 10th of May. The die of that month, he completed by the end of June, and the new Chamber will probably have to meet in Septem. ber or October. The new Chamber will probably be as strongly Ministerial as the present one, but in consequence of a recently formed alliance between the Republican and Carlist electors, it is probable that some 30 Carlist mem. bers will be returned. The strength of the Opposition however, will not be thereby materially increased, as the left is likely to lose much in proportion ro what the right

SPAIN & PORTUGAL. Madrid papers to the 23d of April state, that Don Car-

los has been very actively pursued by the Spanish troops n Portugal. On their arrival, on the 13th before Almei da, the Pretender, who had taken refuge in that fortress, fled, and on the 18th the place declared for Donna Maria.
The Pope has excommunicated Don Pedro, his Ministers and in short all the friends of the Queen's cause.

SWITZERLAND.

A correspondent of the London Standard at Berne. states, that all the foreign ministers were about leaving

Subscriptious in Great Britain .- In one of the late numbers of the African Repository, we find an account of the Collections for this Society, made gratuitously by

interference with, the property now applicable to colle-giate purposes, in connection with the Church of England, has been contemplated, or could to the end of time be accomplished. Fellowship of colleges are not asked for Lowell's, \$428. Federal st. Church, Newburyport, \$59. y Dissenters. They might as well pray for a transfer to Nine gentlemen in Boston, 277. Gerrit Smith of Peter. children) with a list of four thousand six hundred themselves the state of a private gentleman, inasmuch bord, N. Y. has paid on his second plan of subscription, scholars on the register. The average number that reas all, we believe without exception, of the land and £1000. [Boston Recorder.]

Destructive Fire at Batavia .- Colonel Elliot informs s that the following Way bill endorsement, by the Post-Master at Batavia, was received at the Albany Post office last evening:—"One quarter of this Village is totally destroyed by fire—all is confusion here."

The above is form the Albany Evening Journal of last

evening. Batavia is the county town of Geneses, and is with a population of upwards of four thousand .- N. Y. Com, Advertiser.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECKS.

From the New-York Journal of Commerce By the mail of Thursday and yesterday we have receiv oined. The first six were mentioned in our last. Ship Jane, from Workington for Quebec, lost in the

River St. Lawrence May 7th, no lives lost.
Ship Moun, from Sunderland for Quebec, lost in the Ship Isabella, from Leith for Quebec, lost in the River

A bark unknown, lost in the River St. Lawrence May 7th, all on board lost.

Ship Patriot, from Aberdeen for Quebec, lost in the River St. Lawrence May 7, no lives lost. Ship James, from Limerick for Quebec, lost at sea, April 27th, 254 lives lost.

Bark Astrea, from Ireland for Quebec, lost near Louis-burgh, N. S. May 7th, 208 lives lost.

Brig Columbus, from Newcastle for Quebec, lost near Louisburg, N.S. May 10, no lives lost.

Brig Margaret, from Bolfast (1.) for St. John's, lost near Barrington, N. B., 5 lives lost.

Bark J. Atkins, from St. John's for Richibucto, lost near Richibucto, no lives lost.

Ship Charlotte Langin, from Liverpool for Philadelphia sbandoned at sea, no lives lost. Ship Marchioness of Queensbury, from Liverpool for

Miramichi, lost at Cape Tormentine May 16, no lives lost The crew of the Charlotte Langin having abandoned her in the boats, were picked up, after being out three days, by an American fishing vessel and carried into Sidney, N. S...
The survivors of the Astrea (the surgeon and two sea.

men out of 211 persons) state, that she struck on a high cliff, at seven o'clock in the morning, having studding sails (!) set, and going at the rate of len knotts; they re present the concussion as tremendous, staying the vessel almost instantly, and throwing them almost lifeless upon

It will be observed that certainly four, and probably seven, of the above vessels, were lost on the 7th May.

The Haiifax papers of the 21st ult. received this morning, fully confirm the wreck of the Astres, from Ireland, for this port, and the loss of two hundred and eight more lives. The Fidelity, also for this port, with passengers, has been lost; and one or two other vessels, but the passengers are saved.—Quebec Gazette, June 2.

Extracts of a Letter, dated Sydney, May 14:-" Arnexed is a memorandum of vessles which have been reported to me within the last week, and I fear from the weather we have had lately similar occurences have taken place-most of the passengers from the Fidelity will proceed to Halifax in two vessels which the Authorities have

engaged for that purpose.

Barque Astrea, William Ridly, Master, with 211 assengers and crew, went ashore at Loren, near Louissourg, on the morning of the 7th inst. only three saved surgeon and two of the crew.)—Sarre day brig Edward truck a piece of ice near Port Nova and sunk immediately. aptain and crow saved. On the 10th instant brig Fidelity, Robert Clarke, Master, from Dublin, bound to Quebec, with 150 passengers and crew, went ashore on Scataric, all saved, vessel total wreck.—Same day brig Columbus, Russel, from Newcastle bound to Quebec, was lost three

miles enstward of Louisbourg, crew saved."

Miramichi, May 20th,—Lost week we stated that three essels with passengers, were cast ashore on St. Paul's Island. Some were picked up in a boat a short distance from the Island by the ship William Dawson, which arrived here on the 12th instant and furnished the intelligence and the remainder succeeded in reaching the shore. A schooner was immediately despatched from this port with provisions and cloathing to their relief.

We subjoin the paragraph from the Prince Edw. Island

"Charlotte-town, (Prince Ed. Island,) May 13 .- Arriv ed here yesterday morning, the Claypso, Day, from Bidde ford; sailed thence on the 15th April. Medice as far to the eastward as longitude 36. On the 2nd instant in longitude 28, latitude 47, saw a vessel about six miles to windward with only her foremust standing. There was another vessel in company with her. After passing Capa dead removed of a morning from about our Sepoy line is North, on the 9th inst, passed a great quartity of floating wreck, together with trunks, blankets, straw, such as is commonly used for bedding, and various other articles, which induce them to suppose that a vessel with Emigrants had been wrecked not long before on the Magdalons. Picted up a lady's work box and some loose papers. which teferred to some transactions at Cork. The had been Easterly the day before, with very thick fog -

"A gentleman who left Charlotte-town on Wednesda last, informs us, that the brig Brittania arrived a short time previous to his leaving that place, with two of the passengers from the above wreck—the only survivors. She was from Cork bound to Quebec, with about 250 passengers. He did not learn her name.-Miramichi Gleaner of the 21st May.)

LOWER CANADA.

A fire broke out last night in Mountain Street, Recollect Suburbs, which speedily destroyed three or four houses, with their out buildings. We did not learn the amount of property destroyed, or the names of the sufferers — Mon. Advertiser May 27.

The Directors of the Montreal City Bank have pre-sented Mr. Frothingham five hundred dollars, as a "tes imony of the stockholders at his conduct" as President of the Bank for the last year.

Emigration.-Number of Emigrants arrived since the open ing of the navigation this year, to the 31st May, 10,266 To the same period last year, 2,008
Total arrived to this day at poon, 10,839

Resident Agent's Office, Quebec, June 3d, 1834.

UPPER CANADA.

Fatal Accident .- The Kingston Spectator of the 5th instant says:--" Last Sunday afternoon as five young men were amusing themselves with a boat under sail near Point Fredrick, were upset by a sudden squall of wind, in presence of a large number of Spectators who were on the shores and wharves of this town. Some of the party

Toronto April 27, 1834. Sir .- As you will probably take an interest if not an ac ive part, at the Middlesex County Convention, I take the liberty of requesting you to communicate to them, should my name be mentioned as a Candidate, my reluctant con-clusion on the subject. I am very sensible of the good will and confidence, which the people have been pleased on many occasions, to manifest towards me; and it is not without pain I have to assure them that even were I returned in the very generous and unanimous manner pro posed, it would be wholly out of my power, at present, to serve them.

I have the honor to be Your most Humble Servant

To Bela Shaw, Esq. St. Thomas.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SO CIETY FOR UPPER CANADA.

The subscriptions to be paid to Mr. Kent, the Treasure for this neighborhood (Toronto) previous to the 1st May, 1834, to be transmitted by him to the Treasurer for the Parent Society; and an acknowledgement of the particulars to be inserted in the Christian Guardian.

	_	_	_	_	_	_
S. Switzer, son. pd. 0	5	0	John Siften,	0	2	6
S. Switzer, jun. " 0	5	0	II. Mason, paid,	0	15	0
Wm. Switzer, " 0	5	0	Mrs. H. Mason, "	0	2	6
Wesley Switzer, " 0	5	0	James Ryan, . "	Û	10	Ü
MissMASwitzer " 0	2	6	Jacob Miller.	0	5	0
" J. Switzer, " 0	2	8	John Graham,	0	5	0
Mrs. Switzer, " 0	2	G	John Switzer,	0	5	0
D. Mason, " 0	5	0	Mrs. Switzer, paid	0	. 2	6
Mrs. D. Mason, " 0	2	6	Mr. Janies Graham,	0	5	0
Mr. Rutledge, 0	- 5	0	" Geo. House,	0	5	0
Mrs. Rutledge, 0	5	0	" Geo. Done,	0	2	6
	10	-0 \	" J. Walson, paid	0	2	6
F. Kent, " 0	. 5	0	" John Miller,	Û	5	.0
Miss F. Kent, " 0.	2	6	" Jos. Switzer,	0	5	0
" M. Kent, " 0	2	6	Mrs. Switzer,	0	5	0
					_	_

MARRIED,

In Kingston, on Wednesday last John Watkins Esq. to Miss Strange; both of Kingston. The happy couple left town for England tunned at stely after the ceremony.

By the Rev. J. Messanore, in Oakland, March 11th, Mr. Win. M. Prindel of Ancaster, to Miss Phebe Sovereign of Oakland.

By the same, May the 11th, Mr. Josiah Moirs of Aucaster, to Miss Anne Barton.

By the same in Thomas Joseph May the March 11th, Mr. Boythe same in Thomas Joseph May the March 11th, Mr. Josiah Moirs of Aucaster, to Miss Anne Barton.

By the same, in Thorold, June 4th, Mr. John McCaul to Miss Mar garet Hartsell.

DIED.

At Scarborough, on the 24th of May last, of pulmonary consumption in the 24th year of her age, Mrs. Margaret George, Wife of the Rev James George, Presbyterian Minister of Scarborough. She was a mattive of Perthshifte in Scotland, and a young women of Christian piety, and aminhle manners. She has left an affectionate husband, and three leaving her infant designates, to deplore her loss, as seen as they are sensible of it. There is sensetting doubly melancholy, in the idea of a young nather leaving her infant children: it cans up in the mind many manufull associations; and probably in all the trials of human nature, and they are many and severe, there is not one that goes more directly to the heart, or it sof more frequent occurrence.—Cox.

Of consumption, on the 37th of April, in the Township of Farnbam L. C. Mrs. Cyothia, wife of Mr. leave Hyatt, aged Slyens 11 months,

and 20 days, after an illness of three months and fourteen days, which she bore with great Christian patience and fortitude. After having had recourse to the last medical aid, a counsel of doctors pronounced her case incurable. She then sought the Lord with more than former geat, until she gained the assendency over the fear of death. Or "I'nursday before the died she cake the fandily togetive and gave them her last and dying counsel, after which she most aidently prayed for herself and fawily. She left no day unperformed. A few of her last sayings will no doubt be graiflying to her numerous friends. After much conflict with her own heart and the enemy of her soul and being reduced to great facebleness of body, she said,

I shall with the God-man prevail.

And soon after added,

"Our troubles and our trials here,

When my all of strength shall full,

I shall with the God-man prevail.

At another time she said, "As I draw near to eternity, the fear of death and term of the grave vanishes away." On Saurday Soil whou there o'clock she said, "I trust my Josus is coming to receive me to himself." I asked her? I besus was precious? she said, "To not he is proctous." On Sunday shout It o'clock, while we stood weeping around her, she said, "I have a greater promise that any of you—"This day shall thou be with me in paradise." After this she could no longer articulate her words—my brother came in at this time and said, "Cynthia do you know me?" she nodded meaning yes, which was the last signal she gave. She sait her chair a little law world. On Tuesday 29th her funeral took place, and without a strongle or a great, exactly us the clock struck twelve, she quit the world. On Tuesday 29th her funeral took place, and without a strongle or a great, exactly us the clock struck twelve, she quit the world. On Tuesday 29th her funeral took place, and without a strongle or a great, exactly us the clock struck twelve, she quit the world. On Tuesday 29th her funeral took place, and was numerous was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Shensto

long live in the esteem and affections of her Relatives and Inenda; but no one can so fully appreciate her worth as he who is now marrate. Ing the mournful tale.

To mourn and to suffer is mine,

White bound in a prison I breathe,

And still for deliverance pine.

And press to the issues of death.

I can only add. "Let me die the death of the rightsout, and let my fast end to like hers."

J. H.

Robert McKertry, the subject of this notice, was been at Doune, Pertubire, Scotland, April 27th, 1760. He emigrated to America. In 1785, and departed this life in great neace on Monday 28th April 1834, after suffering from a lingering and painful disease for many years,

1785, and departed this life in great peace on Monday 28th April 1834, after suffering from a lingering and painful disease for many years, which he was emabled to bear with Christian patience and exignation,—aged 74 years and one day.

Br. McKinley was a steady and useful member of the Methodist E. Church, and laterly of the Westeyan Methodist Church, apwards of 30 years. During that period his house has been the velocome home for the Traveller, the stranger, the Christian, and especially the Travelling Ministry, to which he was warmly attached.

Bis religion was of a steady uniform cast; his christian experience sortpural, rational, and clear, as it appeared in his life by a growing attachment to God, his cause and people; it may be said or him as of one of old, "he leved our church and nation." He never allowed idmestly be absent from Prageling, Love feon, and Sacrament, Prayer or class meeting, whenever his health and circumstances would permit his attendance. Prayer needings were regularly held in his own house ever since I have been on the circuit, how long before I am not able to say. During the long period of his christian profession, he requirely attended family worship morning and evening. It was usual for the family to go to rest and clear at the same time; and they always remainered the business of the day with family prayer.—Brother Ma-Kinley suffered severely during the last six or seven mouths of his life, as he could not lie down, but either stood learning against the man'ell-pieceysat on the sofa, or was supported by some of his family or neighbours, standing under his grans. He manifected a great desire to see his son. Robert, who was gone to Scolland for his health, but was much conforted by a letter received a few days before his denth. B'r McKinley serifer he a few house before be ded, and we had a melting and strongthening meeting. He desired to receive the hely socrament, and said to his wife, "come my dear dor companion, let us particlents (see the processible that he was gone to receive eate together for the last time." It was a time of divis a power; he was greatly strengthened, and seemed anxious to depart. He was per fectly somible that he was dying; but said he had no fear of denty and axe direction to his wife and daughter to continue family prayer until Robert should return, and then to give his son his dying request, never to neglect family worship as long as the name of Robert McKinely lived. Brother McKinely was buried on Wednesday April 30—attended by as large and respectable a functal as has been seen in this place.—" Mark the perfect and behold the upright for the end of that man is peace."

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the

week ending June 11, 1834. Webster and Chambers, J. A. Keeler, J. Adamson, J. V. Daniels

MARKETS. CITY TORONTO, June 11th. Beef, per 16. 0 Cheese, per lb. Butter, per lb. Oats, per bushel, Wheat, " 4 0 a 0 Floor, fine, per harrel, 16 3 a 17

NOTICE.

Friday, June 6th, 1834. MINUTE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH. . PRESENT, the Mayor and Aldermen Morrison, Time, and

Carfrae, and Mr. Gurnett. T' was Resolved, That Public Notice be given that the members of the Board of Health will visit the houses and premises of the Citizens, on Friday next the 13th instance. with a view to the removal of nuisances.

NOTICE.—A proposal will be submitted to the Common School Teachers (in attendance on the Board of Education in the City of Toronto) on the 1st of July, 1834, for a general Meeting of those in the Home District, for the purpose of considering certain matters connected with their vocation. June 9th, 1834.

N. B. Editors who are friendly to Education will, it is

HERE IS EDWARD STEELE, who was discharged at Boston, from the Erie, Sloop of War, in August, 1832, and has not since been heard of by any of his relations, now residing in this Province 1—Any letter from him, or information concerning him, addressed to the care of the Editor of the Christian Guardian of this City, will be daly forwarded to his friends, who are deeply anxious to hear of, or from him. Toronto (late York), U. C. June, 1834.

N. B. Editors in the United States would confer a last-ing obligation on the friends of the above named individual, by inserting this in their papers.

ANTED TO BORROW, for 3 or 5 years, from £200 to £1000, on good security, for which a premium of £12 per cent. will we given. Apply to this York, Nov. 25, 1833. NOTICE.—The Subscriber having removed

from Town to Scarboro', has left his accounts with Robert Baldwin, Esq. for settlement. Those who are inobted to him are requested to make payment to Mr. Bald. win; and those having demands on him will present them JORDAN POST. City of Toronto, May 22ad, 1834. 237-16

ROKE into the enclosure of the Subscriber, on the 20th of April, a BAY MARE, two or three years old, with a star in the forehead, a white spot on the nose, and two white feet. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take ber away. GEORGE FISHER.

Whitby, May 19th, 1834. 237-3w. p.

100,000 FEET or SEASONED LUMBER, Inch and a half, and Two Inch BOARDS, together with a quantity of Joists, Raffers, and Scantling, for sale, cheap for Cash, by JOHN CRUMBIE, M. D. Streetsville, May 12, 1834. 236tf

TO 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 unmutilated. Enquire of the Editor of the Guardian. May 21st, 1834. 2361

NFORMATION is wanted of ELIZA and BRIDGET CAVONAGH, who left Montreal for Upper Canada in June, 1833, in the service of Matthew Crooks, Esq. The subscriber, their father, will be grateful for any intelligence respecting them by acquainting him through the means of Mr. John Robertson, Grass-street, Kingston, HUGH CAVONAGH.

Kingston, May, 1834.

LOST.—On Monday afternoon last, between the residence of Dr. Burnside and the York Hotel, a large ENGLISH WATCH. A handsome reward will be given to any person who will leave the said Watch at the York Hotel, No. 13 King strest. Toronto, June 4th, 1834.

ANTS A SITUATION, in a country place or Village, a first rate SCHOOL TEACHER.

Any application to this Office will be immediately at-

Toronto, April 12, 1834.

From the London Evangelical Magazine for April, 1834. "A CROWN OF GLORY."

By faith's all penetrating eye, I see—'tis placed beyond the sky; 'Tis fixed in immertality, A crown of glory.

Tis purchased by a Saviour's blood, Prepared for all the sons of God, And all the ransomed of the Lord, The heirs of glory.

All that on Jesus Christ believe, All that by his commandments live, Shall from his hands a crown receive,-A crown all glory. Oh! for such free, such matchless grace,

May we a Saviour's love confess, And ever join to praise and bless The King of glory!

Ye trembling saints, cast off your fear! Soon the chief Shepherd will appear, And then will all his people bear, To share his glory. Many departed friends once dear.

With whom we held communion here, Now in the beavenly kingdom wear This crown of glory. Soon we by heavenly grace made meet,

In Jesus' righteousness complete, Shall stand before his mercy seat, With crowns of glory But those who have despised his grace

Shall ne'er behold his lovely face;; No friend, no shield, no hiding place,-No crown of glory. Oh! sinners to this Savious fly!

Though all your sins of deepest dye, Behold he pleads for you on high. Eathroned in glory. Ramsgate, Jan. 5, 1834.

RYCE, BUCHANAN, &Co. have now re-ceived the greater part of their spring importations, and will sell for cash this season at the same low scale of pri ces which gave so much satisfaction last year. They will also adhere most strictly to their plan of mentioning the

also agree most strictly to their plan of mentioning the lowest price at once.

Buying as they do in the best market in Britain, and bringing their goods direct to Toronto from the place of manufacture, B. B. & Cc. are enabled to sell on the very lowest terms, and the public are now pretty well aware that their retail prices are similar to the wholesale rates charged by the most respectable Houses in Montreal.

To justify prices so very unusual cash payments are required. Credit cannot be given. In short B. B. & Co's system is the one now so generally practiced in Britain, of small profits and ready money; a system equally advantageous to buyer and seller.

As their stock embraces almost every description of

Staple and Dry Goods, minute enumeration is unnecessary. Silks, Linens, Cottons, and Woolens in their various branches. Real West of England Broad Cloths; Gentlemen's flats; a beautiful assortment of Ladies' Fancy Articles. Quilling and Thread lace in great variety.

To Dealers, B. B. & Co. besides the inducement of un
usually low prices, offer to assort in any lengths or quan.

tities, and to supply their broken quantities on wholesale N. B. B. B. & Co. beg to announce that they have removed to their new premises, no 163 King street, opposite Messrs Lesslie & Sons.

Tarento, June 3d 1734

MARKET BUILDINGS. O BE LET BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—At twelve in o'clock, noon, on Monday the 16th day of June next, in the Murket Square of this City:

HENRY M. MOSLEY, AUCTIONEER, The following valuable town property, forming part of the Market Buildings, on a lease of two years:

No. 1. (at the upset rent of £12 10s. per annum;)
A large apartment above the Butchers' Shops, in the north west corner of the Market Buildings, 54 feet in length, by

No. 2, (at the upset rent of £12 10s. per annum;) A large apartment in the north west corner of the same buildings, above the Butcher's Shops, 61 feet by 16 feet. No. 3, (at the upset rent of £12 10s. per annum;)
Another room of the same dimensions.

No. 4, (at the upset rent of £18 per annum;)
The south-west corner Store, facing the Ship Inn, siry
and very central for business, 25 feet by 17 feet; an ex-

cellent collar underneath. No. 5, (at the upset rent of £18 per annum;)
A Store in the same buildings, with three doors, all of them facing Palace street and the Bay shore, with capital

stone walled cellars underneath; the size of the Store 42 No. 6, (at the upset rent of £30 per annum;) The south-east corner Shop or Store, facing the Hay Machine and the street east of the Market Buildings, with cellar and five place; 25 feet by 17 feet;—together with the large apartment upstairs forming the south-east corn the large apartment up-sta

er room, 60 feet long by 27 feet in width-or the Store and apartment up stairs will be put up separate if it suit Nos. 7 & 8 .- Apartments on the corner occupied as a warehouse by Mr. Gillespie; each of them of the same size as Nos. 2 and 3, viz: 61 feet by 16 feet—and each at

the same upset yearly rout of £12 10s. No. 9, the Cellar under the City Police Office, (at the upserent of £10.)
The space us rooms to let up stairs would make excel

lent and convenient Granaries, or Wholesale Warehouses for the exhibition of dry goods; or they would be very suitable for printing offices, or for any other trade usually carried on up one stair.

A convenient access will be afforded to each apartment. There are inside doors communicating with the Market Square with spacious galleries for the exhibition of Mer. chandrze in Market hours. A Market Gardener and deal er in flowers, truts, strubs, trees, &c., would find one or two of these spartments, with the use of the Gallery adjoining, extremely suitable for his business on a large scale—or the room 122 feet long, might be hired for a Meeting House by any christian denomination. The Stores are large and commodious, situate in the very heart of the business part of the City, close by the public Market. They would suit Merchants, Grocers, Saddlers, Tailors, or other Mechanics, or as Lawyers' Offices, and the Cellurs having excellent drains, would answer well for many trades and professions.

The tenants are not to be authorized to sub-let their

premises, nor to assign over their leases, or any part of them to other persons, or make alterations in the building without having first obtained leave of the Common Coun-

The rents are to be payable quarterly, and one good surety will be required from each tenant for the faithful performance of the conditions of his lease.

The buildings leased are to be taken as they now are, and returned in like good order to the Corporation. In case any person or persons agreeing to lease any part of the buildings shall carry on any trade or occupation liable to a higher rate of Insurance than is now effected on the buildings, he or they will be required to pay

the difference that may be charged by the Insurance Office over and above the rent agreed on. The places advertised to be let or any part of them may be seen any week day until the hour of sale, on applying at the City Police Office, or to the acting Market Clerk, between the hours of 8 and 4.

By order of the Council, J. H. PRICE, C. C. C.

Toronto, May 27th, 1834.

FOR SALE.—TEN SHARES of the Stock of the Steam Packet Cobourg-originally £25 each, Apply (if by letter, post paid) to

JAMES BICKET, Land Agent &c. 238-11. 10th

11th

12ta

Teronto, May 28th, 1834. WHIRTY DOLLARS REWARD!-Stolen. from the pasture of the Subscriber, on Sabbath last, a BAY HORSE, small size, 4 years old, a deep scar on the rump. The third is suspected to be a black man. The above reward will be paid for bringing the third to prosecution, or Ten Dollars for such information as may lead 1st Range, North of Long Woods Road, No. 9 to the recovery of the Horse. York Township, May 26th, 1834. B. BULL

SALE OF CLERGY RESERVES IN THE LONDON DISTRICT.—Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned Clercy Reserves will be offered for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House in the town of London, on Manday the 16th day of June next at 10 o'clock A.N upon condition of actual settlement.— One tenth of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in nine equal annual instalments, with interest upon cach instalment as it becomes due. TOWNSHIP OF LONDON.
At the upset price of 15s. currency, per scre.

1st Concession, Nos. 2

2nd		6	
3rd		31 \ \	2 5 5 5
6th -		12 27	11.7
7th		8 26	
9th		2	1.71
10th		20	
11th		8	
13th		. 8 25	
14th		20	
15th		8	
16th		20	: ""
•		SHIP OF ZORRA	
At the	pset price	of 15s. currency,	per acre.
1st (Concession,	Nos. 31	
2nd		12 33	; .
3rd		2 25	
4th		33	
5th		31	
6th		12 20	33
7th		31	
8th		33	:
9ւհ		31	
Oth		12 33	
· T1th		25 31	٠.
12th		27 33	
13ձհ		15 31	
14.6		10 07	

:... .. 33 18th TOWNSHIP OF OXFORD. At the upset price of 15s. currency, per acre. Eastern Division.

••

. .

20 33

25 31

15th

16th

E. C. L.

....

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25

15

2nd Concession, Nos. 3 17 .. 9 5ih • • • • ••• $\begin{array}{ccc} .. & 3 \\ .. & 2 \end{array}$ 17 16 Western Division. 2nd Concession, No. 17 10 TOWNSHIP OF YARMOUTH.

At the upset price of 15s. currency, per acre.
1st Concession, Nos. 19 26 .. 26 9 16 17 TOWNSHIP OF DUNWICH. At the upset price of 15s. currency, per acre.
Concession A. Nos. 2 3 9 11 14 17 19 22 24

1st Concession, Nos. 9

.. 10 22 ∴ 9 ∴ 3 17 3rd 4th North of con. A. Nos. 3 17 A. 5th**** South of con. A. .. Nos. 3 13 22 - 6ւհ TOWNSHIP OF BURFORD. At the upset price of 15s. currency, per acre.
2nd Concession, Nos. 10, 17, 22 22

. 16 9th.. •• 17 10th .. • • • • 10 22 10 17 TOWNSHIP OF DELAWARE. At the upset price of 12s 6d. currency, per acre. Concession D. Nos. 23

.: 10 22 16 3 17 TOWNSHIP OF WESTMINSTER. At the upset price of 15s. currency, per acre. 3rd Concession, Nos. 1 16 .. 2 7 16 22 .. 1 6 9 13 13 . 18 2 7 16 22 .. 2 7 12 16 18 19

... 17 19:18 TOWNSHIP OF MALAHIDE. At the upset price of 15s. currency, per acre. 2nd Concession, .. 12 15 25 .. 18 27

7th

. . . .

.. 8 25 TOWNSHIP, OF DORCHESTER. At the upset price of 12s 6d. currency, per acre. Northern Division. 1st Concession, Nos. 3 17

.... 2 14 23 Southern Division. .. 10 22 3rd Concession, Nos. 2 ••. 10 22 4 . . . 17 10 22 9 Ձւհ - : :10 ...22 10th •••• 11th .. 9 16

10 TOWNSHIP OF BAYHAM. At the upset price of 15s. currency per Acre. 3rd Concession, Nos. 5 • •

. 2 18 .. 12 23 TOWNSHIP, OF ALDBOROUGH. At the upset price of 15s. currency per Acre. Broken Front, Nos. 16 2nd Conession, .. 10 15 • •

5 • • • • 9 11 19 21 7th Concession B 14 9th ... 14 • • • • 15 20 ••••

TOWNSHIP OF LOBQ. At the upset price of 15s, currency, per acre. 4th Concession, Nos. 10 5th ... 9 • • 17 17 19 10 21 9լհ

.... .. 9 17 19 22 .. 10 18 21 23 18 20 TOWNSHIP OF EKFRID. At the upset price of 15s, currency, per scre. 3rd Concession, south of Talbot Road, No. 9

2nd Nos. 3 10 17 22 TOWNSHIP OF MOSA. At the upset price of 15s. currency, per acre. d., do., do. lst Concession, Nos. 2 11 21 2nd., do., .. 5 10 237-1f.

TOWNSHIP OF BLENHEIM. At the upset price of 15s. currency, per acre. 2nd Concession, Nos. 22 9 •• 22 .. 17 .. 16 22.... 22 17 16 9ւհ . . 10th 9 11th 17 22 TOWNSHIP OF CARRADOC. At the upset price of 15s. currency, per acre. 1st Concession, Nos. 2 16 .. 4th 5th • • • • 16 16 17 9th 3 10

TOWNSHIP OF MISSOURI. At the apset price of 12s 6d. currency, per scre. 1st Concession, Nos. 15 31 .. 27 3rd 12 27 2 15 31, $1\tilde{2}$ 27 6th 7th ; ----20. . . . 9th 15 31 IOth 12 27 2 25 11th .. 12 27 33 · 2 15 31 13th ٠.. .. 12 26 14th

Also, will be offered, at the same time and place, the andermentioned CROWN LANDS, upon condition of actual settlement, and on the usual terms of payment.

TOWNSHIP OF ZORRA. At the upset price of 15s. currency, per acre.

1st Concession, No. 27 Broken Lot, ... 24 26 East Halves, • 32 7th Concession, . . Broken Lot, .. 20 22 East Halves, .. 9th Concession, 36 Broken Lot. • • 10th ... 26Broken Lot. 36 11th 13th h Broken Lot, 36 East Halves, 17 33 35

West Halves. $\begin{array}{c} 24 \\ 24 \end{array}$ 15th Concession, West Half. . . 31 East Half. Broken Lot, .. 36 Broken Lot. 17th Concession, Broken Lot. 18th TOWNSHIP OF MISSOURI. At the upset price of 12s 6d currency per Acre.

West Half. 2nd Concession, Nos. 31 3rd... East Half. West Half. 25 26 - Broken Lots. Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, Toronto, 13th May, 1834.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. About 8 ACRES of LAND, situated within half mile of the City of Toronto, a few rods north of the Don Bridge, bounded on the East by the Don Mill road, on the North by the land belonging to Mr. Wm. Arthurs, (upon which his distillery is erected,) on the West by the River Don, and on the South by the Lot belonging to Mr. Monro. About five acres are cleared and fenced, and seeded with Timothy and Clover; and upon the Lot are planted between sixty and seventy young Fruit Trees of different kinds. The soil is well adupted for a fruit and vegetable Garden, and that part of it which adjoins the river is ex. cellently suited for the erection of Steam machinery of any kind, or for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tunnery. For further particulars apply to

JAMES BICKET. 2371 King street, Toronto, 6th May, 834.

AND FOR SALE.—Lot No. 12, 8th Concession of BROCK, 200 Acres. The lot is within one mile of a Merchant's Store and a Saw Mill, and within three miles of a Grist Mill; has six acres cleared, and is situated in a well settled part of the country. Apply to the subscriber, No. 21, Newgate Street.

THOMAS THOMPSON.

Township of Toronto, on the Lake road, botween the Rivers Credit and Etobicoke, about 14 miles from the City of Toronto, (late York.) The farm lies in a healthy situation, and has a good HOUSE and BARN, and a good well of water—in short, it has every convenience. good well of water-in short, it has every conveniency, For further particulars, apply to the owner, on the premior at the Guardian office -W. WATSON.

April 23, 1833. 232-1f. TOR SALE, Lots No. 7 in the 6th Con. and 13 in the 3rd con, of Hungerford, 200 acres each.

Lot No. 6, in the 1st con. of Percy, 200 acres.

East half of Lot No. 1, in the 5th con. of Kaladar, On acres. East half of Lot No. 16, in the 7th con. of Kenneheck, 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. morestville.

The above lots of Land will be disposed of on liberal terms, as it respects price and periods of payment.—For a large and fashionable assortment of Gentlemen's Cloth-further particulars apply (if by mail post-paid) to the subscriber. CYRUS R. ALLISON.

CYRUS R. ALLISON. Adolphustown, April 20th, 1833. 181-tf.

RAND RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY. Navigation Company, held at Bristol's Inn. Grand River Rapids, on the 5th instant, it was ordered that an Instalment of five per cont. on the Stock subscribed, be called in on the first day of July; 5 per cent. on the first of Au-gust, and 5 per cent. on the first of September next.— NOTICE is therefore hereby given to the Subscribers for said stock, that they are required to pay to the Treasurer of said Company at this Office the amount of 5 per cent. on each share of their respective subscriptions, on or be. fore the first day of July; 5 per cent. on the first of Aug and 5 per cent. on the first of September next. By order of the Board.

JOHN JACKSON, (Signed) Sec. of Treasurer G. R. N. Co Office of the G. R. Navigation Company, t Grand River Rapids, May 21st, 1834.

118 MAJESTY'S RECEIVER GENERAL of the Province of Upper Canada, gives notice, that Seal. ed Tenders for Bills of Exchange on London, at thirty days' sight, will be received at his Office on Tuesday the 1st day of July next, for any sum from One Hundred to Thirty Thousand Pounda Sterling, expressing the highest rate of Exchange.

N. B. Current Bank Bills will be received in payment.

Receiver, General's Office, } Toronto, May 22, 1834. }

OR SALE.—Eighteen Acres of Land of the North East Corner of Lot No. 67, 1st Concession of the Township of King, on Yonge street with 2 acres cleared and a Log House raised and covered. For further particulars apply the the Subscriber on the west end of the lot JAMES LOVE,.

May 26th, 1934. ARTIST'S AND AMATEURS' ASSOCIA-TION .- Pictures intended for exhibition must be sent in during the week previous to Saturday the 21st of June, directed free of charge to "The Committee of the Artist's and Amateur's Association," East wing of the Artist's and Amateur's Association, East wing of the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, between the hours of 9 and 4. CHARLES DALY, Hon. Sec. country Tailors, and those who make up their own. Young Street, May 22d, 1833. 185.tf.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOT to be Leased, 844 feet on the North side of King street; heing the ground between the London House and Mr. Turton's new brick building. For further particulars apply to JAMES BICKET.

The Formation of the Saw-Mills; with a lasting stream of Water, and above 30 Acres of improvement; 10 Acres of the same under wheat; a good House and Bara within 3 miles of two Saw-Mills; with a lost of about 50 thriving Apple trees; and a good factor of about 50 thriving Apple trees; and a good factor of about 50 thriving Apple trees; and a good factor of about 50 thriving Apple trees; and a good factor of about 50 thriving Apple trees; and a good factor of about 50 thriving Apple trees; and a good factor of the British Constitution; but it is the present eventful period of the World, instead of being under a wholesome restraint, the Press has in many instances become, not only licentique.

For further particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

Lot No. 16, 8th Con. S. Hulf, 1.

Hers the Freemanuchom the Truth makes free, & all are Slaves beside.

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Lot No. 16, 8th Con. S. Hulf, February 1, 1834.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS .- The Subscribers are now receiving, in Toronto, their Importations by the Spring Arrivals of the following des. cription of GOODS, and to which, they beg to call the attention of the Trade.

Brown and bleached canvass, Osnabures, brown sheetings, sackings, &c., Steut drab and dark moleskin, Fastian velveleens, Corduroys and woollen cords, Mourning and fancy ginghairs, 8.4 Linen and cotton sheetings and diapers, Superfine and common broad cloths, Fancy cassimeres, Plain, corded and ribbed cassimeres,

Sattinetts and new trowsers stuffs, New styles in vestings, Velvet, silk, and printed black and fashionable colors

of Gros de Naples, Black and colored velvets and velvet ribbons, Fancy, caricature and Brussels bandanas, Span silk handkerchiefs of all qualities, Silk, worsted and cotton shawls and tippets, Merino, cashmeer and printed shawls, Bonnet and lutestring ribbons, ferrets, &c. Raven and colored sewing silk, Superfine spools,

Fancy spun silk and cotton socks and hose, Silk gloves and hosiery of all kinds, Ladies' and gentlemen's colored and black kid gloves Berlin and ladies' twilled and plain cambric gloves, Buck, Hexham, and beaver gloves and mits, Silk and gingham parasols and umbrellas, Travelling caps and cloaks, Braces and common superior body belts, Girth web, shoe thread, common and patent, White and colored, common and fine stave. Veils, & new styles in crape and gauze handkerchiefs

Shawl dresses and light gown pieces, Ladies' reticules, portfolios, work boxes, Gentlemen's dressing cases, writing desks, Fine jaconets, cambrics and mulls, Twilled sleeve linings, rolled jaconets, Light, fancy, dark and mourning prints, do. printed muslins, Diagonals, Bengals and common printed goods, Thread edgings, pink laces and bobbinets, Ladies' and children's fine boots and shoes,

An assortment of strong do. Colored and black merimoes, moreons, Black and Brown Hollands. Irish linen and lawns, and fine colored shirtings, Apron checks, shirtings and Turkey stripes, 6.4 superior cotton ticking and 3.4 lines do. Boot and stay laces, and other small wares. The Subscribers also hold for sale: Stoves, bellied pots, sugar kettles, &c.

Cordage of all sizes, Common red and white wines. Cannister and keg gunpowder, A few chests best indigo. An assortment of carpeting,

carpeting, ready made clothes.

WM. GUILD, Jr. & Co.
1834, 237-6w. City of Toronts, U. C., 22d May, 1834.

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 e invites the attention of his friends and the public.

THOMAS THOMPSON. City Toronto, May 20, 1834.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE ARRIVALS of LINEN and WOOLEN DRAPERY, &c. for

he offers them for sale at old prices, and some articles lower.

His Stock comprises a large and splendid assortment of superfine, fine, and middling Broad and plain Cloths, Kerseymeres, Kerseys, Pilot Cloth, Petershams, Flushings, V oolen Velveteen and Cords, Cotton Cords and Velvet. cen, Beaverteens, Fustians; silk, Valentia, and velvet Vesting; Camblets, Lasting, Plaids, Flannels, Blankets, Baize, Serge; ten pieces of choice Carpeting, very cheap; Merinoes, Cottons, Shirtings, printed Calicoes in great variety; Kerseymere, Thibet; Merino, Worsted, Silk, and Cotton Shawls; Table Cloths and Covers; Lace, Ribbons. Gloves, and Hosiery;—an elegant and fashionable assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Fure; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloth, Camblet, and Plaid Clocks; Ladies' Velvet, Tuscan, Leghorn, Straw and Chip Bonnets; ccording to the latest fashions. York, November 5th, 1833.

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. 168.tf.

York, Jan. 29th, 1833.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, (WHOLESALE & RETAIL.) just received at 181 King.st. SAMUEL E. TAYLOR, grateful for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and anxiously solicitous to merit a continuance of it, begs to call the attention of the public to his stock of Fall, and Winter Goods, which he flatters himself will be found on examination to be extremely снеаг and well selected,
• Fine and superfine Woollen Cloths, broad and narrow,

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

N. B. The lowest price which can be taken will be

asked tor each article, and no second price made. York, 7th October, 1833.

TEW STORE, in the Village of Oakville— The Subscriber having commenced the Meicantile business at Oakville, would inform his friends and the public that he intends to keep on hand a general assort. ment of Dry Goods and Hardware, also a few Grocerie and Medicines, mostly used in the country, which he of. fers low for Cash. JUSTUS W. WILLIAMS. Oakville, June 1, 1833.

DWARD HENDERSON, TAILOR, &c. takes this favorable opportunity of returning his thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for their continued support, and would inform them that for the time being, 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 accomodation of

THE TORONTO RECORDER,

GENERAL MERCANTILE ADVERTISER. TO BE PULISHED ON THE EVENINGS OF WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Land Agent, &c. 'He is the Freeman whom the Truth makes free, & all are Slaves Deside.

237-3.

to have confined its columns within the limits of a "Mercantile and General Advertiser;"-but at the suggestion of several kind friends who have come forward in further ance of their objects and interests, they have been induced to extend the sphere of its usefulness, and lay the Advertiser before the Public, not only as a desirable medium for the communication of all those matters connected with the Commercial and Agricultural Interests of the Canadus, but as the vehicle of useful knowledge, whether as it rogards the Religious, Literary, Political, or General News of the day.

The Advertiser will furnish European, American and Domestic news, for the early acquisition of which arrangements are already being made. Its columns will be open to the free discussion of any useful question of local or general interest, but they will be closed against every thing that tends to corrupt the mind, or give personal offence. It takes for its Motto-

"Honor all men ; Love the Brotherhood; Fear God; Honor the King." The Advertiser, will announce all public news of un-portance, and give a fair and ample report of the interesting debates in both Houses of the Legislature in either Province. It will bestow much attention on what is con-nected with general Education, Literature, and Science, and will not overlook the state of the different Markets and Funds.

The Advertiser will be published as soon as 300 Subscrihers shall have been obtained, at £1 5s. 0d. per annum, if sent by Mail; in Town-£1 0 0. Payments are requested to be made half yearly in advance, as on no other terms can it be forwarded. Advortisements will no inserted on the usual charges, and Merchants, Traders, and others, will find this paper a most useful anxiliary in dis-posing of Goods, Lands or Produce, as arrangements are making to disseminate the Paper very widely throughout Upper and Lower Canada, as well as through the United States, Great Britain and Ireland.

Transfer Market Bouse, Toronto.

Toronto May, 24, 1834. *** From the great encouragement already received, it is hoped that the Advertiser will make its appearance about the middle of next month.

GENERAL CLOTHING ESTABLISH-MENT, 71 King. street, East of the Market squore. ROBERT HAWKE returns thanks to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in made clothing of various sizes and descriptions, made of the best materials, under his own immediate inspection. which can be warranted prime articles. His

SUMMER CLOTHING is neatly and carefully put up, which he has no doubt will give general satisfaction, and gain himself the continuance of that support he has so liberally received to the present; and, as he is determined to sell, not only his Clothing, but his Fancy and Dry Goods, at a low profit, he flatters himself that general satisfaction vill be given to purchasers.

N. B. Country storekeepers supplied wholesale on moderate terms, and all orders executed at the shortest lice, in the neatest style: York, June 26, 1833,

189y HIS DAY IS PUBLISHED. PRICE One Shil-ling and Three Pence, the first part of the "POOR MAN'S PRESERVATIVE AGAINST POPERY." Being a reply to the Hon. J. ELMSLEY's Pamphlet on

Transubstantiation.

Or To be had at the different Booksellers in town. and at the Courier Office, Market house. Toronto, April 5, 1834.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES! The Subscribers having lutely purchased the old establishment of Messrs. Eldridge & Strow, in the city of Boffelo, intend going extensively into the manufacture of MILL STONES, and will be kept constantly on hand, both for Flouring and Country Work, several pairs of the various kinds and sizes, which will enable them to fill

Also, Hoisting Screws, Lighter Screws, Spindles. Bails and Divers, Damsels, Screen Wire, &c. &c. Being also connected with a very extensive FOUNDRY

(at Rochester, N.Y.) they will furnish MILL CASTINGS of any description that may be desired. The subscribers are confident they can furnish their western friends with any of the above articles on better terms than they can be procured at Philadelphia, Baltimore, or any of the Eastern or Southren markets; and as the transportation from Buffalo will be less than from either of the above markets, they think it will be for the interest of Mill. wrights and others at the west, to favor them with their GEORGE W. BUSH & Co. Buffalo, Feb. 18, 1834. 231 3m

ENCES.
D Whitney, Green Bay.
D. Pinelps & Co., G. River.
Giddings, Baldwin, Pease, & Co.
Gleveland.
Standart, Wibur, & Co., Hurvat.
R. H. Heywood, Venice.
J. Hollister & Co., Sandasky.
H. V. Disbrow,
J. R. Dorr & Co.
M. P. Parker & Co.
Britain & Pholan,
J. Griffitis & Co., St. Josephs.
John H. Kinzie, Cheago. 8 Thompson & Co. Pratt. Taylor, & Co. A. Eaton, J. L. Barton, J. L. Barton,
Barker & Hoit,
Townsend, Coit, & Co.
Smith & Macy,
Norton & Carlisle,
Richard Sears,
Joy & Webster,
W. Smith, Dankirk.
Gilbert Knapp, Portland Harbor,
Josiali Ketlogg, Erie,
M. Hubbard, Asktabule.

CARD .- D. LITHGOW, M.D., F.R.S. E. CARD.—D. LITHGOW, M.D., F.R.S. E. &c., being obliged to remain a short time in Canada, begs leave respectfully to offer his Professional assistance to such of the inhabitants of the City of Toronto as may require it; and from his many years' experience, and exi

br. L. is a Graduate of the University of Edinburgh has his Diplomas as a Member of the College of Surgeon's and as an Accoucheur -- and was lately PRESIDENT of the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh, &c. &c. nessary documents to that effect, he has laid before His Excellency Sir John Colborne, and they have been ho-

noted with his approval. Dr. L. has ledgings at present at No. 8, Richmond. Street, where he can be consulted, or any directions left for him at the "Courier Office, will be immediately attention ded to: and he will feel pleasure in giving his gratuitous attendance to the poor at all times. Toronto, March 4th, 1834.

POUND, in Esquesing, a short time ago, a Note of Hand for Ten Pounds, Cy. Any person who will give satisfactory proof of it being his property, and paying charges, will learn where it is by applying to the subscriber.

HENRY J. PYPE.

Esquesing, May 17th, 1834.

237-3w.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

TERMS:—The price of the Christian Guardian is twelve skillings and six pence a year, if paid in advance: or, fifteen skillings it paid in six months: or, seconteen skillings and six pence if not paid be fore it e and of the year: exclasive of postage. Subscriptious paid within or e month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance.

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

All travelling and local Preachers of the Wesloyan Methodis Chuich are authorised Agents to procure Subscribers, and forward their names with Subscriptions: and to all authorised Agents who what procure ten responsible Subscribers, and aid in the collection &co, one copy will be sent grafts: No Subscriber has a right to discontinue, until all arrears are paid up. Agents will be careful to attend to this