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#### FLETCHER'S LETTERS

ON THE SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATION OF THE SON OF GOD. LETTER VI .- CONCLUDED.

Time would fail me to tell of the five thousand converted some days after, of Cornelius and his household, Lydia and her household; in a word, and they walked in his comforts. Christ was evi-He dwelt in their hearts by faith: they lived not, but Christ lived in them." They a greed in saying with St. Paul, If any man have not the Spirit of Christ by whom he is savingly

servants. No blasphemy like this, in the account of those, who are wise, learned and prudent, in their own eyes. Secondly, that the most exalted saints need a fresh manifestation of the glory, love and presence of Christ, that they may depart this life in the triumph of faith.

If you object, that Stephen was thus favoured. because he was about to suffer for Christ, and that it would be great presumption to expect the like support, I reply, in the five following observations. 1st. We are called to suffer for Christ, as well as Stephen, though perhaps not in the same manner and degree. 2d. We often need as much support from Christ, to stand against the children of men that are set on fire, whose teeth are spears and arrows, and their tongues a sharp sword; and to quench the fiery darts of the devil, as the martyr did to stand a shower of stones .out, or to burn several days in a lever on a sici bed, as you or I may be forced to do, as to be for in a burning furnace, or to feel for a fleeting moment the anguish of bruised flesh and a fractured scull, with our triumphant martyr. No one knows what pangs of body and agonies of soul may accompany him through the valley of the shadow of death. If our Lord himself was not above being strengthened by an angel, that appeared to him from heaven, surely it is no enthusiasm to say, that such feeble creatures as we are, stand in need of a divine manifestation, to enable us to if we suppose, that Christ cannot do for us what he did for Stephen; and we betray our presumplanguage of our church is far different : " Grant," says she, in her collect for that Saint's day, "O hell and doath. Write the things which are and ry that shall be revealed; and being filled with heart, ready to manifest himself even to poor persecutors, by the example of thy first martyr his voice and open the door-if they are made God, to succour all those who suffer for thee."

Church of England; and yours too, if you do not Therefore the most extraordinary of all the reverenounce our excellent liturgy; so that, if I am lations, that of St. John in l'atmos, not only an enthusiast for expecting to be filled with the Holy Ghost, and, by faith, to behold the glory, that shall be revealed, as well as St. Stephen, I am countenanced by a multitude of the best and greatest men in the world.

But suppose you reject the testimony of St. touching the reality, and the necessity too, of our "as Saul of Tarsus went to Damascus, the Lord, even Jesus, appeared to him in the way. Sud. conversion of sinners and the establishment of shall bestow! denly there shone a light from heaven, above the saints in particular. Secondly, that the doctrine, Lord? And the Lord said, I am Jesus, whom is what I wanted to demonstrate. thou persecutest." So powerful was the effect of this manifestation of Christ, that the sinner was turned into a saint, and the fierce, blaspheming persecutor into a weeping, praying apostle.

darkness to the kingdom of God's dear Son. St. the perusal.-Editor Guardian. Paul's call to the apostleship is nothing to his be-

to rise upon us.

voice, that spake with me, and I saw one like shining in his strength. When I saw him, I fell in, and feast them with his gracious presence, You see, sir, that I have the suffrage of the and the delicious fruits of his blessed Spirit.shews, that the manifestations of Christ run par-

> him, for which I contend. J. F.

Doane, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, delivered to the Clergy of New Jersey, on 29th May, are copied

BISHOP, DOANE'S PRIMARY CHARGE.

the meanest of God's children?—to poor Lazarus this we have been "called of God, as was Aaron," ever it has been departed from, "false doctrine, as to a voice from God in heaven, speaking direction." All, who go to heaven, and set apart by the laying on of holy hands. For heresy, and schism," have been the bitter fruits. the to his heart. Thou art the man,"—"unless are first turned from darkness to light, and from this we are put in trust with the Gospel of Christ, The curse denounced upon them who take from, ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish;"—this is the power of Satan unto God. This turning some- and made stewards of the mysteries of God. To or who add to, the word of God, has been seen the strict and heartsearching application of its hotimes begins by a manifestation of Christ; witness this one thing we promised, in our solemn ordina the authentic account of Colonel Gardener's continually to apply ourselves, and "to wrath reserved in that which is to come. Let us Christ, and thou shalt be saved;" this is the conversion, published by his judicious friend, Dr. draw all our cares and studies this way," that, so then never shun my beloved brethren, to declare, dition-individual, yet universal-universal, yet Doddrige; and the more authentic one of our far as in us lies, "Christ's sheep that are dispersed like Paul, "the whole counsel of God." The fal. individual-of its great salvation. apostle's conversion, recorded three times by St. abroad, and his children, who are in the midst of len, sinful, helpless, hopeless condition of our nathus makes the Christian religion a matter of per-Luke. And I dare advance, upon the authority this naughty world," may be sought for, and sav. ture ;—the gracious intervention of the divine na. sonal obligation, it becomes, above all others, a perof one greater than St. Luke, that no one's coned, through him, for ever. The relation which ture in its behalf,—the second person in the ado-sonal interest. Receiving its commandments as version ever was completed without the revela. we hold to Christ, and to the world, and our result-rable Trinity becoming incarnate, as the Lamb of the guide of his feet, he finds its consolations a tion of the Son of God to his heart. I am the ing duty, authority, and responsibility, are clearly God, and taking away, by his sacrifice of himself, lamp unto his eyes. Transformed continually by way and the door, says Jesus, no man cometh to and happily expressed in a single sentence by the the sins of the whole world;—the resulting offers the renewing of his mind, and "created anew in of all who were truly brought to Christ in the father but by me. Look unto me, and be ye Apostle Paul,—"now then we are ambassadors of justification by his blood, and sanctification Christ Jesus unto good works;" he confesses their hearts. The Holy Ghost fell upon them; him for salvation would be to as little purpose, sovereign therefore whom we represent,—the was he not to manifest himself to us, as our look. Lord our God. There is a party to whom we his appointed way, pattakers of the covenant of Lord is sure, and maketh wise the simple"—that deatly set forth crucified before their spiritual ing towards the east for light, if the sun were not are sent,—the race of man created upright, and salvation;—the powerful motives to obedience their spiritual ing towards the east for light, and rejoice the partakers of his favour, but now separated from urged upon us by the constraining love of Christ; heart." The revelation of Christ, productive of St. him by their sins, and made "his enemies by wick-Paul's conversion, was not the only one with ed works." There is a message,—the message of which the apostle was favoured. "At Corinth reconciliation, the free and gracious offer to all calls us;—the Church of Christ, the visible media."

"Nor must we forget, my reverend brethren, it is my last suggestion on this subject—that our insulation, the free and gracious offer to all calls us;—the Church of Christ, the visible media. known, he is none of his.

Stephen's experience is alone sufficient to decide the point. When brought before the council, they all saw his face, as it had been the face of the virtues and graces of the council, they all saw his face, as it had been the face of the council, they all saw his face, as it had been the face of the council, they all saw his face, as it had been the face of the council the control of this face, and to favor: on earth, to the primary of the council the control of this favorable of the council the restoration of this favorable of the council the control of the favorable of the favo of an angel. Being full of the Holy Ghost, he ween him more from earth, Christ favoured him vilege of sons: in heaven, to the inheritance of ble to its attainments; covenant privileges void to tion of the Apostle's sentiment, which the Church, wrought no miracle, he spake no new tongue; with the nearest views of heaven. "I knew a immortality. Compared then with the importance the unbelieving and the unrighteous, and yet sal- in the Collect for Quinquagesima Smiday, adopts, but "looked steadfastly up into heaven, and saw man in Christ, says he, whether in the body or of our errand, if this statement be correct, there vation promised only in and through the covenant, when she beseeches God to send his Holy Ghost, the glory of God, and Jesus standing at the right out of the body, I cannot tell, who was caught is no other interest, actual or conceivable of our and Christ declared to be the "Saviour of the bo." hand of God; and said, Behold, I see the heat up into the third heaven, into paradise, and heard whole nature, that does not dwindle into insignificance, and the Son of man standing on the right hand of God." This manifestation was And he informs us farther, that lest he should be Lord Jesus Christ, "if he shall gain the whole tures, is that plan of salvation to be set forth to the brethren, when we have put forth our best powers, calculated only for the private encouragement and exalted above measure, through the abundance comfort of the pious deacon. It answered no of the revelations, a messenger of Satan was other end, but to enrage the Jews and make them suffered to buffet him. When he had been bro't are saved or lest; for, saith the same divine teach. and formularies, who, from the Apostles' time has all together, and bind them upon their souls, with account him a greater blasphemer and a wilder before the Sanhedrim for preaching the gospel, er, 'the that believeth not the Son shall not see been its divinely appointed and divinely perpetua. the golden band of charity. Love is the spirit of enthusiast, than they did before. Accordingly St. Luke informs us, that "the night following, life; but the wrath of God abideth on him." And ted "witness and keeper," constitutes our guide, the Gospel. Love was the ruling principle which they cried aloud, stopped their ears, ran upon the Lord stood by him, and said, be of good as its means of grace, and motives of holiness are our comfort, and our hope,—that "grace of the shone in all the Saviour's life." Nay, God is him, cast him out of the city, and stoned him; cheer, Paul; for as thou hast testified of me in improved or slighted, the issues of eternity will be Lord Jesus Christ, in which we stand." So it love.' Far from our instructions, then, be that while Stephen, under the powerful influence of the suite of the manifestation, kneeled down, called upon God, saying, Lord Jesus receive my spirit, and God, saying, Lord Jesus receive my spirit, and god as the suite of the suite of the suite of the sailed, being the sailed that are in their graves shall, hear his voice, the sailed that are in the sailed, being the sailed the sailed that are in the sailed, being the sailed that are in the sailed that are s lay not this sin to their charge. Hence we learn angel of God, whose he was, and whom he serving first, that nothing appears so absurd and wicked ed, saying, Feor not, Paul, &c."

and shall come forth; they that have done good of God by miracles and wonders and signs, which be that strain of menace, of angry and bitter interest. In the company of God by miracles and wonders and signs, which be that strain of menace, of angry and bitter interest. In the company of God by miracles and wonders and signs, which be that strain of menace, of angry and bitter interest. In the company of God by miracles and wonders and signs, which be that strain of menace, of angry and bitter interest. In the company of God by miracles and wonders and signs, which be that strain of menace, of angry and bitter interest. In the company of God by miracles and wonders and signs, which be that strain of menace, of angry and bitter interest. In the company of God by miracles and wonders and signs, which be that strain of menace, of angry and bitter interest. In the company of God by miracles and wonders and signs, which be that strain of menace, of angry and bitter interest. In the company of God by miracles and wonders and signs, which be that strain of menace, of angry and bitter interest. In the company of God by miracles and wonders and signs, which be that strain of menace, of angry and bitter interest. to Pharisees and formalists, as the doctrine I St. Paul was not the only one to whom Christ done evil unto the resurrection of damnation." maintain. They lose all patience, when they manifested himself in this familiar manner. Ana My reverend brethren, do we continually bear in have taken, and by wicked hands have crucified hear that Christ really manifests himself to his nias of Damascus, was neither an spostle, nor a mind, that such is our immense responsibility? and slain; whom God hath raised up, having loosdeacon; nevertheless to him "said the Lord in a Do we sufficiently realize the dreadful truth, that, ed the pains of death, because it was not possible vision, Ananias. And he said, Behold, I am here, in a sense far more appalling, far more important, that he should be holden of it. Therefore being Lord; and the Lord said, Arise, and go into the than Aaron did, we stand "between the living and by the right hand of God exalted, and having restreet, which is called Straight, and inquire in the the dead!" Is it in our thoughts and in our hearts ceived of the Father, the promise of the Holy house of Judas for one called Saul of Tarsus; for when we lie down, and when we rise up, when Ghost, he hath shed forth this which ye now see behold, he prayeth." In like manner Philip was we sit in our silent studies, or walk about among and hear. Therefore, let all the house of Israel directed to go near and join himself to the Eu. the people of our charge, or stand before them in know assuredly, that God hath made that same nuch's chariot. And St. Peter being informed the sacred desk, that we are entrusted with the Jesus whom ye have crucified, both Lord and that three men sought him, "Arise, said the care of souls; that upon the faithfulness of our Christ. Repent, therefore, and be baptized, every Lord, and go with them, doubting nothing, for I instructions, upon the purity of our example, upon one of you in the name of Jesus Christ, for the rethe fervour of our prayers, the condition for eter. mission of sins; and ye shall receive the gift of the Whether we place these manifestations in the nity of them for whom Christ died, is, under God, Holy Chost. For the promise is unto you, and to class of the extraordinary, or of the mixt ones, dependent? Surely we cannot wonder if, in the your children, and to all that are afar off, even as we equally learn from them, 1st. That the Lord prospect of a duty so arduous, and so important, many as the Lord our God shall call." "Then Jesus revealed himself as much after his ascendif under the sense of a responsibility so immeasu. they that gladly received his word,"—there suresion as he did before. 2dly. That if he does it rable, even an Apostle should cry out, "who is ly can be no better comment on the Apostolic serto send his servants with a gospel message to parsufficient for these things?" Most surely, if in mon than the Apostolic narrative,—"were baptizticular persons, he will do it much more to make ourselves only we had to put our trust,-"if in this ed, and the same day there were added to them 3d. It is, perhaps, as hard to be raked with the that message effectual, and to bring salvation to life only we had hope,"—we, the ministers of about three thousand souls; and they continued Christ, were "of all men most miserable." And Isleadiastly in the Aposties' doctrine and fellow. As for the revelations of Christ to St. John, though, thanks to the grace that called us to this ship, and in breaking of bread, and in prayers." a few minutes with Shadrach and his companions they were so many, that the last book of the New service-putting us, frail and sinful as we are un. And such was ever designed to be the preaching that are bruised, and to preach the acceptable year Testament is called the Revelation, as containing to this high and holy ministry, we are fellow of the Gospel, and the practice under it. "God chiefly an account of them. "I was in the Spirit labourers with the Lord, and our sufficiency is of is not a man that he should lie, nor the son of man on the Lord's day, says the apostle; and I heard him, yet still, and even the more on this account, that he should repent:" "Jesus Christ" is "the behind me a great voice, as of a trumpet, saying, we must be rash and thoughtless men indeed, if same yesterday, and to-day, and for ever." The our assiduity, our self-devotion, are of primary ne-I um the first and the last; I turned to see the like Moses, we do not "exceedingly foor and Gospel which we preach, "Christ crucified, the cessity to assure them of it. But very essential, quake;"-if called to work out, not our own sal. power of God, and the wisdom of God," was the unto the Son of man, clothed with a garment vation only, but the salvation of them over whom Gospel which Paul also preached; and of which down to the foot, and girt with a golden girdle. the Holy Chost has made us overseers, and ex. he said, "though we, or an angel from heaven to them that while, we hate their sins, we love His head and hair were as white as snow, and posed to the awful risk of resisting his grace, who preach any other Gospel, let him be accursed." their souls; that our earnest reproofs are 'in sorhis eyes as a flame of fire, his feet like unto fine "worketh in us both to will and to do," we should And the beloved John for ever closed and set his row, not in anger; that, like St. Paul, 'gentle fight our last battle manfully, and to come off brass burning in a furnace, his voice as the sound not work anxiously and earnestly, "with fear and seal to it,—when he declared the forfeiture of all among them, even as a nurse cherisheth her chilmore than conquerors. 4th. We betray unbelief, of many waters, and his countenance as the sun trembling." A high, immortal nature, in its blessed hopes to be the punishment of him who dren, we may win their hearts to God; approve ginal dignity and destiny only "a little lower than made it more or less.' From that time it has gone at his feet as dead; and he laid his hands upon the angels," lying in wretchedness and ruin,—the on conquering and to conquer. Nations and peotion, if we say, we want not the assistance which me, saying, fear not, I am the first and the last, deadly and disastrous influences of sin corrupting ple, receiving its celestial message, have become this bold champion stood in need of. 5th. The I am be, that liveth and was dead, and behold, I all that is pure, and embittering all that is sweet the "kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ." am alive for evermore; and have the keys of in the life which now is, and entailing on its vic-hell and donth. Write the things which are and tim, endless and hopeless misery in the life to Spirit, convincing men of sin, bringing them to bly escential to our success in edifying the Church Lord, that in all our sufferings here on earth, for shall be." One of the things which our Lord come,—the precious blood of the incarnate son of Jesus, turning them from sin to holiness, and from of God, in addition to all our efforts and exertions, the testimony of thy truth, we may steadfastly commanded John to write, is a most glorious God poured out, the eternal Spirit purchased, in the power of Satan to God, have gone with mul- or rather, as, under God, the source and spring of look up to heaven, and, by faith, behold the glo. promise, that he stands at the door of the human expiation of the justification, sanc- titudes to seal their ministry, to await their glo- all, we must cultivate in ourselves personal holiry that shall be revealed; and being filled with heart, ready to manifest himself even to poor tification and salvation of the sinner,—our own the Holy Ghost, may learn to love and bless our lukewarm Laodiceans; and that, if any man hear souls, my reverend brethren, held to answer at the as they were followers of Christ. While others the vessels of the Lord, is a sentance of revela-St. Stephen, who prayed for his murderers, O conscious, of their need of him, so as to open self-devotion with which we have sought to save, "some new thing," let us with Jesus, still believe, will be seek the reformation of others, who himblessed Jesus, who standest at the right hand of their hearts by the prayer of faith, he will come through Christ, ourselves and them that hear us; "the old is better." Be it our care, and our deciself neglects the precepts which he enjoins on duties of our office; how heedful as to our doctrine, will of God, we may, through grace, be numbered allel to the canon of scripture, but also gives a that we shun not to declare "all the counsel of among them, whom, "the Lamb, who is in the repeated and perpetuated in the miserable copies peculiar sanction to the ordinary revelations of God;" how heedful, as to ourselves, that, "in word, midst of the throne, shall lead unto living fountains in conversation, in charity, in spirit, in faith, in of waters." Having thus led you from Genesis to Revela. purity," we be examples to the believers, -- that so non, I conclude by two inferences, which appear at the last day, we may be found not only "pure that plain and distinct enunciation of the Gospel, Stephen, and of all our clergy (when in the desk) to me undeniable. The first, that it is evident from the blood of all men," but enter in with the touching the reality, and the necessity too, of our Cord, before his incarnation, during his stay flock of our care and love into the green pastures the poor.—in which our Saviour means that we God, or efficacious with man. Without it, that Lord's manifesting himself on earth, after his as. on earth, and after his ascension into heaven, of the ransomed of the Lord, and wear for ever should comprehend the weak, the humble, and the service, which, rightly undertaken, is perfect free-

terminate counsel and foreknowledge of God, yo

"And it will be found an important subsidiary to

"and pour into our hearts that most excellent gift condemnation, which continually anticipates and loves to dwell upon the terrors of the judgment. God forbid that a jot or tittle of the message of our Master should ever be kept back by us. God forbid, that the 'indignation and wrath, tribulation and anguish,' whose exquisite tortures heart cannot conceive of, and eternity will not exhaust, should fail of their due influence in arresting the attention and alarming the apprehensions of the careless or the hardened sinner. But persuasion. and not compulsion, is the principle by which the circle about the domestic hearth. The Gos. pel is a message of 'glad tidings,' and not of wrath and wo. Nor does this interfere with, but rather assists our plainness and sincerity. 'Jesus Christ fearlessly spoke the truth, but spoke it ever in love. He spared not the Pharisces in their hy. pocrisy and malignity; and yet he delighted far more, as he was anointed to do, to "preach the Gospel to the poor, to heal the broken hearted, o preach deliverance to the captives, and reco. vering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them of the Lord." We shall prevail but little, my reverend brethren, with our people, if we do not convince them of our love. Our fidelity, our zeal, and very influential with them, will be found tenderness and affectionateness of manner—proving ing ourselves so affectionately desirous of them, that we are willing to impart to them not the Gospel of God only, but also our own souls, because they are dear unto us.

final audit for the zeal, the fidelity, the unsparing are ever seeking, like the restless Athenians, for tion to which reason readily responds. In vain "what manner of men ought we to be in all holy light, to lead the people of our charge up to those them. 'Physician, heal thyself,' will be in the conversation and godliness;" how careful not to first and earliest fountains, from which the truth the heart, it is not on the lips, of all who hear please ourselves; how fervent in prayer; how of God springs freshest, clearest, purest; that him. And while that which he says, is forgot-"instant, in season and out of season," in all the strengthened here to keep, and bear, and do the ten or disregarded, that which he does, by the perverse inclination of our corrupt nature, will be of a most miserable example. Nor, without personal piety-a heart which, 'the love of God shed abroad' in it, kindles into a quick flame with the love of man—can our service, as the servants of cension into heaven, receive at least that of St. hath been pleased, in a variety of manners, to the unfading crown of glory, which, upon all the ignorant—that its instructions be made direct and dom, must be grinding drudgery. Without it, we Luke and St. Paul. They both inform us, that, manifest himself to the children of men, both for faithful pastors of the fold which he hath pur. individual in their application to the heaver. There offer unto the Lord our God that monstrous hierror, the benefit of the church in general, and for the chased with his own blood, the chief shepherd is danger that the teachings of the Gospel be re- even of the heathen temples, a victim without a garded as designed for men in general, rather heart. Without it, unmoved ourselves, there res's "And first, our preaching, to be at all effectual, than for each particular man. The disposition in upon us by the first principles of our nature, an brightness of the sun, so that he fell to the earth, I maintain, is as old as Adam, as modern as St. in the edification of the Church, must be a faith; each man to apply the reproof, the admonition, utter incapacity of moving others. 'Christian and heard a voice, saying, Saul, Saul, why per. John, the last of the inspired writers, and as ful carhibition of "the truth as it is in Jesus." The the exhortation, to his neighbour rather than to preaching, says an admirable writer, can arise secutest thou me? And he said, Who art thou scriptural as the Old and New Testament, which Gospel is a complex, though by no means a com- himself, is as dangerous as it is natural. A de- only from a Christian mind and heart. This is plicated system. Its several parts all harmonize. vice more successful to turn the edge of that the great want in the preaching of to-day:' (he its doctrines spring from a common source, and "sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God," wrote in England thirty years ago:) 'there is no The following extracts from the charge of Bishop lead to a common end. The slightest departure could not be contrived. Our effort must be to ex- spirit in it. It is the result of a kind of intellecfrom the divine plan leads to confusion and every pose and disappoint its object. In every word of tual pumping; there is no gushing from the spring, evil work. The omission of a single stone in the the precious Gospel of the Saviour, every man to Our Saviour, speaking to the woman of Samaria, Methinks I hear you say, true, into an apostle; cause of their superior excellence, as conveying instruction peculiarly suitable to the Christian Ministry of permanence of the spiritual building. When St. we are called to be christians: to be converted every denomination.—The sentiment, the style, the Paul, at the close of his ministry at Ephesus, de- personal interest. He has the offer of all its pri- it, elegantly and expressively represents it, by a from sin to holiness, and from the kingdom of language, are all admirable. May we be profited by clared his conviction that he was "pure from the vileges." He has the refusal, so to speak, of all well of water in the breast, springing up into everblood of all men," he rested it on this single point, its promises. He is called to the performance of lasting life. When this is in a minister, it will the fidelity, and if I may so speak, the complete. all its duties. He is held to answer by all its fear. spring out as well as spring up; and it will be felt ing made a child of God. Judas was a christian by profession, an apostle by call, and a devil by profession, an apostle by call, and a devil by nature. And what is Judas in his own place to such communications."

"It is the great end and object of our office, my ness of his preaching,—"for, I have not shunned ful penalties. And he is to listen to all its declator to be living water, from the pleasure and refreshto declare unto you all the counsel of God." The rations, if he would indeed be a "doer of the word," ment which it conveys, almost to minds hithertonature. And what is Judas in his own place to our Redeemer, in the salvation or sours. For example is recorded for our instruction. Where not with the listless car of a mere by stander, but unaccustomed to such communications."

and in the course of a few sensible and appropriate efficiency of the labors by which it operated. observations, with which he opened the proceedings, be communicated to the meeting a letter which he had notice that day, it would be as little within his province, received from a friend in London, and which stated as within his power to enter. Truly and conscientithat an extensive distiller, who had recently become ously did he look on the cause in which they were em convinced of the injurious effects resulting from the barked, as the noblest, the purest, the most triumphant, conscientions motives, and had destroyed his utensils excite the hopes of any human creature; and, he beployed in the business of distillation. Mr. Thomas emphatically and expressly the day, the time, the hour. 2000 persons had enrolled their names as members of who were most accustomed and most accredited to ad-

many distilleries had consequently been abandoned, and numerous dram shops closed." In the State of Maine, it appears from an official report, that in 145 towns reported, having a population of 214,778, there are 12,089 male, and 12,625 female members of Temperance Societies; --total, 24,714. The same proportion in the other towns would give 43,000 members for the State, or more than one to ten of the whole population of the state. In 51 towns, containing a population of 45,939, there is no retailer

It is further stated, that there are probably 6000 farms cultivated in that State without ardent spirits, and that from many manufactories and mechanics' shops they are banished-many vessels are built, launched, and navigated,-buildings framed, raised, &c., and highway taxes wrought without them.

"In the cause of Temperance," says the Boston Post "eloquence finds more inspiration than in the bottle. In the course of the last year, within our borders, Cemperance has won many a spirited battle, and put hors du combat 40,000 [puncheons\*] of the enemy! and is still going on (with a "most blessed spirit," as Gov. Throop said on another occasion) from conquering. to conquer. She has, moreover, during the last year, from South America and the West Indies about 18,000,000 [lbs.] of supernumerary and extra-ordinary, allies, commanded by Gen. Coffee i a very popular leader, who is hailed with enthusiasm, by all classes, as the 'Liberator of America' from 'Llue Ruin'-yea, the Bolivar, destined to conquer the Bottle-that Spiritual Imp, whose wand (a gill cup) has metamorphosed millions into asses, while Sampson could slay one with an ass's jaw bone; and whose slings' nimed always at the head, are far more fatal than David's, for they can prostrate a whole army of

giants; even without a single 'pebble!'
We look forward to that blest era, when blue d---ls and blue ruin will be considered bores, and nothing blue will be tolerated but blue eyes.

\* 40,000 puncheons less of 'ardeut' are said to have been consuhe lost, than the preceding year.

† 18,000,000 lbs. of Coffee are estimated to have been added to the set year's engagement. Down! Addent: up! Coffee—seems to be be passwords of the times.

Since the foregoing was prepared, we have had an apportantly of hearing the opinion of several highly respectable shipmasters on the great pestion of Temperance. Capt. Richardson says, the applications to ship under his present regulations, are more numerous than he ever knew them to be before the temperance cause. was introduced. The opponents of the measure are daily diminishing in numbers, both in our own and in foreign ports-comparatively, there is very little profanity now on board of ships, either by the officers or Indeed, so great has been the moral change among sailors, that a notorious swearer could not readily be shipped. It is the opinion of many ship masters, most of our merchant ships might be made Temperance vessels. It is a conceded fact that all those who have adopted the measure would not on any condition return to the old practice of dealing out regular portions of thousand children and adults under instruction in the giog. When it was known at Havre that Capt. Rich. ardson sailed under the Temperance flag, it produced some excitement, and the crew were strictly watched one members, eight hundred and fifty two of whom had to ascertain whether they adhered to their pledge. It been added during the year. Additional help was is also the custom of that place, that when a sailor calls greatly needed. Four missionaries had died during the on a tailor, the latter presents the brandy bottle; this past year. Nine missionaries had been sent out. There was done to the crew of the Poland, but without, in a were in the various mission schools twenty seven thou single instance, its being tasted by either of the crew.

houses, that have done away with "a bar," and have adopted the Temperance cause, have become far more respectable, and the owners are becoming rich in this world's goods.

never less trouble to get a crew of picked men than he ley, J. James, and R. Watson; to whose memory a now has, under the Temperance system: he believed tribute of considerable length was paid. In conclusion, the cause to be gaining friends throughout the world. Captain Prince, another ship master, coincided in the remarks of Captain Richardson and Stevens, and added that in a recent voyage to Antwerp, he perceived a great change of opinion in that port.

The foregoing pleasing intelligence we obtained on

recently sailed under the temperance plan. The last Indies. The society has sustained very serious privafrom Hudson, under the command of Captain Gardiner, tions: some standard bearers had fainted, and the sur of Auburn, with a crew of thirty as fine a looking young men, as the county of Columbia could produce; and we cordially hope that she may ere long return in safety, fully laden with the products of the Great Deep, to reward her navigators for their industry and self-denial.

## Religious Intelligence.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

taken the chair amidst the repeated acclainations of the experienced upon being called to the chair at that great | tion :and solemn meeting, might, perhaps, seem to dispense ally composed that assembly. In standing before them stanley, two other members of the general committee." as a Churchman, he was sure, however, that they would The Rev. George Clayton, of Walworth, seconded But he also conceived that they intended to exhibit in |

The following account is given in an English paper their aim to spread the same Gospel; to preach the Gospel of light, life and salvation—there were ministers now wait upon the audience to receive their contribution of Religious Intelligence, although somewhat lengthy, of the meeting of a Temperance Society not long since same faith—to rear the same cross—to lead to the same to go into every part of the world. Or, was the residue tions; and he was sure that, after the details to which will we trust be read with interest. We apprehend in Liverpool:—"The meeting was much crowded, and heaven. (Hear.) And if any importance was to be atalthough a majority of the meeting consisted of persons tached to those great purposes, he could not be blind warfare were not carnal, but mighty, through God, to had been addressed, those collectors would meet with belonging to the working classes, their behaviour was to the splendid share in them which had been borne by the pulling down of strong holds. Or, was there a descharacterized throughout by the greatest order and that society, whether he looked to the munificence of titution of opportunities or facilities suited to bear on The collection was then made, and amount

Upon the peculiar topics which were to engage their use of ardent spirits, has withdrawn from business, from that could lask the powers, or interest the heart, or and works, in order that they might no longer be em lieved that for the purpose of such an object that was Franklin, the Secretary, read the report of the com- He trusted they would forgive him if, upon a theme so mittee for the past year, from which it appeared, that high, he for a moment mixed his accents with those the Liverpool Society. If all these persons were acting dress them, but he could not look on that great audiconsistently, it was remarked, their example would tell ence, brought together by motives so disinterested in certain pledge of success founded on omnipotent power itself. The Mohommedan went forth of old at ms per-mitted hour, and many of the kingdoms of the earth hope, and the poisons of his blasphemous creed. The and the figurative waters of the Euphrates were hourly shrinking, He rode in their van, who was their mighty Lord, going forth conquering and to conquer! and his dominion should be from sea to sea, and from the rivers man breath to speed their march, or to fan their banners; to bid them proceed, and practise, and prosper, altar of trath—till they had raised in all the abodes of the kingdom and done the will, and received the re-ward of Christ. (Repeated cheers.)

and because a Wesleyan mission ry, or preacher, was been manifested to Peter Jones, and for the assistance mothing more nor less than a Churchman in earnest. which Christians of this country had lent them. ward of Christ. (Repeated cheers.)

An abstract of the report was then read by the Rev. OHN BEECHAM and the Rev. R. ALDER .- In Ireland the missionaries had gone forward without molestation, and with considerable success. Five thousand children had been collected, and instructed in the knowledge of the Scriptures, some of whom were under religious impressions. In Eweden under the superintendence of Mr. Scott, one hundred members have been formed into a Church. France presented some pleasing indications. At Gibraltar the Gospel had been preached to many soldiers in the garrison, some of whom had carried the knowledge of the truth to various parts of the world. Many Maltese and Greek youth were deriving considerable advantage from the schools in the islands as were also several Greek females. In continental there was to hope for success. India and Coylon, superstitions were waning, and an eager desire for preaching, Bibles, and tracts, was manifested. In Van Deimen's Land there was visible improvement, as also in New Zealand. In the Friendly Islands there were opward of eleven hundred members n society, and in the schools nine hundred and fourteen males, and ten hundred and sixty four females, under the care of one hundred and fifty one native teachers. In Southern Africa there were thirteen stations, 17 missionaries, and many assistants; six hundred and six-members in society, thirteen hundred and thirty-four children and adults in the schools. At the Cape of Good hope and the places adjacent, the Gospel was preached with success. In Namacqua Land, the prospects were cheering. Translations of the Scriptures into the Coffree tongue were preparing; and with as sistance which was hoped for from the British and Fo reign Bible Society, the Scriptutres would soon be presented in a language spoken by six hundred and fifty thousand people. In western Africa the missions were prospercus. At Sierra Leone the chapels were crowded, and four bundred members were row in society. Foulahs were shortly to be visited by missionaries. Notwithstanding the state of things in some parts of the West Indies, much good had been done; there were thirty-three thousand members in society, and eight missionaries, and s x thousand seven hundred and fifty ngle instance, its being tasted by either of the crew, It is a well established fact, that those sailor boarding of whom four thousand five hundred and seventy-one were slaves. The contributions for the past year amounted to 47,715l. 12s. 7d., being the largest amount yet realized from the ordinary resources of the society. The report then adverted to the losses sustained by the Another Captain (Stephens) mentioned, that he had society in the deaths of the Rev. Dr. A. Clarke, T. Stanley, J. James, and R. Watson; to whose memory a the friends of missions were called upon to renewed exertion, from the consideration of the new doors which were continually opening, and the great success with which God had blessed the past labors of the society.

The Rev. J. Hannah, of Huddersfield, maved the adoption of the report. It had, he said, given satisfac-Wednesday evening last, at a meeting of the Managers of the Port of New York Society.

It may be proper to add that several whalemen have closed itself even in the most gloomy parts, and the vivors were ready to be discouraged; but they should look, at such seasons, to the great Captain of salvation, who could easily make up for the ravages of death The great cause to which they were pledged depended not on human wisdom, ability, or effort, for success: it was the cause of God. Human props had failed, but the everlasting pillar remained; the messengers died, but the message lived, and by the influence of the Spirit would prove efficacious. Every individual was colled upon to renewed exertion; their days were numassembly, opened the business of the day. He said enter the everiasting rest of the children of God. Mr. that the kind and warm reception which he had just Hannah concluded by reading the following resolu-

"That the report, now read, be received; and that with any words of apology from him; a few words, this meeting offers its devout acknowledgments to lieved that most of those whom he had the honor to ness of the bereavement which the society has sustainhe hoped and believed were not deemed essential, he Rev. John James, two of the general secretaries; and did not entirely coincide with those who more especi- of the Rev. Dr. Adam Clarke, and the Rev. Thomas

neither expect nor wish him to dissemble his feelings the resolution. He did this with mingled emotions of ty or more young men, who had passed the necessary of allegiance or preserence which he could not but cherpain and pleasure; of pain, because the resolution conish toward that establishment. He could not fail to tained chords of condolence which must have awakened ty of being sent out. What then was wanting? The attribute much of the honor, or rather let him say of the the sympathy of all. But the pleasure outweighed the heathen needed such men; such men were ready, and the hope it inspires! If not, where is my religion, or toleration there exhibited toward him, to the terms of pain, while they considered the manifest success which all they needed was a sufficient pecuniary aid. (Hear.) what has christianity done for me? Such an applicareciprocal confidence and good will which he was hap- had attended the society in its varied operations during Persons throughout the country were in the habit of tion of the subject would lead to an immediate and py to think subsisted between him and so large a por-tion of their body as representative and constituent. object which had brought them together, and had con-description; whether the application was made for the invitation then given to him, what he, in venturing which they had arrived, namely, the nineteenth century, the Bible Society, so mighty, so extensive in its obto comply with it, should wish to follow up and faintly and he had asked, why the great object had not yet been ject, there was still their guines; or for missionary sohe meant a desire to merge all smaller differ- triumphantly achieved. Was it because there was any cieties, whose aim was to send the Gospel to every Fletcher's writings, will secure a benefit to themselves ences and minuter distinctions, in the pursuit of one flaw in the Redeemer's title to the dominion of the part of the habitable globe, still there was the guinea common object, and the attainment of one common world? No: he had already shed his blood upon it; subscription. He trusted to see the time when these good. If such distinctions and demarcations must exist, his right was unimpeachable; it was founded on the one guineas would be increased to five, and the five to all, (and he was well aware how often their community promise of the Father,—it was recognised by angels, ten. (Hear.) Mr. Newton then presented two donates, with a perspiculty and force of had labored to lessen thom,) the heathen world contain and it should be acknowledged on every inch of the tions, one from an anonymous subscriber, of £10, writers of the present day can equal.

ed space enough to absorb them all—the call for it was globe. Was, then, the instruction left to his followers another of £50 from an individual calling himself "A inspiration enough to awaken all their energies, too ambiguous or dubious? No: it was perfectly plain debtor to the Greeks and to the Barbarians;" and this often, alas! scattered here, to unite and co-operate and intelligible. Or, had not means been provided for was not the first instalment by many. (Cheers.) there. Conscious, at least, they might all be that it was the purpose of giving it effect? Yes: there was the The Chairman announced, that the collectors would sobriety. James Cropper, Esq., was called to the chair, the contributions by which it was supported, or to the and in the course of a few sensible and appropriate efficiency of the labors by which it operated.

the moral and spiritual state of the world? No: there the donations already specified, to £231, (\$1025,64.) were ambassadors ready to go to the heathen—ships. Thomas Guest, Esq. M. P., then moved, "That the ready to convey them-means to sustain them-doors thanks of this meeting be given to the auxiliary and Province, or as one sent from Upper Canada to Longlobe! It might arise from worldly policy and secular ties, with their committees, treasurers, secretaries, and of the great, or the smiles of kings; but all he wished aid of the funds of the society; and to the ministers porter.

The spirit of supineness, also, had impeded the work: their laborers. the Church had too frequently pillowed her head on the moon, and terrible as an army with Lanners." Captain Pakenham, R. N., supported the resolution.

The resolution needed not his support: it had been eloquently mayed and seconded; and the report had spoken for itself. For the success which had attended their labors they had a right to be thankful; and even in their want of success there was reason for gratitude. Selfishness had been assigned as one reason, why the Gospel had not been more fully spread; but he though mulus to exertion; for, in promoting the prosperity of missions. Christians, in fact, promoted their own individual prosperty. On this point Captain Pakenbam dwelt with much emphasis, and concluded by urging all to diligence and confidence, from the consideration of what remained to be done, and the encouragement

John Hardy, Esq. M. P., Recorder of Leeds, proposed the next resolution.

Though a member of the established Church, he co'd unite, with gratitude and joy, with any society whose object it was to lift up the banner of the cross among the benighted nations of the world, and to preach to the perishing heathen the unsearchable riches of Christ, If such were the objects of a missionary in his labours, he would not ask to what denomination of Christians he belonged. He would say to him, as Jehu said to Jehonadab, the son of Rechab, "Give me thine hand." Those persons went forth to destroy Baal; but the of ject of missionaries was not precisely the same; for though they would destroy Baal, they were anxious to save the worshippers. When he found those who were separated from him by lines which were scarcely diseloquence of a Newton, a Bunting, and others, he fer. (Cheers repeated.) could not but rejoice in a connection with persons over trines by which the Church alone could live and prosper. He was exposed to persecution: he was not, in

deadness and coldness of the professors of Christianily. He advocated the doctrines which Luther, which

such men in their labors Captain Fenton, M. P. for Huddersfield, had heard with pleasure the extensive good which had been effected by the Wesleyan missionaries. He was a membe of the Church of England, but thought no excuse ne-

cessary for coming forward on that occasion. (Hear.) There was no real difference in their religious principles. He trusted that those truths, to disseminate which they had met together, would induce them to combine all their efforts to promote the happiness of the whole world, and to bring into the fold those who had so long wandered in darkness and in misery, ignocant of their dependence on the God who made them, and of their duties toward him and toward each other. He concluded by moving the following resolution:-"That the thanks of the society are especially doe

thanks of the meeting be given to the general commit-tee, and to the Rev. John Beecham, general secretary, for their attention to the affairs of the society during the past year."

The Rev. John Beecham read letters of apology from several members of parliament, and other gentlemen, who were prevented from attending the meeting. Also The Right Hon. Viscount Lord Morretu, having bered, and were swiftly passing away. Each should from the Rev. R. W. Hamilton, who, though present, ken the chair amidst the repeated acclamations of the labor on till he fell in the farness, and was called to was unable, from indisposition, to speak. He stated also, that Mr. Buxton had sent them twenty guineas, to promote the sending out of more missionaries to Ja maica: (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. Robert Newton, president of the confer ence, came forward, annulst repeated cheers, to second however, in the way of explanation, he did feel to be almighty God for the success of the past year, at the the resolution. He was not yet satisfied with the state due to them, and even necessary to himself. He be- same time, that it expresses its deep sense of the great- of the funds; he was not convinced that they were what they should be, nor what they would be. An hoaddress were aware that on some few matters, which ed, in the death of the Rev. Richard Watson, and the norable gentleman present had expressed his anxiety that more missionaries should be sent to Jamaica, and had kindly sent a contribution toward that object,-(tlear.) He could add to this, that he himself, in consequence of his official station, had the names of twenected with it the precise period of the Christian era at some local institution, there was their guinea; or for

13.

The collection was then made, and amounted, before them, which no man could shut. Why branch societies, both at home and abroad; to the lathen, had not the Gospel spread over the face of the dies' associations, and to the different juvenile sociefor was protection. Some had gone out with the sword who have so zealously afforded to the society, during —some looked to parliamentary enactments; he the past year, the aid of their valuable services." He thought the system worked well when they could get expressed the gratitude he felt at being allowed to cothe patronage of such a room as that—the patronage of operate in any degree with a society so noble, and his the prayers, and best wishes of the wise and good, wish that the blessing of the Lord might rest upon all

The Rev. Egerton Ryerson, missionary from Upper down, by which she was surrounded. Selfishness had, Canada, seconded the resolution. He related several powerfully on the individuals with whom they were their nature, and so paramount in their importance; he also operated powerfully to retard the progress of the interesting facts in relation to the missions at Upper connected. The report complained of the apathy could not think on those who were the active agents of generally felt toward the objects of the society, and their philanthropic behests, who, at the commencement, was a sort of careless, reckless unbelief as to the cer- of the native Indians at the Grand River, the River the want of co-operation on the part of those by whom or in the course of their enterprise, might now be prereligious societies were principally supported. It fürsent, without wishing both "good luck in the name of the theorem of the united States of America, one the Lord." (Cheers.) There was that there which million of persons had joined in the temperature of the course of their enterprise, might now be pretainty of success. On all these points Mr. Clayton enCredit, and other places, by the preaching of the Goslarged, and expressed his hope that these various tel. Many of them who had been addicted to habits
there stated that, in the United States of America, one the Lord." (Cheers.) There was that there which
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the success were on the wane, and that of drunkenness, had become remarkable for sobriety
they would shortly operate no more. He sympathised and industry. They had renounced their idolatrous not the cold calculation—the uncertain hope—the falli- most sincerely with the society in its becenvements, superstitions, and were true believers in the Lord Jesus ble omen-but the warm wish-the assured hope-the though he could not admit that their fellow laborers Christ, the profession of whose name they adorned by were dead: they had slept and had entered into rest; their conduct. In this work, Peter Jones, the Canadi-but they were not dead, as to their reputation, as to an chief, who last year attended the public meetings in this country, and under this impression, perfectly just not. their character, as to their example, as to their spirit. England, had been an efficient instrument. He refer withstanding all that may be said to the contrary, our parties that their labors, their efforts, would be period to the recent visitation of choicea in British North ternal government has kindly granted pocuniary and for were given for a while to the sweep of his destructive He trusted that their labors, their efforts, would be per- red to the recent visitation of cholera in British North petuated to the latest periods of time. He was anxious America; many of the natives met together for the soldiers in their warfare, however, went forth without that the Christian Church should put on the temper of purpose of prayer during that calamity; and it was a the din of arms; but while the crescent was waning, calm, determined, persevering expectation; then she fact not less remarkable than pleasing, that of those would appear to the world "clear as the sun, fair as the who thus united for the purpose of prayer, not one had died of that disorder. Some distant tribes had manifested a strong desire that the Gospel should be sent to hough a Churchman, he felt no hesitation in taking them. In one place a chapel had been built by some to the end of the earth. They stood in need of no hu. part in the proceedings of the day, because he could females; it soon became too small, and the natives, not forget the honored name of Wesley-hecause he who wished to hear, cut holes through the wall, and had witnessed, in Jamaica, the aptitude and success of applied their ears to them. Mr. Ryerson concluded a till they had reared in all the abodes of darkness the the Wesleyan missionaries—because he had fed on the speech of some length, by reading a document expresaltar of troth—till they had raised in all the abodes of bread of life from the hands of Wesleyan preachers, in sive of the obligations which the Canadians felt they slavery the authors of freedom-till they had spread places which, but for them, would have been barren; were under to this country, for the kindness which I ad which Christians of this country had lent them.

Lancelot Haslope, Esq , then moved a vote of thanks o the noble chairman. He said, that, when hereditary rank was associated with attachment to the cause of Christianity, throughout the world, it certainly de-mended the highest respect and admiration. (Hear.) He had the means of knowing that, in private life, his Lordship adorned the profession of the Gospel which that this, if rightly considered, should operate as a still he had embraced. It was a great happiness to see hereditary legislators proving that they were influenced by the fear of God, and that they were anxious to honor him in all their ways. (Hear.)

J. Heald, Esq., of Stockport, seconded the resolu-

tion. He could not but express his entire approbation at the business which had been transacted that day.-It was matter of gratitude to him that the cause of Christian missions was so regarded by such an audience. That in which he most gloried, that by which their hearts must be chiefly sustained, was the thought that God was with them. (Hear.) With so many blessings, so many resources, so many promises, so many proofs that God was at work, surely every man would come forward and attach bimself to the work. be found; and if more money was required, he felt assured that it would be given, and that not reluctantly. epresent it, he would say, might Yorkshire never want such a representative; and he would say in addition, might Yorkshire never want a constituency able to estimate the value of such a representative! (Much ingu shable, who yet gave proof that they were cheering.) He wished that his lordship might abound Churchmen in earnest;" and when he recollected in all the blessings of that Christianity to promote that in another society to which he belonged, the Bible which they were assembled; a heritage richer far than Society, he had been so delighted and instructed by the that which the most distinguished patrimony could con-

The Key. Robert Newton, having put the resolution,

ity. But Wesley, both from the pulpits of the Church, and from other pulpits, had advocated those great doc- tained, said, that after the resolution which had just been passed, which had just been proposed in speeches far too flattering, and which had been received by the for the welfare of others, and more careful for their own. (Hear.) Among the many impressive senti-ments which had that day been delivered, he concurred there is great danger of subverting the best interests of n none more entirely then in those which intimated, religion, and neutralizing whatever efforts may be made that, however those who chanced to fill the higher places in society might please themselves by coming for ward on such occasions, their best pledge and guaranty of success could alone be found in their own princi-ples, in their own objects, and in the favor of their God. men, justly apply, it must be presumed that we too are (Cheers.) After the time which had been occupied

and the surpassing interest of the objects which had engaged their attention, it would be unbecoming in him to detain them longer. They were about to depart to their several spheres and labors; let them aim to fill those spheres humbly, and exclusively in dependence on the power and Spirit of God to overrule the destito Lancelot Haslope, Esq. and the Rev. Geo. Marsden, nies of nations; but still not less earnestly striving in the general treasurers, for their valuable services, every field into which he might send them; whether at which they are requested to continue; and that the home or among the heathen; by their own hearths, or in cheerless deserts; in those stately rooms, or in the pathless forest; let them aim to promote the knowledge of his will, the enjoyment of his salvation. (Cheers. He had only now to acknowledge their repeated good

ess toward him, and his serious and heartfelt sense of it. (Loud and relierated cheers.) The Rev. Robert Newton then pronounced the bene diction, and the meeting broke up.

## CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, July 10, 1833. MR. PLETCHER'S LETTERS.

This number finishes Mr. Fletcher's admirable let ters on the spiritual manifestation of the Son of God -a subject of vast importance, which ought to be very attentively considered; and if found based on sound scriptural truth, as we trust it is, every one should make a personal application of it to himself, and enearnest seeking after God, and thus prevent the pre-

We hope those of our subscribers who have not Mr. and their families by carefully preserving the numbers able to form a correct judgment of the character of the containing those letters; as "he being dead yet speak. opposition with which we are assailed, from a quarter eth," with a perspiculty and force of argument few the least to be suspected of misrepresentation so unfounded, and charges so unjust.

cious soul from dying destitute of the necessary quali-

fication for Heaven.

WESLEYAN ANNIVERSARY.

The account of the anniversary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, which will be found under the head mind of the Reporter on the occasion respecting Mr. Ryerson, whom he represents as "a missionary from Upper Canada;" whether he viewed him as a Wesleyan Missionary on his return from a mission in this don, we cannot say-however we are sptisfied Mr. R. has not represented himself as a missionary-the misdependence. He would not disparage the countenance collectors, for their liberal and successful exertions in take must have arisen from the ignorance of the re-

#### "AN ENEMY HATH DONE THIS." From the Courier.

Sm,-I have seen with sincere regret an Editorial article in the "Christian Guardian" of last Wednesday, under the head of "Religious Grants," in which it is strongly attempted to produce an impression on the public mind, exceedingly unfavorable to the ministers of the different religious denominations, in consequence of their having accepted from His Majesty's Government a grant, the application of which was intended to promote the religious nterests of this province, by the erection of places of public worship.

It is true that His Majesty's Government, as well as the different religious bodies in Upper Canada, appear to think differently from the Society, the organ of which the Christian Guardian certainly is. I imagine that other Churches, as well as the Episcopal Methodist may be use. fully employed in the spiritual instruction of the people of the promotion of this desirable object; an aid, in which the M. E. Church might probably have participated, had they not frequently declared, if I be correctly informed, that they would not receive assistance, were it ever offer. ed to them by the government. But although the Christian Guardian has indulged in language quite at issue with its assumed character, and intended to mislead the public, what must that public think when the subjoined communication from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, will point out the specific purpose for which the grants

How the Guardian, AWARE OF THE FACTS OF THE CASE, for I mentioned the circumstances of the grant to those by whom they were communicated to the Guardian Office,) could make the unwarrantable assertions contained in the article alluded to, and charge Christian Ministers with "receiving and dividing the spoil," and with "pocketing the MONEY" while THEY, the Episcopal Methodists, were endeavoring to win the sours of their fellow creatures, I cannot comprehend.—It was well known that the money vas to be applied solely to the building of churches and chapels—that it was not to go into the pockets of indi-viduals; but it was designed to advance the religious improvement of the province, and yet with the knowledge of these facts, it is most unaccountably asserted to the Canadian public; although the Editor does not wish it to be "told in Gath," that "Christian Ministers receive and divide the spoil."

It may be necessary to mention for the information of the Guardian, that on the day previous to the sitting of our last year's Conference in Liverpool, the late Rev. Mr. Watson stated to our commissioner of review, at which I was present, that our Mission Secretaries understood from His Majesty's Government that it was their intention to assist by occasional grants (such as might be found convenient) the Wesleyan Mission in Upper Canada, and in consequence of such determination, which it now appears, from a feeling of liberality worthy of the British Govern-ment, was designed to affect other religious denominations likewise, the sum of £990, sterling, was placed in the If more men were wanted, he trusted they would soon hands of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to be expended in the ERECTION OF CHAPELS, under the direction of the English Conference, and though I am not now the He wished as well to the noble chairman as any one apologist of either the "Canadian Wesleyans," or Scotch present. As that noble lord did Yorkshire the honor to secession Churches, who, doubtless, are alle to answer represent it, he would say, might Yorkshire never want for themselves; yot, I cannot avoid remarking, that were it the fact, that they owing to a deficiency in local re-sources, were aided by a kind and fustering Government. I do not know upon what principle of religion, the Guar-dian should attempt to injure their reputation or destroy heir usefulness. Was it at all surprising, that the Home government.

which has always manifested a strong desire to promote religious instruction, should afford pecuniary aid for the accomplishment of an object so desirable? Was it at all wonderful, that Ilis Majesty's government, ever favora-ble to missionary exertion, should endeavor to forward whom religion maintained such a salutary influence.— it was carried by the audience standing, with acclamation to missionary exertion, should endeavor to forward the was old enough to recollect the founder of Metho tions. He then requested his lordship, most respect. missionary usefulness? Surely not—but it is indeed truly dism; he remembered the crowds that followed him, though he could not then account fully for his popular, ity. But Wesley, both from the pulpits of the Church, and from other pulpits, had advocated those great doctrines by which the Church alone could live and prossecure the return of such members, only to the local par-liament, as should be unfriendly to the benevolent acts of deed, in fear of the scaffold or the stake, though be audience in a manner which be ought not to consider the Home government. We say, "Tell it not in Gath," was doubtless prepared for that. But he suffered most too cordial, the cup of his gratitude was indeed over. Though I am not at all concerned in the tendency of from the Leadicean spirit of the age, and from the flowing. (Cheers.) He had now not only to thank the insinuation, that those ministers, whose churches them, as when the proceedings opened, for an honour have been benefited by the grant, or in the language of conferred upon him, but also, he hoped, for a benefit the Guardian, "HAVE taken the BAIT," are in the pay Cranmer, and Latimer preached, and which were still received by him. Many things which he had heard of the government, and whose people therefore need no preached by his followers; and he could not, therefore, that day must sink deeply into his heart. He trusted longer contribute to their support: (for this is the object but feel satisfaction and pride in being associated with that these meetings would leave them all more zealous aimed at by the Guardian) I would yet as a friend presume to remind its Editor, that when a public journal, avowedly there is great danger of subverting the best interests of

> It may be pleaded, that no mention is made of the Society to which I belong—is omitted—but it is well known that we are included in the grant, and therefore if the guilty, and it is a duty which I owe to myself and to the connexion at large to disabuse the public mind, and re-move the prejudice, which the article in question is calculated to excite, among a considerable portion of the population of this country. This will be effectually done by the publication of this Excellency's communication, which explains the purposes of the grant.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, York, 14th March, 1833. Sir,—I am directed by the Lieut. Government to acquaint you, with reference to the communications which have taken place between the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the British Wesleyan Conference, on the subject of the extent of assistance which his Majesty's government might he able from time to time, to afford your Missionaries in this Province, and also to the differ. ent religious denominations that have applied to His Ma. jesty's government for aid in building Churches and Chapels; that His Excellency is authorised by the Secretary of State, to place £900 storling, this year, at the disposal of the British Conference, to be appropriated to the building of Churches in situations where your Missionaries an collect congregations.

His Excellency requests that you will have the goodness to transmit to him, a return of the sums to be expended on each Chapel or Church which the conference may de-

cide on building.

1 have the honor to be,

Sir, Your most Obedient

Humble Servant, Wm. ROWAN,

The Rev. John Barry, York. I am really sorry to be compelled to make these observations-but I could not lie under the imputation in the Guardian for a single hour, and I would consider myself guilty of a gross dereliction of duty, were I to allow charges, so unjust, uncalled for, and inapplicable, and which tend to involve, not only the government under which we have the happiness to live, but the Society to which I belong, to pass entirely unnoticed.

I am, Sir, Your's truly, JOHN BARRY, York, July 5, 1833.

"NOT FALSE ACCUSERS." We give the above to the public that they may be time we published the article alluded to, of any such political disquisition," grant as Mr. Barry mentions.

as so positively with it.

Government for aid in building churches and chapels, have pleased nobody. therefore, the particular grants which we mentioned to mislead the public mind on that point, we will here thrown in their way. state, that we were led to believe from conversations grant was given to them as a body, for their individual public with respect to this, we had not the most distant it will be promptly but respectfully refused. idea of its application to the building of churches or chapels. Let Mr. B. then answer to his conscience and his God, for these false accusations.

He next accuses us of an "attempt to produce an impression on the public mind, exceedingly unfavorable to the ministers of the different religious denominations -to injure their reputation or destroy their usefulness,' and of aiming to induce the people to believe there is call the attention of the public to them as public journalists: and to show the injurious effects naturally arising from these grants, upon the former resources of the denominations receiving them; not, as falsely stated by Mr. B., to diminish them. This we consider both our duty and our privilege as British subjects; and we have confidence to believe, that "the Government under which we have the happiness to live," has no disposition whatever to curtail us of that privilege, notwithstanding what Mr. B. may be pleased to say on the subject. Had those grants not affected religion, or religious interests, we should have left it to others to notice them; but as they evidently do, we judge both the source and tendency of them come within our editorial cognizance.

. It should not escape notice, that, in the next place, we are charged by Mr. B. with an "attempt to pervert the kindness and paternal care of the Government, in alding the cause of Missions in Canada, with a direct infringement upon the great charter of English liberty!" Province," &c. &c.

Let us ask this Methodist Missionary to examine the ground upon which he makes these serious charges upon his neighbor. Is it not clear, that what we call of the public funds," and not any particular act or acts of this or any other government? And are we not correct? what Englishman will dispute this? Such perversion is too base-too wicked to suppose Mr. B. capable of wilfully making it; yet, so obvious was our meaning, that one would suppose no person of common intellect could possibly have understood us in the sense in which Mr. B. represents it. The mystery of this

is best known to himself. It is also a gross perversion of our meaning to say we "strive so to agitate the constituency of the Pro- many sad things laid to their charge. vince, as to secure the return of such members only to the local Parliament, as should be unfriendly to the benevolent acts of the Home Government"-we challenge him to show that our language can bear that construction. We but intimated that the people have the power, in conjunction with the professed willingness of His Majesty's Government to concede to every just eponsible disposing of the public funds, by choosing such representatives as both know their privileges and will maintain them; and advised them to do so-this is all the "agitation" to which we plead guilty; and what British subject will complain of this !- of having representatives that will both know and do their duty? We now submit it to an enlightened public whether we have not been most grossly misrepresented, and shamefully traduced, by one of whom both we and the public might expect better things.

Mr. B. accuses us of involving the Government, but he does not say in what; perhaps because we use the be term "bait" he infers that we accuse the Government of corrupt motives in making the grants mentioned. As we know of nothing else to which he can allude, we beg leave to explain ourselves relative to that term. We simply mean by it a temptation, not originating with the Government, but coming through it as a thedium; and we presume it will be admitted that temptations are frequently presented through innocent mediums. The Government may have had the best intentions in complying with the application for the granted aid, and we should be sorry to think otherwise; to His Majesty, adopted at the meeting, and shows the but at the same time beg leave to differ in judgment respecting the wisdom or prudence of such policy.

Mr. B. expresses regret at the appearance of our ar- of these funds; but at the same time think that the jesty's councils the men who having in their hands the of small arms, that made the earth to tremble. It was ticle on "Religious Grants," but we cannot but welfare of the Province, as well as the principles of power of redressing the wrongs and healing the injuries truly a scene indescribably grand and terrific. The pro-express both surprise and regret at the manner in British liberty, require that they should be placed at express both surprise and regret, at the manner in British liberty, require that they should be placed at the storms of political agilation, and spreading through. which he has thought proper to notice us; inasmuch as the disposal of the Legislature, and the appropriation out the country the blessings of tranquility and content, we made no allusion whatever to the Body of which he of them be regulated by law; and in this opinion, if have, by neglecting these sacred duties, proved themselves is a member, nor, to the object for which, as he says, we mistake not, we accord with His Majesty's present gers, and unworthy of the high station in which it has the grant is made, viz., the building of houses of wor- enlightened Government. Whence then is the evil ship. We say we made no mention, nor even allusion of calling the attention of the people to this subject to these, for the best of reasons, because we knew through their representatives, especially as these funds to these, for the best of reasons, because WE KNEW through their representatives, especially as these funds NOTHING ABOUT THEM--We were not aware of any are fast accumulating from the sale of crown lands, grant being made to the English Conference, either and are being applied, as we conceive, to the injury of "for the building of chapels," or any other purpose.— the religious interests of the Province? And, indeed, We heard a report last winter of some negotiation be- we should have been wanting in our duty to the public tween the Government and the Wesleyan Missionaries as a Christian Guardian, had we suffered it to pass by of your Majesty's faithful and loyal people. respecting a grant, but we never heard the result; and unnoticed, notwithstanding all that interested ecclesiwe now positively declare our entire ignorance, at the astics may say about "plunging into the depths of

We admit that our remarks bear somewhat on those How then, we would ask, comes it to pass, that Mr. ministers who have received these grants, as we in originated with himself, but with a number of humble in B. positively, repeatedly, and pointedly asserts, that we stended they should; for what, we would ask in the were "AWARE OF THE FACTS OF THE CASE?" He says name of consistency, means all the stir which has been for by the parties to whom it was applicable. The Honhe "mentioned the circumstances to those by whom made to prevent the Church of England from possess- Baronet concluded by maving the second reading of the they were communicated to the Guardian office."-If sing the Clergy Reserves, in which most of these very bill. Mr. Lefroy seconded the motion." they were communicated to the office, it was without ministers to whom we alluded have acted so conspicuour knowledge; some one may have told the clerk, or ous a part, if, after all, Religion is to be supported from the workmen; but will any respectable person the public funds 3 and that not under the regulation of the workmen. one of the workmen; but will any respectable person the public lands and that not under the regulation of ground that some measure for preventing the desecration of the Sabbath was necessary, though they admitted the ed more becoming his profession, had he first ascertain- ment and will of the Executive. If the former be an present Bill went too far and ought to be greatly altered ed the fact of our being aware &c., before he charged evil, the latter is much more so. Better let one in Committee. denomination be established, under certain restrictions, details that no alteration in committee could remedy its His next positive assertion is, that the application of and all the rest tolerated with equal privileges, to work defects, and said that, though anxious for some measure the grants to the religious denominations we mentioned, their way along and prosper according to their respec- to be carried which would put a stop to Sunday trading is for the erection of places of public worship. But we live ments, than have them set by the cars about their and labour, he could not concur in such a Bill of restrict beg leave to ask Mr. B. what authority he has for this respective endowments and patronage. As it is imassertion? Does he conclude, that because the com- practicable to make all equally rich and great, so it is Wynn, Mr. Wason, Mr. Petre, Mr. P. Howard, and Mr. munication from His Excellency says, that different impossible to satisfy all; and the Government may find, Langdule also, opposed the bill. religious denominations have applied to H:s Majesty's in the end, that in aiming to please every body, they

We are not disposed to dispute what Mr. Barry imaare for that purpose ? This may, or may not be, from gines-"that other churches as well as the Episcopal all that appears in His Excellency's communication .- | Methodists may be usefully employed in the instruction But, as Mr. B assumes it as a fact known to us, and of the people of this country"—and therefore it is that move, as an amendment to the government plan for emantherefore most courteously charges us with intending we would prevent hindrances to their usefulness being

When and where the M. E. Church has refused to without price. with different individuals, but particularly with a mem- participate in this pecuniary aid from Government we ber of the Upper Canada Synod itself, that the said are at a loss to know .- It is difficult to refuse that which has never been offered. And as to declarations support; and this minister presumed that the most of respecting it, we know of none they have ever made the members of the synod would accept of it, and re- as a body. But as an individual, we speak candidly labor for slave labor on their several plantations; and to ceive it in aid of their living; and it remains yet to be when we say-with all due regard and respect for the determine to what extent the national funds should be seen whether we are not correct in our understanding Government, in fidelity to which we yield to noneof the matter. So far from "intending" to mislead the we hope and trust that should any such tender be made

More might be said on this important subject, but we trust enough has been given for once. And lest we \ tire our readers as well as ourself, we leave Mr. B. to the support of our military establishments in those ruminate for the present; hoping that before he ven- parts, which, on the entire abolition of slavery, may be tures again before the public he will more carefully examine the ground of his assertions.

Since writing the above, we have been told by the tary for Ireland. ery person to whom no doubt Mr. Barry alludes, no need of contributing to their support. We attempt. (when he says "he mentioned the circumstances of the ed no such thing-our "attempt" was to expose public grant to those by whom they were communicated to to it the Leeds Intelligencer says-" It will be seen that transactions of, as we conceive, a most dangerous ten- the Guardian Office") that he told Mr. B. before his dency to the peace and prosperity of our country-to communication went to the press, that he HAD NOT COMMUNICATED SAID CIRCUMSTANCES TO US !!!!-Comment is unnecessary.

We have seen private letters from England which negro slaves?"

The Cotton Duties Reduction Bill had passed both speak of the appointment of Dr. Rolph to be Solicitor General and Executive Councillor, and the dissolution of our Heuse, of Assembly, as settled matters. How such things could be spoken of in England as fixed, In the case of Culley the Potterman was was almost the riot at the meeting at Spitalfield, the Jury after a long the riot at the meeting at Spitalfield, the Jury after a long we cannot say; but with us all is yet uncertainty, as This decision appeared not to have been expected by the nothing official has been made public. The dissolution government, who has offired a reward of £100 for the of the House of Assembly is looked for, and it may take apprehension of the person who stabbed Robert Culley. place sooner than we imagine.

THE PATRIOT.—The Editor of the Patriot cries se upon s, for "treating with dignified silence" what he is pleas ed to call proofs of the Methodist Preachers descerating England and France, and the interruption of their mavitheir pulpits and their office, in obtaining signatures to gation on the part of the Dutch Government will coase, have seen nothing yet like proof touching the point in expedition to Design the Prench political grievance petitions. We have only to say, we question. Mr. D. gives us a long dissertation in his usual the garrison of Antwey, now prisoners in France, will be and of striving "so to agitate the constituency of the slang style about the Governor's letter to our Conference, sent home, and the armistice between Holiand and Bel. and Mr. Ryerson's reply; and repeats an old fabulous report about Mr. Griffis and Mr. Culp electioneering, which was fully refuted, and proved to be false at the time; but free. what have those matters to do with the question .- He alan infringement upon the great charter of English so repeats an "unauthorized assertion" about "Mr. Evans liberty, is the "irresponsible and uncontroled disposing in his zeal telling his congregation that he wanted the name of every one old enough to have a name, in consequence of which in many places fathers set down the names of their children not more than two years old" .--But where or when or by whom substantiated, or what the document was, is not stated.

Surely Mr. D. does not think us or the public childish nough to receive this as authentic.

We mention this not expecting to satisfy Mr. D. or his party, but as it serves to show the miserable shifts to which the calumniators of the Methodist preachers are put when called upon to substantiate any particular of the

Time or Conference.-The time for the meeting of the next annual Conference, as fixed at the last, is Wednes day 25th September next.

## For the Christian Guardian.

It is in contemplation by the Committee of the "Upper Canada Temperance Society," to publish a small Periodical, wholly devoted to the subject of Temperance; emclaim, of putting a stop to the uncontroled and irre- bracing statistical accounts of the various societies in the province, well authenticated facts, and short discussions on the subject—such a work is much desired, and as it is the design of the Committee (if funds can be obtained) to procure and distribute the best written tracts on temperonce, it is to be hoped, that the societies throughout the province will avail themselves of the Committee's intenions, by becoming auxiliaries, and taking copies of the

The members of the Committee are authorised to receive names and assistance to the funds. Any person wishing to add his name to the society, by calling upon any member of the Committee for that purpose, may do T. VAUX, Rec. Sec'y,

## Foreign News.

## ENGLAND.

GREAT POLITICAL MEETING IN BIRMINGHAM. This meeting was held on the 20th of May last, and passed off without any disturbance; the number present was estimated at from 70,000 to 80,000 persons. The almost literally stripped, not only of its covering, but of meeting was got up in high style-music, banners, &c., with several very ingenious and striking devices.-Messrs. Muntz, Attwood, and O'Connell addressed the meeting. The following is the prayer of the petition object for which it was called.

"We humbly, respectfully, and earnestly implore your

gers, and unworthy of the high station in which it has eased your Majesty to place them and we implore your nessures to accomplish the restoration of the national prosperity, and who does not deem it the first duty of a latesman to secure to honest industry its just reward.

"We pray God, Sire, long to preserve your Majesty's life, and to enable your Majesty to accomplish the great work of securing the liferty and of restoring the prosperi-OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH BILL -In the House of

Commons on the 16th, the bill for the better observance of the Salbath was discussed. Sir Andrew Agnew, who introduced the bill, proceeded at great length to detail his views on the subject "The idea of the bill had not dividuals, tradesinon in the metropolis and elsewhere.-

The motion was supported by Mr. Plumptre, Lord Morpeth, Mr. Estcourt, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Lefroy, Mr.

Lord Althorp considered the bill so objectionable in its paper.

Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Poulter, Sir M. W. Ridley, Mr.

After which the House divided, when there appeared for the second reading, 73; against it, 79; majority against the second reading, 6. So, of course, the bill was

NEGRO SLAVERY .- On the 17th, Mr. Buckingham gave notice, that, on Thursday, the 30th of May, he would

cipating the slaves, the following resolutions:
11. That every slave in His Majesty's dominions has an indefeasible right to emancipation, without delay, and

"2. That from and after the 21st of August, 1834, the

inniversary of his present Majosty's birth-day, slavery shall cease to exist in every part of the British Empire. "3. That immediate measures be taken to ascertain the ctual amount of pecuniary loss that may be sustained by

appropriated to compensate all those by whom such pecuniary loss may be actually sustained. "4. That an adequate supply of preventive police, a independent and impartial magistracy, and teachers for infant and adult schools, be sent from the mother country to all our colonies in which slavery may be abolished, the expense to be borne out of the funds hitherto appropriated

extensively and safely reduced." The Hon. E. J. Littleton, member of the House of Commons for Staffordshire, has been appointed Chief Secre-

On the subject of negro emancipation, Lord Althorp stated that Ministers were determined to persevere with the question with all possible despatch. With reference the ministerial proposal for putting an end to slavery prescribes ten hours a day as the just extent of negro labor Surely this is a strong and selemn adoption of the princi-ple of the Ten Hour Bill. If care be thus taken of the adult negro, how can the same principle be refused to pool little British children, who are no more free agents than

deliberation returned a verdict of "Justifiable Homicide

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM. The most important intelligence by this arrival is the onouncement that a preliminary Treaty was signed in Lundon on the 21st of May. By this convention the embargo will be taken off the Dutch vessels in the ports of thus restorting the intercourse between the parties re giam will be continued until the definitive settlement of a ermanent separation between the two countries, until which time the navigation of the Scheldt will remain

## PORTUGAL.

The intelligence from Portugal is rather favorable to the cause of Don Pedro; it is said that a regiment of Miguel's cavalry had gone over to Pedro. UNITED STATES.

The Cholena.-This frightful pestilence is steadily vending its way hitherward, and we are concerned to state has at length crossed the mountain range of the Alleganies. It is in East Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania; and five deaths have occurred on board of a ship now at our own Quarentine Ground .- N. York Com. Advertiser.

HARPERSEFIELD, (Del. Co., N. Y.) June 17 .- A mos terrific and destructive whichwind passed through this town on Thursday evening, the 13th instant, about 8 o'clock. It commenced, as far as I can learn, in Kort-right, about two miles west of the centre. It moved from hence in an easterly direction, and prostrated much vabable timber, and unroofed one house before it reached the border of Harpersfield. In passing through this town, desolation marked its course. Every building within the range of its whirl was entirely demolished, or reduced to a perfect wreck, and trees were torn up by their roots, and carried from ten to a hundred yards. A umber of barns (ten I have learned) besides a great ma. ny sheds, shops and other out-buildings, were destroyed. Although several dwelling houses were more or less injured, only two, as far as I know, were demolished-one, small house inhabited by a family of four persons, a man his wife and two children. The house was taken entirely from its foundations and dashed to pieces. The family were all carried away with it, and whelmed in its ruins. Yet notwithstanding their perilous situation, a gracious God, "who rides on the whirlwind and directs the storm," preserved every life. They were all injured, some them seriously, but none dangerously. The next build-ing which came within the focus of this tremendous whirlwind, was the house of Roswell Hotchkiss, Esq.— This was a large two story house, with a kitchen in the rear of one story. The front part of the house was redu-ced to a perfect wreck, while the kitchen part stood, tho considerably injured. A kind Providence graciously or-dered it that all the family, at this awful moment, were in this part of the house, whereby they escaped uninjured.

Although the frame of the house was not prostrated, every window and most of the doors were dashed to pie ces and blown away—the floor torn up—partitions broken down, and chests, trunks, &c. filled with clothing, also heds, bedding, curtains and garments, hanging in different parts of the house, were carried away some to the distance of two or three miles. Indeed the house was its contents. There was something singularly awful and gloomy on the appearance of this phenomenon. There was a lurid brightness sufficiently luminous to render vis ible the numberless fragments of buildings, such as boards, shingles, timbers, with garments, heds, clothes, &c. which were flying with great velocity in wild confusion through the atmosphere, to a height of a hundred feet or more.

At the same time there was a heavy roaring and tremen-dous crashing, which resembled the roar of heavy artille-We acknowledged the right of the Crown to dispose Majesty to be graciously pleased to dismiss from your Ma. 17 accompanied with an irregular discharge of thousands

gressive motion of the wind was judged to be a mile in about two or three minutes: but its rotatory motion was inconceivably rapid. A building could not resist its power an instant. As soon as it touched, it demolished

The loss of property has been great, not only in buildings, but in orchards and timber. Many valuable groves of wood, and a number of fine orchards, have been thrown down or torn up by the roots. How for this tornado pro-ceeded before its fary was spent, we have not ascertained. For about nine or ten miles it has left melancholy proofs of its power; but so far as we have yet learned, have been lust. Its general direction was about E. N. E. and its desolating track from 20 to 30 rods in width,

The above is a plain narration of facts, though the description falls, I had almost said, infinitely short of the reality .- Jour, of Com.

SHIPWRECKS. The steamer Henrietta, Reid, from Eastport to St. Andrews, struck on the rocks within two miles of the former place, and filled-the crew and passengers were The loss is estimated at £4000, and it is stated the vessel was not insured.

Loss of the barque Ranger in the ice. The Capt. and crew of the Ranger of Bristol, Anthony Herbert, from London, 42 days out in ballast, and bound for Mirami-chi, reached this place on Tuesday last in their long boat, that vessel having been five days in the ice, while attempt ing to proceed up the gulf of St. Lawrence, unfortunately struck a piece of smaken ice on the 11th instant, when not far distant from Cape North, and immediately went down leaving scarcely time for those on board to get a hoat to save their lives, and who were not enabled to save either provisions or ciothes. They proceeded in their boat to Ignish, where they were kindly treated, and thence to Sydney, where they arrived as above stated.-Sydney

Capt. Donnelly of the Transit, 6th June, from New foundland, brought accounts of the loss by ice of the Rakes of Hull, for Quebec; Martha, Sewell, for do. and Schooner Civil, for Newfoundland. The crews of these vessels are saved, but many of them are in hospital at Newfoundlind, in a dreadful frost bitten state. Captain lowell of the Martha and the hands of that vessel were n their long boat fifteen days.

The Mentor, Barlow, from London, fell in at sea the 13th May, with the wreck of the Commerce of Poole .--No person on board. Took from her 7 barrels of flour and nine bags of bread. Lilowing herd, could not take

The George, from Greenock, with a general cargo for Quebec, is ashore about 18 miles East of Capa Ray .--The vessel was breaking up, and the natives were busily engaged in plundering her. The master and crew have one to Qoil, about 30 leagues farther east, to endeavour io procure a passage home,

The new session of the Legislature at Barnanoes was spened by Sir Lionet Smrin, on the 9th, ult. within a very few days after his arrival. His Excellency ulludes to the Colony being relieved from the payment of his salary, in-timates that the splendour which his predecessors, through heir imprudent generosity, had maintained, must cease with him, and calls upon them to revise all needless excerses in other departments, by a wise economy. He also intimates his opinion that the black militia of the Island should be commanded by people of their own caste, as tending to give them an interest in the institutions of the country, and removing every mark of exception tending to bind their energies and intelligence to a degraded of imited scene of action. He concludes his speech by the following firm declaration of his principles; "It has, I believe, not been unfrequent that a Governor on the first occasion of meeting you, has indulged in those promises and pledges by which he intended to guide his official con-duct. Humble and distrustful in all my pretentions, I rive only to assure you that I will labor to de my duty in an upright course, without seeking popularity or dreading delike. An Englishmen, I will religiously respect your aws, rights, and privileges, and I will equally maintain those of my Sovereign; a soldier, if ever your peace is disturbed I shall always know my post, and above all, as a Christian, I shall constantly invoke the aid of Almighty God, that he may bloss our joint endeavours to improve the happiness of this people, without distinction of colour or condition." -- Montreal Gozette.

The arbitration on the subject of the proportion of dudies payable to Upper and Lower Canada, was brought to close on Wednesday afternoon. The result will not of course, transpire till the Provincial Parliament meets .-

The award is said to be favorable to Upper Canada,- En. Suicide,-On Thursday evening last, a man by the ame of John Walker, an Englishman, committed suicide by hanging himself on an apple tree, in Mr. Bowman's and Staple Dry Goods as are suited to the season, would garden, at the south end of the St. Antoine Suburbs. The have been more complete, but for several valuable packalemperate, and he committed the fatal act, and had been so for reveral days. Query! had he been a member of a temperance Society, would be have thus destroyed himself? Let the opposers of Temperance Societies answer .- Mon. Gaz.

Mail Robbery .- On Saturday evening last, Mr. Bethune eceived information relative to the robbery of the Cobourg Mail, which has fortunately led to a discovery of the person who committed it. Contrary to every suspicion, which hitherto had only clung to Cobourg and Relleville, this rubbery was effected by William Ewings, the son of the Post Master at Benlock, -- a new village lately started up between this place and Colhorne. It appears that Eurage, a mere lad, was left in charge of the Post Office on the day that the Money Letter was forwarded from Cobourg to Kingston; and took advantage of the circumstance to abstract from the Mail the Kingston Bag, being careful to destroy the whole of it, except the Money Letter -- According to the boy's own account, however, the Kingston Bag fell out, unobserved by him, while he was examining the general mail, and he did not discover it until after the ntil was gone; that he was fearful of his father's anger, if he discovered his carelessness, and accordingly conceal ed the parcel to escape detection. This seems too improbable to be credited. He & another boy, a confederate of the name of Brown, are under examination (Tuesday) and will doubtlessly both be immediately committed to the District goal, the money having been found in their pos--Want of space, prevents further notice -Cobourg

W. H. Daarer, Esq. is at Cohourg, examining witnesses on the case of the Robbery of the Bank; nothing has heen elicited likely to lead to the discovery of the delinquents.—Ib.

## DIED,

At his residence in Trafalger, on Tuerday last, Philip Sovereign Esq. In the 55th year of his age. In the death of this individual, so-clety has lost a useful and respectable member. He ever sustained the character of an honorable and upright man, and during his life fitted some important situations in this rising country. The Great author of his existence has called him hence; and it affords his friends consolation to know that the summons found him Raapt. He died without a strengtle or a grown, in the blessed hope that he had found favour with his God.—Cox.—Huitton Free Press.

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending July 10, 1833. J. Messmore, R. B. Orr, J. Luckwood (do so.)

EXTENSIVE CREDIT SALE BY AUCTION. THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public that he intends selling off his present stock of Try Goods and Groceries, by an Auction, commencing on the first day of August, and continuing each day till the whole be disposed of

He would also intimate, that his stock being well selected, will be found well worthy the attention of country Merchants. For further particulars see bills of the day. J. M. STRANGE. · 19[-4t,

York, July 9, 1833.

FOR SALE;—That valuable property, situate on the River Credit, twenty-five miles from York, being West half of Lot No. 15, in the 3rd Concession of the township of Toronto, west of the Centre Road; con aining nearly 100 acres of Land, on which is erected a Saw mill, a Grist mill with two run of stones, mostly new; a two story Dwelling house, and a number of out house and small buildings. A village is in progress on the said Lot, and from its central situation in a most flourishing part of the country, renders it an object worthy of the attention of any one who may wish to purchase a situation of the kind. Enquire of Cassius Matthews on the premises, or, Daniel M. Dougall, or, Joseph Easton, York. York, July 8, 1833.

FOR SALE, a Lot of Ground, with two small Houses, being Nos. 12 and 14, Lot street. For par-

ticulars apply on the premises. York, June 24, 1833.

OTICE.—All persons having demands against the Estate of the late Rhoda Stovell of Toronto, deceased, are desired to send in their accounts, duly authenticated; and all those indebted to the Estate, are desired to make payment to either of the subscribers.
York, July 8, 1833. CASSIUS MATTHEWS,
191-tf. DANIEL M'DOUGALL.

## STRAY HORSE.

AME into the enclosure of Mr. Cognover, Dundas street. River Credit, about a fortnight ago, a dark Bay Horse, 17 hands high, having two small t spots on the forehead, a long tail, and black logs. The wner will please call. Jaly 9, 1833.

NOR SALE.—The Subscribers are now receiving at York and Niagara their Supplies per the recent arrivals at Montreal, and which comprise the following:-Blue and fancy Prints, and 98 Muslins;

27 to 74 in. grey, & 30 a 40 in. white cottons; 38 in. stout checks and stripes-blue ginghams; Moleskins, corduroys, fustians, grandrills; Black velveteen, drills, cantoons, florentines; Superfine cloths, cassimeres, and union clother attinetts, cassinetts, forest cloths and kornies; Fickings, 8.4 cotton damask and diapers; Moreens, dimities, and furniture prints; Irish linens, lawns; white, brown, hollands; Fancy and lines table-cloths; silk, cotton and eassimere

Silk and cotton bandanas, and cravats; Fancy printed striped cotton and linear shirts: Bombazoens, merinos, printed and plain hombazottess laconet, book and mull moslin, plain and figured; Freon striped and checked lenos. 6.4 cambricks: 4 black and cold, rolled jaconets and cambrics; Checked hair, nord, and striped muslins;

Raven and coloured sewings and twists; Ribbons, galloons, silk und cotton ferretus Velvets, crapes, lace caps, collars; Bobbinettes, laces, quiltings, and edgings ; Black and colored gros de naples, and gros de naple

Swandown, valencia and printed vestings;

ginghams;
Silk and cotton umbrellas and parasols; Superior and common stays : threads, needles, Dias i Blankets, flancels, swanskins, druggets; Paddings, canvas, osnaburgs, and sheetings; A quantity of very superior hagging; Llarge assorment of carpeting; Llarge assortment of summer hosicry; large assortment of small wares;

Crockery, The Shotts Company's hollow ware ; Soap and candles, common wines; Summer slops, and fine ready made clothing. W.M. GUILD, Jun. & Ce.

l'wines, shoe thread, paper, indigo;

York, 39th May, 1833.

#### MRS. PARSON,

215 King-Street, (opposite the U. C. Gazette Office.) ESPECTFULLY solicits a share of patronage from the Ladies of York and its neighborhood in the MILLINERY, DRESS, AND STRAW BUSINESS. \*\*\* Bonnets dyed and cleaned in a superior manner. Vock. May 24th, 1833. York, May 24th, 1833.

#### NEW STORE.

RYCE, BUCHANAN, & Co., have opened a general Dry Goods Store in York, at the corner of King and George Streets.) exactly opposite the premises f George Monro, Esq.) where they will retail the folowing articles, for Cash, at extremely low prices.

Grey cottons, cotton shirtings plain, striped and fancy, pron and other checks, sheetings, bed ticks, linens, prints, inghams, silks, bombazeens, bombazetts, merinos, camb ts, cambleteens, vestings, drills, moleskins, silk & cotton umbrellas, and parasole, shawls, belts, braces, handkarhiefs, gloves, silk and cotton hosiery, hats, caps, &c &c. These goods have come forward by the late arrivals, and having been carefully bought, with ready money, at the partners, will be sold at such prices for Cash, as will afford purchasers all the advantage to which immediate payment

In opening an establishment, B. B. & C. think it proper to state, that while it will be their endeavor to supply articles of the best description on the most moderate terms. they will have one fixed price. Every purchaser will be placed on the same funting; and as the towest price will be samed, no abatement will be made.

They have also to mention, that their present stock, while they trust it will be found to embrace such Fancy unfortunate victin of his own rashness, had become in ges which were damaged on the way up, and which have. in consequence, been sold on behalf of the Insurer. replace these immediately, it has been necessary to make a limited purchase in Montreal, time not admitting of their being had from Britain. They however expect additional importations from Europe in the course of a few weeks, and when these arrive, their stock, they trust, will be found even more deserving of public patronage.

\*\* To Country Merchants a discount will be allowed. York, 26th June, 1833, 58, King street.

E. HENDERSON, SALLOR &c. takes this 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 Yange Street opposite the Hon. John Eimsley's. P. S.—Patterns kept on hand for the accommodation of

Yonge Street, May 22d, 1833.

## JUST RECEIVED.

DIRECT FROM LONDON. And for Sale by the Subscriber, at the Cheap Shoe Store, 183 King-street.

1800 Pairs of Childrens black and colored onts and Shoes; 600 pairs of Ladies' Prunella do., toge. ther with a very extensive assortment of Men and Wo men's strong Shoes and Boots, Morocco and Kid Shoes, &c. &c., to which the Subscriber respectfully solicits the attention of the public. THOS. THOMPSON.

York, June 5, 1833.

#### CALL AND SEE! GENERAL CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

. 71 King-st., East of the Market Square TO OBERT HAWKE returns thanks to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal encou-

ragement he has received since his commencement in ragement in a late to the same as a sortment of ready made clothing of various sizes and descriptions, made of he hest 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 self not only his Clothing but his Fancy and Dry Goods at so low a profit as he flatters himself will give general satis-

N. B. Country storekeepers supplied wholesale on made, rate terms, and all orders executed at the shortest no-

AN away from the subscriber, an indented apprentice, named Robert Webster. One penny reward will be given for his apprehension and rolling.

And I do hereby furbid every person trusting or harboring him on my account, as I will pay no debts he may cor tract.

JOHN LAWRENCE.

100 2tract. Scarboro, June 27, 1833.

FARM FOR SALE, Lot No. 21, second Concession of Trafalgar, North of Dundas etreet, together with a Saw. Mill, comfortable Log Houses, a Frame House, a good well of water, and eleven acres under wheat, which looks be utiful; all on the premises. This property is worthy the attention of any enterprising man, for the purpose of machinery—grist mill, carding machine, &c. . For further particulars luquire of the

subscriber on the place. SOLOMON VILCOX Trafaigar, June 5, 1633.

LINES WRITTEN ON A PUNCHEON OF SPIRITS.

BY PHILIP FRENEAU. Within these wooden walls confined, The ruin lurks of human kind; More mischiefs here, united dwell. And more diseases haunt this cell Than ever plagued the Egyptian flocks, Or ever cursed Pandora's box.

Within these prison walls repose The seeds of many a bloody nose; The chattering tongue, the horrid oath; The fist for fighting, nothing loth; The passion quick, no words can tame, That bursts like sulphur into flame, The nose with diamonds glowing red, The bloated eye, the broken head! Forever fastened be this door!

Confined within a thousand more Destructive fiends of hateful shape, Even now are plotting an escape, Herein by scanty hopes restrained, In elender boons contained. In all their dirt of death reside Revenge, that ne'er was satisfied; The tree that hears the deadly fruit Of murder, maining and dispute: Assault, that innoconce assails, The images of gloomy jails, The giddy thought, on mischief bent, The midnight hour in felly spent, All these within this cask appear, And Jack the hangman in the rear.

Thrice happy he, who early taught. By nature, ne'er this poison sought: Who friendly to his own repose, Treads under foot this worst of foes: He, with the purling stream content. The beverage quaft that nature meant, In reason's scale his actions weighed, His spirits want no foreign aid; Nor swelled too high, or sunk too low, Placid his easy minutes flow; Long life is his, in vigor passed, Existence welcome to the last, A spring that never yet grew stale-[Quebec Goz. Such virtue lies in-ADAM's ALE.

From the Christian Watchman

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING IN LONDON. The last N. Y. Observer presents, from London papers, an account of the great Anti-Slavery meeting in London, April 2. It was attended by an unusual num ber of members of Parliament, and others of high rank and station. "The spirit of the meeting," says the N. Y. Observer, "is doubtless, that of a vast majority of the people of Great Britain." The following are ex tracts from speeches on the occasion :---

On the proposition of T. F. Buxton, Esq. M. P. the Right Hon. Lord Suffield was called unanimously to the chair

Lord Suffield said, that anxious as he was, at public good might be promoted, there was none itself to his mind, but he felt that all such reason-

ing would now be out of place. dragging to light some of the very worst features our own satisfaction, to the infinite advantage of in the system of slavery; so that some Lords who the slave, to the prosperity and peace of the plan-by Fire, upon the most reasonable terms.

had entered the committee with the very best ter, and to the unutterable benefit of this guilty

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co. had entered the committee with the very best ter, and to the unutterable benefit of this guilty feelings towards the system, went out of it most and almost degraded nation. confirmed abolitionists. There was another set

was to be demanded of the negroes; it was not mation be a Christian, without being an emancihis intention to enter upon the question of com. pater of the West India slaves. pensation-but surely the negroes owed their owners no compensation.

And what is slavery? A system of threats-

mortality which prevails among the negroes—how interests that were at stake, if he wished especimortality which prevails among the negroes—how interests that were at stake, if he wished especimortality which prevails among the negroes—how interests that were at stake, if he wished especimortality which prevails among the negroes—how interests that were at stake, if he wished especimortality which prevails among the negroes—how interests that were at stake, if he wished especimortality which prevails among the negroes—how interests that were at stake, if he wished especimortality which prevails among the negroes—how interests that were at stake, if he wished especimortality which prevails among the negroes—how interests that were at stake, if he wished especimortality which prevails among the negroes—how interests that were at stake, if he wished especimortality which prevails among the negroes—how interests that were at stake, if he wished especimortality which prevails among the negroes—how interests that were at stake, if he wished especimortality which prevails among the negroes—how interests that were at stake, if he wished especimortality which prevails among the negroes—how interests that were at stake, if he wished especimortality which prevails among the negroes—how interests that were at stake, if he wished especimortality which prevails among the negroes—how interests that were at stake, if he wished especimortality which prevails among the negroes—how interests that were at stake, if he wished especimortality which prevails among the negroes—how interests that were at stake, if he wished especimortality which prevails among the negroes—how interests the negroes are neglected to the negroes at the negro the order of nature is inverted-what a frightful ally to discharge what was due to that great body decrease has taken place in the slave population of electors in this kingdom who had placed him public that he intends to keep on hand a general assort. how the lives of human beings have melted away. in a scat once held by Mr. Wilberforce; a seat ment of Dry Goods and Hardware, also a few Groceries He knew that this was said by some to be a long since conferred upon Lord Brougham; aye, and dry calculation of figures, which tells of no acts in strong dependence upon the committee of this of cruelty, which excites no feeling of commissionistics, he thought he could not shrink from joinscration, which furnishes no picture of suffering. ing in the clear and emphatic declaration, which But if they could pursue any one of these indivi- England was now ready to send forth, that within duals through his whole history; if they could the range of her dominions slavery must hence mark the imploring look-the blood-shot eye- forth cease. the feeble, emaciated frame—the mind prostrated the heart drenched in deep despair; if they a time than his own; the words of a living poet, could hear the sound of the lash, urging the un-happy man forward to his daily toil, till at last his in England—Mr. Montgomery: wasted form sank beneath the complicated misery, till he was liberated at last by the merciful hand of death; they would then discover in these tables of death-these rigid demonstrations of facts, a most powerful appeal to their understandings and their hearts. And these tables spoke of a docrease in the population of 22,000 in the course of twenty years.

Slavery is also a system rancorous against religion. They were all aware how the spirits of persecution had raged in the West Indies; he was thankful that by that persecution the cuse of Waste Lands of the Crown in Upper Canada, are made the negroes and their masters had been brought more fully to view; but what rancorous hatred did it not manifest! Those noble and generous men, the Missionaries, were ready to die in their great cause; but their infants had been torn from great cause; but their infants had been torn from at the Public Sales, made from time to time under the ditheir arms, and after they had tarred and feathered the parents, and attempted to go still farther in their wickedness, but were mercifully prevented, they attempted to wreak their vengeance upon helpless infants.

J. J. Gurney, Esq. seconded the resolution. He was sure that it was their duty at once and without delay, forever to abolish Colonial slavery. The whole question was forever settled in the sight of the universe by that plain principle-Do unto others as you would they should do unto you." There was but one point as to which there could be a moment's hesitation—it must take place as soon as it could be done with safety to the negro himself. Did he believe that it would be more for the safety of the negro-that natural, moral, or spiritual, to defer his emancipation for four years—he would cheerfully agree to it for the negro's sake. But he was fully conall times, to render any services by which the vinced that the only source of danger, total and unutterable danger to the negro, was the deferring in which he felt so happy to be employed as on his emancipation. He considered the case of the subject on which they were that day met to Hayti as fully in point. He fully believed that if deliberate, and, he trusted, to resolve. The last the debt to the slave population were instantly public meeting he had attended was in that hall, paid, no danger would result. They were thus and the last words, which he had then uttered in brought to the conclusion, that it was their bounthe presence of a most venerable man who then den duty as men-as Englishmen-as Christians filled the chair, the late Mr. Stephen, were that —as worshippers of the one true God, to insist on the third Tuesday in June next; and in Bytown, Bell. slavery was an evil which admitted but of one on the immediate and total extinction of British ville, London, and Chatham, on the first Tuesday in July alleviation, namely, limit us to its duration, and colonial slavery. He delighted to see the mighton the first and they will continue to be held at all those but of one cure, namely, extinction. He would ty force of the British public—to behold them rinow begin where he had then left off, and pursue sing up by thousands and millions to defend and rangements as may be made by the Government will be the train of reasoning which had then presented promote the cause of justice, humanity, and religion. As to the West India planters, he deeply sympathized with them, as well as with the white T. F. Buxton, Esq. M. P. was received with population of the West Indies; they wore in a loud and reiterated cheers. His noble friend, he most desperate condition; they were the slaves said, who filled the chair, would excuse him for of a system to which they had been introduced, saying, not only that he had been gratified and not by a love of filthy lucro, but by birth, by hainstructed by his speech, but that he had also been hit, and by circumstances, which it was not in amused by his pertinacity—to which pertinacity, their power to avoid. He thought it was their indeed, they were all deeply indebted .- It seemed duty, in all their plans, to guard the persons and that the last words which his lordship had uttered property of the planters: for himself, he should in that place were, that slavery was an evil which have no hesitation in bearing his part, and would admitted of no alleviation but extinction; so he be ready to subscribe his £500 any day for such ended his speech ten months ago, and so come a purpose. If the planters would but act on the Sales to be duly advertised; and that the terms of pay menced his speech this day; and if the truth principles of justice, they would have no cause ment for Clergy Reserves will continue to be as follows: were known, it would no doubt be found that he to fear. He wished to know, if they would in. Ten per Cent to be paid at the time of Sale, and the had urged the same statement in the committee jure him, or shoot him dead upon the spot, if he each, with Interest on each Instalment, to be paid with of the House of Lords, and that great part of were to present them with a guinea each? And the Instalment, to be paid with their present triumph arose from his firm main-tenance of that principle. He would ask if freedom was not worth much Such Clergy Reserves as have been Leased, or occupitenance of that principle. He was greatly more than a guinen? He could assure the plant. amused at his lordship's so ending and beginning ers that not one hair of their heads would be again, and was reminded by it of an anecdote re- touched in the way of violence. But he was no specting a certain military officer, who, while enthusiast; he was anxious that all due precauwaiting on the beach, about to embark for India, tionary measures should be adopted; he was anx. began relating a story to a friend, which he had lous that emancipation should be brought about in not time to finish in consequence of the arrival of such a way as to promote the welfare of all parhis boat. He sailed for India. Thirty years after ties concerned. He disliked what was generally he returned : he landed on the same spot, and was understood by compensation. He conceived that met by the same friend; he immediately seized the planters had no claims on their slaves, but him by the arm, and said, "Well, as I was say, that the slaves had claims on them, which no ing"-and so resumed his story. He was sure money could repay; and were he a West India his noble friend would excuse him if he mention planter, he should feel that he had claims on the ed what was the exact position in which they now condescension—the liberality—the kind and chastood. They would all recollect that government ritable feeling of the British nation; because the had complied with the request of the West India system, odious and abominable as it was, had proprietors to grant a committee of inquiry in the grown up under the sanction of British law, and House of Lords; and they would reflect also the the understood and implied authority of the British law, and they would reflect also the the understood and implied authority of the British law, and they would reflect also the the understood and implied authority of the British law, and they would reflect also the the understood and implied authority of the British law, and they would reflect also the the understood and implied authority of the British law, and they would reflect also the the understood and implied authority of the British law, and they would reflect also the the understood and implied authority of the British law, and they would reflect also the the understood and implied authority of the British law, and they would reflect also the the understood and implied authority of the British law, and they would reflect also the the understood and implied authority of the British law, and they would reflect also the the understood and implied authority of the British law, and they would reflect also the the understood and implied authority of the British law, and they would reflect also the the understood and implied authority of the British law, and they would reflect also the proposition of the British law, and they would reflect also the proposition of the British law, and they would reflect also the proposition of the British law, and they would reflect also the proposition of the British law, and they would reflect also the proposition of the British law, and they would reflect also the proposition of the British law, and they would reflect also the proposition of the British law, and they would reflect also the proposition of the British law, and they would reflect also the proposition of the British law, and they would reflect also the proposition of the British law, and they would reflect also the proposition of the British law, and they would reflect also the proposition of the British law, and th dismay with which they received the intelligence ish Parliament. In conclusion Mr. G. said, "Let applications for the purchase of Clergy Reserves.-And as the mockery of all their hopes; as the defeat, us act on Christian principles throughout. Let to prevent disappointment he requests it may be distinctly the downfall of all their expectations. And yet, us, in the first place, insist on the performance as if to show how fallible was man, and to show of radical and immutable justice to the slave, on t also that Providence protected and guided all their the principle of the eternal rule of right on which concerns, that committee-a committee of plan- it was founded. Let the slave have his liberty. ters-the party so deeply interested in the issue, without delay and without condition: and when who were at once the judges to try their cause, that act of justice, humanity and religion has and the witnesses to support the cause, and the been performed, let us deal kindly, liberally, and advocates to plead for its continuance; this very generously with the West India planters. Let committee had become the chief instruments of us do this, and our cause will be accomplished to

The Rev. J. W. Cunningham could truly say of people who had also done much-he meant that there was but one circumstance that could the energetic and determined white people of the have tempted him to comply with the wish of the West Indies-the men who had thrown down the Committee to address the assembly; but that regnuntlet and bid them defiance—the men who had quest was founded on the principle that there declared in the name of God, that not a chapel ought to be some minister of the Church of Enshould be left standing in the island—that no Me- gland stand forward in that place, to attest that thodist parson should set his foot upon their soil- many ministers of the church went hand and that no cauting, psalm-singing negro should breathe heart with the advocates of this Society. This in their land. These men had also contributed cause did not merely form a part of his notion of to place their cause in a most prosperous condi- justice, or of humanity, but it was one of the great principles of that religion by which he ho-It was rumored that some sort of compensation ped to be saved. He could not in his own esti-

In reference to the danger of insurrection in consequence of the cruel treatment of the slaves Mr. C. said he had that morning conversed with of cart-whips-of lashes-of torture-of cruelty. an individual who knew more of the West Indies Evidence had been recently furnished, even by than any person in this country, and he was in-Mr. Wildman, which proved it to be a system of formed by him that it was that gentleman's conunmitigated cruelty. Let us look at that evidence; let us look at facts; take Demerara as six months, the West India islands would be dence; let us look at facts; take Demerara as six months, the West India islands would be an example; in that single colony it appeared drenched with blood. It was enough to make a from the testimony of an official person, that at man's blood run cold to think of the cruelty practice of Bramwell;—Ilymn Books of different sizes; John and the control of the control

a system of murder also? Let us think of the the great principle he had at heart, to the mighty

He begged to use words more worthy of such

"Muse, seize the harp of prophecy; Behold The glories of a future age unfold; Friends of the outcast, view the accomplished plan-The negro towering to the height of man; While justice, leagued with mercy from above, Shall shine in all the liberty of love, And those fair isles beneath the balmy west Again shall be the islands of the blest."

CROWN LANDS.

HN Conformity to Instructions recently received from His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colknown for the information of Emigrants and others.

Except in the case of U. E. Leyshsts, and other persons entitled by the existing Regulations of the Government to Free Grants, no person can obtain any of the Waste Lands of the Crown otherwise than by Purchasing

These sales will be made on the first and third Tuesday feach month, and will either be continued through the llowing day, or not, as circumssances may appear to the

agent to require.

They will be held at the following places:— At BYTOWN-For the District of Batharst.
BELLEVILLE-for the Midland District.
PETERBOROUGH-for the District of Newcastle.
YORK-for the Home District. HAMILTON—for the District of Core. LONDON—for the District of London. CHATHAM—for the Western District.

Besides these general periodical Sales, there may be oc casional Sales by Auction in other Districts, of such Town Lots, or other Lots of Land, as may remain to be disposed of; and of these Sales ample notice will be gi

ven.
The conditions of every Sale by Public Auction will be it would less endanger him in any degree, either as follows:-One fourth of the Purchase Money to be paid down; And the remainder in three equal Annual Instalments, with Interest at Six per Cent on each Instal.

ment, payable with the Instalment.
The Land will be put up at an upset price, of which notice will be given at the time of Sale, and in the pre-vious advertisements which will be published of the Lands intended to be put up at each Sale; and in case no offer shall be made at the uoset price, the Land will be reserved for future sale, in a similar manner by Auction.

A Patent for the Lands will be issued free of charge upon the payment in full of the Purchase Money and Inter-

The regular periodical Sales will be held for the first on the first and third Tuesdays in each mooth, until after the first Tuesday in November next; when such other er-

announced. 🕜 Information can be obtained respecting the Lands to b disposed of in the several Districts, by applying to the fol-lowing Gentlemen, Agents for the Commissioner of Crown

In the Bathurst Dist-Mr. J. McNaughton D. S. Bytown. Eastern do.—James Prindle, Esq. Cornwall, Newcastle do.—Alex. McDonnell, Esq. Peterboro. London do.—R. Mount, Esq. Delaware. Western do.—Henny J Jones. Esq. Chatham.

The Commissioner for Crown Lands, acting also as Agent for the Sale of Clergy Reserves, requests it to noticed, that such Clergy Reserves as have not been hi-therto occupied by authority, or Leased by the Government, will be disposed of, by Public Auction only, either at the periodical Sales of Crown Lands, or at occasional

Such Clergy Reserves as have been Leased, or occupied by the authority of the Government, must be applied for by letter to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and when disposed of, will be sold by Private Sale, on the same terms of payment as those disposed of by Public

All applications from Emigrants, or respecting Emigration, not immediately connected with the Sale of Public Lands, are to be addressed to ANTHONY B. HAWKE squire, at York, he being specially appointed by the Go vernment to act in that Department. PETER ROBINSON.

Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, } York, 27th May, 1833. 186.22w

CLERGY RESERVES.

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS' OFFICE York, 1st February, 1832.

PETER ROBINSON.

ROPOSALS for the purchase of Clergy Reserves. having already been received at this office, for a understood that applications received after this date can be of no benefit to the applicant as to preference or other

117.4f. Commissioner of Crown: Lands.

PHIENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

OF LONDON.

Straw Donnoted:

Ready Made Clothing, suitable for the season; made up in Ready Made Clothing, suitable for the season; made up in Ready Made Clothing, suitable for the season; made up in Ready Made Clothing, suitable for the season; made up in Ready Made Clothing, suitable for the season; made up in Connect and in the handsomest style of workmanship and fashion: a Fine Dress Coat finished for workmanship and fashion: a Fine Dress Coat finished for the season; made up in Ready Made Clothing, suitable for the season; made up in Ready Made Clothing

Agents for Canada. Montreal, August, 1832. N. B. Applications for York, and its vicinity, to be

MURRAY, NEWBIGGING & Co. York, August, 1832

## SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

THE Subscribers have for Sale the following Bedook Books, being the manufacture of Upper Canada, viz:—Canadian Primmer, Reading Mado Easy Mayor's Spelling Book, Webster's do., New Testament English Reader, Murray's Grammar: Also, Writing Printing, and Wrapping PAPER.

N. B. Country Merchants and Schools furnished with Books, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Papper. If RAGS taken in payment.

EASTWOOD & SKINNER.

York Paper Mill, Nov. 16, 1832.

#### TO LET,

HAT Large and Commodious House, on Hospi tal Street, now occupied by Mr. II. SHEPARD Enquire of J. R. ARMSTRONG. York, April, 24th, 1833. 180.

least 100,000 lashes of the cart whip had been tised in those islands.

Lite of Bracowell;—Hymn Books of dimerent sizes, sephus; Watts on the mind; Clarke's Ancient Israelites; inflicted in the course of one year? Is not slavery Lord Morpeth said if he wished to be true to Wesley's Sermons; Clarke's Sermons, &c. &c.

NEW STORE.

siness at Cakville, would inform his friends and the

JUSTUS W. WILLIAMS. Oakville, June 1, 1833.

NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT. HE Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and public, that he has just returned from a seven month's absence in Britain, during which time he has visited all the principal Cities and Manufacturing Towns

in England and Scotland; where he has selected an

extensive assertment of every description of GOODS,

Suited to the trade of this country-which he is now found uncommonly low.

He flatters himself that from the long experience he

has had in the business of Upper Canada, he has been able to select an assortment, in every way suited to the wants of the country; 850 Packages of which have al-Stock; and Merchants from a distance will also find it worth their while to visit York, when they are in the way of purchasing Goods.

He thinks it unnecessary to attempt to enumerate the thinks it unnecessary to attempt to enumerate any of the articles of which his Stock consists, suffice the articles of which his Stock consists.

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

York, 6th June, 1832.

#### WHOLESALE HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT. YORK.

135-tf

HE Subscribers beg leave to inform the MERCHANTS AND PUBLIC OF UPPER CANADA, that they have during the past Sommer purchased with casa in the markets of Wolverhampton, Birmingham and Shoffield, and hold now on hand at their Warehouse in King Street, a very superior and exceedingly extensive

HARDWARE, SHELF, AND HEAVY GOODS, which they will dispose of on as advantageous terms as can be procured from any Establishment to  $British \ Ame$ rica.

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

Together with a great variety of Curlery and Brass Goods, in short, the assortment comprises almost every article in the Inommongent Line that the country requires, and they flatter themselves that upon examination Pur-chasers will not only find their Stock Well Selected, but offered for sale at VERY REDUCED PRICES:
RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co.

York, October 20, 1832.

CHEAP WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, FOR ALL KINDS OF

Dyestuffs, Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. E. LESSLIE & SONS,

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

York, Jan. 29th, 1833.

MURRAY, NEWBIGGING, & Co.

EVENDER the Public their acknowledgements for literal support, and respectfully announce arrivals pr the Regular Traders from Great Britain, and now offer at Wholesale and Retail an extensive and unequalled

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, comprising every thing new and fashionable. Having imported their stock of goods expressly for this market, and of a description decidedly superior to goods which have generally reached this quarter, they flatter themselves

that their articles will give great satisfaction. They would intimate that their advantages from connections in Trade and the extent of their transactions, enable then ids at lower rates than can any similar establishment.

Opposite the market place. York. June 1832.

JUST RECEIVED, LARGE supply of Paints, Oils, and Colours, in

A LARGE Raw and Boi'ed Linseed Oil, Ground and Dry White Lead, do Spanish Brown, Spirits of Turpentine,

Lytharge, Prussian Blue, Blue and Green Paint, Venitian Red, Red Lead, &c.

Also a general assortment of Daugs, Chemicals, PATENT MEDICINES. and DYE STUFFS,

wiz.-Logwood, Camwood, Madder, Fustic, Cudbear Blue Vitriol, Oil of Vitriol, Copperss, &c. &c. CHARLES HUNT & Co.

Druggists, No. 87 King Street.

York, May 16, 1833.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

WILLIAM LAWSON, Merchant Tailor, &c invites the attention of his friends and the public (whose liberal patronage he has hitherto received) to his extensive selection of Fall Goods, which is now complet ed, and consists of a large assortment of West of England and Yorkshire Cloths, Cassimers, Forest Cloths, Poter Shans, Flushings, London, Manchester, Glasgow, Not-tingham, and Leicester Goods; Fur Caps, imported Stuff Hats, Ladies' Cloaks, Beaver, Leghorn, Velvet, Chip and Straw Bonnetts. Also, a choice stock of Gentlemen's

quality, equally low.

W. L. Feels confident that for variety, quality, and cheapness, his Stock will not be surpassed by any similar establishment in Upper Canada.

South side of King-street, No. 153.

156-tf York, U. C. Nov. 6th, 1832.

NEW GOODS.

Wholesale and Retail Store;

UST ARRIVED, and will be sold on the lowest terms for Casa by KING BARTON Cottons, Calicoes, ready made Clothes, best South Sea Seal Gloves, very best Seal Caps, and common Caps in great variety, Hats, Bonnets, and Mits of different kinds, Groceries and Glass, and a great variety of Goods too nu merous to mention.--K. Barton thankful to his friends and the public, for past favours, solicits a continuation of the same, and is satisfied his present selection, and his prices will be fully satisfactory to ex as shall call and examine for themselves.

York, 27th Nov. 1832.

LEATHER. HUST RECEIVED from Montreal, and for sale by J. EASTON, No. 6 King st., a quantity of Sole & Upper Leather,

Harness Leather & Calf-Skins. All of excellent quantity. York, May 1, 1833.

183-tf

SANDAVER & OVEREND, (FROM LONDON)

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

ESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that they have commenced the above business, at No. 52 Lot street, west of Osgood Hall. and hope by their unremitting attention to business, the and nope by their unbulliting account simplicity superior durability of their plain, and elegant simplicity of their decorative painting, to merit a share of their pa-

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

UNION FURNACE:

SIGN OF THE GILT PLOUGH, (Opposite Mr. T. Elliot's Inn, Yonge street, YORE.) HIE Subscriber informs the Public, that at the earliest opening of the spring navigation, there will be erect

opening of the spring navigation, there will be erected in the Union Furnace a powerful Steam Engine, and opening at his old stand in King-Street, and will dis- that the Furnace will be so enlarged as to be able to make pose of by Wholcsale only, at prices which will be Castings of any Size up to two Tons weight. The Sub criber is constantly manufacturing MILL IRONS AND MACHINERY CASTINGS

of superior workmanship, and all such Castings in gene. ral as are made in common Copola Furnaces; also has on hand a variety of Piough Patterns both Right and LEFT ready come to hand. Town and country Merchants HANDED; amongst which is one lately invented by himwill find it to their advantage to call and examine his self, of a medium shape between the common and Scotch Stock; and Merchants from a distance will also find it Ploughs, and acknowledged by those who have tried it to

and experienced workmen. AMOS NORTON, Agent. York, February, 1832.

EF There will be on hand, the ensuing season, an Extensive Assortment of STOVES & HOLLOW-WARE, both Wholesale and Retail. 118 tf.

FOR SALE,

TOTS No. 7 in the 6th Concession, and No. 24 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,

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

West half of Lot No. 31, in the 6th con. of Matilda,

50 Acres in North Crosby, and one Village Lot in Deiorestvill**e.** 

morestville.

The above lots of Land will be disposed of on liberal terms, as it respects price and periods of payment.—For further particulars apply (if by mail post-paid) to the subscriber.

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

FOR SALE,

N the fast improving Town of London, Upper Canada.

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

Any information respecting them, or the purposes to which they could be adapted, will be given by the subscriber if addressed by letter post paid

Also, For Sale, one hundred acres of good land, being the East half of lot No. 14 in the 13th concession of Gara fraxa, about fourteen miles from the town of Guelph and n the same stream.

THOMAS PARKE; London, 28th March, 1833.

FOR SALE, RIST MILL, SAW MILL, and LAND. The East half of Lot No. 29 and 30, in the 1st Concession of Markham, east side Yonge Street, 12 miles from York, 190 Acres, about 70 clear. Lot No. 12 in the 1st Concession Sophiasburgh, 184 Acres, 70 or 80 clear. Lot No. 21 in the 1st Concession Hallowell, South side East Lake, 200 Acres, 10 clear. For nationalizes apply to the concession Hallowell, South side East Lake, 1900 Acres, 10 clear. 200 Acres, 10 clear. For particulars, apply to the owner at York, if by letter, postage paid.

177-tf DANIEL BROOKE.

NOTICE.—A Fair will be held on Richmond Hall Yongo Street on the last Thursdays in March, June, September and December. Richmond Hill, Feb. 1833.

OHN HATCH wishes to hear from his brother Tho-mus Hatch, who embarked from Baltimere, Ireland, about three years since. If my brother, Thomas should

ship of Orford, Western District, he would greatly relieve an anxious brother.

IF Exchange papers would confer a favor by giving the above an insertion.

NOTICE.

HINDE sold to Mr. John Armstrong my Axe Factory H in this place, and recommend Mr. Armstrong to the public as capable of making as good Axes as myself. HARVEY SHEPARD.

JOHN ARMSTRONG

BEGS Respectfully to intimate to Town and Country Merchants and the public generally that he has commenced the above business and will have constantly on hand Warranted Broad and Narrow Axes, Hoes, Adzes and other Edge Tools Wholesale and retail at his Factory

York, 15th Jan. 1833. Farm for Sale.—In the fifth con-

Lia. cession of Vaughan, being the West halves of numbers 18 and 19 containing 200 acres about 35 of which are improved with a good log house and barn thereon—15 acres are seeded for meadow. It has on it a good well of water, and also a stream running through the lot. En quire of the Subscriber on the premises.

JOHN FRANK,

Vavghan, 20th March, 1833.

HEREAS Administration of the Goods Chattels, and credits of RICHARD DARKER deceased, has been granted to the subscribers, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the said Richard Darker, at the time of his death, to pay their respective debts to the undersigned David Lackie and Leonard Will! cox; and to all persons to whom the said Richard Darker was indebted, to send in their accounts to the said David

Lackic or Leonard Willox without delay.
DAVID LACKIE; LEONARD WILLCOX. York, October 1st, 1831.

NOTICE. LL persons indebted to the Estate of the late LL persons maenica to the Leave of Book account, are required to make payment without delay: and any persons to whom the said. Estate may be indebt, ed, will present their accounts duly authenticated to the

Executors.

W. B. ROBINSON, JAMES HENDERSON, At Newmarkot, WILLIAM ROE, or JOHN BLAKE, York. 150-tf-

Newmarket, Sept. 1832.

TAKE NOTICE. LL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Ebenezer Parsons, Toronto, are hereby requested to present them duly authenticated to either of the subscri bers; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are re quested to make payment to either of the undersigned

without delay. DAVID CULP.
DAVD PARSONS. Executors.
Nelson May 7th, 1933.

OR SALE at this Office, a few Mark Burkham, of Port Hope—being the first collection of Sacred Music ever published in Canada.

York, December 12, 1832.

LANK DEEDS & MEMORIALS for sale at this office.

York, June 5, 1833.