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CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN:

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All communications, unless from authorised Agents, must be post paid *.* The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of superannuated or worn-out Preachers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in British North America, and of widows and orphans of these who have died in the work; and the general spread of the Gospol

MINUTES

OF THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

No. I. London: Monday, June 25, 1744.

The following persons met at the Foundry, John Wesley, Charles Wesley; John Hodges, Rector of Wenvo; Henry Piers, Vicar of Bexley; Samuel Taylor, Vicar of Quinton; and John Meriton. It is desired, That all things be considered as in the immediate presence of God.

That we may meet with a single eye, and as little children, who have every thing to learn: That every point which is proposed, may be

examined to the foundation: That every person may speak freely whatever is in his heart: And,

That every question which may arise, should

be thoroughly debated and settled. Q. Need we be fearful of doing this? What

are we afraid of? Of overturning our first prin-

A. If they are false, the sooner they are overturned, the better. It they be true, they will bear the strictest examination. Let us all pray for a willingness to receive light, to know of every doctrine, whether it be of God.

Q. How may the time of this Conference be made more eminently a time of watching unto

A. 1. While we are conversing, let us have an especial care, to set God always before us.

2. In the intermediate hours, let us visit none but the sick, and spend all the time that remains, in retirement.

3. Let us then give ourselves to prayer for one another, and for a blessing upon this our labour. Q. How far does each of us agree, to submit to the judgment of the Majority?

A. In speculative things, each can only submi so far as his judgment shall be convinced:

In every practical point, each will submit so fa as he can without wounding his conscience. Q. Can a Christian submit any farther than

this, to any man, or number of men upon earth? A. It is undeniable, he cannot; either to council, bishop, or convocation. And this is that grand principle of private judgment, on which all the Reformers proceeded. "Every man must judge for himself; because every man must give an account for himself to God."

After some time spent in prayer, the design of our Meeting was proposed, namely, to consider,

1. What to teach.

2. How to teach. And,

3. What to do? i. c. How to regulate our doctrine, discipline, and practice.

We began with considering the doctrine of justification: the questions relating to which, with

the substance of the answers given thereto, were as follows: 1. What is it to be justified?

A. To be pardoned, and received into God's favour, into such a state, that if we continue therein, we shall be finally saved.

Q. 2. Is faith the condition of justification? .. A. Yes; for every one who believeth not is condemned; and every one who believes, is justi-

Q. 3 But must not repentance, and works meet for repentance, go before this faith?

A. Without doubt: if by repentance you mean conviction of sin; and by works meet for repentance, obeying God as far as we can, forgiving our brother, leaving off evil, doing good, and using his ordinances according to the power we have received.

Q. 4. What is faith?

A. Faith in general is, a divine, supernatural elenchos of things not seen; i. e. of past, future, or spiritual things. It is a spiritual sight of God, and the things of God.

First, a sinner is convinced by the Holy Ghost, "Christ loved me, and gave himself for me."-This is that faith by which he is justified or pardoned, the moment he receives it. Immediately the same Spirit bears witness, "Thou art pardoned: thou hast redemption in his blood." And this is saving faith, whereby the love of God is shed abroad in his heart.

Q. 5. Have all Christians this faith? May not

a man be justified, and not know it? A. That all true Christians have such a faith, as implies an assurance of God's love, appears from Rom. vii. 15, Eph. iv. 32, 2 Cor. xiii. 5, Heb. viii. 10, 1 John iv. 10, v. 19. And that no man can be justified and not know it, appears farther from the nature of the thing. For faith after repentance, is ease after pain, rest after toil, light after darkness. It appears also from the immediate, as well as distant fruits thereof.

Q. 6. But may not a man go to heaven without it?

A. It does not appear from holy writ, that a man who hears the gospel, can: (Mark xvi. 16,) whatever a heathen may do, Rom. ii. 14. Q. 7. What are the immediate fruits of justi-

fying faith I A. Peace, joy, love, power over all outward sin, and power to keep down inward sin-

 Q_{ϵ} 8. Does any one believe, who has not the witness in himself, or any longer than he sees, loves, obeys God 1

A. We apprehend not; seeing God being the very essence of faith; love and obedience the inseparable properties of it.

faith?

A: No wilful sin. If a believer wilfully sins, he casts away his faith. Neither is it possible he taken away!

should have justifying faith again, without pre-

Q. 10. Must every believer come into a state xxxvi. 29. of doubt, or fear, or darkness? Will he do so, unless by ignorance or unfaithfulness? Does God What is a reasonable proof of it? otherwise withdraw himself?

large manifestation of himself.

Q. 11. Are works necessary to the continuance And,

Q. 12. Can faith be lost, but for want of

A. It cannot but through disobedience.

ncreased. To him that hath shall be given. Q. 14. St. Paul says, Abraham was not justified y works. St. James, He was justified by works

Do they not contradict each other? same justification. St. Paul speaks of that justi- to the manner in which we may expect the Gosfication, which was when Abraham was seventy pel to proceed in its advances over this vast and five years old, above twenty years before Isaac beinghted continent. Reasoning from the circumwas born. St. James -of that justification which stances of this Colony, from what is to be learned vas when he offered up Isaac on the altar.

faith; St. James, of works that spring from it. Q. 15. In what sense is Adam's sin imputed to

all mankind? A. In Adam all die, i. e. 1. Our bodies then became mortal. 2. Our souls died, i. e. were disunited from God. And hence, 3. We are all born with a sinful, devilish nature: By reason

death eternal, Rom. v. 18, Eph. ii. 3. Christ imputed to all mankind, or to believers?

imputed to us for rightcourness.

one all were made righteous," we conceive, forth to fresh conquests, she becomes to her enemeans, by the merits of Christ, all men are clear- mies "bright as the sun, clear as the moon, terried from the guilt of Adam's actual sin. We conceive farther, that through the obedi-

ence and death of Christ, 1. The bodies of all men become immortal after the resurrection. 2. Their souls receive a capacity of spiritual life .-

Q. 17. Have we not, then, unawares leaned oo much towards Calvinism?

A. We are afraid we have.

Q. 18. Have we not also leaned towards Antinomianism?

A. We are afraid we have. Q. 19. What is Antinomianism?

through faith. Q. 20. What are the main pillars hereof?

A. 1. That Christ abolished the moral law.

2. That therefore Christians are not obliged to observe it.

3. That one branch of Christian liberty, is liberty from obeying the commandments of God. 4. That it is bondage, to do a thing because it is commanded; or forbear it, because it is forbid-

5. That a believer is not obliged to use the ordinances of God, or to do good works.

6. That a preacher ought not to exhort to good

not believers, because it is needless. Q. 21. What was the occasion of St. Paul's

writing his Epistle to the Galatians? A. The coming of certain men amongst the Galatians, who taught, "Except ye be circumci-

saved." Q. 22. What is his main design therein? A. To prove, 1. That no man can be justified

in Christ, without the works of the law. the law ?" Gal. ii. 16, &c.

A. All works which do not spring from faith in

Q. 24. What, by being "under the law?" Gal. iii. 23.

A. Under the Mosaic Dispensation. Q. 25. What Law has Christ abolished?

A. The ritual law of Moses.

Q. 26. What is meant by liberty? Gal. v. 1.

A. Liberty, 1. From the law. 2. From sin. On Tuesday Morning, June 26, was considered, The doctrine of sanctification. With regard to which, the questions asked, and the substance

of the answers given, were as follows: Q. 1. What is it to be sanctified? A. To be renewed in the image of God, in righteousness and true holiness.

Q. 2. Is faith the condition, or the instrument of sanctification? A. It is both the condition and instrument of it

When we begin to believe, then sanctification begins. And as faith increases, holiness increases, ill we are created anew. Q. 3. What is implied in being a perfect Chris-

heart, and with all our mind, and soul, and have I to apply him as my righteousness?" This to speak that of an absent person which they Q. 9. What sins are consistent with justifying strength, Deut. vi. 5. xxx. 6. Ezek. xxxvi. 25-

Q. 4. Does this imply, that all inward sin is

-Q. 5. Can we know one who is thus saved ?-

therwise withdraw himself?

A. We cannot, without the miraculous discern. faith that expresses with propriety, "My beloved sions; but with calmness and affection; caution A. It is certain, a believer need never again ment of spirits, be infallibly certain of those who is mine, and I am his.' Having once possession him against answering in haste; reminding him come into condemnation. It seems, he need not are thus saved. But we apprehend, these would of him, it looks upon all his sufferings as endured of the importance and happy consequences of come into a state of doubt, or fear, or darkness; be the best proofs which the nature of the thing particularly for it, and the benefit of them all as speaking the truth; of our willingness to forgive, and that (ordinarily at least) he will not, unless by admits. 1. If we had sufficient evidence of their belonging to itself. Free grace, being rightly if he freely confesses his fault, and shows himself ignorance or unfaithfulness. Yet it is true, that unblamable behaviour, at least from the time of apprehended, is that which stays the heart in all unright and honorable in his conduct. the first joy does seldom last long; that it is com-their justification. 2. If they gave a distinct ac. estates. What though there be nothing in mymonly followed by doubts and fears; and that God count of the time and manner wherein they were frequently permits great heaviness, before any saved from sin, and of the circumstances thereof, not be otherwise. It is not from myself, I look to pick up the smullest article without inquiring to with such sound speech as could not be reproved.

free gift of God, either by sins of omission or all their tempers, and words, and actions, were holy and unreprovable.

 \dot{Q} . 6. How should we treat those who think they have attained this?

Q. 13. How is faith made perfect by works? behind, and to watch and pray always, that God is ours indeed."—Archbishop Leighton.

A. The more we exert our faith, the more it is may search the ground of their hearts.

BEST MANNER OF EVANCELIZING AND CIVILIZING AFRICA.

The next question which occurs to me, and A. No: 1. Because they do not speak of the which I shall answer as briefly as possible, is as of the progress of Christianty from history, and 2dly. Because they do not speak of the same from what has come under my own observation, works. St. Paul speaking of works that precede my decided opinion is, that the progress of Chris. tianity in Africa must be slow; that its light must radiate from certain well chosen positions; and that the districts in the neighborhood of the first position chosen, should be enlightened; and that every new Missionary establishment must keep what has been gained, while it is extending its conquests in the regions beyond it. The growth of whereof, 4. We are children of wrath, liable to Christianity in such a country should be like that of an empire; which is enriched and strengthened Q. 16. In what sense is the righteousness of by every inch of new territory, which extends the Christ imputed to all mankind, or to believers? line of its frontier. What is gained is by this A. We do not find it expressly affirmed in means secured; and out of the materials accumu-Scripture, that God imputes the rightcousness of lated in this manner, the conquests still to be Christ to any. Although we do find, that faith is made becomes easy and rapid. Every new village brought within the pale of the Church in-That text, "As by one man's disobedience all creases her resources, and adds to the efficiency men were made sinners; so by the obedience of of her native agency. By this means, in going ble as an army with banners."

Every aid should be afforded by your Missionary Societies to your new and interesting settle: ment. By an efficient ministry and due attention to the schools of the Liberia, the foundation of a the government of that country has gained the confidence of the nations beyond it, multitudes of those nations will put themselves under its protection, and among such people you will find em

ployment for a large body of Missionaries. My views on this subject cannot be more hanthe object now in view, a few of the free blacks of sen; the prayer, plain, simple, appropriate, fer-African coast, they might be the means of introducing civilization and religion among the barbarous nations already there. Their settlement might increase gradually, and some might in a suitable time go out from that settlement, and form

others, and prove the occasion of great good.' The memoirs of that interesting man did not come into my hands till a few days ago, and till I

had written my own sentiments upon this subject. Mentioning to a friend that I was very anxious to see something respecting the settlement of the works. Not unbelievers, because it is hurtful; Liberia, the memoir of Mr. Mills was put into my hands, and in perusing it I was very much struck with the largeness and comprehension of Mr. Mill's views.

There is so exact a correspondence between his views as to the best mode of evangelizing and cised, and keep the law of Moses, ye cannot be vilizing Africa, and my own, that the one seemed to me as if it was a copy of the other. From the first notice I had of your settlement of Liberia, I contemplated it under the same aspects as those or saved by the works of the law, either moral or under which Mr. Mills appeared to have viewed ritual. 2. That every believer is justified by faith it, when he was sacrificing his health and life for its establishment. And I cannot help feeling sur-Q. 23. What does he mean by "the works of prised that Mr. Mills, with his opportunities, should have arrived so soon at the just conclusion to which he had come on this subject.

The whole of Mr. Mills' memoirs convinces me that from your intercourse with the native tribes of America, or some other cause, that you have much more enlarged views on this subject, than are, generally speaking, to be found in England. But however far you may have got before my countrymen on this point, you will not be displeased to find that the fruit of 14 years experience which I have had in Africa, goes to confirm all the views of your own enlightened and lamented

The details I have already given of the history of the Griquas, while they illustrate the elevating power of Christian principles, and Christian education, confirm what I have said as to the manner in which you may expect the Gospel to be propagated by means of your new and interesting colony on the African continent.—Dr Philip's Letter.

JUSTIFYING GRACE.

True it is, that faith purifies the heart, and not be broken. works holiness, and all graces flow from it; but in this work of justifying the sinner, it is alone and cannot admit of any mixture. Say not, "Unless early life; and children reminded, that, not only A. The loving the Lord our God with all our I find some measure of sanctification, what right duty, but a sense of honor, should lead them not inverts the order. Thou must first, without find would not speak, were he present. sery and guiltiness, lay hold on him as thy righ- misconduct, it is better to ascertain the truth by all his hopes and affections upon the evanescent pleateousness, or else thou shalt never find sanctific our own observation, or the evidence of others, sures of this truly transitory life.

A. Without doubt : or how could be be said to tion by any other endeavor or pursuit. Faith, as than by forced confession from himself. Yet be saved "from all his uncleannesses?" Ezek. it is that which discerns Christ so it alone appro- sometimes it may be necessary to question him priates, or makes him our own. As it is faith in order to find out the certainty. This must be that commends Christ so much, and describes his done with great caution not with that vehemence comeliness in the song; that word is the voice of and hurry so commonly employed on such occaself but matter of sorrow and discomfort; it canfor comfort at any time, but from my God and his whom it belongs. This easy rule, and asking free grace. Here is comfort enough for all times. leave, even when very young, before they take f faith?

3. If, upon a strict inquiry from time to time, When I am at the best, I ought not, I dare not, any thing, will give them a strong regard to the for two or three years following, it appeared that rely on myself. When at the worst, I may and property of others. To habituate children to ask should rely upon Christ and his sufficient grace. permission, is equivalent to seeking advice in more But it is an empty, fruitless notion of grace, to advanced years, consider it only in the general, we are to look upon it as particularly addressed to us; but that -we A. Exhort them to forget the things that are may know what it is, it must come into us, that it

[From the Western Christian Advocate,] FAMILY RELIGION.

How should a man, called a husband and father, proceed to manage his family, if he wishes to see them all pious in this world, and happy in the

Answer, first .- He should place before them a library of good religious books, well selectedexcluding all novels, plays, romance and infidel publications, and substituting some well conducted religious periodicals, whose weekly arrivals, may bring the news of salvation into the family

Secondly.-The company invited into, and en tertained by the family, should consist of those persons, whose conversation and examples, would all tend to strengthen, rather than weaken, the influence of religious education; for "evil com munications corrupt good manners."

Thirdly .- The family should be taken frequent ly to Church-never to balls or theatres. Fourthly .- Family worship should be regularly and conscientiously performed. Public service is more particularly necessary on the Lord's-day; but family worship is equally proper all days.-The fire on the family altar, should be regularly fed by the morning and evening sacrifice of prayso to bring up the children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, as to afford them, at least, right views of their relation to Him, and, general Evening and morning, and at noon, l will pray and cry aloud; and he shall bear my voice." As family worship is intended to benefit all the family, especially the children and doines.

A. The doctrine which makes void the law Mills, in the following extract:—"If by pursuing and hymns sung, ought to be short, and well cho-were Christians, will be forever covered with the good character could be settled in any part of the vent. Pursue this course, with humble reliance being brought to Christ, were led on by them as on the mercy of God, through faith in his son; and lambs dressed for the slaughter, and sacrificed on

in heaven.

INTERMEDIATE STATE. The word HELL in the Apostles' creed has given much pain and uneasiness to many good people. Without going into any discussion of this subject it may be of some service to show by Scripture references, that the word Hell in the New Testament has two distinct meanings, in consequence of being used in translating two different words of the original Greek. When Hell is used for Gehena, it implies a place of punishment, but when employed for Hades it does not

mean a place of torment. The instances where it is used for Gehena, are he following.

Matt. v. 22, 29; Matt. x. 28; Luke xii. 5 15, 33 ; James iii. 6 ; Peter ii. 24. The word Hell is employed to translate the

Greek word Hades in the following places. i. 27, 31; 1. Cor. xv. 55, margin; Rev. i. 18; practical exposition of Matthew xxv. 36. I was Rev. vi. 8; Rev. xiii. 14 .- Gospel Messenger.

TRUTH AND SINCERITY.

We should labour to excite in children a detesation of all that is mean, cunning, or false, and o inspire them with a spirit of openness honor, and candor, making them feel how noble it is, not merely to speak the truth, but to speak the simple, unaltered truth, whether it tell for or against themselves. But to effect this, our example must unibehaviour to them should be fair without artifice. We should never deceive them, never employ cunning to gain our ends, or to spare present trouble. For instance, to assure a child that the medicine he is to take is pleasant, when it is not so. Artifice is generally detected, even by children. There is much in the old proverb, "a cun-

ning trick helps but once, and hinders ever after." Great caution is required in making promises: but when made, children should see that we are rigid in performing them: our word passed must

The meanness of tale bearing and detraction should be strongly impressed upon the mind in

ing, yes, or seeking any thing in thyself, but mi. If we have grounds to suppose a child guilty of

And to establish a habitual regard to the principle of honesty, children should not be permitted

TWO TARTARS.

Two Mongul-Tartar chiefs came from the borders of China to St. Petersburg, to examine the arts and manners of the Europeans. They were represented as the most ingenious and noble of their tribe. During their stay, among other things, a German clergyman engaged them to assist him in preparing a translation of the Gospels into the language of their country, and they spent some time every day in his study. At length the task was done, the last correction was made, the last finish was given, and the book was closed on the table before them. Still they sat, serious and silent. The minister inquired the cause; and was equally surprised and delighted to hear them both ivow themselves converts to the truths of the blessed volume. . "At home," they said, "we studied the sacred writings of the Chinese, and the more we read, the more obscure they seemed. But the longer we have read the Gospel, the more simple and intelligible it becomes, until at last it seems as if Jesus was talking with us."

This is a very pleasing tribute to the excellence of the Scriptures, and it is just such as might be expected from their natural, unpretending stylo. It is the simple, unvarnished style of truth.

The blood of souls will be found in the skirts of

many professors of religion. God designs to save the world through the instrumentality of Christians, and has in an imporsiness of the family, each day, commence and their prayers and labours. They are commanded them to keep His feet and the family of the Lord. That would enable to "go into all the matter than the family of the Lord. They are commanded them to keep His feet and the family of the lord. end in the name of the Lord. That would enable to "go into all the world and preach the Gospel them to keep His fear ever before their eyes; and to every creature." They are "the salt of the earth, and are to diffuse a holy savor around them, to save souls from destruction. If they maintain the fervor of piety, they will exert this influence, ly, dispose them to act accordingly. If any and they will convert sinners from the error of should think it needless to pray so much, let them their ways. If they backslide and lose their pions believers become children of grace, reconciled to may in a short time do much to evangelize the local state of the Divine national surrounding country to a great extent. When pray every where." "Pray without ceasing."—

the government of that country to a great extent. When the government of that country to a great extent. The government of that country to a great extent. The government of that country to a great extent. The government of that country to a great extent. The government of that country to a great extent. The government of that country to a great extent. The government of that country to a great extent. The government of that country to a great extent. The government of that country to a great extent. The government of that country to a great extent. The government of that country to a great extent. The government of that country to a great extent. The government of that country to a great extent. The government of that country the government of that country to a great extent. The government of that country that great in the book of highest authority, the follow-great in the book of highest authority in the book of highe stumbling blocks in the way over which sinners plunge into the fiery deeps of hell. How many fathers who professed to be followers of Christ, will find in their skirts the blood of those sons whom they were more anxious to teach how to get ties, the time set apart for the purpose, should be rich, or to be honorable in the world, or to indulge pily expressed than they have been by one of fixed so as to secure the attendance of all, down in pleasure, than to train them up for heaven? O your own countrymen, the late Rev. Samuel J. to the little children; the Scripture lessons read, how many mothers who once hoped that they curses of their own daughters, who, instead of you may reasonably hope to see all your family the altar of Moloch, the wretched victims of vanity and fashion .- Rel. Intel.

A VALUABLE MAXIM.

Bion, a renowned philosopher of antiquity, has maxim attributed to him by Plutarch, which would do honour to the greatest philosophers. He told his disciples that "when they should have acquired constancy enough to bear those , who inured them with the same tranquillity, as they did those who treated them civilly, they might believe they had made some progress in virtue.

ANECDOTE.

A pious merchant once sent a present of chocolate, sugar, &c. to his pastor, with a note, desiring his acceptance of it as a comment upon Gala. tians vi. 6. Let him that is taught, in the word, Matt. xviii. 9; Mark ix. 43, 45, 47; Matt. xxiii. communicate unto him that teacheth, in all good things. The pastor, who was confined to his house by indisposition, returned his compliments to his friend, thanked him for his excellent Family Matt. xi. 23; Luke x. 15; Luke xvi. 23; Acts Expositor, and wished the merchant to give him a sick and ne visited me.

AWFUL CALCULATION.

An ingenious, authentic, and valuable statistical work published a few years since, says that the number of inhabitants who have lived on earth, amount to about 36,627,843,275,975,849. This sum, the writer says, when divided by 3,096,000, the number of square leagues of land on the surface of the globe, leaves 11,320,698,732 persons formly concur with our instructions. Our whole square miles of land, which being divided as above, gives about 1,314,522,076 persons to a square mile. Let the miles be reduced to square rods, and the number he says will be 1,853,173,600,000, which being divided as above, gives 1283 inhabitants to each square rod, which rod being reduced to feet and divided as above, it will give about five persons to each square foot of terra firma on the. globe. Let the earth be supposed to be one vastburying ground, and according to the above state. ment, there will be 1283 persons to be buried oneach square rod; supposing it capable of being' divided into twelve graves, it appears that each grave contained 100 persons, and the whole earth, has been one hundred times dug over to bury its inhabitants! supposing they had been equally distributed.

What an awful, overwhelming thought! What a lesson to human pride! to human vanity! to ambition! what a lesson to the infatuated being who has centered PRESENT CONDITION OF THE SEVEN CHURCHES,

In surveying the present condition of Asia Minor,

that was once preached. The candiestick shall The Sardinians and Laodiceans were found degeteach the littleness of man and the vanity of hu. man glory. But in Laodicea the scene is far more cheerless and dreary .- No human being resides not declare his readiness to die for liberty; yet he held among its rums; the abandonment threatened has indeed overtaken it; and neither Christ nor Mo. cases, treated them with cruelty. But let our negroes hamed has either temple or followers upon its site. The fate of Pergamus and Thyatira has not been so severe; but the foretold apostacies here triumphed over the evangelical truth, and they now groan beneath Turkish cruelty and despotism. But the fortunes of Smyrna and Philadelphia have most remarkably corresponded with the disclosures | report, of the apocalypse. In every age that has revolved, they have experienced an "hour of temptation." Turkish bandit, successively inflicted the tribulation announced; while notwithstanding the de-

more of the christian church exists in Smyrna on the decline. There were twenty-six places opened and Philadelphia than the form and name. The light is extinguished; only the candlestick remains. But you will be interested by the reflection that the light which shone upon the Waldenses, when the rest of the world was shrowded in gloom, was brought from the golden candlesticks of lesser Asia. In after ages, when the seven of God, this light shone brightly upon the waters of the Rhone, and into the deep neighboring valleys of the Savoy. And in the cities of Smyrna and Philadelphia it will doubtless be rekindled, as Galatia, and Cappadocia, as upon the plains of those which look out upon the Ægean sea.

TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

A PITHY SERMON.

The following pithy sermon from a pithy text, has been published in England, and has met with a very extensive circulation in that country. It is short, easily comprehended, and to the point. It comes directly home to men's business and bosoms, and every man should read it and treasure it in his memory .- Temper.

Be sober, grave, temperate."-Titus ii. 2.

1. There are three companions with whom you should always keep on good terms:— 1st, Your Wife, 2d, Your Stomach,

Your Consci II. If you wish to enjoy peace, long life, and happiness, preserve them by Temperance; Intemperance

1st, Domestic Misery,

2d, Premature Death,
3d, Infidelity.

To make these three points clear, I refer you,
1st. To the Newgate Calendar, the Old Baily Chronicle, and the Police Reports.

2d. To the hospitals, lunatic asylumns, and work

houses, and
3d. To the past experience of what you have seen

READER, DECIDE!

Which will you choose .- Temperance, with happiness and long life, or Intemperance, with misery and premature death?

BRITISH AND FOREIGN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. The Report read at the annual meeting in May states that in the year 2,177,500 temperance publications (copies,) have been distributed! 42 new societies formed; present total of members 87,471; increase in the year 34,038; 585 physicians have given their testimony against the use of spirituous liquors.

TRADES UNION. - The large and respectable class of citizens composing this body, have passed an unnanimous vote to dispunse with the use of distilled and fermented liquors, at their great celebration on the 4th July .- Boston Mer. Journal.

RELIGIOUS & MISSIONARY.

From the New-York Observer.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The anniversary services of this important Society commenced on the 2d of May.

T. F. Buxton, Esq. M. P. was called to the Chair, After the cheering occasioned by that circumstance had office, on former occasions, to present melancholy to- the abolition of slavery had been effected, and that it West India colonies; arging the missionaries to persent their duty, though the result should prove a mar.

The Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel, said, not taken so lively an interest in the abolity and the result should prove a mar. preservation amidst such fiery trials, was matter for gra. perform the other duties, and enjoy the other privileges, America.

of a Christian man, without fear. The gloomy predictions which so many had attered with so much confi dence, as to the dreadtal consequences of manumission, had none of them been realized. The bill had been there is nothing so remarkable as that of the seven ments had been fully explained, they had expressed the churches, which formed a glorious constellation in the primitive age of the church. They are thus described by their latest and most able historian:

"To Ephesus," he says, "shorn of her religious ardor and fallen from her first love, the ex.

"But then formed a glorious constellation in greatest satisfaction, and applied themselves to labour the primitive age of the church. They are thus greatest satisfaction, and applied themselves to labour the first twas the duty of an Unristication, and applied themselves to labour the first twas the duty of an Unristication, and applied themselves to labour the first twas the duty of an Unristication, and applied themselves to labour the first twas the duty of an Unristication that the first twas the duty of the kinds that the first twas the duty of the kinds that the fi gious ardor and fallen from her first love, the extinction of the light and influence of christianity
was foretold; and the total subversion of both
church and city followed as the punishment of her
impenitence. There is now no trace of the faith
that was one proceded. The analysis of Manchester, rejoiced that
the track was one proceded. The analysis of Manchester, rejoiced that
the track was one proceded. The conductive the faith
that was one proceded. yet the public finances were never more prosperous .- the boon of freedom to the negro slave, though long debe removed from the station where it was placed Did the people of England grudge the twenty millions? layed, had been granted, and that on the 1st of Angust by the apostles .- The traveller looks down from ["No. no!" was loudly responded from all parts of the next, the trumpet of jubilee would utter its cheering the heights of Prion, Corissus, and Pactyas, upon the heights of Prion, and the heights of Prion, and the heights of Prion, and the heights of Pri a scene of solitude and desolation. All is silence, free, the honour of Britain had been retrieved, our characteristics. except when occasionally interrupted by the sea recter had been raised among the nations, and, he bird's cry, the barking of Turkoman's dogs, or the trusted the anger of the Deity had been greatly appearing ladly let the twenty millions go to liberate 800,000 neimpressive tones of the muezzen from the ruined ed. But, by this event, great and important duties had towers of Aisaluk; and the remains of the temples, devolved upon Christians. A flood of instructors must churches, and palaces of Ephesus are now buried enter at the door which Providence had thus opened, beneath the accumulated sands of the Caystir. and then Christian members, and ultimately christian nine Missionarics asked by the Chairman must be furnished in abundance. He knew mished. In Manchester they had raised nearly £700 that a noble effort had been made to increase the numnerate and lukewarm; and to a similar door, of bers of missionaries in the West Indies to seventy one; subversion they were to be subjected. There are but they must, if they pleased, make that seventy-one now no Christians in either. A few mud huts in a hundred. A hundred missionaries were not too many Sart represent the ancient splendor of Crocesus; for 800,000 negroes. They owed that compensation and the nodding ruins of its acropolis, with the to wronged, insulted Africa. They must remember colossal tumuli of the Lydian kings, impressively there were still five millions of slaves in the world who were not emancipated. There was Cuba, the Brazils, America. Yes, free, liberal, enlightened, glorious

> the course of which he was repeatedly cheered, by saying, "One hundred missionaries, if you please."
> The Rev. Jabez Bunting then read an abstract of the

America. Scarcely was there an American who would

his fellow-men in slavery, and, in some cases, in most

be properly trained, they would then prove themselves

good citizens and Christians, and slavery in America

and other parts, would have a glorious downfall. Mr.

Boxton concluded an ar dress of considerable length, in

A tribute of respect was paid to the memory of Rev R. Watson, Lord Teignmonth, the Rev. J. Hughes, and The heathen priest, the Roman Emperor, the W. Wilberforce, Esq. In Ireland, sere al persons had renounced the errors of popery. The schools were un a flourishing state, containing 5,000 children. There were twenty four missionaries, twenty seven school. vastations of war, earthquakes, and persecutions, masters, and ten Scripture readers. At Stockholm, the according to the original promise, the faith has mission had been very useful to some English-to many survived in both cities the injuries it has suffered." | natives and to the clergy. In Wartenburg, Mr. Mul. You will find, however, brethren, that little ler had done much good. Intemperance was greatly for Divine worship, and 326 members in various socieies. In France the missionaries were extensively and hopefully engaged. There were nine missionaries 1,000 hearers, 268 members, 5 schools, and 200 children. Belgioni had been penetrated by the missionaries and, at Waterloo, a room had been opened, which was filled with about eighty attentive hearers. Invitations had been presented for missionaries from the upper churches were suffering the righteous judgments Alps. The mountaincers were eager for the Gaspel At Gibralter, in addition to the regular work in the ger ison, a Spanish congregation had been formed. the continent of India the congregations had been maintained, and a native ministry was forming. From Ceylon, the report was nearly similar; the system of well as among the mountains of Pisidia, Phrygia, | village preaching was extending. In India there were twenty-nine missionaries, thirteen of whom were na Cilicia and Pamphilia, Pontus and Bytliynia, and tives; 905 members, and nearly 3,000 children in the schools. In New South Wales, 113 members have been collected. There were two missionaries in Van Dieman's loud, and three more appointed. In New Zealand, the seed of the truth sown was beginning to pring up. In the Friendly Islands the most sanguine opes had been exceeded, 3,329 members had been added to the society since the preceding report. Four hundred natives taught in the schools; and there were nearly 100 native helpers. A canoe had visited them from islands nearly 300 miles distant to announce that their idols had been wholly cast away, and to pray for earers had been collected in the Friendly Islands, of whom 4,400 were members, and 3,434 were receiving education. In Western Africa, the missions at Sierra Leone were prosperous. Amongst the Foulabs, a great and effectual door had been opened. Dr. Lindo, of Southampton, though not a Wesleyan, had, together with his friends, subscribed £10.000 towerds the support of that nission. In the West Indies. 71 employed, besides catechists, who had the care of 32,000 persons, 23,000 of whom were slaves, exclusive bis accustomed dignity and remarkable patience. It of children and occasional hearers. A number of other stations were passed over for want of time. In the

whole there was 166 stations, 240 missionaries, and 45,786 members. A note was read from Lord Bexley enclosing a draft

for £25. Sir Oswald Mosley, M. P. moved the adoption of the report. As a member of the established Church, he hailed with cordial delight the success of that society. The field of the world was sufficiently ample to employ every christian denomination.

James Stephen, Esq. seconded the resolution. As churchman he was happy to testify to the success of that society in the West Indies. If he found one colony more peaceful than another—one which more than another met the views and wishes of Parriament-that vas a colony in which their missionaries had been most laborious and successful. Those who knew the missionaries best, and who watched their labours most close. y, were loudest in their praise. He was no inkewarm nember of the Church of England, though he spake thus. Might the blessing of God ever rest on its Bishops, its clergy, and its institutions! But that Church had taught bim to say, "I believe in the holy catholic Church," and had declared that church to be a congreation of faithful men, of believers in Christ. It had also taught him to believe in "the communion of -a communion in which were united the saints on earth and in heaven; and who doubtless united to rejoice over the return of every sinner to the fold of Christ, whether on earth, or in the presence of God in

Sir Andrew Agnew was received with loud and reeated cheers. He was a member of the Established Church, but he admired the Wesleyan Society. As to Colonial Slavery, he rejoiced in its abolition. He had been strengthened in his determination to support that measure by an assurance given by a gentleman, who had every means of knowing, that slavery was not a system which admitted of mitigation; and that the more instruction the negroes received, the less fitted subsided, he began by congratulating the audience on were they to become slaves. That information, he had the circumstances under which they on that day met, reason to believe, had greatly influenced his Majesty's and by calling upon them to thank that God by whom Government to bring about the abolition of slavery. He so much good had been accomplished. It had been his was, however, convinced that it was not by man that

The Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel, said, that he had not taken so lively an interest in the abolition of negro tyr's death. Those men had stood firm; and in their slavery for so many years, without also desiring most preservation amidst such fiery trials, was matter for gra. earnestly that the objects of that Christian Society titude and joy. They had lived to take vengeance on might be fully realised; namely, to promote the know-their foes and persecutors; but it was the vengeance of ledge of Christ amongst those who were now by law to christians important the control of the their foes and persecutors; but it was the vengeance of ledge of Christ amongst those who were now by law to christians, imparting to the masters the tidings of mer- be liberated. He would remind them, that on the succy, and to their own emancipated slaves, the tidings of cess of that measure would depend greatly, the emanspiritual liberty. Aiready the most beneficial effects cipation of five millions of slaves, and that the success had been produced on the minds of some who had been of that experiment would depend greatly on the Christhe bitterest persecutors of the missionaries. They had tian instruction which might be imparted to the ne-expressed their sorrow, and were bringing forth fruits groes. The Church societies were placed in great dif-meet for repentance. Mr. Buxton then expatiated, for ficulties as it respected the Colonies; but, on that very a short time, on the numerous benefits resulting from the abolition of slavery; the negro would henceforth be to send forth their Missionaries, and if the negroes profree to pray to his God, to read his Bible, to go to his fited under their labours, and rose in the scale of sociechapel, to associate with his christian brethren, and to ty, slavery would soon cease from the Brazils and from

his labours in that part of the world, during a period of

thirteen years. W. Evans, Esq., M. P. was a member of the Church of England, but felt that it was the duty of all Christ-

plishment, and it would remove such a blot from Bri groes. Now, consistency required them to redouble their efforts for the spiritual good of those who were emancipated. He supposed that the additional twenty for that purpose. The ladies of that place thought it became them to testify their gratitude to God, and pro jected a bazaar, the proceeds of which were to be devo-ted specially to the West Indies. He had expressed a hope that £1,000 might thus be raised. By some means it had got into the papers that he stood pledged benevolence or philanthropy. But all that has been done for £1,000. The day came, and he now appeared is little, very little, when compared with what might be there, not pensive, or servowful; not to ask for further done, if professors of religion would do their duty, and be ime-or to offer 10s. or 12s. in the pound as a composition—or a bill for six or three months, or days, or even iours. But he came humbly an laffectionately to thank is friends of all denominations of Christians, and to tender, as a part-as a part only-of the proceeds of the ladies' bazaar, one thousand pounds.

The Chairman handed the check to the Treasurer bserving that it placed him in a situation of much de-Mr. Newton was about immediately to return o Manchester, and they ought not to allow him to lepart without sending their acknowledgements, and a dedge that the gentlemen, if not the ladies, of the me-ropolis, would follow the noble example.

Mr. Bunting then read the list of contributions, a nounting to £54,567 4s. 2d. and announced a number (donations, ; when the collection was made through out the room, which we understand, amounted to £311 4s. 2d.

The Rev. T. Marziels, Protestant Minister, from France, Dr. Ellis, and L. Haslope, Esq. then spoke. Lord Mountainsford moved the thanks of the meeting to the Chairman.

James Wood, Esq. of Manchester, seconded the reolution. He rejoiced in the labours of Buxton, as he had done in those of Wilberforce'; labours which after so many restless nights & busy days, had been brought o a successful issue. The field was now almost ready for the sickle: it would soon be put in, and then they would join their estimable Chairman in shouting harvest home. Many a petition had that gentleman presented for them to Parliament; now he was a petitioner to them, he trusted that the petition would be signed, that it would be granted, and that he would have the twenty-nine additional Missionaries he had to it? Yes, his petition he should have, his prayer should be granted.

The resolution was carried by acclamation, The Chairman, in returning thanks reminded them, that, while he felt grateful that his petition had been so received, he had said "at least 100 Missionaries." The success of the great and noble experiment, he re peated it, depended on the use they made of the oppor-

Mr. Bunting had hoped that their Tressurer would have responded more clearly to the request of the Chair. man. He pledged himself not to cease to agitate the mestion in the committee, till the Society had at least 100 Missionaries in the West Indies. They would not fulfil what they owed to the Legislature, to the Colonies, to the church, to the Lord Jesus Christ, till that missionary to teach them. In eight years, 10,000 was the case. But, for that purpose, more money must

The benediction was then pronounced.

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.

The annual session of the New England Conference eld at Webster, Mass., closed on Thursday evening. 11th The venerable and universally beloved Bishop Hedding was present, in good lealth, and pre sided over the protracted deliberations of the body, with was a season of more than ordinary interest. Many preachers came to the Conference, with much anxiety aboring in their hearts, in respect to the important business which they anticipated was to come before them. But, by the blessing of God, all their deliberations were harmoniously conducted to an issue, which gave general satisfaction to those engaged in them, nd will redound, we trust, to God's glory and the good of the church. The overruling hand of a merciful Providence was so clearly manifested on the occasion: that it called forth the grateful acknowledgments of all hearts; and, by an unanimous resolution, devout thanksgiving was silently offered to God, by all the preachers, kneeling upon their knees.

A noble stroke has been struck in favour of the missionary cause. A society has been organized, deno-minated the Missionary Education Society; the object of which is to collect funds to educate those atelligent young persons of both sexes, who are willing to devote themselves to the missionary enterprize, as teachers, or if divinely called, as preachers of the gos-

The preaching at the Conference was, as usual, interesting and refreshing to those who have had but little opportunity to hear the gospel of salvation from any other voice than their own. A sermon was delivered upon the subject of Holiness, according to appointment made last year, by Rev. I. Kindsey, and another on Natural Depravity, by Wilbur Fisk, D. D., which were listened to with exceeding satisfaction and much profit.

The annual sermon before the Junior Preachers' Society, by Dr. Fisk, was one of the happiest efforts, and afforded much encouragement to the young preachers in their good work of intellectual improvement .-Zion's Herald, June, 18th.

SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPARTMENT,

AN EXAMPLE.

A female teacher in Philadelphia, some years ago determined to try to bring into her school some of the most abandoned boys in the neighborhood. Among others whom she succeeded in persuading to attend them 1 was one of a company of lads, who were in the habit of spending on the Sabbath, at a tavern, whatever sum they were able to collect during the week. This boy seemed to catch the spirit of his teacher, and resolved to spare no effort to induce one of his associates, and the worst of them, in whom he felt a special interest, to join him in his new employments. He accordingly used every persuasion and when the sabbath came went to the tavern, and there begged and insisted that he would accompany him to school. All his attempts were ineffectual for several weeks, although on each Sabbath the Sunday scholar went to the tavern, and employed every thing but violence to bring him. On the fifth Sabbath he could only get rid of his importunity by promising to go on the next. But he broke his engagement, and postponed it for another week. The Sunday scholar persisted, and at length succeeded in getting him into the school. , For the two succeeding

The Rev. W. Shaw, late Missionary in Southern came willingly; his attention was engaged; he forsook were previous to the establishment of Sabbath Schools? Africa, gave an interesting statement of the result of his evil companions and habits, and two years after his dmission to the school, became a communicant .--Whilst this is an apt illustration of the nature of faithfulness, the se quel of this history is full of warning.-The boy thus forced into school is now an active superintendent, whilst the faithful boy by whose influence he was brought, died a drupkard. What a lesson on the words of the apostle, "Every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things. I keep under my body and bring it into subjection; lest that by any means when I have preached to others, I myself should be a castaway .-- S. S. Journal.

> To the Patrons and Friends of the St. Catharines Methodist Sabbath School. SECOND QUARTERLY NOTICE.

> For this quarter we can truly say, our school has been more prosperous than at any period since its commence-ment. The interest manifested by the teachers, and the attention and anxiety of the children to learn, must be leasing to every mind that feels for the welfare of the ising generation.

> How sparingly blest have been the weak though well meant endeavors of Salbath School instructors! many precious youths rescued from degradation and crime! how many from the haunts of vice and dissipation! who have already shown as stars of no ordinary magni-tude, and blessed the world with their learning and piety

> The cheering accounts at this period received from the four quarters of the globe, tell something of what is doing by this mighty engine, and will gladden the hearts of all who are not entirely callous to the feelings of common consistent with their calling. Does not an awful respon-sibility rest upon parents and guardians in this matter.

> The number of verses recited this quarter, is 9619; being 4,037 more than the first quarter. The number of cholars about the same as usual

But the lest of all is, a number of the older children have experienced awakening and converting grace, during this quarter—for which we call on you to unite with us in acknowledging this signal token of the Divine mercy; and also, for your prayers and readiness to sustain so va

L. PARSONS, Sup't.

May 25th, 1834,

The Christian Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1834.

HISTORY OF METHODISM IN CANADA.

The desirableness and importance of collecting and ecuring materials for a correct and comprehensive history of the rise and progress of Methodism in Cana da, have been frequently mentioned to us by intelligent and judicious persons both in this province and in England. Circumstances which it is unnecessary to explain in this place, prevented us from bringing this subject formally before the Conference at its late session in Kingston. Such a history, under whatever form it might be presented to the public, cannot fail to be inte. resting and useful. A faithful narrative of what has been done to promote the religious and moral interests asked. Might he be allowed to put the question- of this colony, through the instrumentality of Method-should the petition be granted! What said the ladies ism, (making ample allowance for its infancy and imperfections,) will, in our opinion, be no discredit to Christianity itself, and no mean evidence of its adaptation and efficiency, under any circumstances whatever, to # turn men from darkness unto light, and from the power of Satan unto God," and to confer upon them all the consolations, and hopee, and triumphs, present and eternal blessings of the everlasting covenant.

The difficulties of collecting the requisite materials from authentic sources for such a history, are daily increasing, by the removal of those old witnesses and veterans of the truth who constituted the original members of the first-formed Methodist Societies, when this country was a natural, as well as moral wilderness. Many, is strongly evinced by the increase of its receipts perhaps the greater part of them have already gone to their reward. The rest will soon follow. Any informa- The total receipts of the Society during the year are tion, therefore, which may be obtained from eye wit- £54,567 sterling, or \$246,520. The collection at the nesses respecting the commencement and early progress of the work, must be obtained soon, or it will be for ever beyond our reach. Whatever is done in this mat- during the year is evinced by facts detailed in an abter-at least in some parts of the Province-must be stract of the Report. done quickly.

the part of the Preachers on the several circuits will, proceedings some account will be given hereafter) we we think, add much to the interest and usefulness of have been forcibly reminded of the rumarks made by the Guardian during the year, and furnish ample ma- Dr. Rolph at the first Anniversary of the York Temterials to any individual or Committee who may be perance Society, published in an appendix to the Rehereafter appointed by the Conference, to compile a port :correct and complete history of Methodism in Canada. the Guardian a full and particular statement of the rise. boundaries of their pastoral charge. That there may be be uniformity, precision and fullness in their statements. we would solicit as ample answers as can be obtained to a few queries.

I. What are the Geographical boundaries of your Circuit ?

2. At what period was it settled?

3. What is the national origin of the first and present inhabitants 1

4. What are the agricultural and commercial advantages of this region of country?

5. How long after its first settlement, and in what ear was Methodism introduced and established?

6. What was the moral condition and character of the inhabitants, and what means of religious instruction did they enjoy at that period?

7. By whom, or through what agency were Methodist Societies first formed! 8. What opposition attended the first Methodist

preaching and formation of these Societies? 9. What instances of remarkable conversion, and of

the copious effusion of the Holy Spirit, at this early 10. What were the labours, and hardships, and pri.

ations of the first Preachers and their successors !

12. What were the principal agents and means of promoting them? 13. What opposition has been made to the cause, and what were the prominent characteristics of it; and

what were the assigned, and apparently the real causes 14. What secessions from the Church have taken

causes of them; what were the prominent characteristics of them; what is their present state !

15. What effect have these secessions had upon the main body, and the cause?

17. How many chapels have you? when were they built? what is their size, kind, and quality?

18. What proportion of the whole population attends

Methodist preaching, and is friendly to the cause 1. 19. What additional ministerial labour, and what means of religious and educational instruction are necessary to supply fully the wants, and meet the wishes of the inhabitants ?

20. What number of ministers and congregations of other religious denominations are there in your e-reuit? 21. What information can you furnish respecting

It may not be advisable, by any means, to publish all the information that can be collected on each of the above points, or in the exact order suggested, although that information, in order to present a faithful portrait of the rise and progress of the Methodist Church, and the religious fadvancement and present moral condition of the province. It must be left with the Editorto abridge, and arrange, giving the proper credit to those who may furnish the materials.

We would suggest that information respecting other.

religious denominations should in every case be solicit-

ed from ministers and members of those denominations respectively. This is necessary to correctness and impartiality: not that every statement can be regarded is indisputably correct; but we are thus furnished with the best means of acquiring correct information, of doing justice, and giving satisfaction to the candid of all. parties. Nor do we think that Methodis's alone should be

consulted in what relates Methodism. They are not always the best judges of the views and feelings of the public at large. A man often derives more useful information respecting himself from his enemies than from his friends.

The labour (we might rather say the recreation) of obaining and furnishing full answers to the above queries will be as pleasing and profitable to those who will in-

terest themselves in it as to the religious public generally. The hours spent in this employment will be well spent; and many feelings of confidence and gratitude will be excited, and many a burning theme of praise prompted in calling to remembrance "all the way which the Lord our God hath led us these forty years in the wilderness," how He hath "found us in a desert land, in the waste howling wilderness, and led us about, and instructed, and kept us as the apple of his eye."

ANNIVERSARY OF THE WESLEVAN MISSIONARY Society.—A brief account of the annual meeting of ur parent Missionary society, will be found in another olumn. It is stated in some reports that we have seen, to have been the most interesting, numerous, and espectable meeting of the Society ever held. The James Stephen Ecq., who is reported to have taken a part in the proceedings of the meeting, is the legal dviser in the Colonial Office, and is said to have been the principal author, if not writer, of Lord Goderich's celebrated and popular despatch to His Excellency the Lt. Governor of this Province, dated 8th November 1832. He is a warm hearted liberal Churchman .--James Wood Esq., of Manchester, we know is a particular friend of Missions in Canada as well as in the West Indies. It was in the amiable family of this gentleman that the writer of this notice was entertained during the last Wesleyan Conference.

It is a noble proposition and a noble determination on the part of the Parent Committee to increase the number of Missionaries in the West Indies to 100.

The growing popularity of the Society's Missions and operations in the estimation of the religious public several thousand pounds over those of any former year. Annual Meeting amounted to £311 sterling, or \$1383! The Divine blessing upon the labours of the Society

In reading the report of this Anniversary Meeting of Under this view of the subject we take the liberty to the Parent Society, as well as of the other. Religious offer a few suggestions, a compliance with which on and Benevolent Societies held in London (of whose

" Merchants engaged together in the pursuit of this We respectfully propose that the Preachers on each world's gain, post their books once a week; and once a Circuit and Station collect and transput for insertion in year, if not oftener, they review their concerns, and make an estimate of profit and loss; by which means they loarn the extent of their business, the success which has attendprogress and present state of Methodism within the ed it, and the proper and needful exertions for the coming year. It is so with us -By these occasional reviews, many interesting results are brought to light, and the achievments of the parent and auxiliary societies recorded and made known-our conviction is strengthened by the facts we learn; our zeaf is re kindled by the generous enthusiasm of those about us; our enterprise receives a new impulse, and our emulation is stimulated by the ex. ample of kindred institutions."

To Agents and Subscribers .- Present necessity ompels us to request that the agents on the several circuits will carry into immediate effect the resolutions of the late Conference in regard to the financial affairs of the establishment. It is unnecessary for us to repeat Resolutions of Conference in the Guardian, as the Preachers know them, and the persons concerned do not now receive the Guardian, their names having been erased from our subscription books. Outstanding debts to the amount of several thousand dollars embarrass us seriously in our operations. May it not be advisable, under present circumstances, that all subscribers who have paid nothing for the present volume of the Guardian, and do pay during the present month, be considered as paying at the end of six months? We have had some addition to our subscription list since Conference: (and two or three discontinuances); and may we not hope, by general exertion, for a considera-. 11. What revivals of religion have taken place from ble increase, with payments in advance? No exertion time to time, and what were the leading features of shall be wanting on our part to meet the expectations of the friends of the establishment. We beg that eve. ry agent will transmit to us all he can possibly collect with as little delay as possible.

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

The "regret" of the Brockville Recorder, and his nsinuations are premature, as the Conference has " promptly and fairly met the matter," and made a place; what were the professed and what the real 'specific declaration' in respect to the "outcry" of certain "venal presses," stating in the Pastoral Address required to be read to every Society, - " Your ministers are depending entirely upon your voluntary contributions for pecuniary support in the discharge of 16. What Sabbath Schools have been established, their arduous and holy duties throughout their several their number and usefulness in reforming and improv. circuits; notwithstanding the various and oft-repeated Sandays he had to go for the new pupil, but after he ling the conduct and morals of youth, from what they reports which have been put into circulation during the

Thomas Webster.

This "declaration" may not be sufficient to accompish the objects of Mr. Hume's letter, or to suit the taste and dictation of those " presses," which have become the apologists of this production. As this is the only class of "venal presses," (to use the words of the Recorder.) which still think it their duty and interest residence in this City. Mr. Taylor's old acquaintances to perpetuate hostility against the Conference, we think we are fully authorised to say, that the Conference is gratified to learn this. not prepared to ask or follow their advice in the management of its own affairs, any more than it is disposed to submit i's doctrines and regulations to our honoured Government itself, in the accomplishment of its Providential work, which it is resolved to carry on in its own way, in accordance with its established rules and usages, acknowledging only the supremacy of Him, who is " Head over all" things in His Church.

When the privileges of the Methodists as a body are invaded, then will they and their preachers, as a body, resist those invasions; but in matters in which they about all the time be was talking; when he left the bave only a common interest, with the other classes room, Mr. Hill lifted up his eyes and said in his most of inhabitants, they will act in their individual capacity, comic tone of voice, conly think that a D. D. degree as each may judge proper and expedient. But the Conference will not become, and will not silently consent name or that of Methodism the watchword of political party, to promote their own designs. Past experience has painfully taught an important lesson on this point; has painfully taught an important lesson on this point; foot, his assistant, who preceded them in a gig, and we believe that Methodist Preachers have not When they came to Mr. Rowland Hill, and he used Cowper's "scalls that cannot teach and will not to laugh heartily as he told the story, he set up such a learn."

Nor is the Conference disposed to wage a war with Methodists. As far as we are concerned, and we bein us lies to live peaceably with all men," and as Mr. Wesley advised, in one of his original rules, to be the " friends of all, and the enemies of none!"

These remarks are intended to apply to political parties as well as religious bodies. The only single exception regards those individuals who either impugn the Conference or the Methodists as a body, or avow or endeavour to support publications which arow separation from the mother country, and that too in language as plain and unequivocal (notwithstanding the equi ocations of "vousl presses,") as any single article of American Independence. If therefore, individuals or parties stand in an attitude of hostility to the Methodets, they do so of their own voluntary choice. We believe we are at present on friendly terms with the U. C. Press generally, and we desire to remain so.

The Methodist Conference have been partially blamed by some for taking any formal notice of Mr. Hume's Letter. It will be recollected that that letter was formally and earnestly recommended to their notice by machines had withdrawn, engines Nos. 10 and 13 re both the author and publisher of it, and concerned the character of an individual who sustained an important ry was stationed Mr. John McBrair, foreman of No 10. relation to the Conference and the whole church and and Mr. Artemas Gower and Benjamin Blook, assisthe public. And had the Conference expressed its sentiments on one part of the letter, and remained silent on another equally important part, that silence might have been construed, under such circumstances, into an acquiescence. On such an occasion, therefore, the Methodist Societies, the Government and the Public had a right to expect an expression of sentiment (ciates of their danger.) His words were scarcely spokfrom the Conference; it being plain beyond dispute en, when the peak of the gable end of the south side of what the author of that letter has all along meant, and the store, having nothing to support it, fell in with a dreadful crash, carrying all the floors down into the what his supporters now mean, by having the "Colony cellar, manage its own affairs." We hope that these explana-Conference referred to in them.

UPPER CANADA ACADEMY.

to recommend potitioning from the Methodist congre. nate; he found himself shielded by a Franklin stove, gations generally, and others friendly to the object, to the different branches of the Provincial Legislature, at its ensuing session, for a grant to aid the subscriptions jury. to complete and put into successful operation the Upper Canada Academy. We shall shortly bring the affairs and claims of this institution before our readers. In the mean time we are glad to notice by the following article tablished under the direction of the New York and New of being taken out alive. England Methodist Conferences. We trust that our own Legislature will not be less liberal. The encouto the stability of good government and national free dom and happiness. And education to be a blessing must include religious instruction. The Divine command is of universal application, and imperative upon all who have charge of the rising generation,-"Train up a child in the way he should go."

A GRANT TO THE WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

It affords us much pleasure to inform our readers that the Connecticut Legislature bave made a grant to this from a three per cent. tax on the grand list, and as institution of fifteen thousand dollars, to be paid in much more from district taxes, besides an income of two annual instalments. This is cheering to us,-and not only to ourselves, but it will be to the Methodist Church generally. The interest felt in the University is increasing in every direction; -indeed, it is likely ultimately to be one of the chief favorites of the friends at an expense of about \$200,000. of literature. And well it may: for it can be said, without flattery, that the Board of Instruction are unsurpassed a legislative appropriation of \$10,000 annually, by tax-sed by any in the United States. But one peculiar es and by private subscriptions. merit connected with the institution is, that it forms, in its actual operations; a sweet and sacred connection but fails of its desired object. Children in the state, between science and religion. It is there, too, that 85,000; schools about 1,500. between science and religion. It is there, too, that talented and pious young men, the jewels of the Church, are matering for public and arduous labor in the bles-

MINUTES OF MR. WESLEY'S FIRST CONFERENCE. We lately procured a copy of the minutes of the early Methodist Conferences, and have been much pleased and edified in reading them. We think that extracts from them will be new, entertaining and useful to most of our readers. We have commenced giving on the first page, the minutes of Mr. Wesley's first Conference The Preachers of the Methodist Connexion thenthroughout the world were six; they are now more than three thousand, and the actual members of the societies nearly a million-more than three millions of hear. Ition, and appropriated to paying the tuition of poor ers. What hath God wrought! The early Conferen ces were mostly occupied with defining those doctrines and devising and maturing that economy by which the Methodists are now distinguished. The nature of some schools.

past year, asserting that Government Grants of money of those doctrines as held by the Methodists, and the from his minutes on the first page.

> THE REV. ANDREW TAYLOR,-for many years an Irish Missionary, and now a Superannuated or wornout preacher, in Connexion with the Irish Conference. recently arrived from Ireland, and has taken up his from Ireland in different parts of the Province will be

EUROPEAN NEWS two days later-26th May-but nothing of importance.

CAUTIOUS PREACHING .- The late Rowland Hill nce said of a man who knew the truth, but seemed afraid to preach it in its fulness,- he preaches the Gospel as a donkey mambles a thistle, very cautiously."

-From Sidney's Life of the Rev. R. Hill. A FINE D. D. & R. HILL.-Mr. Hill was an enemy to any thing like estentation or vanity in a miniser. A very fine dissenter, with a Doctor's degree fresh from the north, once paid him a visit; he figetted should ever be converted into a pedestal for a puppy!

-- Ib. ROWLAND HILL'S WEAPONS AGAINST ROBBERS,hereafter (if it has done so heretofore,) to have its own He was riding in a phæton somewhere near London, accompanied by Mrs. Itill, when they were attacked in party, or the convenient tool of "venal" men of any the dark by either two or three men, who violently demanded their money. They had a few minutes previously made a successful attack upon a Mr. Whiteremendous unearthly shout, that one of them cried out we have stopped the devil by mistake, and had better

> R. HILL, G. WHITEFIELD, & DR. MASON OF N. Dr. Ely makes the following comparis in between Mr. Hill, and two other distinguished orators and preach-

He was less of an itinerant, though in travels abundant, less of a finished orator, and more of a paster lian Whitefield. He had less strength of mind, less dignity of character, less profound knowledge of theo-logy, less scholarship, than our Dr. Mason; but he ex eeded him in vivacity, wit, the knowledge of men, and a long life of usefulness.

The three, however, we think, have been well pleas ed to meet in heaven, and bow together before the feet of the Lamb, whom in life they loved, trusted in death, and shall glorify forever,

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIVES .- The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of the 1st July mentions the destruction by fire of a store four story high, No. 271 Pearl street, and property to a large amount; also the severe injury of several individuals and loss of two lives. Of the latter event the following account is given:

The most distressing result of this conflagration is yet to be recorded. About six o'clock, and when the fire, was subdued, and many of the firemen with their mained on the ground to ensure safety. In the 4th stotants, with their hose and pipe; and in the 1st story, Messra. Edward Crooker, Eugene Underhill, Frederick Ward, and Zophar Mills, members of the engine No

Mr. McBriar, in the fourth story, in casting his eye ipwards, observed several bricks falling and being aware that all the interior of the rear had been burned away, and the roof much injured, he cautioned his asso-

Mr. McBirar, who was three or four feet from the completely buried, but with prompt assistance was res-The Methodist Conference at its late session in cued alive. He is however, very much injured, both Kingston resolved to make application by petition, and externally and internally. Mr. Blonk was more fortuwhich fell diagonally over him, without crushing him. From this situation we saw him with difficulty extricated, and are happy to say with comparatively little in-

Not so with the gentlemen on the first floor; they received the whole contents of all the stories upon them, and were dashed into the cellar. Mr. Crooker, after remaining in this horrible situation half an hour. mean time we are glad to notice by the following article was dug out from the ruins, terribly burnt and mulitated, from the Methodist New England Herald, the liberality Mr. Mills was also taken out much hurt. At nine o' of the Legislature of Connecticut in granting \$15,000 clock, when we left the dreadful scene, Mr. Underhill to the Wesleyan University; an institution recently es. and Mr. Ward remained buried, without any prospect

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

About one third of the population of a country are ragement of education is characteristic of every good between the ages of three and sixteen or eighteen; and government; and its general diffusion is alike essential of course are the proper subjects of school education, In the United States, more than four millions of children ought to be under the influence of schools.

In Maine, the law requires that the inhabitants of sum equal, at least, to 40 cents for every person living That amounts to about \$120,000. Their expen ditures are more than \$140,000.

In New Hampshire, a separate tax of \$90,000 is raised for schools, besides an annual appropriation from a tax on Bank stock of \$9,000 or 10,000. In Vermont, more than \$50,000 are raised for schools,

nearly \$1,000 from banks. in Massachusetts are nearly three thousand schools

supported by public taxes and private subscriptions. In Boston the schools contain more than 12,000 children, In Rhode Island are about 700 schools, supported by

The Connecticut school fund is nearly two millions,

In New York, are more than 9,000 schools, and over 500,000 children taught in them. School fund, \$1,700, 000: distributed annually, \$100,000, but on the condition that each town raise by tax, or otherwise, as much as they receive from the fund. A wise provision.

New Jersey has a fund of \$245,000, and an annual come of \$22,000. In Pennsylvania, during the last year, more than

250,000 children out of 400,000, were destitute of schoo nstruction. Delaware has a school fund of \$70,000.

Maryland has a school fund of \$75,000, and an in-come for schools from the banks, which is divided be tween the several counties.

Virginia has a fund of \$1,233,000, the income divimal ded among the counties according to the white popular Canal.—St. Thomas Journal July 3.

children, generall attending private schools North Carolina has a fund of \$70,000 designed for

common schools... South Carolina appropriates \$40,000 annually to free

Georgia has a fund of \$500,000, and more than 700 Bark Landy Hannah Ellice, Liddle, 13th June, New York, Rodger mmon schools.

Alabama, and most of all the western and south-western states, are divided into townships, six miles square, and each township into sections one mile square, with are section, the sixteenth, appropriated to education. Mississippi has a fund of \$280,000, but it is not a allable until it amounts to \$500.000.

The legislature of Louisiana grants to each parish, or ounty, in that state, \$2 621 for each voter, the amount for any other parish not to exceed \$1,250, nor to fall short of \$800 .- \$40,000 are applied to educating the | Monies received by E. Evana, for the U. C. Academy,

Tennessee has a school fund of about half a million but complaints are made that it is not well applied. Kentucky had a fund of \$140,000, but a portion of it as been lost. A report to the Legislature, from Rev.

B. O. Peers, says, that not more than one-third of the children between the ages of four and fifteen, attend In Ohio, a system of free schools, similar to that of

New England, is established by law. In Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, no legislative mea sures for the support of schools have been adopted. All the schools are supported by private tuition.

[Family Lyceum.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

Eaglish Universities .- Under existing laws no one can blain degrees in the Universities of Cambridge and Oz. II. Watson, ford, without subscribing to the 39 Articles of the Church of England, and being members of the same, and at Ox. | Wm. F. Moore, ford, such subscription and membership are requisite to Jonathan Foote, admission. The proposition to throw open the advanta. Abner flurd, ges of these institutions to others than members of the Henry Ballard, Establish Church, has been under discussion in the Brit, Daniel Daton, tish Parliament, and some provision will no doubt be made Rouben to that effect. In the House of Commons, on the 17th of Luther Harnden, April, Mr. G. W. Wood obtained leave to bring a bill "to Elijah Haight, grant to his Majosty's subjects generally, the right of Asa Matthews, admission to the English Universities and of equal eligi. Win. Sleigh, be off -on which they ran away and left Mr. Hill and bility to degrees therein, notwithstanding their diversities the other religious denominations of the country, to his lady in peaceful possession of the road. He used to of religious opinion-degrees of divinity alone expected." Elijah Foster,

one of the New York papers, that the celebrated Ma Gatt Erasmus Fowke, bas obtained a pension from the Government. He has proceed the control of the Rich Howell, Methodists. As far as we are concerned, which is a short notice of Sidney's Life of the Rev. been allowed to draw on the Treasury for 200 pounds to be a short notice of Sidney's Life of the Rev. been allowed to draw on the Treasury for 200 pounds to Bennett, and is to have the privilege of drawing for that John Neelands, sum every year. This fact is a source of much design to from which the above anecdoles have been extracted) every lover of literature, and admirer of true genius, and has relieved the friends of Galt from a world of care. It is thought by this correspondent that this favor-this al. most blessing, -- must be the more acceptable to Galt, and the more gratefully felt, us he has ever been opposed to the whis administration, both in profession and practice, and also for the reason that it has been conferred at a time when pensions are the principal subject of private and public condemnation.

UNITED STATES.

Richmond, (Wayne co Ia.) May 24. Mormonius.—On Monday morning last, a caravan of Sainl. G. Ogden, about two hundred Mormonites, with a long train of wag. Alex. Nixon, gone, passed through this place, on their way to the "far Michael Crawford Williams." There were but a few women among them, and the men were generally, if not all, supplied with firearms. Thos. Thom. A stout, hardy set of looking fellows they were too, and John Leflar, many of them quite intelligent. From their equipments, it has been suspected that they intend joining and defend. John Jones, ing their brethren in Jackson county, Missouri. They John Hartman, professed to be in search of new lands, whereon to form a settlement, either in Illinois or farther west. We understand they were from the states of Vermont, New York, and Pennsylvania, and had assembled at some point on Wm. Kennedy, their route hither .- Palladium.

Distressing .- We learn from Captain Mayhew of the ship Warren, of Warren, recently arrived at that port, that John Love, Jan. Captain Spooner, of the ship Erie, of Newport, whose extraordinary marriage to Miss Kingatara Ornruth, a native of Otaheite Island, has been lately noticed in most of the Asa Patrick, papers of this country, was deprived of his bride soon after his matriage, under the following painful circumstan- Joseph Wright, ees. She had gone into the water to amuse her husband with an exhibition of her extraordinary feats of swimming, for which she is said to have been very remarkable, The shark first when she was attacked by a large shark. seized her by a limb, but releasing his hold he made another attack, and with one effort of his powerful jaws, severed her body in two. The unhappy husband was a spectafor of this awful scene but could render no assistance.-Bristol R. I. Guz.

Avalanche!—A very curious migration took place in Jas. Mooro, this vicinity on Wednesday night last. About a quarter Saint Beasley, tions will be sufficient in regard to the proceedings of front window, instinctively sprang to the sill, on which of an acre of land on the eastern bank of the Kennebunk he held, thereby saving honself from destruction, while river, near the house of Mr. Benjamin Durrill, in Kenne. Wm. Matr, Mr. Gower and Mr. Blonk were percipitated into the second story, among the falling roins. Mr. Gower was channel for a rod or more. When con Wednesday, a bulk of the channel for a rod or more. When con Wednesday a big D. A. V. M. Waggener, 0 12 channel for a rod or more. When con Wednesday a big D. of the largest size might have laid affeat, the river may now be forded without difficulty. The land moved in a solid mass, and the apple trees upon it look as flourishing | Bartholomew Bull, I and seem to be as firmly imbedded in the soil of their new situation, as they did on the spot where they were reared. Edward Charlto The slide was accompanied with a noise resembling the Win. Jackson, rumbling of an earthquake .- Kennebunk Gazette.

Rejected Numinations .- On the 24th ult., the Senate took into consideration the nominations by the President, of Mr. Stevenson, as Minister to Great Britain, and Mr. Taney, as secretary of the Treasury. Both nominations were rejected; the first by a vote of 23 to 22, and the last

by a vote of 28 to 18:
The nomination of Mr. Butler, as Attorney General, was confirmed, almost unanimously.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Season.—We are happy to say that the ungental description of weather which lately existed, has been followed within these few weeks, by warm rains and winds, in sume degree making up for the loss thus sustained. The hills and fields at present exhibit their fire verdant hire, and the grass and grain crops possess the appearance of vigour and fruitfulness; the potatoes are Robt. Leach, in many places above the ground, and the whole presents Ransom Leach, to the husbandman the cheerful, prospect of a bountiful Saini. Gable, every town pay annually for the support of schools, a return. We sincerely hope, under the blessing of Provi. James Kinney, dence, that nothing may happen to retard or alter the win. Kaiting, present prospect, and that the harvest may amply make Mutilon Bray, mends for the severe loss felt in many parts of this Dis. Isaac Vannorman, trict from the failure of last year's crop.-Picton Obser-

TPPER CANADA.

DISTRESSING EVENT .- The Cobourg Star mentions the courrence of a melancholy accident which occurred in Cavan, on Thursday the 26th instant. "Mr. George Knowlson, merchant, and brother to the Post Master of that township, was in the act of loading a rifle, when by some accident the piece went off, and the ball entering his eye, passed out at the top of his head, carrying a portion of the brain with it. He was still alive the following evening, but of course with no possibility of recovering."

Port Stanley.-We are glad to observe the increase of Frederick Brackbill 0 10 hosiness at this place—During the last few days a num. South & Haukstaff, 0 7 ber of Vessels have arrived at the Harbor laden with Marcus Merrick, 0 12 Goods for St. Thomas and Leudon—Several of these John Winer. 0 5 have come direct from Prescott thro' the Welland Canal Robe, McIlroy, with full Cargoes, and have returned by the same route John Clay, laden with Wheat. We understand the charges for up Obadiah T-ylor, and down freight are considerably lower through this John V Burnham, Channel than by Chippawa, and we anticipate that so Frederic Ashbaugh soon as Vessels shall run more frequently between Port Stanley and Prescott this part of the Country will derive great benefit from the use of the Welland Canal-This will appear evident from the fact that Merchandise has been brought up from Proscott to Port Stanley this Sea. son a 1s. 6d, per cwt.—whilst from Chippawa Is. 3d. is charged for so much of the distance which is not half the xpense incurred in transporting Merchandise by the lat- Gershom Carpenter 1 ter coute ; and if we take into consideration the damage Jemina Carpenter, 0 done to frieght both up and down by being tossed from Steamboats to Wagons and again from Wagons to Steam-

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—June 23th.

3rlg Union, Taylor, 18th May Dublin, Lemesurier & Co. bellast, 169 George Adams, nettien. 20th — Bark Lord Goderich, Hopper, 13th May, Belfast, Lemeaurier & Co, ballast, 316 settlers.

Brig Lion, Fletcher, 11th May Jamaica, Tucker and Heath, rum. Lion, Detcher, Life May Jamatca, Tucker and Heath, rum.

Brilliant, Norion, Edit May Cark, J. S. Campbell.

Caleb Travis,

Galeb Travis,

Daniel Merritt, D. Burnet, sait. Bark Baltic Merchant, Crow, 15th May Dublin, T, Curry, ballest

Mit settlers.

President, Crum. 18th June Hafitax, Martin Chinic, rum.

Grossa Ista, 39th June.—Bark Bristol, 15th May from Sligo,
Jarob Fisher,
John Kennedy Brig President, Crum. 18th June Hafftax, Martin Chinic, ru At Grosse Istk, 39th June.—Bark Bristol, 15th May torder, 347 senters Brig Manduke, 15th May Belfast, T. Curry, 216 settlers. Brig Endymbon, from Liverpool, R. Mathley, 216 settlers. Brig Glendra, 15th May, Cork, H. Gowen & Co. 216 settlers.

between October 7th, 1833, and June 16th, 1834, N. B .- Part of these sums were paid to the Preachers, and to the Clerk of the GUARDIAN OFFICE, and by them were handed to the Agent.

Gilbert Lane, Richard Shaw. George Varey, 1 0
James Lockhart, 2 10
J. Y. Crooks, 0 5 Henry Mauro, R. Fairbairn, 0.10.0 H. Fatlie, Jacob Hawn, Alfred Moore, 0 10 0 10 Jage Frank. John Claus. Jared Stocking, Rich. A Lovekin, Joseph Painter. 0 10 Peter Ulman. Joseph Gorham, Christian Warner, 2 Edward Skae. James Sidey, Charles Annes, Wm. Calkins, John Guernsey, Henry Gardiner, Erasius Howard, Joseph Clement. labez Hall, Adam Killman, Win. Peterson. Mary Morrison, Georgo Bender, Philip Bender, George Garner, Christ. Spettigue, 0 12 Geo. H. Wright, 0 10 James Spencer, Joseph Moore, Wm. Powell, John Galbraith, Chas. Stanton, Alex. Douglass, Thos. Benson. O. S. Phelps, Lyman Parsons, Russel Armington, 0 Chas. Ward, Gershora Wright, O Rich'd. Collier, O Richard Barrett, Jacob Turner. John Jankia. Thos. Cartwright, Henry Rutledge, 0.10 Sami. Street. Jonathan Hagar, James Foster, Andrew Neelands. Azubah Hagar, Hiram Swayze, Robi. Neelands, Hannah Swayze, Abigail Swayze, John Street, Robt. Trimble. James Blæck. John Tilt. Edward Emery, Was. Kent. John Crumbie. Saml. Hill. John Voorhers, Wm. Wiley, Isaac Secord, Michael Crawford, 0 10 Matthew Phenix, Thos. Thompson. Joseph Beamer. P. Bowslough, jun. 1 Jeriah Buraham, Lewis Bradley, R.& J. N. Keefer, Alonzo Bliss, George Lount, Isaac Sours, Saml. Wood, John Gordon. Thes. Gadd. Augustus Jones. John Hacking, Moses H. Howell, 0 12 Win, Williamson. M. C. Hendershot, 0 John Bogart, Jun. 1 0 Wm. Millar. Peter Howell. 1 11 Mary Muster, Henry Wanner, Jas. Y. Smith, Win. Sigsworth, 0 10 0 10 Sam'l. Cornell. David Snevder. John Beatty, Win Clandennan. John Bownian, Ab'm. Roesor, Sinciair Holden, Saml, Liebshitz. Patrick Callaghan, 0 10 Wи. Holden, Adam Beasley, Joseph Mapes, Jacob G. Erb. Eri Grandy, Jacob Kleiser. l'hos. Speight. Toos. Sourrew. Lewis Burwell, S. Winglit, 0 10 G. W. Whitehead, 1 5 Wan. Armstrong, James Shaff. Daniel Eaton. Christ, Beemer. Robert Jones, Joseph Dutcher. Danl. M'Dougall, Joseph Smith, Levi Lawrence Stewart Grafton, 0 10 Abm. Cook, Edward Charlton, 0 Wra. Sturgis, Wm. Nellis, n 10 Rebecca Sturgis, Russel Hardy, 0 10 l Robt. Coats. A. C. Baldon, Wm. Snider. Finiev Malcolin. Thos. Burk Washington Peck, 0 12 Thomas Burgar, 0 10 Jeremiah Widener, 0 10 James Lever, Joseph Fielding, 0 10 Peter Dickinson, Peter Frank, Morris Sovereign, 1 10

J. B. Hutchinson, (Michael Stover, 10 George Seple, A. Throgmorton, 0 û 12 J.H. Throgmorton, D. W. Barnum, 0.12James Moor, Andrew Smith, Thos. T. Mulkins, Nath'l, Sampson, George Salmons. Abner Owen, Philin Austin. Benj. Bostwick, Andrew Mulkin, John Tolmie, John Winters Joseph Carpenter, (Samt. De Cow, Wm. Maynard, Joel Underwood, C. Merrigold, Witham Hal,

Michael Tripp,

Henry Carroll.

Comfort Sage, 0 7 Richard Rawlings, 0 10

William Reynolds, 0 10

Thus, Luckie,

Rolt, Parker.

Isalah Tyson.

Wm. Butts.

John Davis.

E. Playter,

Plat Nash,

Adam Clinton

Ashman Pettit.

Sarah Carpenter,

Jacob Engelhart,

Elnah Menitt,

Toured Lounsbury 0 5

Wm. Monkman

And, Cunningham, 1 Ira Edmunds,

Joshna Freeman, Peter Inglehart, Joseph Lyons, E. C. Griffin, Justus Williams, Henry Young, George Hanes. Thos. Peters. 0 10 Jas. M. Bastido, Bent. Smith. John Cope, -Thos. Waugh,

Wm. Merrigold, John Kern. Juel Piper, John Marthews, James Ingersoli, John Uren, Jacob Sheply, Win. Lightford, John Goose. Abigall Dolson, H. Wilcox, John Scatcherd Thos. Scatcherd, H. D. Lec. Margaret Morrill. James Odell, Ralub Morden. William Warner, Johann, Engelhart I – 0 John Littlewood, Robert Barry, Benj. Sambourn, Jacob Bowslongh, O Ezekial Smith, 0 10 George Al house, 0 10 Win. Bridgman, 1 0 Joseph O'Brien, Cesar McLeod, Peter Gibson. 1 0. 0 15 Thos. Dickinson John Sifton.

Joshus Putnam,

£ 1. 2. 0 12 **6** Was. Cartwright, William Wheeler. George Belton, John Vanduzer, Henry Coyne, Samuel Harris, 0 10 Samuel Garnsey, Rhoda Gurnsey, John Kennedy, Adam Mingle, Philo Wood, Matthias Saider, James McQueen, Alex. Lane, Sen. Andrew Davis, 0 10 Vativan Laner John Coyner R. L. McKenney, 0 James Covne. Charles Buckner, Jesse Buckner, Samuel Hunt. Peter Ker, W. B. Tecple, Bela Shaw. Jonathan Hartley, 2 10 0 H. C. Cullins, James Stockwell, 0 10 William Sills. Joseph Malott, 0 Andrew Ham. Henry Scratch. Peter Malott, Thomas Sharon, Joseph Pettis, John Scratch. John Cummins, John Wigle, Levi Lewis. Joseph Manger, Andrew Banghart, Q Thomas Renwick Daniel Morden, 0 10 Benj. Woodhull; 0 15 0.10 Ralph Stobbs. Jos. Cortsworth, James D. Doison, Samuel Stevens. William Bryant, Solomon Shepley, I John Martin, Jos. Richardson, 6 Lewis Winans, Samuel Kitchen, John Kitchen, John Sutton, jun. 0 10 R R. White. Michael Wigle. Thomas Godwin, Jerem. Anderson, 0 Lewis G. Gordon, 1 0 Jos. Cortsworth, G. Wrong, 0 10 Matt. McKenney, 0 10 Rev. J. Beatty, 12 10 F. C. McKenney, 0 " E. Stoney, 15 10" A. McCausland. Nathan Lyon, Joseph Ryerson, Robert Thompson, 0 5 John Hogadone. Stephen H. Elliot, 0 10 Bartes, o o James Rose, o 5 Joseph McCollum, o 10 John Elliot. John W. White, ' 0 Daniel Lewis, Brastus Gilbert, 0 H. U. Gilbert, Peter Spider.

Robt. Merritt.

MARRIED,

uesday morning the 8th of July, by the Rev. Egerton Ryerson; omas Kegrans, of the Township of Albion, to Miss Jane Evans. On I nessay, of the Township of Albion, to Miss same Evanue of the City of Toronto.

In this City, on Weddesday the 25th ultime, by the Rev Jas. Harrig Mr. Fredrick Judd, Comb manufacturer, to Miss Harriet Wangh, all,

Mr. Frederick Judd, Comb manufacturer, to allss trained vessing of this City.

At the residence of Samuel Crane. Esq. Prescott on the morning of Thursday. 19th ult. by the Rev. R. Blakey, Marcus Burrit, Esq. Barrister at Law, to Mrs. Anne Eliza Sexton, without the law Levi Sexton, Esq. of Albany, N. Y.

In Kingston yesterday morning by the Rev. R. D. Cartwright, A. M. Walter Henry, Esq. Sorveou of his Majesty's 66th Regt. to Miss Leah, third Bauginter of Dr. Geddes of this place.

At the same place on the 1st first, by the Rev. Mr. Machar, at the residence of N. Palmer Esq., Mr. James Vint, to Miss Margaret I homnson.

I nongeon.

At the same place on the 1st inst. by the Rev. John Machar, Mr.
James Wallace to Miss Jame Sleeth.

In Kingston on the 29th alt. Robert Moore Esq., for many year Master Shipwright of his Majesty's Dockyard at this station aged is At Bath, Benjamin Fairfeld Esq., Barrister.

MARKETS.

CITY TORONTO, June 11the , per lb. 0 Butter, per lb. Oats, per bushel, Barley,

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending July 9, 1834.

A. Davidson, 2, G. Ferguson, S. Belton, G. Mulholland, J. Ross.

L. PERRIN & CO. have just received from Great Britain, a large quantity of GLASS or SAND PAPER. Also a neat assortment of Ladies' Shoes. Also, from 50 to 100 Suits of Men and Bout Barragon Clothes; &c, &c. They offer the above for tale by wholesale only, at the smallest possible advance. Toronto, Chequered House, 8th July, 1834. 242-4w

THE Upper Apartments of the CHEQUERED. HOUSE TO LET. Enquire at J. L. Perrin & Co's Store.

Toronto, July 8th, 1834. 243--tf.

FARMERS' STORE HOUSE. TARLES STORE HOUSE.

TO TICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEET.

ING of the Stockholders of the above Store House,
will be held on the 30th JULY, 1834, at James Trotter's

Inn, Church Street, City of Toronto, for the purpose of
making a dividend of the money on hand, re-appointing

the Committee, and for the dispatch of other business.

The above commodious Store House will BE LET for the term of Five Years, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the above day, on approved security, at the Market Square; City of Toronto.

SAMUPL RUGHES
WM. W. CUSTEED,
ABRAM JOHNSON, Jun.
City of Toomto, July 8th 1834.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, on Friday night or Saturday morning of the fourth or fifth of July, out of the pasture of Thomas Cosford on Yonge street, No. 85 in the first Concession of King, a handsome correl COLT, 3 years old, light mane and tail: he had a long tail—has never been shod. If stolen, any person giving information of the offender or offenders, shall receive a reward of seven pounds ten shillings. If strayed, any person returning the horse, or giving information, shall be suitably rewarded.

THOMAS COSFORD.

AUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing FOUR PROMISSARY NOTES given by the subscriber to David Way, of the Township of Whithy. Three of the Notes are for \$100 each, and become due on January 1st, 1835, 1836 and 1837 respective. ly; and the other is for \$16, which becomes due in the month of February or March next. I have received no value for the above described Notes, and am determined not to pay them.

GEORGE CORBITT, Township of Reach, July 2d, 1834.

AOUND,-A few days ago, a BANK NOTE. The owner may obtain it (by proving property, on application to Mr. JOSEPH SMITH, Ladder maker, upper and of George Street, opposite Perry's Blacksmith S City of Toronto, July 1st, 1834. 242-

TRAYED from the premises of the subscriber on the 25th June, a light gray MARE, about 14 hands high, dark heavy mane and tail, and seven years old, the fore shoes only were on when she left, and it is supposed some person tode her away Information left with Mr. M. Lawrence, York Hotel, Toronto, where she may be found, or with the subscriber in Pickering, shall be suitable to or with the subscriber in Pickering, shall be suitably rewarded. JOSEPH J. RUSSEL.

June 30th, 1834.

July 10th, 1834.

IVER CREDIT HARBOR COMPANY.—
At a meeting of the Directors of the River Credit
Harbor Company, held at Hemphel's Inn, in the Village of Springfield, on the 2d instant: it was ordered that the first instalment of 10 per cent. on the Stock subscribed, be called in on the 12th July next. Therefore, Notice is hereby given, to the several subscribers for said Stockst-that they will be required to pay in the said me alment at the time above mentioned, agreeably to said order of the Directors, and that William Proudfoot, Esq., of the City of Toronto, and John M'Gill, Esq., of Springfield Mills,

President River Credit Harbor Company. 242-2w Terente, 24th June, 1834.

are appointed to receive the same.

A. PROUDFOOT,

From the Metropolitan. MY LIFE IS LIKE THE SUMMER ROSE. My life is like the summer rose.
That opens to the morning sky; But ere the shades of evening close, Is scattered on the ground to die.

But on that rose's humble bed, The sweetest dews of night are shed. As if she wept such waste to see; But none shall weep a tear for me My life is like the antumn leaf,

That trembles in the moon's pale ray: Its hold is fruit—its state is brief— Restless and soon to pass away. Yet ere that leaf shall fall and fade, The parent tree shall mourn its shade,

The winds bewail the leafless tree, But none shall breathe a sigh for me. My life is like the print whose feet Have left on Tempe's desert strand; Soon as the rising tide shall beat,

Yet, as if grieving to efface All vestige of the human race, On that lone shore loud moans the sea But none shall ere lament for me.

This track will vanish from the sand.

From the New York Journal of Commercial MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION.

Not long since, we made some remarks on the fact which we supposed to be an established one. that more males than females are born, all over the world; and upon the fact, also, that neverthetends, (our own country only excepted,) more females than males. This exception, which applies to the United States, would no doubt be ascertain. ed to apply to other new countries, in ancient and modern times as regularly as the converse is ascertained to apply to older regions, but for the circumstance, that those new countries, are precise. ly those, in nine cases out of ton, where no census is taken, and no register or other documents presented, which may be relied on as accurate or complete authority.

We have resumed the subject for the purpose of confirming the positions before taken, on information which we happen to have fallen upon since Wright) found John Milton in a small chamber

We find that in the years 1799, 1800, 1801 and 1802, censuses were taken in thirty of the Depart- chalk stones. ments of France, according to which the average number of female births amounted to 105,286, and of male to 110,312, making the proportion of the and with greater care, have established the same difference to be very nearly in the proportion of 16 to 15.

In England and Wales, during the ten years ending with 1820, there registered 1,664,557 male their inaccuracies must be considered in the ag-gregate about "as fair for one side as the other." In other counties and cities occasional returns

the population of the kingdom of Naples was ascertained to consist of 2,432,431 males, and 2,574, by an illustrious scholar, who, like Milton, united to 97, and in Sweden, 100 to 96. In this country has recommended, from his own experience, this where we remarked, is the only known exception practice of Milton, who from music returned to to the rule here settled, the proportion of males study; at eight he took a light supper, and at and females is stated to have been in 1820, as 100 nine retired to bed. in France. The alleged cause is, as we statedimmigration on one side and emigration on the other. The proportion of males to females among order and punctuality. These we must teach our emigrants, is found to be pretty generally as high

all such places as Salem, which was selected as a ry thing at its right time; that we stick to the burandom illustration, would be found upon the siness we have in hand, as far as unexpected instrength of this principle of emigration, to con- cidents allow; that we may never put off till to-two divisions of the population at the very last census, but incline to believe it would show a greater excess of females than the preceding, and people who have much to do, get but little done. that the returns of 1840 will still increase it. As They are frequently in a hurry, have many things far back as 1762, the excess was over three hun. dred, in a population of less than four thousand,-Since 1790, it has been as follows: Females.

1790 3,555 4,106 551 1800 4,307. 4,842 535 5,889 6,451 56218205,730 6.707. 977

In the State of Connecticut, the last census gave an excess of several thousand females, and in Massachusetts, and we believe some other old States, BOAT MINISSITUNK, Captain Dunlor, R. N.,—Com. a larger one.

From Haley's Biography.

THE PERSON AND HABITS OF MILTON. THE PERSON AND HABITS OF MILION.

So infatuated with rancor were the enemies of this illustrious man, that they delineated his form, as they represented his character, with the utmost extravagance of malevelent falsehood; he was not only compared to that monster of deformity,

TOR SALE at Whitby, an excellent farm, to be addressed to The President and College, under cover to the Honorable Colonel Wells, Registrar and Bursar, King's College Council Office Townstead and well fenced—with 2 frame houses and 2 new barns—the whole or part of it, with or without the crops the college Premisses, and liberty of taking Boarders, is attached to each of the above Masterships. equally apparent, induced him to expose the con-temptible virulence of his revilers, by a brief description of his own figure. He represented Whitby, June 27th, 1834.

himself as a man of moderate stature, but not partiskill or courage to use it; having practised fencing lars enquire at this office, or of with great assiduity, he considered himself as a match for any antagonist, however superior to him in muscular force; his countenance, he says, was so far from being bloodness, that when turned of forty, he was generally allowed to have the appearance of being ten years younger; even his eyes, he adds, though utterly deprived of sight, did not betray their imperfection, but on the contrary, appeared as speckless and as lucid as if his powers of vision had been peculiarly acute—"In this article alone," says Milton," and much against my will, I am a hypocrite."

Such is the interesting portrait which this great writer has left us of himself. Those who have attention of the Trade. had the happiness of knowing him personally, speak in the highest terms even of his personal endowments; and seem to have regarded him as a model of manly grace and dignity, in his figure and deportment.

"His harmonical and ingenious soul," says Anbrey, "dwelt in a beautiful and well proporioned body."

" In toto musquam corpore menda fuit." His hair was a light brown, his eyes dark grey and his complexion so fair that at college, according to his own expression, he was styled, "The less, there are to be found at any given period, in but he consoled himself under absurd raillery on Lady," an appellation which he could not relish; any given country, so far as our information ex. the delicacy of his person, by recollecting that similiar raillery had been lavished on those manly and eminent characters of the ancient world, Demosthenes and Hortensius. His general appearance approched not in any degree to effeminacy. "His deportment," says Anthony Wood, "was affable, and his gait erect and manly, bespeaking courage and undauntedness." Richardson, who laboured with affectionate enthusiasm to acquire and communicate all possible information concerning the person and manners of Milton, has left the two following sketches of his figure at an advanced period of life :-

writing the article referred to, and which is too hung with rusty green, sitting in an elbow chair, and dressed neatly in black, pale but not cadaverous, his hands and fingers gouty, and with

"He used also to sit in a greasy, coarse cloth coat at the door of his house near Bunhill-fields latter to the former, just about as 22 to 21. Later and so, as well as in his room, received the visits of the people distinguished for parts, as well as quality.'

It is probabe that Milton, in his youth, was in some measure indebted to the engaging graces of his person for that early introduction into the and 1,590,510 female, births, which gives a pro- which improved the natural sweetness of his char, politest society, both in England and abroadportion almost exactly correspoding with that of acter, (so visible in all his genuine potraits,) and the latest date ascertained in France. No doubt led him to unite with profound erudition, and with these registers are in many instances inaccurate, the sublimest talents, an endearing and cheerful but, on she whole, they may be considered the delicacy of manners, very rarely attained by men best evidence the case admits, and especially as whose application to study is continual and in-

His studious habits are thus described by his have been made, which all tend to the same con- their account from his widow :- He rose at four clusion with the above. In the kingdom of the in the summer, and five in the winter, and regu-Netherlands in 1827, the mule births are said to have been to the female as 100 to 94,7 or as 20 to 19, very nearly. In Prussia, 10 years before, after this duty left him to meditation, some hours, the proportion was 21 to 20. In Sweden, at an and, refurning at seven, either read or wrote for average of the 20 years preceding 1795, the proportion was the same. At Prague in 1829, it was for exercise, which was usually walking, and when still the same. At Naples, two years later, it was he grew blind, the occasional resource of a swing; The second position is established by facts ly allotted some time to music; his favorite amuse equally universal. From the census taken in 1821, ment; and his own musical talents happily furnity and his own musical talents happily furnity. throughout Great Britain, it appeared that there were in that kingdom 7,137,014 males to 7,254,613 females; that is, there was an excess of females to the number of 117,399, making the proportion to the number of 117,399, making the proportion organ, with the advantage of an agreeable voice, which his father had probably taught him to Stands and Dry Goods, minute enumeration is unnecessal. these to the males, as 203 to 200, or 101½ to 100.

A census taken three years before in Prussia, furnished returns which made the proportion very nearly the same as in Great Britain, the numbers laxation after food, has been recently praised, as Contemen's flats; a beautiful assortment of Lakes' Fancy and Threadlace in great variety. being 5,328,535 and 5,244,308. The same year favorable to mental exertion, in producing all the good effects of sleep, with none of its advantages. 452 females, giving the latter a surplus in the population of 100 to 95, or 20 to 19. In France, intense and diversified application. Sir William according to the latest returns, it is said to be 100 Jones, in the third volume of Asiatic Researches,

METHOD AND ORDER

Method is the hinge of business; and it requires children principally by example. Let them see, In this connexion we will observe further, that as may be, for the employments of the day, that that we rise early, have regular habits, as much since the conjecture advanced the other day, that we are careful to do one thing at a time, and evewhat is worth doing is worth doing well.

begun, but none finished.

their minds. Hence the necessity of guarding conversation in families, as well as excluding books and companions that have a tendency to publish the above, vitiate the heart.

mander.—Will commence running between Goderich and Sandwich the first week in July, from which time it is in. tended she will make two voyages each week. Toronto, 28th June, 1834.

not only compared to that monster of deformity, the eyeless Polypheme, but described as a diminutive, bloodness and shrivled creature. Expression of this kind, in which absurdity and malice are the representation of the suit the same township, being part of lot No. 15, in the third concession, about 30 acres cleared, with a log house and barn. To be sold either with or without the crops. Further particulars may be had by applying to the subscriber ther particulars may be had by applying to the subscriber

MAJOR ALLMAN. 0 242.3wip.

PARM FOR SALE in the township of Scarcularly slender, and so far endued with strength and spirit, that as he always wore a sword, he wanted not in his healthy season of life, either wanted not in his healthy season of life, either skill or courage to use it having practiced fencing.

> ASA PATRICK. June 16th, 1834. 240.tf.

CHEAP SHOE STORE, 185 King St. Five doors East of Yonge Street. The Subscriber is now receiving a very extensive and hoice assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, and to which he invites the attention of his friends and the public.

THOMAS THOMPSON. City Toronto, May 20, 1834.

PRING IMPORTATIONS .- The Subscribertare now receiving, in Toronto, their Importations by the Spring Arrivals of the following description of GOODS, and to which, they beg to call the

Brown and bleached canvass, Osnaburgs, brown sheetings, sackings, &c. Stout drab and dark moleskin; Fustian velveteens, Cordurous and woollen cords, Mourning and fancy ginghams, 8-4 Linen and cotton sheetings and diapers, Superfine and common broad cloths, Fancy cassimeres, Plain, corded and ribbed cassimeres,

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

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

Fancy spun silk and cotton socks and hose, Silk gloves and hosiery of all kinds, Ladies' and gentlemen's colored and black kid gloves Berlin and ladies' twilled and plain cambric gloves, Buck, Hexham, and beaver gloves and mits, Silk and gingliam parasols and umbrellus, Travelling caps and cloaks, Braces and common superior body belts, Girth web, shoe thread, common and patent,

White and colored, common and fine stays, Veils, & new styles in crape and gauze handkerchieß, Shawl dresses and light gown pieces, Ladies' reticules, portfolios, work boxes, Gentlemen's dressing cases, writing desks, Fine jaconets, cambrics and mulls, Twilled sleeve linings, rolled jaconets, Light, fancy, dark and mourning prints, printed muslins,

Fancy printed shirtings and ready made shirts, Diagonals, Bengals and common printed goods, Thread edgings, pink laces and bobbinets, Ladies' and children's fine boots and shoes, n assortment of strong Colored and black merinoes, morecus, Black and Brown Hollands, Irish linen and lawns, and fine colored shirtings, Apron checks, shirtings and Turkey stripes, 6.4 superior cotton ticking and 3.4 linen do. Boot and stay laces, and other small wares. The Subscribers also hold for sale:

Stoves, bellied pots, sugar kettles, &c. Cordage of all sizes, Common red and white wines. Cannister and keg gunpowder, A few chests best indigo, An assortment of carpeting.

do. ready made clothes.

WM. GUILD, Jr. & Co.

City of Toronto, U. C., 22d May, 1834. 237-6w.

RYCE, BUCHANAN, &Co. have now received the greater part of their spring importations, and will sell for cash this season at the same low scale of prices which gave so much satisfaction last year. They will also adhere most strictly to their plan of mentioning the lowest price at once. Baying as they do in the best market in Britain, and

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

To justify prices so very anusual cash payments are required. Credit cannot be given. In short B. B. & Co's Medicines, Paints, Oits, &c. E. LESSLIE & SONS.

cy Articles. Quilling and Thread lace in great variety.
To Dealers, B. B. & Co. besides the inducement of un usually low prices, offer to assort in any lengths or quantities, and to supply their broken quantities on wholesale

N. B. B. & Co. beg to announce that they have removed to their new premises, no 163 King street, opposite Mesers Lessie & Sons. Taronto, June 3d 1734

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

Kingston, May, 1834.

& " When bad men conspire, good men should unite." OW in the Press, and shortly will be published, at the Toronto Recorder and general Printing Establishment, Market house, Toronto. Price, 1s. MR. HUME'S CELEBRATED LETTER,

council of this City, which were the result of a motion of that body, to disavow all participation in the sentiments of Mr. Hame.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION THERETO with an introduction thereto.

Whatever children hear read, or spoken of in terms of approbation, will give a strong bias to their minds.

With an introduction thereto.

If Persons desirous of obtaining copies of this pamphlet, will please to signify their wish immediately [if by letter post paid,] to G. P. BULL, as a stipulated number only will be printed. Toronto, 17th June, 1834.

The Guardiae, Toronto; British Whig, Kingston; Free Press, Ilamilton; and Gazette, Montreal; will please

PPER CANADA COLLEGE.—In conse. quence of the death of the Classical Masters of this Institution, and the intended resignation of another, applications will be received from the Candidates for situations which will thus be vacant, till the 25th of Sep.

TESIMONIALS, as to the general qualifications, of character, and attainments, (especially Classical) temper, and previous occupation; also stating the age of the Candidate,—to be addressed to The President and Council of King's

The duties of the appointments are to be entered upon

s soon as the elections are notified Upper Canada, Toronto, June, 1834. Editors of papers who have heretofore received or. above in their respective papers, once a week, for three him by paying charges, months, forwarding their accounts as usual. 241-3m June 11th, 1834.

CARD.-D. LITHGOW, M.D., F.R.S. E. &c., being obliged to remain a short time in Canada

Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh, &c. &c. The ne-nessary documents to that effect, he has laid before His offer them much lower than they have ever been sold for Excellency Sir John Colborne, and they have been hoored with his approval.

Dr. L. has lodgings at present at No. 8, Richmond Street, where he can be consulted, or any directions left for him at the "Courier Office, will be immediately attended to: and he will feel pleasure in giving his gratuitous

Rapids, on the 5th instant, it was ordered that an Instalment of five per cent. on the first of September next.—NOTICE is therefore hereby given to the Subscriber said stock, that they are required to pay to the Treasurer of said Company at this Office the amount of 5 per cent.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Subscribers for said stock, that they are required to pay to the Treasurer of said Company at this Office the amount of 5 per cent. on the first day of July; 5 per cent.

By order of the Board. IOHN JACKSON, (Signed) -Sec. & Treasurer G. R. N. Co. Office of the G. R. Navigation Company, a Grand River Rapids, May 21st, 1894.

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

Transubstantiation. To be had at the different Booksellers in town, and at the Courier Office, Market house.

Toronto, April 5, 1834. WANTS A SITUATION, in a country place or Village, a first rate SCHOOL TEACHER. Any application to this Office will be immediately attended to by Toronto, April 12, 1834.

100,000 FEET OF SEASONED LUMBER. at the Credit mouth, consisting of Inch. Inch and a half, and Two Inch BOARDS, together with a quantity of Joists, Rafters, and Scantling, for sale, cheap for Cash, by ' JOHN CRUMBIE, M. D. Streetsville, May 12, 1834.

NO HUNTERS.—WANTED, TWO LIVE BEAVERS,—TWENTY DOLLARS WIll be given for a Male or Female, or FORTY-FIVE DOLLARS for a Male for a Male or Female, or Forty-rive Dollars for a Male and Female. Either young or old ones will answer, but they must be in good health and unmutilated. Enquire of the Editor of the Guardian. May 21st, 1834.

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

WILLIAM LAWSON, Merchant Tailor, oraterul for past favours, respectfully informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he is now receiving a ses, or at the Guardian office W. WATSON. very large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, 4c. suitable for the season; and from the circumstance that they were purchased in England before the late advantage of the season. they were purchased in England before the late advance, be offers them for sale at old prices, and some articles

His Stock comprises a large and splendid assortment of superfine, fine, and middling Broad and plain Cloths, Ker-seymores, Kerseys, Pilot Cloth, Petershams, Flushings, Woolen Velvetsen and Cords, Cotton Cords and Velvet. een, Beaverteens, Fustians; silk, Valentia, and velvet Vesting; Camblets, Lasting, Plaids, Flannels, Blankets, Baize, Serge; ten pieces of choice Carpeting, very cheap; Merinoes, Cottons, Shirtings, printed Calicoes in great variety; Kerseymere, Thibet; Merino, Worsted, Silk, and Cotton Shawls; Table Cloths and Covers; Lace, Ribbons, Gloves, and Hosiery;—an elegant and fashionable assort. ment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Furs; Ladies and Gentlemen's Cloth, Camblet, and Plaid Cloaks; Ladies' Velvet, Tuscan, Leghorn, Straw and Chip Bonnets; a large and fashionable assortment of Gentlemen's Cloth-ing; and orders to Measure executed with despatch, and

according to the latest fashions. York, November 5th, 1833.

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.

TALL AND WINTER GOODS, (WHOLESALE & RETAIL,) just received at 181 King st. SAMUEL E. TAYLOR, grateful for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and anxiously solicitous to merit a continuance of it, begs to call the attention of the public to his stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which he flatters himself will be found on examination to be extremely CHEAP and WELL SELECTED.

Fine and superfine Woodlen Chorns, broad and narrow, of nearly every description, color, and quality, at remark ably low prices, are to be had at his establishment: in he wants is an examination of the price and QUALITY of his Goods, to ensure to him a continuance of that custom which he has heretofore had.

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

York, 7th October, 1833.

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

VER CREDIT HARBOR.—Sealed Tenders will be received by the Credit Harbor Company until Monday the 14th day of July next, (to be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day), at the Tavern of Moses Polly, mouth of the River Credit, in the Township of Toronto, from any person or persons willing to contract for the cutting of a CANAL through the Bay, and erecting two Wharves or Piers, extending into Lake Ontario. Security will be required for the due performance of the work according to the Contract, and the names of one or two responsible persons must be mentioned in the Tenders who will be willing to become surety for the person ap

Plans and Specifications of the Herbor, together with Maps and Profiles of the Piers, will be ready for inspec-tion on Friday, the 20th day of June instant, at the house of John Jones, Indian Village, River Credit, and at the Office of Mr. Castlee, Civil Engineer, No. 64, Yonge. street, City of Toronto.

River Credit, June 13, 1834.

F. S. JARVIS.

Rever Credit, June 13, 1834.

F MR. THOMAS NEWTON BOSWORTH who, with his brother Frederick, left Melbourn in the Eastern Township, in the Month of April, will address a letter to his father at the Post Office, Kingston, it will be answered immediately, and the route determined. 238.

PRING BACK MY DOG!—If the person who took from No. 68 Yonge street, or has now in possession, a very small and handsome white and black spotted LAP DOG, with one ear broken, answering to A salary of £300 Sterling per annum, with a House on Spotted Link will return her soon, some trouble with college Premises, and liberty of taking Boarders, is the name of Frill, will return her soon, some trouble with the show Mesterships.

Toronto, June 16, 1834,

TRAY HORSE,—Came into the enclosure of the Subscriber, Lot No. 13, 4th Concession, west of Youge street. Township of York, on the 7th instant, ders to copy notices from U. C. College, will insert the a light BAY PONY, with one eye. The owner can have J. FIELDING.

RENCH BURR MILL STONES! The Subscribers having lately purchased the old es. such of the inhabitants of the City of Toronto as may Boffalo, intend going extensively into the manufacture of require it; and from his many years' experience, and extensive practice, he does so with confidence.

Dr. L. is a Graduate of the University of Edinburgh—has his Diplomas as a Member of the College of Sunday and Sizes. Which will enable the confidence of the College of Sunday and Sizes. has his Diplomas as a Member of the College of Surgions orders on very short notice; and as they import their and as an Accoucheur—and was lately President of the Blocks direct from France, it gives them a decided advan-Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh, &c. &c. The ne-tage in choice of stock, and enables the subscribers to

Also, DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS, of every number now used, and of the most approved stamps.
Also, Hoisting Screws, Lighter Screws, Spindles,

Bails and Divers, Damsels, Screen Wire, Gc. Gc.
Being also connected with a very extensive FOUNDRY
(at Rochester, N.Y.) they will furnish MILL CASTINGS
of any description that may be desired. The subscribers

ENCES.

D. Whitney, Green Bay.
H. Phelps & Co., G. River.
Giddings, Ealdwin, Pease, & Cor.
Cleveland.
Standart, Wibur, & Co., Hurors.
R. H. Reywood, Penice.
J. Hollister & Co., Sandusky.
H. V. Disbrow,
J. R. Dorr & Co.
M. P. Parket & Co.
Britain & Phelan,
J. Griffiths & Co., St. Josephy.
Joim M. Kinzie, Chicago. Pratt. Taylor, & Co.
A. Eaton,
J. L. Barton,
Barker & Holt,
Townsend, Coit, & Co.
Smith & Macy,
Notion & Carlisle,
Richard Sears,
Joy & Webster,
V. Smith, Dunkirk,
Gilbert Knapp, Portland HarborJusian Kellogg, Erie.
M. Hubbard, Ashtabula.

O'TICE.—The Subscriber having removed from Town to Scarboro', has left his accounts with Robert Baldwin, Esq. for settlement. Those who are in-debted to him are requested to make payment to Mr. Bald. win; and those having demands on him will present them as above. JORDAN POST. City of Toronto, May 22nd, 1834.

DWARD HENDERSON, TAILOR, &c., takes this favorable opportunity of returning his thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for their continued support, and would inform them that for the time being, he will carry on his business at his house on Yonge Street opposite the Hon. John Elmsley's.

P. S.—Patterns kept on hand for the accommodation of country Tailors, and those who make up their own.

ountry Tailors, and those who make up their own. Yonge Street, May 22d, 1833. 185.tf.

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

Toranto, April 15, 1834.

TARM FOR SALE OR TO LET, in the of LINEN and WOOLEN DRAPERY, &c. for the Rivers Credit and Etobicoke, about 14 miles from the City of Toronto, (late York.) The farm lies in a healthy situation, and has a good HOUSE and BARN, and a good well of water—in short, it has every conveniency.

OR SALE, Lots No. 7 in the 6th Con. and 13 in the 3rd con. of Hungerford, 200 acres each. Lot No. 6, in the 1st con. of Percy, 200 acres. East half of Lot No. 1, in the 5th con. of Kaladar,

East half of Lot No. 16, in the 7th con. of Kennebeck, 100 acres.
West half of Lot No. 31, in the 6th con. of Matilda,

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