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HOW DO YOU SPEND THE LORD'S DAY!

Now don't he angy, nor call me a busy body, a meddler in other men's matters, merely because of sight and hearing, and unable to derive pleasure In the case which I have above mentioned a single day to devote to secular business.

day, why you are just the kind of person I want to in the room, it was intimated to her, that some been robbed; but such "trifles" as these, make, talk to; not in a snappish fault-finding, proud spi- person was going to pray; and Mrs. Hall kneeling in such stations, "the sum of human things." rit, but in a good humoured, kind hearted, friend-down, placed her hands on the chair, by which I say nothing of tax gatherers and charity-socily, and serious manner. I don't want to quarrel the person also kneeled who was to pray. Dur- ety collectors, whom it seems to be too generally with you, nor to injure you, but rather to prove ing the time of prayer, Mrs. Hall perceived that accounted lawful to persecute with the pithy anthe Lord's day ?

the first are neatly and cleanly clad, their spirits she had never prayed aright. From that time she current average of absence from home, or want of peaceful, their hearts cheerful, and that their became thoughtful about her state, and occasionhomes have a comfortable appearance : but this is ally requested Mr. Hall to read a few verses in the not the case with the latter; their dress is care. Bible; and though the method was slow, as it and their habitation altogether comfortless. You she gained some little light, as to the necessity of considerably increased. know this to be the case, and I ask you if there be pardon for past sin, and of peace with God. She any reason on earth why you should not have as then became desirous of having an opportunity of clean a suit of clothes, as peaceful a spirit as hap- retiring for prayer; but her difficulty was, how to py a heart, and as comfortable a home as another know when she was alone in her room; for some

How do you spend the Lord's day? because the way in which you spend this one day, affects all the days of the week. A wretched Sabbath unfits a man alike for labor or enjoyment; whereas a well-spent Sabbath gives strength both to the body and to the soul. Why should not your soul and body be strengthened, as well as the souls and

those who despise his commands. Why should you bring on yourself the judgments of the Almighty ?

How do you spend the Lord's day? because we are all liable to crosses and losses, to accidents, she, "then I knew him to be God," poverty, and pain, to affliction, sickness and death; and if we do not praise God in health and prosperity, we cannot expect that he will enable us to bear the trials of life, and still less that he will be our support in death. Why should you deprive yourself of God's assistance in a season of extre-

tion of his presence? . How do you spend the Lord's day? because after death will come the judgment; and those who she experienced his care and love. A few friends have not fled for refuge to the cross of Christ, raised a sufficient sum of money to form a small those who have not the Saviour for their hope and annuity for her life; and a little time ago, she was trust, will find no other refuge, but must part fore removed from a life of peculiar suffering to an ver from the presence of the Lord. Why should, you prepare for yourself so fearful, so overwhelming a calamity?

For the last time, then, let me ask you, How do you spend the Lord's day? You cannot spend it MINOR MORALS :- DEFRAUDING TRADESMEN well without doing yourself good; you cannot spend it ill without doing yourself an injury. Not only yourself, but all belonging to you are interest years ago, under the title of Minor Morals. The a day, a week, a month, or a year. It is not a by some of your readers to that head, or perhaps Clarke. Watson, and many others! We do not love, and service of God. into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his our neighbor but against God. bless his name."

From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine, for March, 1834.

SINGULAR DISPLAY OF DIVINE GRACE. while there, through a cold, her eyes became af-

that slow but certain manner. Though deprived any thing worthy to be called profit.

members of the family might be present, and she not aware of it.

bodies of your neighbors?

The most commandments:

bodies of your neighbors?

One forenoon, after rising from prayer, she went to the door, and while feeling for it, including to go down the stairs, she thought, "I will will now consider more directly the work of giv. our egainst the influence of temptation, from having a living principle of religion implanted in his Apostlos in will now consider more directly the work of giv. our egainst the influence of temptation, from having a living principle of religion implanted in his Apostlos in will now consider more directly the work of giv. our egainst the influence of temptation, from having a living principle of religion implanted in his Apostlos in will now consider more directly the work of giv. our egainst the influence of temptation, from having a living principle of religion implanted in his Apostlos in the minister cannot be a skilling tendencies, we find this youth comparatively secure egainst the influence of temptation, from having a living principle of religion implanted in his Apostlos in will now consider more directly the work of giv. our egainst the influence of temptation, from having a living principle of religion implanted in his Apostlos in tendencies, we find this youth comparatively secure egainst the influence of temptation, from having a living principle of religion implanted in his Apostlos in the minister cannot be a skilling to even a very fund development of the very with development of the minister cannot be a skilling to even a very fund development of the very fund development of revealed to her his pardoning love. She then God can punish, does punish, and will punish, became truly happy; guilt was removed; and divine peace filled her soul. Some time afterwards, when she was giving me the account, she remarked; that prior to this time she had always thought Jesus Christ to be inferior to God; "but," said

"From that period she appeared to retain the peace and favour of God; but her trials became great and multiplied. She had a small family of Ichildren; and when her little ones were on her lap, she could only ascertain by feeling at the face of the child, whether it was crying or at ease.mity? Why should you die without the consola- Mr. Hall died; and when she was left a widow there was not sufficient property to support her. But God never forsakes his people in trouble; and G. MARSDEN. leternity of glöry.

Huddersfield, Jan. 20th. 1834.

From the Christian Observer, OF THEIR TIME.

I remember some papers in your work, some ed in the question. It is not the affair of an hour point which I am going to mention may be reduced extensive writings of Wesley, Fletcher, Benson, question that affects your life only, but your ever- to the head of frivolous complaints; but I submit think it to be the duty of every elergyman to write lasting welfare; as such give it a little considera- that no moral duty ought to be qualified with the as extensively as did the authors above mentioned, tion, and seek that you may be led into the ways epithet minor; for the smallest wilful breach of but we believe that every minister may and ought "Serve the Lord with gladness; the command to do unto others as we would that to write much. And let it be recollected that come before his presence with singing. Enter others should do noto us, is a sin, not only against nearly all of our most useful books and publica-

trifle of both to purchase and read, for many years the Christian Observer; and I trust therefore you The late Mrs. Hall, of Macclesfield, when to mention a grievance under which I and many pastor will give instructions, but the principal ob- transgression he said three were concerned, and young, was sent to a ladies' boarding-school, and others labour-I mean, the thoughtless and unne. ject of his visits usually is, to become acquainted the sin was against three. The sin was effected cessary consumption of our time by our employers

ried to Mr. Hall, a respectable manufacturer in One illustration may serve as well as many. Macclesfield. Soon after marriage the complaint I called last month on a gentleman of large pro-lected. Now should be call upon all impartially, could no more be innocent and happy, without an returned, and then terminated in blindness. She perty-and I believe a very worthy and respectational deducting the Sabbaths) suppose he should atonement being made through the blood of the was taken to London to consult some of the most ble man, and a contributor to various religious and visit four families a day, which it is presumed is Sou. "Now," says he, "I know not what views eminent oculists, but in vain; for whatever partial charitable institutions for the psyment of a few as much as he could do on an average, he would you have here, but in the principality of Wales, relief appeared to be gained, her sight was at shillings, for an article which might just as well be employed in visiting the whole once merely, we believe that the Son is God, that he is truly a length irrecoverably lost. Not long after, one have been paid for at the time it was purchased, about three months. But this is not all; he is divine being, and scarcely any are to be found night when she was anxious for the return of Mr. without my calling at all. My trifling memoran- called upon also to make some visits beyond his who deny or doubt the truth of this fact. Hall, who was from home, she thought that she dum was sent up to him, and, after waiting three particular charge. This work therefore would had heard the sound of the horse's feet, and open- quarters of an hour, a message was brought to me consume much time: ed the window, that she might hear more distinct. that he could not see me then, but that I might 3. There are many other duties that the minis. grounded his sceptical views on the following re- night. When I find myself awakened into being, The sudden exposure to the night air so af. call that day week. I did so, five minutes before ter has to attend that might be enumerated, as the asoning :— If, said he, the Son is God, and ex. and perceive my life renewed within me, and, at fected her, that her hearing became injured; and the time appointed, but was kept waiting a whole forming or nursing of the various institutions of ists every where, where is there any room for the the same time see the whole face of nature roco. notwithstanding all the medical advice which co'd hour; till at length a servant was sent down to the church, &c.; and as many or more, perhaps, father? If the Father be God, and exists every vered out of the dark and uncomfortable state in

bloom of life, in her person remarkably genteel, cessary delay! The loss of time, in the busiest | Let us review his work. One half of each day where, where is there room either for the Son or surrounded by a circle of friends who loved her, part of the morning, was a greater sacrifice than is to be spent in close and diligent study. In the the Father? To answer this reasoning, a many and her husband kind and affectionate, her sight the sum paid, even had it been all profit, would other portion he must "preach the word" of life, took the infidel to a furnace. and hearing were gone for ever. It appeared have compensated for. I could, it is true, have after having travelled many miles, perhaps, to Now, says he to the objector, you see the fire difficult to convey to her any information. If she sent a messenger; but I thought my customer, reach his appointment, write much, visit families, in the furnace, do you not ? Yes,' he replied. were led into a room, it was to her as a desert; from his station in life, might consider it disrespect, remove church difficulties where they exist, to Again he asks, 'Is there any part of the furnace for only by the sense of feeling, could she know ful if I did not wait on him myself, and thus I might take constantly the supervision of the church and which the fire does not fill?' No, the fire comthat any person was present. Her friends at longth have lost his future commands; besides which, all its concerns, to solemnize marriages, &c. &c. pletely fills the furnace.' Well, do you not see the palm of his own hand formed each letter of a A lady once caused a shopman of mine to loose he can each day, having made a proper distribu- so.' Next he was asked, 'if he could put his hand word, omitting capitals; and as the letters were the better part of five or six mornings, waiting up. tion of his labour, and thus, if possible, to accom- into any part of the furnace where the heat was formed, Mrs. Hall pronounced them, and then the on her, at a considerable distance, with patterns, plish the whole. But to do this, he will most cer- not? 'No replied he. 'Well, then,' says our word, so that information was conveyed to her in alterations, &c., for an article which did not yield tainly be obliged to labour constantly and with his friend, if the fire can fill the furnace, and there

I ask you the question, how do you spend the from balls, assemblies, dances, card-parties, or there was not, I believe, the slightest wish to evade Lord's day? To me it can matter but little how even company, such was her love of dress, that or delay the payment of my trilling demand : the you spend it; if you go to a place of worship three when the fashions arrived from London, she was smallness of the sum, and the wealth and charactimes in the day, read your Bible the remaining conveyed to the milliner's, that she might feel the ter of the party, forbid such an idea : and I am not part of it, and are as happy as the hope of heaven fastionable articles, and make her choice. At now writing of the creeky of opulent persons syscun make you, I shall not know it, therefore it that period she was totally destitute of religion; tematically delaying the payment of their tradesshall do me no good; and if you rake about from and it appeared as if every outward avenue was men's bills -which is the cause of much anxiety been preserved, written when he was only nine morning to night, idling, drinking, and Sabbath closed, which might lead to conversion, and a and distress, and often of ruin—but only of the years old, it appears that at that early period his breaking, till you are as miserable as sin itself, knowledge of God. What little acquaintance she negligent sporting with the time—and may I say thoughts were scriously employed upon spiritual I shall not know it, therefore it can do me no might have with the nature of religion was so the feelings of persons in the more dependent subjects; but it was not till two or three years harm. It is not for my own sake, but for yours, connected with Socinianism, that her mind was classes of society. I have seen a laundress, or a latter, that he seems to have been in any tolerathat I ask the question, How do you spend the completely dark as to spiritual things. Unable to young woman who lived by needlework, detained ble degree satisfied that he was the subject of a hear the Gospel preached, or to read the word of by the hour together from pure thoughtlessness; If you have been in the habit of keeping the God, shut out from all religious ordinances, it the delinquent parties not considering how much Subbath day holy, and value it as one of the great-would have appeared as if conversion was almost suffering they were inflicting. It may seem a triest blessings which has ever been given to man, impossible, unless by miracle. But God can open file that the laundress should have lost her time, I need not take the trouble to point out its advan- a way, where to man it seems impenetrably closed. while her firel and other expenses were going on, decide whether religion had actually been formed casion, or currently employed by the inconsiderate tages; but if, through want of education, thought. Her mother was then living, and became afflict. and her day's work was thrown into arrear; or that in his soul; and it is not easy to find a more corlessness, habit, loose principles, and bad example, ed; and Mrs. Hall was taken to her mother's re. the "pale eved semstress" was obliged to sit up rect epitome of the evidence of christian character in august compliment whose climax of absurdity you have paid but little attention to the Lord's sidence, and into the room where she lay. While half the night, to regain the hours of which she had

You must have noticed a great difference be- have caused any thing like what I now feel;" and, who says, "Call again and I will pay thee," when tween those who reverence the Lord's day, and by divine influence, the thought produced an in. "he has it by him." Besides, he is paid to call those who do not. You must have observed that creasing conviction, till she began to suspect that a reasonable number of times-allowing for the money-but he is not paid to call an unreasonable number. If all persons were at home, and paid less and dirty, their hearts and spirits clouded, took some time to make out even one verse; yet nished: if all required six calls, it ought to be

Your obedient servant, A BUSY TRADESMAN.

From Zinu's Herald. THE WORK OF GOSPEL MINISTERS. In the first number, in proof that ministers

informed the servant that she would try to make work, we alluded to the magnitude of that work, stances, might have been developed in full sound at the end of the sentence, as if to relieve the bed, concluded that no person would be in the useful knowledge to the people. The chief of cise; and before the period had arrived in which which conveys no meaning to another except a

the most of places, perhaps, there is work enough laid, than by observing the consistency, the activof this kind to employ the minister some part of ity, the spirituality, by which it has been subseevery day in the week, perpetually: but we will quently marked. There is great reason to feur ding the Sabbath; and also has occasional calls with whom so simple a story of conversion as that to attend protracted or extraordinary meetings; at which Matthew Henry has told concerning him nome and abroad; to attend funerals, and other self, would scarcely pass current. They would then is much work-laborious work.

fine his labours exclusively to a single town or a heights of glory to which he rose when he first bepossible, "the world his parish." He finds it ne. appear that this excellent man, in estimating his writing religious epistles to his absent relatives importance to his early exercises; on the contraonlighten the world and posterity. What a vast tions, are produced, under God, by ministers of

notice

might. Therefore the minister has no time—not

May 23, 1834. GAMMA.

MATTHEW HENRY'S CONVERSION. From a Review of his Memoirs in the Literary and The-

ological Review, by the Rev. Dr. Sprague. From an extract of one of his letters which has gracious renovation. In a manuscript dated Oct. 18th, 1675, when he was thirteen years old, he without thinking;" some who vociferate loudly, before; which he then instituted with a view to variety of words and phrases coined for the octhan this paper exhibits. It is hardly necessary lends in these words, " seated on a topless throne !" to say, that the parental and other domestic influ. Others I have heard invoke the Almighty in words ences to which he was subject were eminently a. like these, "Set down the right foot of thy power!" dapted, not only to prepare his heart for the recep- I have even heard the gray-headed sire and the tion of divine grace, but to cherish and mature the youthful zealot call upon God to do that for his myself a friend and to do you good. I hope you there was a tremulous motion of the chair, caused, nouncement "Let him call again," and then, in a happy state of things, it was no doubt owing in no matter intended, requires a phraseology very diff. give me credit for what I say, and that without of as she supposed, by the carnestness of the person side voice, as if in reply to an accusing conscience inconsiderable degree, that his christian character ferent from that in common use. Others, again, fence I can put the question, How do you spend who was praying for her mother. She thought, or the monitory glance of a friend, "He is paid was subsequently developed in such heantiful pro- in the fervour of their devotions, are sure to carry 'I never felt an cornestness in prayer, that would for it." A man ought to be very busy indeed, portions, and operated with such powerful attrac-

The commencement of Matthew Henry's christian experience was just such as might have been | brosial fruit from life's fair tree for ever and ever,"

suppose he delivers six sermons each week, inch. that there are many in the religious community, meetings where instruction must be given. Here want something more imposing, and thrilling, and heart-stirring; would wish to know more definite Another means of giving information is writing. ly the very time of his birth into the kingdom; and The faithful man of God who ardently desires to to hear something more of the depths of misery win a multitude of souls to Christ, does not con- into which he fell in his conviction, and of the select number of towns, but he makes, as far as came a new creature in Christ Jesus. It does not cessary to copy the example of the apostles, in own christian character, ever attached any special and friends;—he is called to write essays on va- ry he seems to have looked at them only in conrious subjects connected with his calling; and in nection with his subsequent life; and to have tasome instances to compose volumnious works to ken the comfort of believing himself a disciple, not because he was more or less agitated, or more amount of time and labour was bestowed upon the or less onraptured, at any given time, but because be found himself living habitually in the fear, and

WELCH PREACHING ON THE DIVINITY OF CHRIST.

remarks alluded to the views which he said his courts with praise; be thankful unto him, and I am a tradesman with a large family, to whom the gospel. Thus we have taken a cursory view countrymen entertained concerning the character time is money—though I have cheerfully found a of this part of the minister's labours. We will of Christ. "He remarked that, in the principality of Wales, it was believed that man, who was cre-2. He must visit faithfully the people of his ated in innocence, sinned, and thereby brought will, in return, courtequely allow me a few lines charge. In this employment, indeed, the good himself into a state of guilt and misery. In the fected; but after some time the complaint appear- or customers, especially in the higher ranks of their circumstances, and rouse them to action.— of the woman, and the imprudence of the man; ed to be removed, and early in life she was mar- life.

We will suppose there are 300 families within his and was committed against the Father, the Son, given charge, who must be visited by him or neg- and the Holy Ghost. Having sinned, the man "One infidel, however, made bold a few years

he procured, she became totally deaf. Such was me with the money, which might have been just that he has no knowledge of until called upon to where, where is there room for the Son! And which it lay for several hours, my heart overhe procured, she became totally deaf. Such was me with the money, which might have been just that he has no knowledge of until called upon to where is there room for the Son! And which it lay for several hours, my heart overher situation, that while she was young, in the as well done the week before, and without unner perform them.

adopted the following method: A person took the time of any person whom I employed and Not that he is to perform all this work in one day, the light also? 'Yes,' said the objector. 'And hold of her hand, and guiding her fore finger on paid would have been an object of consideration for that would be impossible; but he must do all does not that fill the furnace too? 'Completely, still be room for the light and the heat; and if the light and the heat also can fill the furnace, and there still be room for the fire—even so can the Son exist every where, and there still be room for the Father and the Holy Ghost each of them to exist every where; and the Father and the Holy, Ghost can exist every where, and there still be room for the Son to exist every where,"

I WILL PRAY WITH THE SPIRIT."-St. Paul. Some there are who read their prayers in a language unknown to the worshippers; some who pronounce them eloquently in a language rich, fervid, and expressive, and well understood; some who "think in silence what others say aloud records the experience which he had had two years mumble indistinctly, or utter incoherently a great multitude. I have heard some address the Deity sacred principle after it was implanted; and to this Zion which, however desirable in itself, as to the as beyond the Jordan of death, and place us onthe "sunny banks of eternal deliverance, where we may range the heavenly fields and pluck amexpected from the circumstances in which he was &c. Now all these expressions may be pardonaplaced, and forms a striking illustration of the great ble, and even acceptable in the ear of Him who importance to be attached to a healthful parental seeth, not as man seeth, but looketh on the heart; the first time, his allowance might be fairly dimi. influence. - The principles of religion were instill but for purposes of edification they are not profitled into his mind as soon as he was capable of able, especially to the bystanders, the listeners, comprehending them, and he saw them constantly and the unconverted. There is also another erembodied in living action in the example of both | ror into which the Church has fallen, at kind of his parents; and every thing was done that could talking to the Almighty, a telling him of many be, which was adapted to impress upon him the needless things; a cold, studied, systematic, hearttruth that "the fear of the Lord is the beginning less form and manner of praying, peculiar to a of wisdom." The consequence of this cautious certain mode of education. There is yet another and faithful training was, that the cyll propensities fault into which some people fall, an indefinable, The following expedient was adopted. She should give themselves wholly to their peculiar of the unrenewed heart, which in other circum- inexpressible habit of adding a syllable or certain her own bed every forenoon; and when she made and noticed one part of it, viz., the imparting of strength, were never brought into vigorous exer. the suppressed feelings of the worshipper, but chamber, and she could then plead with God for the remarks in that number, however, were made we ordinarily expect to find a settled character, proof of haste and want of reflection. Would it mercy. One forenoon, after rising from prayer, to show that the minister cannot be a skilful tea. or even a very full developement of constitution not be well if we should all bear in mind the pre-

work the Sabbath is more particularly devoted; liar errors of the present day, that there is a ten. view that the good and great John Wesley, the but since there are many who are deprived of dency to judge of the christian character, rather father of the Methodist Church, took of his field hearing the gospel on that holy day, the minister by a reference to its accidental qualities than its of Christian effort. If he had confined himself to of necessity must frequently preach in various substantial elements; rather by looking back to the circumscribed sphere marked out by many of sections of his field of labour on week days. In the agony and rapture in which the foundation was his nominal friends, where would have been the immense body of Methodists that are now scattered over the globe ?-Unknown, unfelt. . It was the influence of this sublime sentiment.—a sentiment so grand and ennobling that all future gene." rations will use it as a proverb—that made him in energy and holy ambition, a spiritual NaroLEON, aiding him triumphantly over obstacles of tower. ing height, and through battles more fierce than those of the French tyrant. It was this that gave Methodism to Ireland and the United States, and that in his day unfuried the banner of Christ on neathen shores.

THE WORLD IS MY PARISH! We would pause a moment and contemplate. The sentiment enignorant Chinese, the wandering Arab, the debased African, the more refined and civilized sinner, -ALL are embraced.—Zion's Herald.

THE WELSH PARENTS.

A poor family in Wales, had acquired by great ndustry the sum of thirty pounds. This, for greater security, as they thought, they placed in , the hands of a person reported to be very rich; but he shortly after failed, and they lost their little all. They became nearly broken hearted; and, from their abject condition, never liked to be seen A native of Wales was addressing a congrega, in a place of worship. After some time, however, tion in one of our cities, and in the course of his their little boy found his way to a Sunday school, was very attentive, and went very regular for a long time. At length he was taken very ill, and requested the teachers to come and pray with him. He gradually got worse, and it became evident to himself and others, that he was soon to leave this world. This little boy then told his parents he felt quite happy in the love of God, and said, if he had not attended a Sunday school, he should have with his flock and the people of his care, to learn through the malice of the serpent, the weakness known nothing of the Lord Jesus Christ. He entreated, as his dying request, that his mother would attend and take his place in the Sunday school: for, in Wales, there are nearly as many adults, or grown people in the school as children. The poor weeping mother consented; and, after her little hoy's death, attended where he used to sit; tho result of which was, that both she and her husband became truly converted to God.

> Sering Morning .- "For my own part," says Addison, "I value an hour in a spring morning since, to deny that Jesus Christ was God. He as much as common libertines do an hour at mid

of all nature. The mind in these early seasons borne up with new supplies of animal spirits, that she finds herself in a state of youth, especially when she is entertained with the breath of flowers, the melody of birds, the dews that hang upon the plants, and all those other sweets of nature that are peculiar to the morning."

TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

and sincercly desired a remedy. In their resolutions, as we now look on them, we see a strange commixture of principle and error, of light and shade, showing that although conscience was at work, yet its workings were like those of the elements of nature which are imprisoned beneath the weight of mountains and continents. So the power of principle, in this instance, was crushed by the overshadowings of deep rooted error and prejudice. It commenced at first with a low murmur, shaking but slightly the solid mass of error. Then came another shock; and finally the earthquake itself came. and at once shook down the hills of prejudice, and demonstrated its feebleness to withstand principle.

Our readers shall see the tone of 1812:—
"I. It is recommended to all the ministers in connection with this Association, that by appropriate discourses on the subject, they endeavor to call up the attention of their people, and impress their minds with a sense of the evils of intemperance, and the importance, of uniting their efforts to effect a reformation, or at least to prevent the accumulation of these evils.

"2. And that example may give efficacy to precept it is recommended to the district associations in this state, to abstain from the use of ardent spirits at their various ecclesiastical meetings.

3. To the members of our churches it is recommended, that on this subject they avoid the very appearance of evil, and that they carefully abstum both from the unlawful vending of spirits, and from purchasing and drinking spirits where they are sold in contravention of the law; that they exercise over one another a careful vigilance, and administer faithfully, when necessary, brotherly admonition, and maintain in reference to this subject an efficient discipline; that it be understood, also, that civility does not require, and expediency does not permit, the production of ardent spirits as a part of a hospitable entertainment in social visits." - Western Recorder.

BOTTLED OYSTERS. We saw a day or two since, the neck of a common pint rum bottle found in an oyster bed in our harbor. and in which a number of erratic oysters had taken up their lodgings. They had evidently introduced themselves when quite young, and had so snugly nestled themselves to the inner surface, and become so firmly attached to their unnatural abode, that it was impossible to extricate them without actually breaking the bottle. In this predicament they died. They must have lived there a long time. The condition of these stubil ovsters fitly illustrates the history of the tippler. He is introduced to the bottle in early life-sucks away at its contents year after year-becomes more and more cemented to it; it is at last the permanent abode of his unnatural appetite;—in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the rough hand of death alone can dissolve the connexion—and he dies as stupid as the oyster.—Portsmouth Journal.

.-RELIGIOUS & MISSIONARY.

Report of the Rev. J. Stinson, General Superintendent of Missions, as presented to the Conference, of the state of the work among the Indians.

The past year has been chiefly employed in cultivating ground, we have long possessed, rather than in extending the sphere of our missionary labours. It is a painful fact, that owing to the connexion of mission stations, with ordinary circuits, an arrangement which it was necessary to that though some difficulties had arisen in the former make owing to the want of funds, serious injury has been done to some of our Indian Societies. They were left without that degree of pasteral care which was necessary to their safety and prosperity; many disorders had been introduced amongst them, and several persons had wandered from the fold and were exercising a baneful influence over others who continued in the Church. The brethren had not been long on their respective missions before they discovered these evils, and determined by the mild but firm At Madras and Tinnevelli, the prospec mission stations will give you a tolerably correct idea of the state of our work:

At the Credit we have 72 members in Society, 7 native leaders, 5 native exhorters; 25 boye and 16 girls in our schools. During the year some of our most picus and active members have died; but in their last hours they ex. presed their entire confidence in the Lord Jesus Christ as their Saviour, and left to their surviving friends the most satisfactory evidence that they had been taken from the church militant to join the church triumphant.

At Lake Simcoe and Cold Water we have 191 members in Society, 9 native leaders, 2 native exhorters, and 62 children in our schools. This mission has been kept in great peace during the year, and the members of Society generally are happy in their own souls and striving to extend the influence of Christianity around them.

At Muncey Town we have 127 members in Society, 5

mative leaders, 4 native exhorters, 43 boys and 34 girls in our schools. This very important mission, surrounded as it is by a large heathen population, has occupied much of our care, and we acknowledge with gratitude to Almighty God the success which has crowned the labours of our hands in this interesting field of Christian enterprise and missionary toil.

At Rice Lake we have 142 members, 9 native leaders, 5 settlements: two Indian tribes from a distant part of the it is likely soon to be one of our most interesting and im-

At Grape Island we have 65 members, 5 native leaders, 6 native exhorters, 24 boys and 24 girls in our schools. This station continues to afford encouraging prospects of usefulness in the mission work at large. This Island has from the first been the chief nursery of our Indian exhorters, from this place several pious and useful natives have gone forth to preach the Gospet to their brethren in although there are but few persons left on the Island now, peace and brotherly love, thus fulfilling the promise-nearly the whole of the people are members of our Society that "spears should be turned into pruning hooks and and are ornaments to our holy religion.

Mohawk Mission, Bay of Quinte. We have 42 members in Society, 2 native leaders, 2 native exhorters, 13 boys and 11 girls in our schools. Here we have had no resident Missionary, but the station has been regularly visited by the preacher of the Belleville station, whose visits have been highly gratifying to the people and useful to the mission; but we think that the state of the mission itself and the destitute settlers around it render it necessary that a missionary should be appointed to that place as soon as

At Sangeeng we have 55 members, 1 native leader, and none have forsaken the good way since the departure of Brother Benham. About New year's day their meetings became more spiritual, and four pagans were converted to the Christian faith. On Sunday last we had a precious season, and we learn that another of the pagans from Shkemong has determined to embrace Christianity, mak. whole number five who are waiting for the ordi-Banco of buptism and to be received into the Church,"

but by meeting the false statements of some and removing the erroneous impressions of others, the Society is in a

much better state than it was formerly.

Our mission to the Indians and destitute settlers of this Province, is one of the most benevolent enterprises in It is profitable, sometimes, to remember "the things which are behind." Such a retrospect, in relation to temperance, will afford great comfort and encourage ment. We have been looking over the proceedings of the General Association of Connecticut, for June, 1812, the General Association of Connecticut, for June, 1812, and the manufacture of backsliders is comparatively few,—
That body saw and deplored the evil, and it is an encouraging fact, that a greater namior have and it is an encouraging fact, that a greater number have failen asleep in Jesus, and are gathered into that heavenly fold where they will go out no more forever.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

We copy from the London Record the following ab tract of the report of this Society, read at the thirty fourth annual meeting at Exeter Hall, May 6th, 1834. It is soid to have been attended "by one of the most numerous and brilliant assemblages which have ever een witnessed in that hall."

The report began by deploring the loss of some exellent and distinguished friends of the Society whom t had pleased God to remove during the past year.amongst these it mentioned the names of Lord Galway.

Lord Teignmouth, Wm. Wilberforce, Wm. Taylor, and - Murray, Esqrs., on whose zeal and energy in the cause of this Society he pronounced a warm eulogium. t also mentioned in terms of regret the death of Mrs. Hannah More, who had been a zealous patroness of this institution during her life, and who had at her death remembered it by a bequest of £1,000. The report then called the attention of the meeting in terms of ongratulation, to the state of the Society's funds. The total amount of its disposable income in the present year, including the balance which stood over on account of the last year, was £52,922 1s. 9d. This was an excess of the amount of the preceding year by £3,572; but in this year the amount of legacies left to the Society had been considerable, being £3,700. The total expenditure of the year, including a grant of £2,000 to he Disabled Missionaries' Fund, and outlays of every ther description, nearly equalled the income, leaving balance in the hands of the Treasurer of £934. The eport then proceeded to offer the humble thanks of the Committee to Almighty God, who had so far blessed the labours of the Society as to enable them to extend heir operations by enlarging their missions in the Meliterranean, in Ceylon, and in the South Sea Islands. I'he report then proceeded to give a short detail of the condition of the Society in its several missionary staions throughout the world. The Western African Mission, it appeared, was greatly depressed in the past year, nor had it been in the power of the Committee to neet all the exigencies of the case. The state of things was more prosperous at Sierra Leone, and the prospects of success had increased in that quarter. In the Meliterranean and adjacent district, so interesting from being the scene of operation of some of the most important works connected with the sacred Scriptures, the Committee had reason to be thankful to Almighty God for giving great efficacy to their exertions. In Malta their printing had greatly increased. In Greece and Smyrna their labours had also been extended and successful. A Turkish school had been established for boys and girls; but though the echoolmaster had for a time been imprisoned in consequence, yet from the dis-position evinced by many of the Turks to send their children to the school, great hopes were entertained that the difficulties with which the Society had to con-

tend in that country would gradually be overcome. In Egypt and Abyssinia the labours of the Society were continued, and were successful. The principal station in Egypt was in Cairo, where the missionaries. Krutz and Milier, were unremitting in their labours.— Another missionary made occasional visits into different parts of Egypt, and from thence into Abyssinia, by whom no opportunity was lost of preaching the truth. In Calcutta and Northern India the Committee stated, place, in consequence of a native youth, yet, on the whole, there was reason to be grateful for the progress that had been made. The Corresponding Committee ters and people of the Synod of Ulster and the seession at Calculta stated, that the spirit of infidelity which had Synod, it was resolved :been opposed to the conversion of the natives, though it had not subsided, was, on the whole, milder, and a meeting house, on Thursday, the 27th instaut, at 6 o' For instruction

know, the Societies are walking in the ordinances of the Gospel blameless. The following returns from the various severe ill usage of her friends could induce to turn from the benediction."

Christianity, and who neither the kind entreaties nor and the Rev. Mr. Morgan to conclude with prayer and lar. The year 1819 (as stated in the address of the est Societies, be unuanteed to the direct severe ill usage of her friends could induce to turn from the benediction."

Conference to the Societies at the close of the year,) the path of truth which had been opened to her.

truths of the Gospel.

The Australasian Missions afforded many interesting of the country. in:tances of the progress made by this Society in that Province are about to form villages on each side of it, and and decorous as that of any country Church in Eng. land, and certainly much more so than that of some Churches in London. The report noticed what one congregation used as a substitute for a bell, which was by a hammer; that axe, which had probably often been employed in the work of destruction between man and man, was now used as the peaceful and pious means of -Newry Telegraph. calling together those, who perhaps heretofore had been swords into ploughshares." The report then proceeded to state, that several portions of the Scriptures, and the Litany of the Church of England, had been translated into the New Zealand language. The Society were sending out a printing press and a printer to forward this great work, and were forming new settlements in some of the islands.

In referring to the proceedings of the West India Missions, the report said, that last year would be ever memorable for the termination of a contest which had been carried on for half a century, which had for its ob-I native exhorter. This is one of the most remote stations ject, on the one hand the perpetuation of slavery, and we have, and has been left for some time without a mis. on the other its total abolition. It was a consolation sionary; but we are happy to learn that this little flock in to the friends of that great measure, that it had pleased the wilderness has been kept in peace and safety by the Great Shepherd and Bishop of souls.

Br. Hurlburt, who has lately been sent to that mission writes the consolation to the friends of that great measure, that it had pleased Almighty God to permit its great and persevering chambas lately been sent to that mission writes the consolation. has lately been sent to that mission, writes—"We found his labours were brought to a successful termination, the state of the mission very much to our satisfaction; and when England consented to give twenty millions

for the extinction of negro slavery.

The Committee, after detailing the steps which they had taken by memorial to the Bishops of Jamaica and Barbadoes, to avail themselves of the opening thus made for their efforce, proceeded to describe the state of the schools in several of the islands, of which, on the whole, a favourable account was given.

of the day is so refreshed in all its faculties, and have 122 members in Society.

At the Grand River Mission we have 155 members, 7 Indian children were attending the Sunday and day. native leaders, 8 native exhorters, and 45 children in the schools of the Society. The number of attendants at school. In the former part of the year we had much Church had increased, and there were many who had encouraging fact, that "neither is he that planteth any trouble on this station; we were opposed by two parties; never failed to attend Church every Sabbath, during 3 thing, neither he that watereth; but God that giveth increase of Spiritual Religion among our Societies and years, notwithstanding the frequent inclemency of the increase."-As a pious and able writer of the last weather. In conclusion, the Committee said, that on the whole there was in the progress and prospects of the Society abundant reason to call forth their humble gra-

> From the New-York Observer. CONGREGATIONALISTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES. Rev. Mr. Matheson presented to the General Assemly at Philadelphia, last week, some interesting statenents respecting the Congregational Union of England

and Wales. Our correspondent has sent us the followng report of his remarks :-

Mr. M. regretted that his respected colleague was, rom the state of his voice, unabled to address the Assembly at that time. I am aware (said Mr. M.) of the deep interest you feel for our Zion. Of this interest, the appointment of delegates on your part, faithough this barren soil, to plant trees of righteousness, and to apply them closely, affectionately, and energetically, they have been unable to attend, and our own kind water them, that they may bring forth fruits of holiness. they have been unable to attend, and our own kind water them, that they may bring forth fruits of notiness. reception among you, assure us. There are reasons It is by the use of painful industry, that they can expect 3 Let us consecrate ourselves fully and enlicly to for this interest, and for a perpetual bond of union be to improve this wilderness into a fruitful field; and the our proper work, as servants of Christ and his Church, tween us. We both ackowledge the supremacy of Jesus Christ, and in all fundamental doctrines we are fone mind.-With us, and with you, the pastors are elected by the churches, and their support is volun-

The Congregational Union of England and Wales occludes 1600 churches, and nearly that number of The number has increased yearly during the ast ten years; and we now enjoy general prosperity.

We cannot speak of numerous and extensive revivals as you can, but revivals of religion we have enjoyed, and we come to see with our own eyes and hear with our own cars what the Lord hath done for you, that we on our return, may gladden the hearts of our brethern with the information.

He referred to the great struggle going on in Eng and in reference to the union of the church with the version of the world until the union of church and state

As to religious and benevolent institutions great and

The Sabbath schools of the different denominations Christians in England and Wales include about one of the temperance reform in this country. In this great enterprise, he said. America had gone ahead of the est of the world; but he was happy to state that in England this cause is moving forward. The societies there include 250,000 members; and of this number 29,000 had been added the past year.

The Roman Catholics, he was happy to state, were ot gaining in Engaind by new proselytes. The number of their churches is increasing indeed, but it is only o supply the population emigrating from Ireland to The Unitarians have 200 chapels in Engwho held the doctrines of the Trinity. Only 36 have been built by Unitarians. The number of Unitariano been built by Unitarians. The number of Unitariano been built by Unitarians. and, of which 164 were built by the Orthodox, or those was decreasing.

which he and the body he represented feit for the pres-bylerian church in these United States, ond his strong desire that this large increasing church of Christ might go on prospering and to prosper. You have (said Mr. go on prospering and to prosper. You have (said Mr. also to make numble supplication to the drop of all which strangers are allowed to be present, and in our M.) enjoyed precious seasons of refreshing. We ear. grace for individual pardon and purity and the upbuild. sermons, on the duty and advantages of Christian Comnestly pray that these revivals may be enjoyed by every church in your land, and we implore an interest in your prayers, that we may enjoy the same blessing.

PROPOSED UNION AMONG THE TWO CREAT BODIES OF IRISH PRESBYTERIANS.

the spirit of union and brotherly love among the minis-

clock P. M., for prayer, for the furtherance of this At Madras and Tinnevelli, the prospect on the whole important object: Dr. Hanna to open with prayer and the Church owned their labours, and now, as far as we cy of a native woman who had become a convert to

It was also agreed that the Rev. Josiah Wilson, of In Bombay and Western India, the progress of the Drogheda, and the Rev. Mr. Denham, of Brigh, should ociety was, taken altogether, described as favourable. In Ceylon it was stated that there was a decline of among friends in the north. Besides the above genthe religion of Bhudd; but it was believed that that then on, there were present on this occasion, the Rev. arose rather from a desire to live without any religion, than from a disposition to embrace the Gospel of Christ. field), Bellis, Campbell (of White Abbey), &c., with In some places, however, such as at Nellore and several laymen. It was the earnest desire of those as-Candy, there was a disposition increased to hear the sembled at Belfast, that meetings should take place on the same time, on the 26th inst., through various parts

We feel much gratified with the spirit of the above part of the globe. From New Holland, the accounts resolution, and we look forward with satisfaction to in many parts were favourable, though great difficulties the proposed meeting at Belfast. There is no person existed from the low and savege state in which the peo. but must admit that a union between the two great ple had been accustomed to live. The wretched and bodies of Orthodox Presbyterians in this country would miserable condition to which the women had been re- be most desirable, as having a powerful influence in duced by the barbarous conduct of their savage has. doing away with all unworthy jealousy between those bands, afforded a strong contrast between the state of who ought to be brethren, and as likely to present an man left to his own blindness, and his condition when additional barrier to the progress of error and immoraillumined and civilized by the light and benevolent doc. lity. The men with whom this movement has originattrines of Jesus Christ. The report proceeded to detail ed are well known to the public; and, distinguished as many instances of the admirable effects produced in they are for purity of principle, great talents, and fernative exhorters, 23 boys and 16 girls in our schools. In New Zealand and other islands in the Southern Ocean, the neighbourhood of this station there are several new by the preaching of Christianity. In some places the this matter will have much weight with both ministers attendance at Church on the Sabbath was as orderly and people of the Synod of Ulster and the Secession Church. At all events, the agitation of the subject must do good; it will tend to draw the pious members of both communions more closely together in bonds of Christian love, and, as we trust, speedly lead to the that of an old war axe hung up by a string and struck consummation of a union, on scriptural principles, between two churches, which separately, have done so much for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom.

BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY .- The second the wilderness, and we feel great pleasure in stating that at war, to assemble and hear that doctrine which taught annual meeting of this Society was held in the Mulberry st. Church, on Wednesday evening last, the Hon. Heman Lincoln, President of the Society, in the chair. After prayer by the Rev. J. Peck, an abstract of the it appeared that the receipts during the year, had amounted to \$11,444,28, and the expenditures to \$11,-430,31. The meeting was addressed by Rev.Dr. Sharp, of Boston, W. B. Kenear, Esq. of N. B., Rev. G. F. Davis, and Rev. Morgan J. Rhees.

The Christian Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2nd. 1834.

MEANS OF PROMOTING THE REVIVAL AND AD-VANCEMENT OF SCRIPTURAL RELIGION.

Deeply impressed with the necessity and importance ly and cordially adopted the following resolution:

- In this resolution is recognized the humiliating and District Meetings. century remarks, " Let the ministers of the Gospel attack the sinner with all the arms with which the magawhich has been signally owned of God. In the whole history of missions there never were presented to the Christian and to the world and to the world and to the world and to the solemn obedience of Christ: the sinner will still stand it out afresh to God: and resolutions. obedience of Christ; the sinner will still stand it out aftesh to God: and resolve, in humble dependance on and bid them defiance .- The reason is the weapons of his grace, to be more than ever attentive to Personal our warfare are not made mighty through God. God Religion, and to the Christian Instruction and Governdoes not give edge and force to these arms by the all conquering power of his Spirit. But when he begins constantly all those leading and vital Doctrines of the to work, then the hardest sinner begins to tremble, the Gospel, which peculiarly distinguished the Original rocky heart breaks to pieces, and his strong holds are demolished." "Ministers are sowers sent out into the demolished." "Ministers are sowers sent out into the wild field of the world, with the precious seed of the and with great plainness and simplicity; giving to them word. It is the grand business of their life to cultivate a decided prominence in every sermon, and labouring this barren soil, to plant trees of righteousness, and to apply them closely, affectionately, and energetically, Lord is pleased to pour out his Spirit from on high to giving ourselves "wholly" to it, both in public and in render their labours successful; so that they who went private, and guarding against all occupations of our forth bearing precious seed with sorrow and tears, return bringing their sheaves with joy. But alas, they our attention from the momentous task of saving souls, meet with disappointments enough to convince them and taking care of the flock of Christ. that all their labours will be in vain, if a soverign God 4. Let us "covet carnestly the best gifts," to an ac. deny the influences of his grace. The agency of his holy ceptable and useful ministry; let us seek them in prav-Spirit is as necessary to fructify the word, and make it of Wisdom; let us "stir up," and improve by study and the seed of conversion and salvation, as the influences diligent cultivation, the gift that is in us;" and strive of heaven are to fructify the earth and promote vegeta- in every way to be "workmen who need not to be ash-

> In the above resolution there is also a full recognition of the Divinely appointed means to obtain a power- vine blessing, be always characterised by sound, evanful and abundant effusion of the Holy Spirit; namely, gelical doctrine, by plainness of speech, and by a spistate. There is, he said, a firm, and he trusted, a humiliation, contrition, and prayer—the setting apart had so long rested upon their churches. Never should of a day exclusively to this solemn business. To a Wesley's "Rules of a Helper," and other parts of the they rise in unity and efficiency of action for the con- humble, a contrite, and praying individual God has Large Minutes which relate to the duties of a Preacher promished his pardoning grace and the gift of the Holy and Pastor. Ghost. The same promises, on the same condition, rowing success attended them.—So far as information apply to a whole Church. The Lord, speaking by the tions, and a revival of the work of God, let us have regrowing success altended them.—So far as information apply to a median to the Church, says, "I will give course, even in our old established circuits, to the practice of preaching out of doors; seeking, in order to wear in their operations. "We have found," said Mr. them one heart and one way, that they may fear me save, that which is lost.
>
> It is a south as the more we do in the cause of forever; and I will put my fear in their hearts, that
>
> The wery Circuit, let us try to open new Places; they shall not depart from me."-The prophet Ezekiel let us try again places which have not been recently is made the bearer of a similar promise: "I will give visited; let us be increasingly attentive to the supply of Christians in England and water include about one is made the beater of a summar promise. A win give and superintendence of the country places already on teachers.—He had heard this morning of the progress of the temperance reform in this country. In this great them; and I will take the stony heart out of their flesh; and hamlet, in our respective neighbourhoods shall be and I will give them a heart of fiesh; and they shall walk blessed, as far as we can possibly accomplish it, with in my statutes, and mine ordinances, and do them."

> The effusion of the Holy Spirit upon the Church, is in fact the effusion of the Holy Spirit upon the individual members of the Church. It is therefore a mat- the Circuit to which he is appointed. ter of individual duty and interest. "We are all someone wherever it shall appear to be practicable, members one of another;" all depending one upon especially in the old and large Societies, employ some another—all instruments of the happiness of each shall be approved by the Leaders' Meetings, to attempt other. Every individual therefore, whether he be a the formation of new Classes, in suitable neighborhoods been built by Unitarians. The number of Unitariano to examine himself, to inquire whether he has grieved to watts some persons who are not income the Holy Spirit by the indulgence of any wrong feeling, are not likely to "give themselves" fully "to the Lord and to us by the will of God," without more than ordinately to the Lord and to us by the will of God," without more than ordinately the source of the control of God, and to us by the will of God, without more than ordinately the control of God, and to us by the will of God, without more than ordinately the control of God, and the control of God, a grace and glorifying his Heavenly Father according to nary labour and spiritual attention. also to make humble supplication to the God of all both in those occasional meetings of the Society at ing and enlargément of His work.

> Such means, we are assured, cannot be used by the avail themselves, without delay, of the help of our more Methodist Societies at large without a great blessing private means of grace. upon them: for the promise is as extensive as the We understand that, at a meeting of ministers and and that which is true in respect to an individual, is friends, in different parts of a town or neighborhood; others, held at Belfast, on the 17th instant, to promote equally true in respect to bodies of individuals. And

> > we may remark, that the circumstances of the Metho- in any other method.
> >
> > 11. In country places, where a full supply of preachdist Connexion in Great Britain in 1820, and in this Conference to the Societies at the close of the year,) tion of the Superintendent, for the purpose of Public was one of "Commercial embarrassment and conse. Prayer and Exhortation, and occasionally to read to quent distress,"-"political agitations spread through the Congregations a short and plain Sermon on the the land," in which "the attention of the Public was engaged by a succession of inquietudes, and irritated by the strifes of parties." For these reasons, it was "considered as a year of great spiritual dearth in impress on our people, that we, as a Body, do not exmany parts of the nation;" and a decrease of 4,688 occurred in the societies. At the ensuing Conference the state of the work was taken into serious consideration, and 31 advices were adopted to revive and extend it. As the result of these advices we have the following statement in the next annual address of the Conference to the Societies:-....

"At the last Conference, the spiritual state of our Connexion was fully considered, and various advices, both to the Preachers, and to our Societies in general, were embodied in the Minutes, These we believe, made a due imfriends of all, the guernies of none." pression upon the minds of both, and led to renewed exertions, and more earnest prayers. Nothing now was a dopted, or even proposed. Experience has proved, that the Institutions of our Body, matured, as we believe, under the special Providence of God, are means of the most efficient kind to awaken the careless, to instruct the humble inquirer, to comfort them that mourn, to make the believer perfect and complete in all the will of Goo, and to day; and frequently on the week day evenings, in Coun. liever perfect and complete in all the will of God, and to day; and frequently on the week day evenings, in Counpreserve the Church of Christ in a state of hallowed sep.

aration from the world. "We stood," therefore, "in the
old ways and inquired." The Preachers pledged themselves to each other, and to God, to preach our doctrines

make these Meetings interesting and appropriate to with renewed zeal, and in the most explicit manner; to enforce with greater attention our excellent discipline; immediate reference to the state of the people, to the and to engage, by their exhortations, the co-operation and prayers of all the Societies — Goo has regarded our vows, and heard the voice of our supplication. The visitations of divine influence upon the Connexion have been very extensive; and, with a large addition of members, there is sufficient reason to believe that our Societies have, in After prayer by the Rev. J. Peck, an abstract of the most places, more fully "given themselves to God, and Annual Report was Read by the Secretary, from which to us by the will of God." The increase of our Societies at home is, 9137, and in our Foreign Missions, 1236." . The thirty-one advices were found to be so full and

appropriate, that they have from that time to the present, been solemnly read in all the annual District Meetings, and inquiries made as to the strictness and the lukewarm. success with which they had been observed on the several Circuits. As they are new to a great body of our preachers and people, we think the insertion of hing, and from the number of Members in the large So. them in this place, will be highly acceptable and useful. They will serve also to shew, that the regulations and means of promoting the cause of Methodism, are the same on both sides of the Atlantic; and that the union of employing renewed and persevering exertions to between the British and Canadian Conferences, so far establish and promote the work of God thoughout the from tending to introduce changes in our rules, is only

18. Let us regularly meet the Class Lenders, and Methodist Societies in this Province, the Methodist designed and calculated to enable us to carry into more examine their Class Papers, in town and country; and Conference, at its late Session in Kingston, unanimous. Textensive and spiritual operation our Scriptural rules and doctrines, as we have held, and loved, and been "Resolved .- That the last Friday in July be observed blest by them from the beginning." These advices are in all our Societies as a day of fasting and prayer, for as follows; and they should not only sink deep into the

At Clarendon, Marmora, and the Huron Reserve, we | The North-western American Mission was next des. the special outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon our hearts of preachers and societies, but might, we think, cribed as making a successful progress, and numbers of Congregations, and the general prosperity of the work." be made a useful subject of conversation at the ensuing

> Ques. XXVI. What measures can we adopt for the Congregations, and for the extension of the work of

God in our native courty?

Ansr. After long and deeply serious deliberation on

1. We, on this solemn occasion, devote ourselves

2. Let us endeavour, in our public Ministry, to preach

amed, rightly dividing the word of Truth ;-taking care however, that, whatever other qualifications we may acquire and use, our Ministry shall, at least, by the di-

6. In order to promote an increase of the congrega-

the means of grace and salvation;—in a word, let every Methodist Preacher consider himself as called to be in point of enterprise, zeal, and diligence, a Home-Mis-sionary, and to enlarge and extend, as well as keep,

9. Let us speak plainly and pointedly in every place, munion; and exhort all who are seeking salvation, to

10. Let us encourage public Prayer-Meetings, espemeans required, and is inseperably connected with it; cially those which are held at times which do not inequally true in respect to bodies of individuals. And such meetings having been proved to be, when pradent. what a glorious result, to see the spirit of light, of love, ly conducted by persons of established piety, and comof holiness, of power, poured out abundantly upon the petent gifts, and duly, superintended by the Preachers. and by the Leaders' Meetings, valuable nurseries for our Congregations and Societies, and means of salva-For instruction and encouragement on this occasion tion to many who could not have been reached at first

ing cannot be obtained, either by Travelling or Local Preachers, let suitable persons, belonging to the near-First Principles of the Doctrine of Christ, until such places can be favoured with other and more regular opportunities of instruction in righteousness.

12. Let us ourselves remember, and endeavour to ist for the purposes of party; and that we are especially bound, by the example of our Founder, by the original nal principle on which our Societies are formed, and by our constant professions before the world, to avoid a narrow, bigoted, and sectarian spirit, to abstain from needless and unprofitable disputes on minor subjects of theological controversy, and as far as we innocently can, to "please all men for their good urto edification." Let us, therefore, maintain toward all denominations of Christians, who "hold the head," the kind and Cathofriends of all, the enemies of none."

13. Let us, at least in every small town, establish wekkly meetings for the children of our friends, according to our ancient custom; and let us pay particular spiritual attention, in public and in private, to the young people of our Societies and Congregations.

14. Let us meet the Societies regularly on the Lord's our members, as such, by giving to our Addresses an circumstances of each Society, and to their peculiar duties, both personal and domestic, as professors of reli-gion, and as Methodists, and by frequently explaining and enforcing our own Rules.

15. Let us revive, where it has been neglected, and promote in every place, the observance of those parts of our discipline, which refer to Watch Nights, Private and Public Bands, and Quarterly Days for solemn Fasting and prayer.

16. Let us, wherever we have access and opportuni ty, be diligent in pastoral visits to our people, at their own houses, especially to the sick, the careless, and

17. But as such private visits must, in many cases from our plan of continual itinerancy and village preac. cieties, be greatly limited, let us endeavour so to arrange in our several circuits the Plans for the Quarterly Pubic Visitation of the Classes, as to allow full time for a more minute examination into the christian knowledge experience, and practice of the Members, and for pastoral inquiries, instructions, and counsels, respecting per-I sonal and family religion.

do all we can to engage both-them, and our respected Brethren, the Local Preachers, to co-operate with us,

* These Rules will be found on the ligh and 36th pages of the Disci-pline, in answer to the 3d question, Chap. I. Section 7.

in their respective departments, in promoting vital god- larly on the subject in their Sermons on the preceding liness among our people, and extending the work of the Lord.

: 19. As much depends, under the blessing of God, on the piety, knowledge, zeal, activity, and christian temper, of our Leaders, as well as on their firm attachment to the doctrines, discipline, and cause of Methodism, let us never nominate a new Leader, until we have conscientiously satisfied ourselves by previous inquiry, and personal examination, as to the character and qualifications of the person proposed; and let us act uniformly on the Rule respecting the Public Examination of Leaders, which is found in our Minutes of 1811.*
20. Let us, whenever a new Leader, nominated by

us, and accepted by the Leaders' Meeting, shall be first introduced into the Meeting, take that opportunity of stating the duties which belong to the office, and of cnforcing them on all present.
21. Let us affectionately, but firmly, enforce on the

Leaders, as an essential article of our pastoral discipline, and one, which, in consequence of our own constant itinerancy, cannot be dispensed with, the Rule of ly any newspaper attacks on its members individually the Society in which it is stated to be the duty of a Leader "to see every Member in his Class once in ev.

ery week."

22. Let us pay particular attention to Backsliders, and endeavour, in the spirit of meekness, to restore them that have been overtaken in a fault, and by private efforts, as well as by our public ministrations, to recovor the fallen out of the snare of the Devil.

23. Let us afresh enforce on all our people a consci-

entious attendance on the Lord's Supper. 24. Let us earnestly exhort our Societies to make the best and most religious use of the rest and leisure of the Lord's Day ;-let us admonish any individuals who shall be found to neglect our public worship, under pretence of visiting the sick, or other similar engagements ;-let us show to our People the evil of wasting those portions of the Sabbath, which are not spent in public worship, in visits, or in receiving company, to the neglect of private prayer, of the perusal of the Scriptures, and of family duties, and, often, to the serious spiritual injury of servants, who are thus improp-cely employed, and deprived of the public means of grace :- let us set an example in this matter, by refusing for ourselves and for our families, to spend in visits, when there is no call of duty or necessity, the sacred hours of the Holy Sabbath; -- and let us never allow the Lord's Day to be secularized by meetings of mere business, when such business refers only to the temporal affairs of the Church of God.

25. With a view to promote, in the families and schools of our Connexion, the uniform and regular practice of Catechetical instruction, which, especially in the present state of our Body, and of our Country at large, we deem to be of the highest importance,-w agree that a series of Catechisms shall be prepared, and recommended for general use among us: and we carnestly request Mr. Benson and Mr. Watson, to draw up such Catechisms, and to submit them to the

examination of the next Conference, f 26. In conducting our Leaders' and Quarterly Meetings, and all other official Meetings among us, let us affectionately and steadily discountenance the spirit of strife and debate, and promote, in the management of all our affairs, both of our advice and example, the temper and manner of men who are acting for God in the service of his Church.-Let the introduction of all topics of useless or irritating discussion, not legitimately connected with the proper business of such Meetings, be prudently repressed.—Let us remember that in a large Body, the only way to live in peace and comfort is to walk by rule, and (to use the language of Mr. WESLEY) "not to mend our Rules, but to keep them for conscience' sake."-And while we readily and cheerfully protect all our Members, in Meetings in which we preside, in the exercise of such functions as belong to them, according to our laws and general usages, let us not forget that we are under solemn obligations to conduct ourselves on such occasions, not as the mere Chairmen of public Meetings, but us the Pastors of Christian Societies, put in trust by the ordinance of God, and by their own voluntary associations with us, with the scriptural superintendance of their spiritual affairs, and responsible to the great Head of the Church for the faithful discharge of the duties of that trust.

27. We affectionately exhort those of our own pecple, who are laudably active in various benevolent Institutions, while they persevere in every good word and work, to guard against the danger of expending all their bourers, and his assistance in settling some difficulties leisure and influence on mere local and subordinate Charities, so as to neglect God's own direct and immediate Institutions, such as the public preaching of the ses had been erected, (together with explanations which Gospel, or to deprive themselves of the opportunity of had been made to the Colonial Office, of a former ocregularly attending their Classes, and of private prayer currence,) it was considered that an expression of thanks and reading of the Holy Scriptures. It should not be on the part of the Conference was due to the Daylor forgotten that the great spiritual work of God depends, under the divine blessing, on the general and conscien-tious use of his Institutions; and that, in the success of that work, all other good undertakings among us avowal of their attachment to the Government under had their origin, and must ever have their principal support. "These things ought ye to have done, and not to have left the other undone." 28. In order that the state of the Work may be cou-

stantly under the eye of the Preachers, we agree to revivo uniformly the good old custom of keeping Quar-terly Schedules in every Circuit, each of which shall contain a correct Statement, for the Quarter to which it belongs, of Persons admitted on Trial,-New Members, fully admitted into Society after due probation,-Removals into other Circuits,-Deaths,-Backsliders -Conversions, Number in the Bands, and Total Number of Members then in the Society. The Book-Steward shall prepare, and furnish to every Circuit, a sufficient number of Printed Forms of such a Schedule, to be filled up by the Preachers, in reference to every distinct Class. during their Quarterly Visitations: And from these, each Superintendent shall draw up every Quarter one General Schedule, containing an Account of all the Societies in his Circuit, in relation to the several particulars above mentioned. These General Circuit-Schedulest each Superintendent is expected to produce, whenever required so to do, at the Aunual District Meeting, or at the Conference.

29. Every Superintendent is required to leave for his Successor in the Circuit Book, not only a List of the Town and Circuit-Stewards, and of the Annual Subscribers to our several Funds, &c. but especially an exact List of the Names of all the Members in his Circuit, arranged in their several Classes and Societies, as found at the preceding Midsummer Visitation.

30. But as we are deeply sensible that the great thing to be desired, in order to a Revival and Extension of the Work of God, without which no resolutions, or labours, or regulations will avail, is a NEW AND MORE ABUNDANT EFFUSION OF THE HOLY SPIRIT on ourselves, on our Societies, and on our Congregations,we solemnly agree to seek that blessing in humble and earnest prayer. And we hereby appoint that the day of the next Quarterly Fast, namely, the Friday after Michaelmas day, October 6th, shall be observed in all our Circuits, as a day of special Fasting and Prayer to Almighty God.—Let Meetings for Public Supplication be held, in as many places as possible, in every Cir.—We avail ourselves of this occasion to every confidence and approbation.

Lord's Day.

31. The various articles included in this Minute, shall be read by every Chairman at the next regular annual Meeting of his District; and shall then be made the subject of serious conversation among the Brethren, with a view to their particular bearing on the spiritual state and circumstances of each District respectively.

THE CONFERENCE AND THE EDITOR.

We beg to correct or rather to explain what appear ed in last week's Guardian respecting a resolution of the Conference, which was stated to have been adopted nemine contradicente-which is generally understood to be manimous:--whereas the vote was not so understood by several of the preachers with whom we have since conversed. The fact we believe was this: several of the preachers considered it contrary to usage and inexpedient for the conference to notice formalor collectively. Its expediency and accordance with the usages of other Conferences were maintained, on the other side. At the conclusion of the conversation, when the vote was taken, a number of the preachers did not vote for it, but when the opposite vote was called for, we understood none voted against it. In the course of the conversation the preacher to whom the resolution referred, who had not the least idea of such a resolution being proposed until it was moved in the Conference, requested that it might not be passed, and desired those who had appeared to take the deepest interest in vindicating his character, to vote against it; which, however, they did not do. This, we think, is the state of the question, as it passed the Conference; and if individuals not voting against a measure be not considered as acquiescing in it, the statement in last week's Guardian is erroneous. We should be sorry to place any thing in a partial light; and if any individual discovers error in any statement on any subject which has appeared or may appear in the columns of the Guardian, we respectfully request the earliest information of it, that it may be immediately corrected.

Nothing that has been done by the Conference should be understood or construed as sanctioning every thing that its Editor has said and done; any more than the mean a sanction of every word that he has spoken General Lafayette and funeral arrangements and orations every sermon that he has preached, or every act of his in his memory. administration (were each separately examined) on his Circuit during the year. In both cases approval must be general, referring to the general conduct and obvious | quaintance residing near Vittoria, London District, took | intentions, unless otherwise expressed, and making the usual allowances for circumstances, and the ordinary errors and infirmities of humanity. We now take ocintimating our intention to any human being, of so doing,) to state, that during the last year, under extraordinary circumstances, it is true, we have made remarks unnecessarily and unbecomingly harsh and severe; and although we believe to the best of our knowledge the correctness of every material statement that we have made in regard to men and measures, we deeply regret the appearance of many sentences and paragraphs, and several articles in the columns of the Guardian, during the year. We hope that past experience may teach us forbearance and wisdom, in at least some degree, whilst we continue to crave the indulgence as well as candour of an enlightened religious public, in its criticism and estimate of our labours.

ADDRESS OF THE CONFERENCE TO HIS EXCELLENCY

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR. From the kind and efficient co-operation of Ilis Excellency, in regard to the Indian missions during the past year, in removing every embarrassing circumstance, day :preventing the interruption of our Missionary labours, the employment of an improper description of laand the titles to pieces of land on which Mission Hou. claring that the measure of government was regarded with on the part of the Conference was due to His Excellen_ cy; and that recent occurrences in this Province requires senters in all parts of the country.

Lord Althorp said that the latter part of the statement of the Mathodist Ministers, as a body, an explicit which they live, and an unqualified denunciation of any project which meditates its subversion. The Address was presented on Monday last by the Rev. Messrs. Richardson, Stinson, and J. Ryerson. It will be found below, together with His Excellency's reply.

We are glad on various accounts that such is the friendly understanding which now exists between the Head of the Government and the Methodist Conference. It is as it should be—and such as existed up to Novem given the greatest dissatisfaction there.

Lord Althorp, after again repositing the expression of ber 1831-and such we hope, as ever will exist. What. ever opinions we may, therefore, from time to time ex press on measures to promote the religious and educational improvement of this province cannot be justly construed into vexations and unbecoming opposition to the Government, or the Head of it, even should those opinions widely differ from the acts or proposed measures of Government.

To HIS EXCELLENCY, SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, Gc. Ge. Gc.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :-We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, assembled in Conference, take the liberty to address Your Excellency, and present our grateful acknowledg ments for Your Excellency's condescension and kind co-operation with the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, in promoting the religious and moral improve. ment of the Indians and destitute settlers in the Pro-

In the new relation that we sustain to the English Wesleyan Methodist Conference, by the late Union between the two Connexions, our means and facilities for preaching the Gospel among the aboriginal tribes and remote settlements of this Province, will be greatly increased; and in the accomplishment of this great and

We avail ourselves of this occasion to express our cuit; and let the Preachers speak largely and particu- firm and devoted attachment to the Crown of Great The Rule referred to will be found verbatim on the 46th page of our Discipline; only that in our Discipline; he examination is quarterly intended of half yearly. The Rule as it was originally inserted on the Minutes of the British Conference in 1811, is as follows:

"Q. 17. Can any thing he done to promote the holiness and useful ness of our Leaders of Classes?

"A. Let a strict inquiry be made by the Superintendent Preacher in the Leaders, their punctuality in beginning and ending their Class meetings in proper time, and every thing that relates to their of the Leaders, their punctuality in beginning and ending their Class meetings in proper time, and every thing that relates to their of the Catechism drawn up by Messrs. Benson and Watson was afterwards examined and adopted by the Conference. It now constitutes the Catechism of the Westeyan Methodists, throughout the world, having been reprinted in New York, and now being in use in the American as well as British Connexion. It is published in three parts, and forms the most comprehensive and complete system of catechetical inschaol ought to be supplied with it; and Methodist parents and the prochess on the circuits are in duty bound to see that the children under their care are well instructed in this sumplied system of doctrinal apprincentul, and practical theology.

These Schedules were sent to the several Circuits last year. They will be sent out to all the Circuits in a few days, for the present year. * The Rule referred to will be found verbatin on the 46th page of Britain. We disclaim with strong feelings of indigna-

honorable and gratifying to your Excellency, and bene ficial to the general and best interests of this happy and flourishing Province.

Signed, on behalf and by order of the Conference. EDMUND GRINROD, President. James Richardson, Secretary, Kingston, June 20th, 1834.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

he Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, cannot but be equally gratifying to His Maiesty's Government, and to the Province at large. I thank you for the address; and I trust that the

neasures, which you are pursuing in conjunction with the Parent Society at home, will greatly promote the interests of Religion in this country.

Government House, 30th June, 1834.

LONDON DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETYpublic Meeting was held in the Talbut Mansion House condon, at which an agricultural society was formed for the District, with the following Officers:

The Hon. Col. TALBOT, Patron. Col Berwell, President. JOHN B. ASKIN, Esq. Vice Presidents.

Mr. ALBERT O'DELL, Treasurer. "

mon Lawsing, Esq. of Norwich.

beneficial to the public.

Mr. Joseph Cowley, Secretary.
Committee.—Rev. Mr. Cronyn, John Routledge, Charles Goulding, and David Doly, of London. Henry Sheaneck, Tho's. Beattie, and Wm. Hulton, of

Westminster. Benjamin Wilson, Esq. of Yarmouth. Charles G. A. Toyer, and Gilbert Wrong, of Malahide William Niles, of Dorchester. John Galloway, Da. niel Carrol, and John Hatch, Esq. of Oxford. Solo-

LAKE SINCOE NAVIGATION .-- A beautiful and fast running steamboat, called the Peter Robinson, has lately been put in operation on Lake Suncoe, by Mr. Lake on alternate days. Such an accommodation will be of great advantage to new settleres and inhabitants of the Northern parts of the Home District, and will

passing of a Preacher's character can be interpreted to American papers are mostly occupied with eulogies on

IMPROVEMENT IN TRAVELLING .-- A gentleman of our ac-Thursday evening last, at Ryerse's wharf (Woodhouse) to South. Fortunately much rain had fallen throughout Buffalo and Chippewa—was in Buffalo an hour and a half, the day.—Ningara Reporter, June 17 easion frankly and voluntarily, (and without heretofore in Chippewa an hour-from thence took stage to Niagara and arrived at Toronto on board the Canada at 5 o'clock the following evening-19 hours altogether in performing a journey that formerly required weeks. The whole fare £1 12s. 6d.

> Correction .- On account of the erasures in the manuscript containing the stations of the Preachers, the follow ng omissions occurred: J. G. Munley should have been inserted as the second preacher for Rideau Circuit, Vin cent B. Howard as second preacher for Bytown.

> The Treasurer of the Canada Conference Missionary Society, acknowledges the receipt of eight pounds, fifteer shillings, from the Kaleigh Branch Missionary Society.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN A DEPUTATION FROM THE DISSENTERS AND LORD ALTHORP.

The following are said to be the particulars respecting the interview between the deputation from the United Committee of Dissenters and Lord Althorp, on Satur-

Mr. Wilks and other deputies stated to Lord Althop seriatim, the views of the Dissentors in their respective districts, on the Government measure for the rollet of the Dissenters. They stated that they all concurred in de the atmost dissatisfaction throughout the country.
Itis Lordship expressed his great surprise and disap

pointment, that the measure had not met with the approbation of the body for whose relief it was intended.

Several members of the deputation stated that the dissatisfaction was universal, being shared alike by the Dis-

was at variance with communications which he had re ceived from quarters in which he could confide, from the county of Northampton, the county with which he was intimately acquainted. The communications, to which he referred, most distinctly stated, that the measure had given the greatest satisfaction in that county to all classes

of Dissenters.

The Rev. B. Griffiths, one of the deputies from North amptonshire, stated that here his lordship was altogether misinformed; that he (Mr. Griffiths) was intimately acquainted with the state of feeling among the Dissenters in that country on the subject, and that the measure had

his surprise and disappointment that the measure had not proved satisfactory to the Dissenters, and stating that he conceived the concessions made to that body were so lib eral as ought to obtain their approval of the measure wished them distinctly to understand that he could no feel himself justified in holding out to them the hope of any other measure being brought forward by the Govern-

The unanimous opinion of the deputation, on hearing his announcement was, that rather than accept so par ial a measure, they would prefer the present state of things. The interview then broke up, after having lasted upwards of an hour.

French Spoilations .- The commissioners on the French treaty have reported that there are due to Americans \$51, 830,000, with interest, for spoliations on their commerce; so that the amount stipulated to be paid by Mr. Rives' treaty is but a small portion of the debt, even when paid. An active correspondence, we learn, is carrying on beween the French minister and the Secretary of State.

Two steamboats lost .- The Little Rock (Arkansae) Ad rocate, of the 16th ult. states the loss of two steam boats Arkansas river. The Ottowa struck a snag near Pine Bluffs, and was run on a sand bar; the Sea Guil ran upon a large sawyer, 7 miles below Little Rock, and soon sunk; having on board a quantity of goods that will probably be lost.

A second Sam Patch .- A Frenchman, recently arrived in this country, jumped from the roof of the three story house, No. 77, John street, upon the side walk, and was taken up for dead. Medical assistance was immediately procured, and in a short time the patient was perfectly estored, without the slightest apparent injury. Of Sunday morning he performed a similiar teat, which resulted in the same manner.—Times.

Singular Marriage.-The Bridgeport, Ct. Farmer mentions a marriage which took place on Friday week, at the old Pequannok meeting house, neither party being over ten years of age. It was understood that the parents of both parties had given their consent.

A Thriving Family.—The Charleston Mercury says—
'There are four families residing in Cannonsborough, and within two hundred yards of each other, that can muster thirty-two children, the eldest of whom is not yet seventeen years old.

Not at Home .-- Some strangers being on a visit to Gloucester, Mass. recently called at the house of Mr. Penn, a gentieman at the age of one hundred and two, to pay their respects. He was not at home, but at work in his corn field, a mile distant from his house.

Emigrants .- Upwards of seventeen thousand seven hundred emigrants have arrived at New York since the 1st

. We have been favoured with the perusal of a file of the South African Advertiser, to the 20th March last, brought by the Amity, at this port. This paper is published at Cape Town, the capital of the English Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, at the extreme south end of the conlinent of Africa, under the government of Sir G Lowry Cole. Each paper bear a stamp mark of Id., and is print ed one half in the English and the other in the Dutch GENTLEMEN:—This expression of the sentiments of language, the colony having originally been a Datch the Ministers of the Weslevan Methodist Church in settlement. The government is administered by the Go. vernor and a Legislative Council named by the King, Slavery which exists there is to be abolished at the same time as in the West Indies. The trade of Cape Town is inconsiderable, but the soil and climate and fertility of the large extent of cultivable soil in the vicinity, has already largely attracted the attention of emigrants, and the colony is rapidly advancing in population and resour-ces. We observe that some of the English convicts are also there, as at Botany Bay. As a post of refreshment for the Australasian and East India shipping as well as English, French and American whalers, Table Bay, a most excellent harbour, in the resort of a number of the fine ships in those trades. The Caffers, one of the native black tribes of the interior, still occasionally commit depredations on the white inhabitants, both parties com planing of injustice. The Caffers are said to number 100, 000, and appear to be considered an independent tribe by sively in their cattle, and they lead a pustoral life .-

Comparative Statement of Arrivals, Tonnage and Scitlers at the port of Quebec, to the 21st of June of the past

and present year :---Vessela. Tonnage. Settlers. 9,251 15,250 396 107.946 429 1834 115.643 Upwards of a thousand Settlers, not enumerated in the above Statement, are at Grosse Isle.—Quehec Gazette.

to have to announce the death at Beauport yesterday af ternoon, after a protracted illness, of Mr. Bignell, a gen years, and who before had the same office at Three Rivers. Charles Thomson. She is to ply on both sides of the their public duties, or were more esteemed for their private virtues .- Quebec Gaz. June 13.

A petrified Indian child has lately been found by some stone quarriers at Guernsey, in Ohio. This extraordina ry specimen was found imbedded in a solid mass of rock tend to facilitate their improvement. We hope the in- and is described as having the appearance of a stone image. vestment will be profitable to the proprietor, as well as somewhat imperfect, to be sure, yet, on the whole, a very fair outline of a young Indian, -done in limestone. A

UPPER CANADA.

Richard Howard, Market Square, was struck by hightning and immediately consumed with its contents, a quantity o The storm was very severe for an half hour, and much of the destructive fluid discharged within that period The wind at the time of the occurrence, was blowing from passage on board the steamer Thumes, at 10 o'clock, on the North West, and immediately after changed to the

Extract of a letter from Upper Canada:—
"The sales of Crown Lands in Hamilton, were 14,000 seres, disposed of by public auction, at prices ranging from 15s. a 23s. p acre. Proceeds £12,000—one fourth paid in

Assizes1	834.
PERTH, Wednesday,	30 July,
CORNWALL, Monday,	ll August,
BROCEVILLE, Wednesday,	
KINGSTON, Wednesday,	3 September,
PRINCE EDWARD, Tuesday,	16 September,
Newcastle, Monday,	
Gore, Tuesday,	29 July,
London, Monday,	
WESTERN, Wednesday,	
NIAGARA, Tuesday,	
Hove Tuesday	

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Bark Mary, Deaves, 12th April Cork, W. Price & co. ballast, 218 settlers and 31 at Grosse Isle

W. New Prospect, Knox, 30th April Dublin, W. Sharples & co. 334 settlers

June 19.
Sch. Albion, Pitt, 28th April Amigua, Tucker and Heath, sugar
June 20.
Brig Valiant, Bragg, 20th May London, order, ballast Marin, Owston
12th do do Pembertons. do.

Arundel, Barrick, 10th do Whitby, W Patton & Co. ballast, 145

Brig Catherine, Reveley, 6th May London, order, general cargo, 76

Ourselle Mestines on the Ningana District

 Quarterly Meeting 	ngs on the Niagara	District.
Canboro Circuit,	Jaly	19 & 20
Long Point,	44	26 & 27
Oxford.	August,	9 & 10
London,	ű	16 & 17
Thames,	41	23 & 24
Gosfield,	44	: 30 & 31
Westminster,	September,	6 & 7.
St. Catharines,	44	20 & 21
Stamford,	. 44	27 & 28
Ancaster,	October, '	5 & 6
	Wm. Ryer	son, P. E.
Quarterly Meet	ings on the August	a District
Matilda,	July,	10 & il
Prescott,	**	19 & 20
Rideau,	. 44	26 & 27
Elizabethtown,	August,	.2 & 3
Ottowa,	4.	2 & 3 9 & 10
Richmond,	44	
Augusta,	**	9 & 10
Matilda,	• • •	16 & 17
Brockville,		23 & 24
Perth.	**	30 & 31
Missiesippi.	Sept.	6 & 7
and the second second	Anson Gr	EEN, P. E.
Quarterly Meeti	ngs on the Toronto	District.
Dumfries,	July	26 & 27
Whitby,	August	2 & 3
. Brock,		9 & 10
Yonge Street,		16 & 17
Newmarket,	14	23 & 24
Netson	14	30 & 31

··· Netson.		30 Gr 91
Toronto, Circuit,	Sept.	6 & 7
	Ja's. Richards	on, Chairman.
Quarterly Meetings	on the Bay of	Quinte Distric
Kingston.	July	26 & 27
Waterloo,	August	2 & 3
Bay of Quinte,"	August -	9 & 10
	August	16 & 17
Bellville,	August	23 & 24
Murray	August	30 & 31
Hallowel,	Soptember	6 & 7
Cobourg,	September	13 & 14

Last evening, in this City, by the Rev. William Case, the Rev. John Beauty, to Mrs. Kemp. of this City.
In Grace Church, New York, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. H. Tay Jor, Capt. W. Campbell, of the Gore of Toronto, and formerly of the Glengary Regt., to Rebects, relict of the late Francis Hanna, Esq.

the Government of the Colony; their wealth is exclu-Quebec Gazette June 13th.

DEATH OF THE POST MASTER AT QUEBEC .- We are SOLLY tleman who has been Postmaster at Quebec for some Yew persons have shewn more zeal in the execution of

Just as we were preparing for the Press, the Barn of Mr.

SALE OF CROWN LANDS AT HAMILTON, U. C.

cash. By much the greater part of the purchasers were emigrants who had arrived this spring via Quebec."—Que. Gazette.

ASSIZES-1834.	
PERTH, Wednesday	30 July,
CORNWALL, Monday,	
BROCEVILLE, Wednesday,	20 August,
KINGSTON, Wednesday,	3 September,
PRINCE EDWARD, Tuesday,	16 September,
Newcastle, Monday,	22 September,
Gore, Tuesday,	29 July,
London, Monday,	Il August,
WESTERN, Wednesday,	20 August.
NIAGARA, Tuesday,	2 September,
Hone, Tuesday,	14 October.

12th do do Fembertons, do. Ship Blessing, Joycey, 15th do Newcastle, Lemesurier, ballast and

Ship Blessing, Joycey, non-uo Arthur Blessing, Joycey, and David London, W Patton, ballast
Bark Ocean Queen, Wood, 29th April London, W Patton, ballast
Minerva, Nesseld, 3d June Newfoundland, H Welch, do
Norfolk, Downie, 10th May Southampton, W Patton, du
Brig Barilington, Divon, 9th May London, 5i Curry, ballast

Barlington, Divon, 9th May London. Bi Curry, ballest Eleanor, 12th April Workington, G Symes do Pearl, Sharer, 16th do Exeter, Price & Co do Alites, Hill, 28th do London, do do Legauz, Ord, 1st May do H Lenarsurier, general cargo Shannon, Thompson, 6th June, Newfl'd, order, ballast Brothers, Mosey, 5th May Brighton, H Lemesurier, ballast and goods

goods

June 21.

Bark Recovery, 7th May London, M Levey, ballast
Brig Egfrid, Startin, 2d do do order

Join Thompson, Oswald, 19th May Harfleur, order

Mexico, Webster, 7th do Bordsaux, do do

Cumbrican, Roper, 1st June Newfi'd. H Lemesurier, ballast
Sch. Mary Ford, Oullett, 16 days from Miramichi, order, ballast
Brig Anacreon, Petrie, 10th May Sunderland, Gowon, coals
June 22.

Rank Captain Ross, Harrison, 9th May Whitby, G Symes & Son, bat-last, 28 settlers

Lord Sidmouth, Todd, 2nd May London, R Methley, do 22 set

September · 26 & 21 Cavan, JOHN RYERSON, P. E.

MARRIED.

This morning, George Griffin, infant son of Commissary General Buddenly at Welborn's farm, in the first concession of Kingston, on

the morning of the 11th of June, John Brooks Stuart, younger son of the Rev. George Okill Stuart, in the 25th year of his age. At Cleaveland, Ohio, on Sunday the 1st ult. Mr. John J. Daly, forerty a merchant of Niagara on, on the 20th May, Mrs. Magdalen, wife of Mr. Jacob Alb-

In Clinton, on the 20th May, Mrs. Magdaten, whe of the second and right, aged 30 years.

In Louth, on the 13th alt. of palphtation of the heart, Mr. Andrew Fluttmerfelt, aged 31 years.

In Saratoga, on the 10th alt., Mr. Foster Whiteford, in the 89th year of his age. Mr. W. was much respected, as an exemplary clitzen, lad his aleportment. Perhaps few men have died in this country having so numerous an offspring. He had 150 children, grand children, great grand children, and great grand children.

OBITUARY.

March 21st.—At Yark, after a long and painful illness, the Rev. Daniel least. The name and excellencies of this distinguished Minister have long been known and esteemed by the Methodist body, with which he had been associated in church fellowship thirty-seven years, thirty-

five of which he spent as a Travelling Preachor, to the great edification of many.

April 1st—At St. Austell, the Rev. James Oke, who had been more than twenty years an upright and consistent member of the Methodist society, and between seven and eight an Itinerant Preacher. He was called into the Itinerant work in 1826, and preached with great acceptance and usefulness until Feb., 1833, when he was unable any longer to bear the severity of his labours. He retired to his native county, where his attength declined until he entered into rest. When very weak in body, he expressed great pleasure in hearing of the prosperity of the cause of God; and often said,

" I the chief of sinners am, But Jesus died for me."

On the day of his death he said, "O Lord, into thy hands I commit my all; assured that thou wilt keep that which I have committed to thy care against that day," He implored blessings on those that were present; and soon after the spirit took its flight to the mansions of April 8th .-- At Tiverton, in the forty-seventh year of

nis age, and in the twenty third of his itinerant ministry, the Rev. Willam Buckley Fox, late Missionary in the East Indies, whence he returned some years age with impaired health. He possessed a surprising faculty for the attainment of literary knowledge; and knew more of less of twenty four different languages. With Hebrew, Greek, Lutin, French, Italian, German, Datch, and several of the oriental languages, he was familiar; and he had also studied geography, mathematics, mechanics and physic. He had seen much of the world, and had been in the four quarters of the globe before he was fifteen years enericial to the public.

small row of Indian beads, probably too hard originally of age. But with all his learning, he was humble and to need pretrifaction, was found in the same cavity.—

Foreign News.—No latter arrivals from Europe. The Montreal Daily Advertiser. puffed up, to make him vain in his imaginations, or arrogant in his pretensions. His labours in the Lord's vineyard were abundant, and he fell a sacrifice to his work. 'The Lord had recently poured out his Spirit upon the Societies and congregations in the Tiverton Circuit. letter to me, bearing date March 21st, Mr. Fox says, "The day before I was completely laid up, I preached at Culmstock, and administered the sacrament to about one hundred and ten persons, and gave notes of admission to fifty.five. In the afternoon I preached at a chapel three miles distant to a crowded congregation, then proceeded five miles further, and preached in a chapel filled almost to suffocation, where I had admitted fifty-six the week before, and administered the sacrament to ninety four, more than half of whom had found peace with God, in the previous month; and here my laboars terminated for a season." And here, though little expected at that time by himself, they terminated for ever. His affliction was short, but his sufferings were very severe; yet not a mur-muring word escaped his lips. "It is," said he, "the Lord's way; and I would not have it otherwise for the world." His end was more then peaceful, it was triumphant. When in the agences of death, he held up both his hands, and waved them in token of victory over his last enemy, and shouted. "Glory glory! Hallenjah!" and thus passed through death triumphant home. R. T. April Sth.—At Bridgewater, in the Taunton Circuit aged twenty-six, Mary the wife of the Rev. Samuel Timms, and daughter of Mr Stoate, of Williton, in the Dunster Circuit. In early life she was truly converted to God, and at ten years of ago joined the Methodist society, of which she was an amiable, zealous, consistent, and useful member to the end of her life. She was a living witness that the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin." After a long and trying affliction, in which she experienced abundant consolation from above, and manifested entire resignation to the divine will, she died in the full triumph of faith. Her last words were, "I am happy, happy happy P. J. W.

> MARKETS CITY TORONTO, June 11th. Butter, per lb. 0 6 a 0 74
> Oats, per bushel, 0 1 a 1 3

IVER CREDIT HARBOR COMPANY.—
At a meeting of the Directors of the River Credit
Harbor Company, hold at Hempheles 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 Stocks, that they will be required to pay in the said instalment 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,

of Toronto, and John M. A. PROUDFOOT,
A. PROUDFOOT,
President River Credit Harbor Company.
242-2w.

FOR SALE at Whitby, an excellent farm, a mile from the Kingston road, No 17, in the second concession, containing 100 acres of land, 65 of which are cleared and well fenced—with 2 frame houses and 2 new barns-the whole or part of it, with or without the crops 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 on the premises.

MAJOR ALLMAN. Whitby, June 27th, 1834.

TRAYED from the premises of the subscriber on the 26th 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 rode her away. Information left with Mr. M. Lawrence, York Hotel, Toronto, where she may be found, or with the subscriber in Pickering, shall be suitably re-

JOSEPH J. RUSSEL June 30th, 1834.

AKE HURON. (Goderich in the Horon Tract.) The Canada Company's new low pressure STEAM BOAT MINISSITUNK, Captain DUNLOP, R. N.,—Commander.-Will commence running between Goderich and Sandwich the first week in July, from which time it is intended she will make two voyages each week. Toronto, 28th June, 1834.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cantioned against purchasing FOUR PROMISSARY NOTES given by the subscriber to David Way, of the Township of Whitby. Three of the Notes are for \$100 each, and become due on January 1st, 1835, 1836 and 1837 respectively; 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. 242-3w p

NOUND, -A few days ago, a BANK NOTE. The owner may obtain it (by proving property, en appli-cation to Mr. JOSEPH SMITH, Ladder maker, upper city of Toronto, July 1st, 1834. STANZAS. BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

"Unto Him who hath loved us, and gave himself for us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood."-Re-

HOW HATH HE LOVED US? Ask the star That on its wondrous mission sped, Hung trembling o'er that manger scene, Where he, the Eternal, bow'd his head; He, who of earth doth seal the doom, Found in her lawliest inn, no room! Judea's mountains, lift your voice; With legends of the Saviour fraught;

Speak, favor'd Olivet, so oft . At midnight's prayerful vigil sought, And Cedron's brook, whose rippling wave Frequent his weary feet did lave.

How bath he loved us? Ask the band That fled his woes with breathless haste; Ask the weak friend's denial tone, Scarce by his bitterest tears effac'd. Ask of the traitor's kiss, and see What Jesus has endur'd for thes. Ask of Gethsemane, whose dews Shrank from that moisture strangely red. Which in that unwatch'd hour of pain,

His agonising temples shed!
The scourge, the thorn, whose angish sore.
Like the unanswering lamb, he bore. How hath he loved us? Ask the cross, The Roman spear, the shrouded sky, Ask of the sheeted dead, who burst Their cerements at his fearful cry. Oh, ask no more; but how thy pride, And yield thy heart to him who died.

From the Scottish Guardian. DOES MERE INTELLECTUAL EDUCATION BANISH CRIME?

Two magistrates of Paris recently made a tour through the United States, and in the course of two years collected important information regard. ing the statistics of crime and education. In the state of New-York, 500,000 children, out of two millions, are at public schools; that is, a fourth part of the population, and £240,000 are annually expended for this purpose. Yet in this state crime increases, and that, too, though the means of subsistence and employment are so much more easily obtained than in any other countries. In Connecticut, education is still more extended, and nearly a third part of the population is at school. Yet crimes multiply to a frightful extent. The Journal of Education, stating these facts, draws this cautious conclusion—"If knowledge cannot be accused of causing this increase of crime, it has not prevented it.'

On turning to France, and examining tables of the comparative proportion of instruction in its different departments, during a period of three years, the western and central provinces have, been found the most uneducated; 15, 14, 13, 12. and 8 per cent, only, being able to read and write But according to an essay on the moral satisfies of France, presented to the academy of sciences, the minimum of crime is to be found in these uneducated departments; and the maximum in Cor. sica and in the south eastern provinces, and in Alsace, where nearly half the population can botanist, the geologist, who accompanied it, fell read. The different employments of the popularead. The different employments of the popula-tion may account for this difference in part; yet Major Peddie died early; his successor in comstill we may again draw the cautious conclusion,

that if education has not caused, at least it has not been seen to prevent crime. The only ascertained moral effect of intellectual education, was stated last March, by the Lord Chancellor, in the House of Lords. In Russia, where education can scarcely be said to exist, out of 5800 crimes committed within a certain period,3500 were accompanied by violence: whilst in Pennsylvania, where education is generally diffused, out of 7400 crimes, only 640 were accompanied by violence, being in the proportion Clapperton, accompanied by Dr. Oudney and Mr. of one-twelth of the whole number, instead of Toole, were the next in point of time. The journal three fifths as in the former case. Thus the only ascertained effect of intellectual education on Mr. Toole and Dr. Oudney died on that journey. Imaginary that their retail prices are similar to the wholesale rates that their retail prices are similar to the wholesale rates that their retail prices are similar to the wholesale rates crime, is to substitute fraud for force the cunning of civilised for the violence of savage life. Nor would even this small change be permanent. A Richard Lander, was the only survivor; the others. Credit cannot be given. In short B. B. & Co's highly intellectual community, without moral prin- died successively from the effects of the climate, of small profits and ready money; a system equally advanimposes, would only prove a sleeping volcano, ready to awaken every moment, and overthrow

that are above him, and desirous of reducing all to his own level; and you have but to realise travellers have been fatal to them, one cannot but N. B. B. & Co. beg to announce that they have universaly such a state of society, to fill the cup of the world's guilt and misery to the brim. What do we say, then? Not certainly that education is to be, withheld from any member of society: for that question is now decided, whether we will or not; but that from the infant school, upwards to the university, it must be a thorough christian education, in which our youth shall be trained in the ways of virtuous self control, and piety and righteousness wrought into the understanding and into the whole habit of the man. An imperfect religious education will no longer serve; not mere bible reading, but bible education. The understanding must be enlightened, and the heart must be gained over to the side of truth and righteous. ness. In short, the grand aim of education must become not merely the formation of intellectual but the formation of the christian character. Men have hitherto been prone to take for granted, that flee away. These are dreams of men ignorant of

for evil doing. ATTEMPTS TO EXPLORE AFRICA.

whether intellectual or physical; and the moral

must advance contemporaneously with the intel-

lectual man, else we see no increase from our

increased education, but an increased capacity

The death of Richard Lander, the discoverer of the great geographical problem of the course of the Niger, has added another to the numerous victims who have perished in the attempt to explore the interior of Africa. Accounts brought by the last English packet state that he was murdered by the natives, several hundred miles up the river, whither he had gone on a commercial expedition.

The history of African Discovery, is a history of unexampled mortality. Since the first feeble His brazen belmet weigh 15 pounds. His target

of the travellers have survived the journey.-Not one has survived a second attempt. Caille and John Lander are still living, though it would not be surprising if they should follow the example of their predecessors, and renew their efforts—to lars enquire at this office, or of their predecessors, and renew their efforts—to lars enquire at this office, or of share a similar fate. With this fatal prospect before them, there have never been wanting persons ready to embark in the same undertaking. A more remarkable evidence cannot be found in history of the unconquerable spirit of enterprise, than the eagerness with which the places of the dead are filled up immediately by zealous competitors, at the risk of martyrdom, in the cause of knowledge.

adventurer on this field, sent out after the cstab. PRING IMPORTATIONS.—The lishment of the British "African Association." He arrived at Cairo in August 1788, and died there shortly after.

The next was a Mr. Lucas, who penetrated but a little distance, and returned to Tripoli, abandoning the expedition.

The third was Major Houghton, the British Consul at Morocco, who undertook to reach the Niger, by the route of the Gambia. After being robbed by the Moors in the Great Desert, he was abandoned, and perished of hunger and fatigue,

The celebrated Mungo Park followed. The story of his first voyage, which he commenced in 1795, is well known. He returned safely to England after an absence of three years. His second and fatal voyage commenced in 1895. The large expedition which he carried with him, melted away before the pestilential influence of the African climate. Of thirty-eight Europeans who started with him, five only were left, all sick, and one deranged, when he embarked on board of his canoe, in November, 1805, on his voyage down the Niger: after which he was no more heard of with certainty until the voyage of Denham and Clapperton ascertained the particulars of his mur-

-The Association had in the mean time despatched other travellers into Africa ;-Ilorneman, who perished in 1810 by disease at a town on the Niger, and Mr. Nichols, who proposed to start from the Gu'f of Benin and died there of fever. A German named R entgen, was despatched in 1809, under the same auspices. He reached Mogadore, but was robbed and murdered a few miles from the place whence he set out.

The narratives of Riley and Adams, both Americans, are next in order. They both survived a

slavery in Africa. The expeditions sent out by the British Government were not more fortunate than those of the Association. A grand enterprise fitted out in 1816, was divided into two parties, one to descend the Niger, and one to ascend the Congo,-the last commanded by Captain Tucky, and the former by Major Peddie, with numerous attendants. Most of the officers of the Congo expedimand, Col. Campbell, soon followed; the third in command, Lieutenant Stockoe, survived them only a few days. The miserable remains of the party returned in the fall of 1817.

The next enterprise was conducted by Messrs. Ritchie and Lyon. The former died at Fezzan, and the latter returned safe. Major Lating and Captain Gray had a little while before made short expeditions into the interior, and returned without loss of life.

The important expeditions of Denliam and lowest price at once. Richard Lander, was the only survivor; the others system is the one now so generally practiced in Britain,

Major Laing, the next victim, was assassinated tageous to layer and seller.

As their stock embraces almost every description of in the Desert.

The French Traveller, Caill was the immediate Staple and Dry Goods; minute enumeration is unnecessa those very institutions under which it had been predecessor of the Landers in their first and successor of the Landers in the lande fostered. To increase the intellectual power, cessful journey. He returned in 1828. Their Gentlemen's flats; a leautiful assortment of Ladies' Fan. and enlarge the knowledge, of a man void of first journey was terminated in 1831. The second cy Articles. Quilling and Threadlace in great variety, principle, is only to create in him new desires, to has added the mane of Richard Lander to this. principle, is only to create in him new desires, to has added the name of Richard Lander to this make him restless and dissatisfied, hating those long list of mortality. On looking it over, and marking with how few exceptions the attempts of terms. wonder at the pertinacions spirit with which the removed to their new premises, no 163 King street, opposite metals are repeated - Roll. Am. attempts are repeated .- Balt. Am.

HODGE AND THE LONDON INFIDEL.

OR, TWO STRINGS TO THE BOW. "Well, Hodge," said a smart looking Londoner to a plain Cottager, who was on his way home from church, "so you are trudging home, after taking the benefit of the fine balmy breezes in the country this morning." "Sir," said the man, "I have not been strolling about this sacred morning, wasting my time in idleness, and neglect of religion; I have been to the house of God to worship him, and to hear his preached word." "Ah! what then are you one of those simpletons, that, in these country places are weak enough to believe the bible! Believe me, my man, that book is habits, or the acquisition of secular knowledge, nothing but a pack of nonsense, and none but weak and ignorant people now think it is true." Well, but, Mr. Stranger, do you know that, weak it was only necessary to teach the art of reading, have two strings to our bow." "Two strings to and ignorant as we country people are, we like to your bow; what do you mean by that?" " Why, our poor nature. Men must be trained to piety to it, is like having two strings to one's bow; for, sir, I mean, that to believe the Bible, and act up and virtue as they are trained to any other habit, whether intellectual or physical: and the moral if it is not true, I shall be the better man for living with be printed. according to it, and so it will be for my good in this life,—that is one string; and if it should be true, Press, Hamilton; and Gazette, Montreal; will please it will be better for me in the next life, -that is another string, and a pretty strong one it is. But, sir, if you disbelieve the Bible, and on that account do not live as it requires, you have not even one string to your bow. And, O, if its tremendons threats prove true, Othink, what then, sir, will become of you!" This plain appeal silenced the temper. coxcomb, and made him feel it is hoped, that he was not quite so wise as he had supposed.

> GOLIATH OF GATH. We extract the following account of this giant

from Malcom's Bible Dictionary.

Goliath of Gath was 11 feet 4 in height. attempts of the Portuguese and English trading or collar affixed between his shoulders to defend companies to penetrate into the interior, down his neck, about 80; his spear was 26 feet long, through the numerous expeditions fitted out by and weighed 58 lbs., its head weighing 38; his

TARM FOR SALE in the township of Scar-borough, being Lot No. 32, 3d. Concession, contain. ing eighty five acres of land, all euclosed in fence, end begs leave respectfully to offer his Professional assistance mostly under cultivation, with a good house, barn, and a to such of the inhabitants of the City of Toronto as may

ASA PATRICK. June 16th, 1834,

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

THOMAS THOMPSON. City Toronto, May 10, 1834.

Subscribers are now receiving, in Toronto, their Importations by the Spring Arrivals of the following description of GOODS, and to which, they beg to call the tteation of the Trade.

Osnaburgs, brown sheetings, sackings, &c. Steut drab and dark moleskin, Fustian velveteens, Cordoroys and woollen cords, Mourning and fancy ginghams, 8-4 Lines 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,

Brown and bleached canvass,

Velvet, silk, and printed black and fashionable colors of Gros de Naples.

Black and colored volvets 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 intestring ribbons, ferrets, &c. Raven and colored sewing silk,

Soperfine spools, Fancy span 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 ginglinm parasols and umbrellas, Travelling caps and cloaks,

Braces and common superior body belts, Girth web, shoe thread, common and patent, White and colored, common and fine stays, Veils, & new styles in crape and gauze handkerchiefs, Shawl dresses and light gown pieces, Ladies' reticules, portfolios, work boxes, Gentlemen's dressing cases, writing desks, Fine jaconets, combries and mulls, Twilled sleeve linings, tolled jaconets,

do. printed muslins, Faucy printed shirtings and ready made shirts, Diagonals, Bangals and common printed goods, Thread edgings, pink laces and bubblets, Ladies and children's fine boots and shoes, An assortment of strong do. Colored and black merinoes, morcens, 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 we es.

Light, fancy, dark and mourning prints,

The Subscribers also hold for salet 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,

ready made clothes.

WM. GUILD, Jr. & Co. do. ` City of Toronto, U. C., 224 May, 1834.

BRYCE, 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 priecs which gave so much satisfaction last year. They will also adhere most strictly to their plan of mentioning the

Buying as they do in the best market in Britain, and bringing their goods direct to Toronto from the place of manufacture, B. B. & Co. are enalled to sell on the very

usually low prices, offer to assort in any lengths or quan-

Toronto, June 3d 1731

N FOR MA'TION is wanted of Eura and Baniger Cavonagh, who left Montreal for Upper Canada in June, 1833, in the service of Matthew Crooks, Esq. . The subscriber, their father, will be grateful for any ntelligence respecting them by acquainting him through be means of Mr. John Robertson, Grass street, Kingston HUGH CAVONAGH. Kingston, May, 1834, ...

" When had 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, TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR OF TORONTO,

declaratory of a design to " Free these Propinces from the baneful domination of the Mother Country; with the comments of the Press of Upper Canada, on the permissions endency and treasonable objects of that letter, and the Speeches, Resolutions, and Amendments of the Common Council of this City, which were the result of a motion of that body, to disavow all participation in the sentiments of Mr. Hume.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION THERETO IT Persons desirous of obtaining copies of this pamphlet, will plouse to signify their wish immediately [if by letter

Toronto, 17th Jone, 1834. The Guardian, Toronto; British Whig, Kingston; Free publish the above.

JPPER CANADA COLLEGE.—In consequence of the death of the Classical Masters of this Institution, and the intended resignation of another, ap-plications will be received from the Candidates for the 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 Candidale, answered immediately, and the route determined. 239. -to be addressed to The President and Council of King's College, under cover to the Honorable Colonel Wells, Registrar and Bursar, King's College Council Office To-

The duties of the appointments are to be entered upon as soon as the elections are notified

Upper Canada, Toronto, June, 1834. Editors of papers who have heretofore received or. the "African Association," and the British Go-sword 4; his greaves on his legs 30; and his above in their respective papers, once a week, for three him by paying charges. vernment, how few—two or three at the most—coat of mail 186; making in all 272 pounds! months, forwarding their accounts as usual. 241-3m June 11th, 1834.

CARD.—D. LITHUUN, man, consultation of Canada, bee, being obliged to remain a short time in Canada, the Professional assistance

Excellency Sir John Colborne, and they have-been honored with his approval.

Dr. L. has lodgings at present at No. 8, Richmond. Street, where he can he 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 attendance to the poor at all times.

Toronto, March 4th, 1834

RAND RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY, -At a Meeting of the Directors of the Grand River Navigation Company, held at Bristol's lan, Grand River Rapids, on the 5th instant, it was ordered that an Instal-ment of five per cents on the Stock subscribed, be called in on the first day of July; 5 per cent, on the first of August, and 5 per cent, on the first of September next.—NOTICE is therefore hereby given to the Subscribers for said stock, that they are required to pay to the Treasurer of said Company at this Office the amount of 5 per cent on each share of their respective subscriptions, on or he fore the first day of July; 5 per cent, on the first of Aug. and 5 per cent, on the first of September next.

By order of the Barrd.

(Signed) Sec. of Treasurer G. R. N. Co.

Office of the G. R. Navigation Company, 1
Grand River Rapids, May 21st, 1834.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, Pages One Shilling and Three Pence, the first part of the "POOR MAN'S PRESERVATIVE AGAINST POPERY." Being a reply to the Hon. J. ELNSLEY'S Pamphlet on Transubstantiation,

To be had at the different Booksellers in town

and at the Courier Office, Market house. Toronto, April 5, 1834.

ANTS A SITUATION, in a country place or Village, a first rate SCHOOL TEACHER. Any application to this Office will be immediately at ended to hy Toronto, April 12, 1834. 23111

100,000 FEET or SEASONED LUMBER, Inch and a half, and Two Inch BOARDS, together with a quantity of Joists, Raffers, and Scantling, for sale cheap for Cash, by JOHN CRUMBIE, M. D. Streetsville, May 12, 1834. 2361f

BEAVERS,—WANTED, TWO LIVE BEAVERS,—TWENTY DOLLARS will be given for a Male or Female, or Forty-plys 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 of LINEN and WOOLEN DRAPERY, &c. for SALE, Wholesale & Retail, at William Lawson's Brick Store, No. 153 King Street, York, U. C.

WILLIAM LAWSON, Merchant Tailor, Grateful for past favours, respectfully informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he is now receiving a very large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, &c. suitable for the season; and from the circumstance that they were purchased in Eugland before the late advance, he offers them for sale at old prices, and some article

lower.

His Stock comprises a large and splendid assortment of superfine, fine, and middling Broad and plain Cloths, Kerseymores. Kerseys: Pilot Cloth, Petershams, Finshings, Woolen Velveteen and Cords, Cotton Cords and Velveteen. Beaverteens, Fustians; silk, Valentis, and velvet Vesting; Camillets, Lasting, Plaids, Flannels, Blankets, Baize, Serge; ten pieces of choice Carpeting, very cheap; Merinoes, Cottons, Shirtings, printed Calicoes in groat variety: Keesevmere. Thibot: Merino. Worsted, Silk, and variety; Kerseymero, Thibot; Merino, Worsted, Silk, and Cotton Shawle; 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; La dies' Velvet, Tuscan, Leghorn, Straw and Chip Bonnets a large and Gebionable assortment of Gentlemen's Cloth ng; and orders to Measure executed with despatch, and

York, November 5th, 1833.

HEAP WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, for all kinds of Dyestuffs, Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. E. LESSLIE & SONS. P. S .- Ten Barrels Superior Datch 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, 1933.

TALL AND WINTER GOODS, (WHOLESALE & RETAIL,) just received at 181 King st. SAMUEL E. TAYLOR, grateful for the encourage. ment he has hitherto received, and anxiously soliciton usually low prices, offer to assort in any lengths or quantities, and to supply their broken quantities on wholesale of the public to his stock of Fall and Winter Goons, which he flatters himself will be found on examination to be extremely CHEAP and WELL SELECTED.

Fine and superline Woollen Clotus, broad and narrow of nearly every description, color, and quality, at remark of others, both American and English. ably low prices, are to be had at his establishment; in Companion to the Bible, intended for Bible Classes, Famifact, all he wants is an examination of the paice and QUALITY of his Goods, to ensure to him a continuance of that custom which he has heretofore had.

N. B. The lowest price which can be taken will be asked for each article, and no second price made. York, 7th October, 1833.

NEW STORE, in the Village of Oakville-The Subscriber having commenced the Morcantile 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 ofors low for Cash. JUSTUS W. WILLIAMS. Oakville, June 1, 1833. fers low for Cash.

IVER CREDIT HARBOR.—Scaled Tenders will be received by the Credit Harbor Company until Monday the 14th day of July next, the expendent 12 o'clock, noon, on that day), at the Tavern of Moses Polly, month 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 creek ing two Wharves or Piers, extending into Lake Outario. 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-

plying.
Plans and Specifications of the Harbor, 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. Castles, Civil Engineer, No. 64, Yonge street, City of Toronto. F. S. JARVIS, River Credit, June 13, 1834. 404 Secretary.

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

RING BACK MY DOG!—If the person who took from No. 68 Yonge street, or has now onto.

In possession, a very small and handsome white and black
A salary of £300 Sterling per annum, with a House on spotted LAP DOG, with one ear broken, answering to the college Premisses, and liberty of taking Boarders, is attached to each of the above Masterships.

Toronto, June 16, 1834.

TRAY HORSE.—Came into the enclosure of the Subscriber, Lot No. 13, 4th Concession, west of Yonge 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

TRENCH BURR MILL STONES! The Subscribers having lately purchased the old es. shment of Messes. Eldsidgs & Strow, in the city of Buffelo, intend going extensively into the usual cture of MILL STONES, and will be kept constantly on hand, both for Flouring and Country Work, several pairs of the Dr. L. is a Graduate of the University of Edinburgh— various kinds and sizes, which will enable them to fill has his Diplomas as a Member of the College of Surgeons 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 nessary documents to that effect, he has laid before His offer them much lower than they have ever been sold for for in this country.
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, Go. Go. of Rochester, N.Y.) they will furnish MILL CASTINGS of any description that may be desired. The subscribers are confident they can furnish their western friends with any of the above articles on better terms than they can be procured at Philadelphia, Baltimore, or any of the Eastern or Southren markets; and as the transportation from Buffalo will be less than from either of the above markets, they think it will be for the interest of Mill. wrights and others at the west, to fiver them with their orders. GEORGE W. BUSH & Co. 3

Bufalo, Feb. 18, 1834.

Print Taylor, & Co. A. Eaton, J. L. Barton,

Richard Sears, Joy & Webster,

REFERENCES. Barker & Holt, Townsend, Coll, & Co. Smith & Macy. Norton & Carrisle, Buffale. W. Smith, Dunkerk. Gibert Kuspp, Portland Harbor. Josish Kellong, Eric. M. Hubbard, Ashtabula.

ENCES,
D. Whitney, Creen Bay.
H. Phelpa & Co., G. Rimer.
Giddings, Baldwin, Peace, & CocCleveland.
Standart, Wibur, & Co., HuronicR. H. Beywood, Fenice.
J. Hollinger & Co., Sandasky,
II V. Dwirow,
J. R. Dour & Co.
M. P. Parker & Co.
Britain & Phelan,
J. Griffitis & Co., St. Josephe,
Join H. Kinzie, Cheago.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber having removed from Town to Scarboro', has left his accounts with Robert Baldwin, Esq. for settlement. Those who are indebted to him are requested to make payment to Mr. Bald. win; and those having demands on him will present them JORDAN POST. s above.-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 Conge Street opposite the Hon. John Elmsley's The Tri-P. S.—Patterns kept on hand for the accommodation of

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

AND FOR SALE.—Let 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 bree miles of a Grist Mill; has six acres cloared, and is situated in a well settled part of the country." Apply to the subscriber, No. 21, Newgate Street. THOMAS THOMPSON.

Toronto, April 15, 1834.

TARM FOR SALE OR TO LET, in the Township of Toronto, on the Lake road, between the Rivers Credit and Etobicoke, about 14 miles from the City of Toronto, (late York.) The tarm lies in a healthy situation, and has a good HOUSE and BARN, and a good well of water—in short, it has every conveniency. For further particulars, apply to the owner, on the premies, or at the Guardian office April 23, 1833. W. WATSON. 232 if.

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

100 acres. 50 Acres in North Crosby, and one Village Lot in De-

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

CYRUS R. ALLISON. Adolphustown, April 20th, 1833. COR SALE.—Eighteen Acres of Land of the North

East Corner of Lot No. 67, 1st Concession of the Township of King, on Yonge street with 2 acres cleared. and a Log House raised and covered. For further particulars apply the the Subscriber on the west end of the lot. JAMES LOVE, 238-tf.

May 25th, 1834.

OR SALE—a FARM of excellent Land in the Township of Tecumseh, containing 100 ACRES situated on the leading road from Adjula to Yonge street, with a lesting stream of Water, and above 30 Acres of improvement; 10 Acres of the same under wheat; a good: House and Barn within 3 miles of two Saw Mills; with a young Orchard of about 50 thriving Apple trees; and a Sarden neatly laid out. The above is under good fences. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber on the Thos. Hurst.

remises.
Lot No. 16. 8th Con. S. Half, 224-6in. PEAUTIFUL ENGLISH EDITIONS of the following BOOKS are on sale at the GUARDIAN OFFICE, at the London Prices; with a variety

lies, and young persons in general. Maps. 18mor. Cruden's (Alexander) Concordance. Royal Svo. here

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Short Sermons, 2 vols, 8vo.,; London Encyclopædia (The); or, Universal Dictionary of Science, Aris, Literature, and Practical Mechanica, The Ninth Edition, with Coloured Plates. To be complete in Twenty-two Volumes. lewton's (Rishop) Dissertation on the Prophecies. 8vo.

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The postage is Front Stillings a year; and finst also be paid within one mouth after receiving the first number by those who wish to be considered as paying its advance.

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