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who have died in the work; and the general spread of the Gospel.

## WEEKLY CLASS COLLECTIONS.

(By a Class Leader.)  
There are about twelve persons in a class; one of whom is styled  
the leader. It is his duty, to see each person in his class once a week  
at least; in order—1. To inquire how their souls prosper; 2. To ad-  
vice, comfort, and exhort, as occasion may require; 3. To re-  
ceive what they are willing to give towards the relief of the Brethren,  
Sisters, and Poor.—Discipline, p. 75.

Points necessary to insure the Success and Sta-  
bility of Weekly Class Collections.—As a neces-  
sary preliminary to the adoption of this plan, it is  
indispensable, that the leader's own mind should  
be fully made up on the subject. This surmount-  
ed, the next point is to enlighten and convince the  
class, and persuade to the adoption of the same  
course. This is the most delicate point of all, and  
to secure it requires care, kindness, and wisdom.  
The difficulty does not proceed so much from the  
want of facts and arguments in the case, as from  
the bias we all have, more or less, in favour of  
long continued practices; and, indeed, it cannot  
reasonably be expected, that new measures should  
be adopted without the reason and necessity  
thereof being made apparent. It is, therefore,  
necessary that the leader, or whoever presents  
this subject to the class, should make himself well  
acquainted with its advantages, and the objections  
likely to be urged against it, in order to answer  
them promptly and satisfactorily. As a previous  
step, it might also, in some cases, be advisable  
to converse with several of the warmest and most  
influential members in private, and thus secure  
their support and co-operation, or, perhaps, in  
some instances, a whole class might be proceeded  
with separately in this manner if it should be  
more agreeable to the leader: or, should he feel  
a want of confidence in presenting the subject  
himself, he might call in the aid of some intelli-  
gent and experienced friend. These steps and  
precautions taken, two things, and only two,  
are indispensable to the adoption and practical  
success of weekly class collections, viz.

1. Ascertain from each member separately what  
he or she is willing to give per week for the support  
of the Gospel.

2. Call regularly on each member separately and  
in order for weekly dues; whenever he or she shall  
meet in class.

(1) In ascertaining the subscription of each as  
referred to above, from ample experience in other  
classes as well as my own, I have found when the  
precautions recommended had been taken, that is,  
when the reason, propriety and utility of the  
measure are clearly set forth, that very few have  
objected to naming a weekly sum, and in some  
classes the plan has been adopted unanimously.  
But, on the other hand, should a leader whose own  
mind is vacillating, go before his class, and with-  
out giving light or explanation, make a naked propo-  
sition to the whole class in a mass, to change  
their mode of collection, almost to a certainty it  
would be rejected, and no wonder; and even if  
the class were duly enlightened before making the  
proposition, it would always be injudicious to make  
it to the whole class at the same time: For then,  
perhaps, one or two, more forward than the rest,  
might object, embarrass the leader, and discourage  
the other members, all of whom would otherwise  
have gladly acceded to the measure. Therefore,  
to prevent this result and to obviate any discussion  
in class, let every member be inquired of sepa-  
rately for his or her share, and what he will give,  
without debate, and the result will be most satis-  
factory; any objections being better disposed of  
afterward or in a private interview. Besides,  
should there be several objectors, no reason can  
be given why one or a few should sway a whole  
class. No; let the leader with kind demeanor in  
union with the assenting members, steadily pro-  
ceed in his purpose, and the measure will eventu-  
ally prevail, at the same time accommodating those  
who object with the reception of their dues after  
the old method, if they choose. Thus, while har-  
mony is maintained, what by the falling off of ob-  
jectors by the unavoidable changes, by death and  
otherwise; and the certainty that those who join  
class, and all new converts, will readily accord to  
the measure, ultimate and speedy success will be  
the sure result.

(2) In obtaining subscriptions, especially of  
those in moderate circumstances and the poor, the  
object should not be so much to get a high one, as  
to get one at all. In some few cases it  
might be necessary even, to check the liberality  
of such and advise a less weekly sum; or if they  
do not pay regularly, and that apparently because  
the sum is too large, a less one should be propos-  
ed, that they might pay punctually and without  
embarrassment. Almost every member professes  
to have been in the practice of giving a certain  
sum a month, quarter, &c. say twenty-five cents  
per month. To such a one propose the fourth  
part of that sum, six and a quarter cents weekly;  
and in like manner in all other cases. If circum-  
stances change, the subscription may be increased  
or diminished, and in case of sickness, if desired,  
the dues might be remitted altogether.

(3) On the subject of calling on members in  
class for weekly dues it is unquestionably a point  
of great importance, and should on no account be  
neglected. Many a leader, it is to be feared, who  
has surmounted the first point, that is, in ascer-  
taining what each will give weekly, has, never-  
theless, brought the measure into disrepute by  
failing on his part to call on members weekly in  
class for their dues according to the specific terms  
of subscription; and hence, has, perhaps, defeat-  
ed the whole plan in the very onset. Now con-  
ceive a class of twenty or thirty, who, though they  
may have subscribed liberally, are not called on,  
one by one, for their dues. They are dismissed—  
some offer payment—the leader is confused  
with so many applications at the same time—oth-

ers are waiting around and in haste—salutations  
are passed, and conversation indulged in, and all  
is irregular, if not in confusion—some who are  
perhaps careless about paying at all, go away im-  
mediately; others, because they cannot wait so  
long for their turn; and thus only a few pay. This  
is repeated at the close of each meeting;  
few, at length, offer payment, or their dues from  
neglect, are become too heavy; the leader be-  
comes disgusted with the plan, and perhaps at  
length relinquishes it as untenable. But suppose  
the class to be kept quiet and each called on for  
dues in succession, time is thus secured for the  
leader to make his entries, order is maintained,  
and the result is every way satisfactory.

(4) The time of taking up collection in class is  
thought to be a matter of considerable impor-  
tance. It is the general practice in this country,  
I believe, to do this after the class is dismissed;  
while in England it is understood to be attended  
to immediately before the last hymn and prayer.  
This is the course I have always pursued, and with  
the happiest result. Each one being called on in  
rotation, perfect order is preserved, change is  
made if necessary, and the minutes entered with-  
out embarrassment; and probably less time con-  
sumed than when attended to after the close of the  
meeting.

But an objection must be answered here. It is  
said by some, that taking up the collection at the  
time proposed, destroys spirituality, and dissipates  
much of the good received. Is it possible then,  
that spirituality is destroyed by the very means  
through which it has been received by us, and is  
perpetuated to others? Those who take this view  
of the subject, it is feared, do not duly appreciate  
relative Christian duties—that it is as much a du-  
ty, in its place, to support the ministry, and spread  
the gospel, as it is to speak, or pray in class, or  
perform any other Christian duty. To attend to  
temporalities as a means of extending spirituali-  
ties is an imperative requirement, and indispensa-  
ble to the perfection of the Christian character.  
And, as a neglect of this duty will involve the  
eternal destiny of our children, the rising gener-  
ation, and sinners all around; so let us remember  
that the time will come, when it shall be said with  
awful import, "Inasmuch as ye have not done it  
to the least of these, ye have not done it unto me."  
That the time proposed for the collection will al-  
low each one to contribute according to the ability  
God giveth, equalize the burdens of the church,  
and produce the greatest amount of means for the  
advancement of that religion we so much prize,  
no one can doubt. And while for a few minutes  
we are engaged in this service, will not spirituality  
be likely to be maintained from the conscious sat-  
isfaction of doing our duty—that we ourselves  
are not enjoying the means of grace at the ex-  
pense, labour, toil, and sweat of others?—that  
through our liberality and sacrifices, many are  
enjoying the means of grace, and are converted  
to God?—and that many Heathen are brought  
to the knowledge of Jesus? How much do we val-  
ue our own religious privileges, and the salvation  
of our souls, that we will do little or nothing to  
transmit these blessings to others? or to assuage  
the sorrows of the superannuated, of widows, and  
of orphans? And are all these duties to others to  
be set aside from the selfish consideration that  
their performance may injure our own spirituality?  
Besides, what countenance is desired from analo-  
gy, to support a contrary course? And in what  
assemblies are collections put off until the meet-  
ing is dismissed. If then this view is correct; if  
the doing a greater amount of good, and the con-  
scientiousness of honestly and faithfully performed  
duty gives joy and peace of mind, then the course  
proposed, instead of destroying spirituality must  
cherish it, and more effectually expand the heart  
in prayer and praise.

(5) As a valuable aid to weekly class collec-  
tions may be mentioned a supply of good, dura-  
ble, and convenient class books, and without which,  
no system can be pursued with any degree of sat-  
isfaction. On this point, there is, no doubt, in  
many instances, great irregularity. While some  
make no entries at all of receipts, others, which  
is perhaps more common, place a hat in some con-  
venient place for the reception of the collection  
as members come in or go out of class; and set  
down the gross amount, without crediting, or in-  
deed being able to credit each for what he pays.  
As much of this irregularity may arise from the  
want of class-books, let the conferences, through  
the Book Concern or otherwise, see that every  
leader within their bounds is supplied with one,  
and if necessary, free of expense. They should  
be made with flexible leather covers, ruled in faint  
line, and so planned that every two pages facing  
each other with a single list of names at the left,  
will answer for six months, if the class meets  
weekly, or for a year, if only once a fortnight.  
This course, of itself, would be most encouraging  
to leaders in their arduous duties: every payment,  
however small, being entered with accuracy under  
day and date, the class book would always be a  
record of reference in cases of doubt; and in this  
way an improvement might be expected in the  
classes which would materially improve the whole  
face of our pecuniary concerns.

## REV. ROWLAND HILL.

HIS OPINIONS OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF PREACHERS  
—HIS METHOD OF OPPOSING POLITICAL ERRORS.

We extract the following passage from Mr. Sid-  
ney's account of Mr. Hill's labours in the year 1791.  
Among the many results of Mr. Rowland Hill's  
labours at this time in London, none were more  
remarkable than the extraordinary conversions of  
several notorious infidels and persecutors. Some  
of these became afterwards zealous promoters of  
the cause they once hated and despised. One in-  
dividual, a member of an infidel club, came on a  
Sunday evening into Surry chapel, merely to grati-  
fy his curiosity, or to ridicule the truths he heard,  
but returned home crying for mercy and pardon;  
and in a few days after visited Mr. Rowland Hill,  
to enquire what he should do to be saved. He  
was a man engaged in a laborious business, but  
dedicated his few leisure hours to the service of

God; and it is supposed that his benevolent exer-  
tions brought him to a premature but happy termi-  
nation of his life. Another man, a drunkard,  
swearer, and cruel persecutor of his wife, receiv-  
ed her one evening, on her return from his chap-  
el, with such kindness of manner, that she was  
astonished. He said, "I have been to hear Mr.  
Hill;—I am a sinner; you were right I was  
wrong—I hope I shall never be unkind to you  
again, but that we shall walk together in the same  
way." Instances such as these were of frequent  
occurrence in addition to the numbers of the care-  
less and indifferent, whom his ministry aroused  
from their awful lethargy. The reports that were  
in circulation of his odd sayings in the pulpit,  
brought not a few into his chapel, where they  
heard instead of observations to excite their mirth,  
an awakening appeal to sinners that sent them  
as trembling and weeping penitents to a throne of  
grace. Most of the anecdotes told of his eccen-  
tricity in the pulpit are incorrect, though it is cer-  
tain that at times he did illustrate his meaning, by  
introducing into his sermons what he often ac-  
knowledged afterwards he had better have left  
out, "but," he would add, "the queer thought  
came into my head, and out it came, and I could  
not help it; I wish it had kept in though." It  
almost always happened, that whenever he had  
given way to his natural disposition for the Indis-  
creet, or had been more than usually eccentric in  
his manner, there followed a lowness of spirits,  
and he then acknowledged the regret he felt, at  
having been led away by any levity of mind, while  
engaged in the solemn service of the pulpit. A  
gentleman of his acquaintance once met him at  
Brighton, where he heard him preach a sermon,  
in which there was such a mixture of the humor-  
ous, that the congregation were excited by it to  
a considerable degree of laughter. This was fol-  
lowed by such an awful address to their consciences,  
and a pathos so deep and melting, that there  
was scarcely an individual present who did not  
weep. In the evening, the conversation at the  
house in which he was visiting was of a very liv-  
ely nature. After Mr. Hill retired, the gentleman  
before alluded to thought he heard some one in  
the passage, and on going out, found him at the  
foot of the stairs. He feared he was unwell; but  
on inquiring the reason of his remaining there, he  
discovered him to be in deep agony of mind, to  
which he gave vent in confessions of sorrows at  
having been such a trifler, and mourned over his  
unreasonable drollery with the simplicity of a  
child. Before he went to his room he said—"I  
never wish to say a single word to excite a smile,  
which would prevent an immediate approach to  
God, in all the solemnity of spiritual prayer."  
The scene was most affecting, and was a striking  
proof of his contrition, when he reflected, that by  
giving way to the natural sprightliness of his dis-  
position, he might have prevented his real useful-  
ness, or have forgotten for an instant the charac-  
ter of a messenger of the Gospel.

Mr. Rowland Hill was a great observer of the  
different modes of preaching, and once drew up  
in his peculiar style, a string of characteristics of  
the various kinds of pulpit orators. He thus de-  
scribes them:

**Bold Manner.** The man who preaches what he  
feels without fear or diffidence.

**Self-confident.** A man who goes by nobody's  
judgment but his own.

**Rash.** A preacher who says what comes upper-  
most without any consideration.

**Rambling.** A man that says all that pops in his  
mind without any connexion.

**Stiffs.** One who pins himself down to think and  
speak by rule, without any deviation.

**Powerful.** The man who preaches from the  
bottom of his heart the truths of the Gospel with  
energy to the consciences of his hearers.

**Finical.** Mines out fine words with nothing in  
them.

**Sober.** The man who lulls you fast asleep.

**Elegant.** The man who employs all his brains  
upon dressing words without ever aiming at the  
heart.

**Welsh Manner.** A man that bawls out very  
good things till he can bawl no longer.

**Methodist.** Splits the heads of his sermons into  
so many parts, that he almost splits the heads of  
his hearers.

**Affectionate.** The happy man who feels for souls  
tenderly, preaches Christ affectionately, and  
years over souls in the bowels of Jesus Christ.

**Dogmatic.** A man who goes by his own brains  
right or wrong.

**Peevish.** One who picks out every body's  
thoughts, and thinks no one right but himself.

**Pacifist.** One who instead of being led by  
wisdom, runs after a thousand visionary whimsies  
and conceits.

**Self-important.** Thinks nobody like himself.

**Noisy.** A loud roar, and nothing in it.

**Genial.** The vain fool that is fond of dressing  
up words without meaning.

He once said of a man who knew the truth,  
but seemed afraid to preach it in its fulness—"he  
preaches the Gospel, as a donkey mumbles a  
thistle, very cautiously." He could not endure  
any thing like vanity in a minister. A very fine  
dissenter, with a doctor's degree fresh from the  
north; once paid him a visit; he flattered about  
all the time he was talking; when he left the  
room, Mr. Hill lifted up his eyes and said in his  
most comic tone of voice, "only think that a D.  
D. degree should ever be converted into a pedes-  
tal for a puppy!"

During the period of the French revolution, and  
its concluding awful scenes, Mr. Rowland Hill  
wisely conceived that the best course he could  
take, as a minister of the truth, was, without join-  
ing any political party, to preach the Gospel of  
Christ; as the surest antidote to disloyalty and  
error. Many were curious to hear him at this  
time, whose infidel principles, cherished by the  
iniquitous associations which they joined, had  
rendered them disaffected towards all order, and  
proper government, whereby their own happiness  
and comfort, and the peace of such of their fel-  
low-countrymen as had imbibed their pernicious

notions, were destroyed. Some of these were so  
impressed by his sermons, that the result was a  
change of heart by the grace of God, and of  
course a change of principles and conduct. His  
own language on this subject is—"We know that  
the state receives daily benefit by the Gospel we  
attempt to disseminate, as we have the fullest evi-  
dence that such as were enemies to the Bible, and  
enemies to the government, are now the friends  
of both, and that from the best and firmest prin-  
ciples; and even such as are suspected of disloyalty  
to the constitution, are refused connexion with  
us." He has also recorded an encouraging in-  
stance of the power of the Gospel. "Two bro-  
thers, in a large line of business, were both of  
them members in some of the corresponding soci-  
eties. They were called by a kind providence to  
attend at Surry Chapel. Their curiosity, or a  
much worse principle of ridicule and contempt,  
brought them at first to hear. It pleased God to  
impress the word home upon their hearts, and  
from mere monsters, they became men and Chris-  
tians indeed. The joy introduced into their fa-  
milies was inexpressible, and the credit brought  
to religion very considerable. When they came  
to me to be admitted to the Lord's table, they  
freely told me, though with much compunction,  
what they originally were. From them I was in-  
formed, that it is the first business of this horrid  
horde of rebels, to seduce all their associates into  
the principles of infidelity, through the medium  
of Paine's Age of Reason. This being accom-  
plished, their language becomes the most sangui-  
nary, and their projects the most daring and dan-  
gerous. Upon their conversion to God, all their  
former connexions were immediately renounced,  
and a strict adherence to public and private wor-  
ship was seriously attended to, and a large num-  
ber of their apprentices, led on by them in the same  
way, were wonderfully recovered from the like  
snare." No one can for an instant doubt, that  
Mr. Rowland Hill, in these times of agitation and  
danger, pursued the proper course. May all mi-  
nisters remember, that the true mode of allaying  
the convulsion of the waters, when the storm of  
unbelief and anarchy comes on, is to drop on each  
wave as it passes beneath them, a portion of that  
sacred oil which has power to diffuse a holy calm  
wherever its influence extends.

From the Evangelical Magazine for April, 1834.  
**CONSIDERATIONS RELATING TO CHRISTIAN  
OBLIGATION, PARTICULARLY AS IT PERTAINS  
TO THE APPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY.**

Now that the great Head of the church is  
opening such an unbounded field to benevolent  
and missionary efforts, and making so many of  
his servants willing to go forth to publish the glad  
tidings of salvation, how very desirable it is that  
all the energies of the Christian church should  
be brought into motion. The particular object I  
now have in view is to call the attention of Chris-  
tians possessing property, either in or out of busi-  
ness, to their obligation to consecrate that prop-  
erty to the service of Christ; it is a subject of  
immense importance, nor should I have entered  
upon it but for the conviction that it is generally  
too little thought of to be rightly understood. I  
desire, without offence to any, earnestly to en-  
gage the prayerful and conscientious regard of  
every one to it who has property entrusted to him.

Let it be asked, From whom have I received  
my property?—for what purpose?—and am I so  
using it, as that when the Lord shall say, "Give  
an account of thy stewardship," I shall be able  
to do so without confusion? Rather let it be  
considered thus: "I am called a servant of Jesus  
Christ; I often pray that I may live to him, that  
I may be entirely his; if at any time I so ap-  
prehend the love of God in Jesus Christ as to be  
suitably affected by it, and feel that I am not my  
own, but that I am bought with a price, then let  
me inquire what the will of the Lord is. One  
thing is certain, my obligation is always equal to  
my ability; let this be impressed on every heart."

It is the high privilege of the true Christian to  
possess a motive to the discharge of this exten-  
sive obligation, combining with it the most exalted  
pleasure. This motive is beautifully expressed in  
2 Cor. v. 14—"For the love of Christ con-  
straineth us;" and following upon it is the end  
we should keep in view, "That we should live to  
him who died for us and rose again." In what is  
the love of Christ to constrain? In every thing.

Are we warranted to plead a single exception?  
No. The healthful Christian desires not an ex-  
ception; he knows that his happiness consists in  
being subject to this law of love to Christ, and he  
wishes to adjust all his conduct and practice by it.  
It is a deadly evil to be influenced in our practice  
in the affairs of business by the views of the  
world, or while, under that excitement too often  
produced by our intercourse with it, rather than  
by a conscientious regard to the will of God.  
What peace and security would follow upon the  
daily consideration of these questions—Am I in-  
fluenced by a regard to the glory of God in all  
my engagements?—and is there any thing con-  
nected with the management of affairs contrary  
to Christian principle? To be conscientious in  
every thing is the Christian's security. The  
blessing of God, with whom are the secret springs  
of prosperity and adversity—this blessing, will  
crown the devoted Christian. I do not suppose  
it would be attended with benefit for one Christian  
to determine for another what he should possess,  
what he should provide for his family, or what he  
should contribute to works of benevolence and  
mercy: "No; all that is needful is this,—and it  
is needful for every Christian, for ministers who  
possess property more than they really want, as  
well as for private Christians,—Am I living under  
the constraining power of a Saviour's love?—is my  
expenditure regulated by it?—is the amount of  
property entrusted to me appropriated by it?—do  
I hold back any sum which I could by some little  
sacrifice spare; and which, if rightly appropriated,  
would put in motion an agency which would res-  
cue souls from death? Some one will ask, Do  
you forbid accumulation? I reply, Yes, unless  
you are constrained to it by the love of Christ,  
and a desire thereby to glorify God; it is sin

without this. Whoever lulls conscience to sleep,  
and will not try every part of his stewardship by  
this test—Is this according to the will of Christ?  
such an one can never be a happy Christian.  
What is the gratification of self-indulgence,  
worldly splendour, or covetousness, compared  
with the peace of God ruling in the heart? When  
once the idolatry of covetousness is estimated by  
professing Christians, as it was by the apostle, a  
new course will be marked out, and instead of con-  
tributions to missionary societies being generally  
confined to sums of £1, to £5, the love of Christ  
will decide the ability to give; and the treasury of  
the Lord will be abundantly supplied. May the  
Author of every holy conviction attend this sub-  
ject with his blessing!

From the London Baptist Magazine for June, 1834.  
**EXPERIENCE AND DUTY OF CHRISTIANS.**

In the experience of every devotee servant of  
God there is a beautiful rising gradation. In pro-  
portion as he maintains intimate and habitual com-  
munion with God, he will "mount up as on the  
wings of eagles," towards that region of light, of  
purity, and of peace, in which the Sun of Right-  
eousness will be seen for ever and ever. When  
he first emerges from the ruins of the fall, he  
knows but little comparatively of divine things;  
he has sufficient light to discover his own deformity,  
and the beauty of holiness, though not to  
read his title to that inheritance which is in-  
corruptible and undefiled, and that fadeth not  
away. But his path is as "the shining light,  
which shineth more and more unto the perfect  
day." In answer to prayer, the influence  
of the divine Spirit is shed forth abundantly on  
his mind, and his faith is invigorated, his love is  
enkindled, his knowledge is increased, he be-  
comes more acquainted with the sinfulness of  
sin, the vanity of earth, the deceitfulness of his  
own heart; the things of the world lose their re-  
lish, and he aspires after the blessedness of a  
"better country, that is, an heavenly."

At length he approaches near to the confines of  
eternity, and like Moses the man of God on Pis-  
gah's summit, can take a view of heaven. He  
looks down on earth with a noble indifference, and  
says, "The world is crucified unto me, and I  
unto the world. I desire to depart, and be with  
Christ, which is far better." He is, however,  
destined to remain a short season longer in the  
"earthly house of this tabernacle;" then to his  
unspeakable joy he hears a voice saying unto  
him, "Come up hither." "Even so, Father,"  
he says, "for so it seemeth good in thy sight;"  
he then rises from things temporal to things  
eternal, to dwell for ever amidst the splendours  
of the eternal throne and "beatific vision."

But that which we would particularly impress  
on the mind of every Christian is, that while he  
is walking in the road which leads to eternal life,  
it is his duty to endeavour to promote the spiritual  
welfare of those around him. "Come with us,"  
his language should be, "and we will surely do  
thee good." If each Christian were to select  
one unconverted person in his immediate neigh-  
bourhood, and converse with him respecting the  
eternal interests of his soul, endeavour to induce  
him to attend regularly the house of God, and  
pray for him daily in retirement, he would be the  
means probably of saving a soul from death.—  
The attendance, also, in every sanctuary of God  
would be considerably increased, the mind of every  
good minister of Jesus Christ would be anima-  
ted, angels in heaven would rejoice, and the name  
of the Eternal Being would be glorified.

I have great reason to hope that this method of  
doing good is likely to be adopted by some church-  
es immediately; and it is to be hoped that it will  
be soon by all. Christian brethren, we entreat each  
one of you, in the name of our Divine Master, to  
arise and to come forward to the help of the Lord.  
Let not your minister toil in his work alone.  
Let not your talent be kept out of sight; but con-  
sider that individual exertion is necessary. Your  
great enemy is at the present period particularly  
busy; he is now combining all his efforts, and  
using all his stratagems, to impede the cause of  
truth. This, then, should be your particular time  
to resist him, and to endeavour to increase the  
Redeemer's kingdom; then at the last day you  
will receive his divine approbation, and be admit-  
ted into the joy of your Lord.

## EXTRACTS FROM LUTHER.

Casting all your care upon Him, for he careth for you. 1 Pet. v. 7.

Be careful for nothing; but when any thing  
comes on you which would fill you with anxiety,  
as there must be whilst you have so many diffi-  
culties upon earth, act thus. "Have no doubt to meddle  
yourself with your care; be it what it may, but  
leave it, and betake yourself with prayer and sup-  
plication to God, and implore of him to direct,  
and manage what you would have managed with  
anxious care. And do this with thankfulness that  
you have such a God who careth for you, and on  
whom you may boldly cast all your solicitude.  
He who does not do this, when any thing comes  
upon him, but will first measure it with his reason,  
and manage it with his own counsel, and take  
the care upon himself, he involves himself in  
many miseries, loses his joy and peace in God,  
and yet effects nothing, but only digs in the sand,  
and sinks deeper therein, and obtains nothing by  
it, as we daily observe in our own and other's ex-  
perience."

I know that in me, that is, in my flesh, dwelleth no good  
thing. Rom. vii. 18.

If worldly lusts were painted on the wall of a  
house we might fly from them; or if they were  
bound up in a red coat, we might put it off and  
wear a gray one; or did they grow in the hair of  
the head, we might be shaved and make ourselves  
bald; or were they baked in bread, we might live  
upon herbs; but now they cleave to thy heart, and  
possess thee through and through. Where wilt  
thou flee, that they shall not follow thee? What  
wilt thou put off, that they shall not remain with  
thee? What wilt thou eat and drink, that they  
shall not be in you? Beloved man, the great  
source of them is in thyself, and thou must in the  
first place leave thyself, and fly from it.



## RELIGIOUS &amp; MISSIONARY.

From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine for June, 1834.

## THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Forty-third Anniversary of this Society was held in Exeter-Hall, on Thursday, May 15th: Thomas F. Buxton, Esq. M. P., in the Chair. The Speakers were, William Aiers Hankey, Esq.; the Rev. Dr. Hough, of Glasgow; the Rev. David Abel, American Missionary from China; the Rev. James Hill, from Calcutta; the Rev. J. A. James; Edward Baines, Esq. M. P.; the Rev. Richard Knill, from St. Petersburg; the Rev. Dr. Burns, of Paisley; the Rev. Theophilus Lessey; Mr. G. Bennett; and the Rev. J. Kelly, of Liverpool.

An abstract of the Report, which was read by the Rev. William Ellis, was encouraging in all its details. The following is the number of Missionary stations and out-stations belonging to the Society, in different parts of the world, Missionaries labouring, &c.

Stations and out-stations.	Missionaries labouring.	Native Teachers.
South Seas.....	37	42
Beyond the Ganges.....	6	7
East Indies.....	154	31
Russia.....	4	4
Mediterranean.....	2	3
South Africa.....	25	24
African Islands.....	3	4
British Guiana.....	8	8
	239	179

making, with upwards of four hundred school-masters and assistants, more than seven hundred persons, more or less dependent on the Society, exclusive of families. The Directors have sent forth ten Missionaries during the past year, and purpose sending about twenty more in the course of the year ensuing, chiefly to the East and West Indies. The number of native churches is 69, and that of native communicants 5,149; of schools the number is 437, and that of scholars 24,144. The number of printing establishments is 14; from seven of which have been printed 153,925 books, including 5,200 portions of Scripture; and from twenty-two stations 110,078 copies of books have been put into circulation during the past year.

The contributions for the usual objects during the year amount to.....£45,177 4 8  
Special, for the British colonies.....£261 19 9

Making a total of.....£49,439 4 5  
This is an increase of nearly £12,000.

## RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

The Thirty-fifth Anniversary of this Institution was held at the City of London Tavern, on Tuesday, May 15th: Samuel Fletcher, Esq., of Manchester, in the Chair. The Speakers were, the Rev. John Dyer, Secretary to the Baptist Missionary Society; the Rev. J. G. Pike, Missionary from Calcutta; the Rev. J. G. Pike, Secretary to the General Baptist Missionary Society; the Rev. D. Abel, Missionary from China; the Rev. Amos Sutton, Missionary from Orissa; the Rev. R. W. Hamilton, of Leeds; the Rev. R. Knill, from St. Petersburg; the Rev. E. Tottenham, Secretary to the Reformation Society; the Rev. J. Kelly, of Liverpool; the Rev. Dr. Giustiniani; the Rev. Mr. Bolland, Vicar of Swinhead.

An abstract of the Report, which was read by Mr. Jones, one of the Secretaries, contained various interesting accounts of the success of various agents of the Society in China, Siam, Malacca, Batavia, Borneo, India within the Ganges, Arnicia, Georgia, Persia, New South Wales, Africa, the West Indies, the United States of America, British colonies in North America, Paris, Switzerland, Germany, Saxony, Mediterranean, England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland. As to the circulation of the Society's publications, the emigrants leaving England had received 17,780 publications. To the Committee of the Christian Instruction Society 50,000 tracts and hand-bills had been granted. To the agent who distributes the publications of the Society in the dark places of London, 154,700 publications had been granted. For soldiers, sailors, watermen, and others, 52,850. To the Episcopal floating church, and the floating chapel, £10 each in the Society's books. About 13,120 tracts had been distributed among Sabbath-breakers, and 24,000 anti-infidel tracts to persons attending sceptical lectures. The agents of the Home Missionary Society had received 70,000 publications for circulation in the dark villages of our country. About thirty-one religious circulating libraries had been granted to destitute districts. The Library Sub-Committee had expended during the year, £185 12s 11d.; but had only received £47 11s 6d. The new publications printed during the year amount to 146; and several new Societies had been formed in the same period. The total number of publications circulated in the year amounted to 14,339,107; being an increase of 1,743,556 beyond the preceding year. The total circulation of tracts, in about seventy-five languages, amounted to nearly 197,000,000 of religious publications. The following statement was then made as to the funds of the Society:—Contributions from the Auxiliaries, £1,450 10s 5d.; being an increase of £101 13s 8d. Annual subscriptions, £1,639 8s.; being an increase of £189 9s 4d. Donations and Life subscriptions, £1,066 13s 8d.; being an increase of £409 15s 11d. Christmas Collecting Cards obtained £219 17s 5d.; being a trifling decrease of £1 8s 8d. Benevolent Income for the past year, £4,623 7s.; being an increase of £553 3s. Legacies, £733 18s 10d. Gratuitous issues at home and abroad, £4,770 10s 10d.; being an increase of more than the amount received for those purposes. Sums received during the past year for sales, £42,197 12s 6d.; being an increase of £7,737. Total receipts of the Society, £45,299 8s 4d.; being an increase of £3,295 13s 6d.

## SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE JEWS.

The Twenty-sixth Anniversary of this Society was held in Exeter-Hall, on Friday, May 9th: Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., in the Chair. The Speakers were, the Hon. and Rev. Henry Erskine; the Rev. James H. Stewart; the Rev. John Ball, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford; the Rev. E. Tottenham; the Rev. J. W. Cunningham; the Rev. M. S. Alexander, Professor of Hebrew in the King's College, and a converted Jew; the Rev. E. Bickersteth; the Rev. P. Cunningham; J. Labouchere, Esq.; and the Rev. W. Marsh.

From the Report it appeared that the receipts of the Society during the past year amounted to £10,234 5s 5d.; which was a diminution of £1,156 6s 2d., as compared with those of the preceding year: of this diminution £500 occurred under the head of remittances from Ireland, owing to the improper conduct of one of the parties connected with those remittances in that country. There was no diminution of the remittances from England. The expenditure for the year was £11,902 14s 5d. The Report then proceeded to state the progress of the Society at its several stations abroad, and mentioned that applications had been made for aid from various parts of the world. Speaking of the number of Jews who had been baptized, it stated that 500 had received baptism at Berlin; 236 had been baptized in the Episcopal chapel in London; and several in Dresden. The Report concluded by an appeal to the Society for the means of carrying on this great work.

The following Resolutions were adopted, with several others:—  
"That this meeting view with great interest the new sphere of labour which has been opened to the Missionaries of your Society amongst the Jews on the north coast of Africa, especially at Tunis; where a most earnest desire for the word of God has been manifested, and discussion on the great subject of Christianity has not only been promoted by your Missionary, but eagerly sought after by the Jews.

"That this meeting cannot but look with unfeigned gratitude to the leadings of divine Providence in the east, where, since the late important changes, his holy word has had more free course, and where there is an

open door for preaching the Gospel to the ancient people of God, who are now arriving more numerously than at former periods in the land of their forefathers."

The Rev. E. Bickersteth said, he was ashamed of the amount of the Society's income. On looking at some of the importations into this country, he found that we paid £12,754 for furs, which was about £2,000 more than the income of the Society; that we paid £21,817 for liquors, which was nearly double the Society's income; that we paid £40,000 for raisins, which was four times the Society's income; £119,000 for currants; £32,500 for elephants' teeth, which was three times as much as this great country had contributed for the blessed work of this Society. He rejoiced at the honour and privilege in being allowed to take a part in this great work at this particular time, and, by our exertions for the Jews, to show our love to the Lord Jesus, who belonged to that nation in the flesh. In conclusion, he contrasted the conduct of the liberal French Government, which had refused permission to a Missionary of the Society to proceed to Algiers, with that of the absolute Mahomedan Government of Tunis, which had given permission to the same Missionary to preach in that state!

## PRAYER-BOOK AND HOMILY SOCIETY.

The Twenty-second Anniversary of this Society was held at Exeter-Hall, on Thursday, May 8th: the Right Hon. Lord Bexley in the Chair. The Speakers were, the Rev. W. Marsh; the Rev. H. Stowell; the Rev. E. Sidney; the Rev. J. W. Cunningham; the Rev. Professor Scholefield; J. P. Plumptre, Esq. M. P.; the Rev. W. Jowett; and the Rev. A. S. Threlwell.

The Report described the resources of the Society as having been greatly improved within the year, and its operations extended. 2,585 ships had been visited in the port of London alone; upwards of 16,000 Prayer-Books and 7,000 Homilies had been disposed of amongst our vessels; and it had been estimated that upwards of 6,000 vessels had been visited by the agents of the Society in other ports, of which 2,000 had been in Liverpool alone. The total number of books distributed during the year had been 13,000, and the number of tracts 50,000. There had been a most important increase in the amount of the Society's funds, including a magnificent donation from Mr. Stevenson of £675 in the 3 per cent. consols, and between £400 and £500 in legacies. The total receipts were £2,628 10s 4d.; the expenditure was £2,682 13s 9d.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

This Society held its Fifty-fourth Anniversary at Exeter-Hall, on Tuesday, May 12th: the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the Chair. The speakers were, Captain Bazalgette; Admiral Lord De Saumarez; Major General Tulley; Lord Mountsdown; Captain G. Hope, R. N.; J. E. Gordon, Esq.; the Rev. Thomas Mortimer; Colonel Phipps; the Rev. E. Tottenham; Captain Vernon Harcourt, R. N.; and Captain Elliott. Colonel Le Blanc read the Report. After an expression of regret that the Society had been obliged to limit its means of operations to the extent of its resources, it noticed with satisfaction the increasing demand for Bibles in the army; and added, that in the last year 2,989 Bibles had been forwarded to eighty-eight regiments and corps in His Majesty's service, making a total of 47,981 Bibles to the army since the regulations established in 1825. A great increase in the demand for the Scriptures had been found amongst many of the ships in His Majesty's navy, and amongst the ships in the merchant service. The total number of Bibles distributed during the last year, was 10,744; making a total of 284,080 copies distributed by this Society since its formation. The receipts of the year from all sources had been £3,309 16s 8d.; the expenditure, £3,237 17s 1d.; leaving a balance of £72 9s 6d., including a balance of £20 from the last account.

As illustrative of the beneficial influence of religion upon the army, Mr. Gordon gave the following account: The regiment of the Sutherland Highlanders came all from nearly the same locality; they were men deeply saturated with the principles of the Reformation, before they entered the regiment; and it was a fact, he believed, not paralleled by the case of any other regiment in the service, that there were 600 men regular communicants belonging to it. A non-commissioned Officer belonging to the regiment, from whom he got this information, a brave fellow who had lost his leg in the service, and who was, when he knew him, living as a schoolmaster, assured him that these 600 men of the regiment received the communion whenever they could get round the table of the Lord. He added, that of those 600 cases he did not think that there were twelve doubtful; that is, that he did not believe there were twelve of that number who did not receive the communion in the spirit of sincerity and truth. That was the religious character of the regiment. He might add, that, when that regiment was on the Cape station, and about to take their departure for another part of the world, they contributed £140 to the Missionary Society there, as a parting gift, and a testimony of their approbation of missionary labours. The men had, by their joint contribution, established a fund for the education of the children belonging to the regiment; not one shilling was contributed by any commissioned Officer; and that fund was not only found sufficient to provide amply for the education of the children, but also to supply the means of putting many of them out afterwards as apprentices, and beyond that, to assist some who were orphaned in getting into business. They had another fund for the relief of widows belonging to the regiment; and it was found sufficient to keep them in comfort. Besides this, it was the practice, that, when a man was leaving the regiment, the men should each contribute one day's pay as a parting gift; and this amounted to between £50 and £70. For eleven years there was not one instance of corporal punishment in the regiment; and for seven years of that time the regiment was commanded by a rigid martinet, who would not have overlooked any, even the slightest, relaxation of discipline; nay, more, it would have been more grievous to any one of those soldiers to have received a censure or a reprimand from the superior Officers, than it would have been to others to have received corporal punishment. They not only abstained from doing that which was wrong from a sense of moral rectitude, but also from a feeling of deep religious consistency.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

On Thursday evening 8th of May, the annual meeting of this society was held at Exeter Hall; Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart., M. P. in the chair. The Hall was crowded almost to suffocation, and many retired who could not gain admission. After prayer and praise, the worthy baronet proceeded to state, with great clearness, the nature of the object for which the meeting had been convened, and to express his rising concurrence in the religious instruction of the rising generation.

The report was then read by Mr. Lloyd, one of the Secretaries. It first referred to foreign Sunday schools, and noticed Denmark and Malta, where they had been established. In Corfu, Mr. Lowndes, has three schools for the Greeks, and an English school in his own house. In New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land religious education is spreading. The American Sunday School Union report that 20,000 teachers and 30,000 scholars had become professors of religion. In nine years 14,550 schools had been formed; the present number of teachers was 79,974, of scholars 549,573. A correspondent remarks, "We feel that one of the chief reasons why there is so much languor and coldness, is because the close connexion of Sunday schools with the vital interests of Christ's kingdom is not seen—we hope this will be made so manifest that no true follower of Christ can be at peace so long as he neglects to cherish, sustain, and elevate the Sunday school." Infant Sunday schools have been established in America. In the West Indies, schools are greatly increasing, and considerable grants have been made. In Antigua, where Sunday schools have been established twenty-four years, the legislature have consented to give the slaves complete emancipation on the 1st of August next, religious education having

made them "fit for freedom." Thus 30,000 persons will be released from six years of bondage. "The slaves' slavery begin to fancy themselves a superior order of beings."

In noticing the home proceedings, grants of £612 had been made from the jubilee fund during the year for the erection of school-rooms. It was proposed to raise a permanent building fund by subscriptions of 1s. annually from each teacher, and 12s. from each scholar. The missionary had formed fourteen general unions, and re-organized four. A library and reading room had been opened in Paternoster Row for teachers. Grants had been made amounting to £193. 5s. 2d. The numbers reported were 11,716 schools, 135,553 teachers, and 1,227,535 scholars, being an increase of 441 schools, 7074 teachers, and 69,150 scholars. The sales were £7470 14s. The report thus closes:

"In contemplating the extension of daily education, and the commencement made by government, of parliamentary grants, an important inquiry arises. Will Sunday schools be less or more needed when common education prevails the country? A cursory observer might fancy that they would be superseded, but your Committee are convinced that the extension of general knowledge renders greater efforts necessary to increase and to improve Sunday schools. Without all that departing daily schools, they think there are some advantages either peculiar to Sunday schools, or attaching to them in a pre-eminent degree—they do not demand a large expenditure—their teachers are gratuitous, and usually from a rank superior to the scholars—the instructions imparted are almost entirely religious and scriptural—they secure the sanctity of the Sabbath, and attendance on divine worship, and protect the poor from many temptations which peculiarly assail them on the Lord's day—they unite society together by 'bonds of love'—and they are nurseries to the church of Christ, both as to the teachers and the taught."

"For these and other reasons it is apparent that Sunday schools will demand the great and increasing attention of true Christians, especially as to their higher and more spiritual objects, until the happy day arrives when they shall teach no more every man his neighbour, and every man his brother, saying, Know the Lord: for they shall all know me, from the least of them unto the greatest of them, saith the Lord.—Jer. xxxi. 34."

The speakers who addressed the meeting were the Rev. C. Stovel; the Rev. A. Fletcher; the Rev. Dr. Bennett; John Fair, Esq. (the representative of the American Sunday School Union); Mr. J. R. Wilson, Sunday School missionary; the Rev. John Cumming, of the Scots Church, Crown Court; the Rev. John Blackburn; the Rev. Dr. Morrison; the Rev. Amos Sutton, American missionary; and W. B. Gurney, Esq., the treasurer.

A holy atmosphere spread itself through all the proceedings of the evening. Love and concord prevailed. Enthusiasm in the great cause of Sunday school instruction marked the addresses of all the speakers, and the countenances of all the auditory. The voluntary principle was seen and lauded in all its glory, and Churchmen and Dissenters combined alike to give it increasing effect in the religious education of the poor.

## CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

On Tuesday, May 6th, the thirty-fourth anniversary of this much-honoured Missionary Society was celebrated, at Exeter Hall; the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the Chair. Long before the hour of meeting the Great Hall was crowded to excess. Rev. Mr. Jowett opened the meeting by reading a form of prayer. The report contained much gratifying intelligence, though it opened with a note of lamentation over the decease of some of the earliest and most devoted of the friends of the Society—such as Lord Teignmouth, Lord Galway, Mrs. Hannah More, and Mr. Wilberforce. It then stated the income of the Society last year to be £52,922 1s. 9d., a sum exceeding that of the former year by £3572. The legacies left during the past year have been £7600. The entire expenditure of the year, including a sum of £2000 to the disabled missionaries, fund, has reached the amount of income, leaving only £341 in the hands of the treasurer. During the past year the Society, by the kind aid of divine providence, has been enabled to enlarge its operations in the Mediterranean, in Ceylon, and in the South Sea Islands. In Western Africa the mission seems to languish. In Sierra Leone the prospects of usefulness increase. In Greece and Smyrna the labours of the society are greatly honoured of God. A Turkish school has been opened for boys; and though the schoolmaster has been imprisoned by the authorities, yet such is the thirst for the instruction of their children among the Turks, that it is hoped that present difficulties will, in due time be surmounted. In Egypt and Abyssinia the work of the Lord advances. In Calcutta, though a spirit of infidelity has been in active operation, the mission is there proceeding hopefully. At Madras a native female convent has shown a constancy in the faith of Christ worthy of primitive times. In New Holland the Gospel is making way; but the degraded state of the population, and the awful condition of domestic life, present great barriers to the triumph of truth. In New Zealand a glorious work is advancing, and Sabbath attendances on the word would, in many instances, shame the inhabitants of Great Britain. A printing-press has been sent to that place for the use of the mission. In the West Indies the society has felt the stimulus which all other missions have done in connexion with the late measure of Government for the emancipation of slaves. Upon the whole, the report is very encouraging.

The meeting was much edified by the enlightened speeches from the Bishop of Winchester, Colonel Phipps, the Earl of Chichester, the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, J. P. Plumptre, Esq. M. P., the Rev. H. Stowell, the Rev. Professor Scholefield, the Rev. J. H. Stewart, Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., M. P. and the Rev. E. Bickersteth. The spirit of the meeting was in a high degree Christian, and displayed nothing whatever of a sectarian virus.

## CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this excellent Society was held at Finsbury Chapel, on Tuesday evening, the 6th of May; T. F. Buxton, Esq. M. P., in the chair. After singing and prayer, the Rev. J. Blackburn read the report, from which it appeared that the Society has now seventy associations, and 1574 visitors, who pay two visits a month to 37,630 families, for the purpose of lending religious tracts, and otherwise promoting the spiritual and immortal welfare of the immediate objects of their solicitude. The plan of establishing local prayer-meetings has received much of the attention of the Committee; eighty have been opened, which are attended by at least 3000 souls, chiefly issuing from the habitations of poverty. 545 copies of the word of God have been distributed in the rounds of the visiters. 2200 children have been induced by them to seek admission into Sunday schools. They have also obtained charitable assistance for 1500 cases of deep distress during the year. The loan libraries of the Society are now forty-eight, each of which contained fifty volumes of practical theology. The report stated several happy instances in which the labours of the society had been blessed to the good of souls. Dr. Giustiniani, a converted Roman Catholic priest, has been engaged by the society for the purpose of attending to the spiritual interests of foreigners. The income of the society for the past year has amounted to £1225, and the expenditure to £1350.

The meeting was powerfully addressed by the Rev. R. Young, the Rev. Dr. Hough, the Rev. J. E. Giles, Dr. Giustiniani, the Rev. H. Townley, the Rev. J. Edwards, the Rev. J. Dyer, J. Pitman, Esq., and Thomas Challis, Esq., the treasurer. No Society in the British metropolis deserves better of the religious public.

## LONDON HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of this institution was held on Saturday, the 10th of May, at Exeter Hall. The chair was taken by the Marquis of Cholmondeley, the President. After prayer was offered up by the Rev.

W. Thompson, of St. Barnabas, the report was read, which contained the gratifying intelligence that the number of schools and scholars had increased during the year 199 of the former, and 6874 of the latter, making a total of 1880 day, Sunday, and adult schools, and 108,176 scholars enrolled in them.

The whole income of the society amounted to £8047 19s. 8d., and the expenditure to £5712 16s. 9d., which, with the balance at the last audit, leaves the Institution indebted to the treasurer, £334 16s. The receipts, when compared with last year, are less by £1223 9s. 9d., chiefly, however, from there having been an unusually large amount of legacies in the former, and also larger remittances from Scotland.

An encouraging feature in the report was the increased sum received from Ireland, that country having contributed £490 beyond the amount of last year, thus showing the estimate formed of the value of the society's operations by those who witness its proceedings, and are receiving the benefits of the system. Indeed, the fact that more than 160 applications for new schools have been made during the past year, and that testimonials of the most encouraging character are daily received from individuals of every description, prove the adaptation of that system to the circumstances of Ireland. It is, therefore, to be regretted that the limited funds of the Society enabled the Committee only to receive 68 of those applications, on a reduced rate of remuneration.

The resolutions were severally supported by the Right Hon. Lord Radstock, Rev. W. Marsh, J. P. Plumptre, Esq. M. P., Rev. E. Tottenham, Rev. Theophilus Lessey, Rev. Hugh Stowell, Rev. R. C. Dillon, Rev. J. H. Thomas, Rev. Fielding Ould, Rev. John Cummings, Rev. Samuel Hillyard, Lord Mountsdown, and the Rev. Thomas Meyers.

A collection was made at the doors amounting to 160l.; and on the previous evening a very impressive sermon was preached before the society, at St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row, by the Rev. Hugh Stowell, of Manchester, when the sum of 44l. was collected.

## IRISH EVANGELICAL SOCIETY.

The twentieth annual meeting of this interesting and important Institution was held at Finsbury Chapel, on Tuesday evening, May 13th, Thomas Walker, Esq., the Treasurer, in the chair. After an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ashton, of Westminster, the Report was read by the Rev. A. Tidman, the Secretary. It stated that the society was employing between fifty and sixty agents in the sister kingdom, and contained many most interesting communications from these devoted men, exemplifying the difficulties of their service, and the manifold proofs of the divine favour with which their labours had been accompanied. The income of the Society during the year had amounted to 3055l. 0s. 11d., and the expenditure to 3171l. 1s. 8d. leaving a balance due to the Treasurer of 116l. 0s. 9d.

The resolutions were proposed and seconded by the Rev. R. W. Hamilton, E. H. Nolan, of Sligo, John Leitch, J. Carlie, of Belfast, Dr. Giustiniani, and J. Sibree, in speeches of peculiar animation and force. The spacious chapel was crowded with a respectable and highly interested audience. The collection amounted to 65l. 10s. 10d.

## The Christian Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1834.

"When thy judgments are in the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness." This is the design of the Divine judgments; this points out the duty of every individual in respect to them—to become righteous.

When the angel of death is in the land, as if by special commission, and awfully seizing his prey without respect to age, sex, employment, rank, or circumstance in life, every minister of the Gospel, and every disciple of Christ, is specially called upon to become a co-worker with Him who has called us out of darkness into his marvellous light, to show the people their sins; to call them to repentance; to encourage and maintain an hourly preparation for our call hence; to unite in humble prayer for the removal of the Divine chastisement, and for mercy in the midst of deserved wrath. "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might; for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave whither thou goest; and we know not the day nor the hour when it shall take place.

In such a season of affliction and danger, every true Christian has the strongest possible ground of confidence, peace and consolation.

1. In the all-sufficiency or omnipotence of God. He "is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we can ask or think." Eph. iii. 20.

2. In the goodness of God, which is as boundless as his power is great. "Thou art good, and doest good." Psalm cxix. 68.

3. In the Divine promises, which are all yes, and amen in Christ Jesus, 2 Cor. i. 20. "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in time of trouble," Psalm xvi. 1. "He shall call upon me in the day of trouble, and I will answer him," Psalm xci. 15. "All things shall work together for good to them that love God," Rom. viii. 28.

4. The unchangeableness of God is likewise a ground of trust in Him. He changeth not—he abideth faithful. Mal. iii. 6. Heb. x. 23.

5. Every christian's own experience and the experience of good men in all ages and circumstances, shows that "The Lord is good: His mercy is everlasting; and his truth endureth to all generations." Psalm c. 5. "Our fathers trusted in thee: They trusted and thou didst deliver them." Psalm xxii. 4. But the appointed means must be used. Every one that uses the means will certainly secure the end. "As for God, his way is perfect: The word of the Lord is tried: He is a buckler to all those that trust in him." Psalm xviii. 30.

## ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES IN ENGLAND.

In this day's Guardian we conclude our abridged accounts of the annual meetings of the Religious Societies which held their Anniversaries in London during the month of May. It will be seen by adding up the total receipts of the several Societies during the year, that they amount to upwards of £313,000 or nearly one million four hundred thousand dollars—exclusive of the Propagation, Moravian, and several other Societies—in all we doubt not upwards of a million and a half dollars. These contributions are exclusively for foreign and Religious purposes—with the exception of the Bible, Tract, and Sunday School societies—and do not therefore include at least an equal sum raised by almost innumerable local Societies for the support of Hospitals, Asylums, the relief of the poor, support of Schools, &c. &c. These embrace no part of the civil taxes; they are purely voluntary contributions, and are raised for the most part from or by the exertions of the middle and working classes of the nation. It is also worthy of remark that the receipts of several of the Societies this year exceed, by several thousand pounds, their receipts of the year preceding; which shows they are on the advance in their influence, popularity and operations.

On what a lofty eminence among the nations of the earth, and of Christendom so called, is Great Britain placed by these diversified but harmonious and efficient institutions of Christian benevolence and pious industry and enterprise! What a strength of religious principle is required, and what an enlarged fountain of love and godly zeal for the moral renovation and eternal happiness of human beings must be opened and perpetually fed in the different sections of the Christian Church, to create, multiply, and perpetuate these outgoing streams of Bible light and Gospel preaching in almost every Continent and Island, and in more than a hundred and twenty languages and dialects of the world; whilst thousands, and tens of thousands of Bible and Tract Distributors, and Sunday School Teachers and Catechists are now actively and evangelically employed, whose offices were practically unknown half a century ago in the Churches of Christendom, which then resembled the rock of the wilderness unsmit by the rod of Moses, but which are now watering every barren and thirsty land to the uttermost parts of the earth. Can a nation be on the eve of bankruptcy and groaning in poverty whilst voluntarily carrying on and enlarging such stupendous works of charity? Can infidelity be on the advance where the best fruits of godliness are abounding more and more? Who would not wish to take a part in such works of mercy and truth? Who would not desire a part in the glory of their success and ultimate reward?

## ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE WEST INDIES.

Friday last, the 1st of August, was celebrated in this City as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the abolition of Slavery in the British West India Colonies, it being the day on which the Act of the Imperial Parliament for the abolition of Colonial Slavery was to go into operation. It was likewise set apart as a day of humiliation and prayer for the speedy emancipation of the African race that are still in bondage.—The Africans residing in this City, with some of their friends, assembled for public service in the Newgate street Methodist Chapel, when they were addressed by the Rev. Mr. Turner, two of their own colour, and others. Some of these present had experienced the horrors of slavery in free America, and all appeared to be affected with the strongest emotions of gratitude and joy at the thought of the chains being on that day broken from the necks of eight hundred thousand of their fellow countrymen in the West Indies. They were warm and enthusiastic in their expressions of gratitude to the King, Government, and people of Great Britain, for the emancipation of their oppressed brethren; as well as thankful to God that they themselves were permitted to enjoy the protection and freedom of British laws; since, as one of them expressed it, "no sooner did they place their feet on British ground than their chains fell off, and they were free men." But a deep melancholy overcast their countenances when the humiliating fact was adverted to, that two millions of their brethren were yet groaning in bondage in a land which professes to boast in its civil institutions, "that all men are born free and equal."

The first of August was indeed a proud day for Great Britain—a memorable day in the history of the Christian Church—an auspicious day for the African race. The abolition of slavery in the British West Indies is an act of national patriotism, we believe, without a parallel in the history of nations. In the abolition of Colonial Slavery no man in Great Britain had any personal or private interest,—but thousands had a great interest in its continuance. The great and persevering efforts employed for its abolition, were therefore disinterested and purely benevolent. And this noble act of Christian patriotism and benevolence was based upon the strictest principles of moral and legal justice. When the slave proprietors contended, "If slavery be a crime, it is a crime according to law—we have bought and sold in human liberty and life under the authority of English law—upon the good faith of the nation as pledged in the high Court of Parliament. If you are determined to wrest from us our legal property in maintenance of what you call Christian and British liberty, we are not inclined to relinquish our property upon such principles—we demand a remuneration." Now prove the sincerity and benevolence of your Christian patriotism by your works."—It might have been answered in reply, that the slave proprietors had already been more than remunerated by the profits of their unhallored traffic and oppression—that every law on the British Statute book was liable to repeal or amendment when the interests and voice of the nation required it, &c. But the British nation simply replied, "We will pay you the slaves' redemption price." The high Court of the nation fixed the price of the West India slaves' emancipation at twenty millions of pounds sterling, or nearly ninety millions of dollars. How was the announcement of this decision received by the people of Great Britain? Did they say we are too much in debt, we are too much oppressed already—the West India slaves must remain in bondage? Nay, the decision was received with enthusiasm throughout the nation; Christian principle and genuine love of national liberty triumphed over self-interest—the nation responded as with one voice and one heart, "we will pay the redemption price, as great as it is; for slavery shall cease—the oppressed shall be free." And be it remembered, that this noble monument of British generosity and Christian patriotism has been principally erected by the middle and labouring classes—the most heavily taxed portion of the nation; for the aristocracy were to a very great extent opposed to the abolition of slavery, as well as the Humes and Cobbe in the House of Commons.

It was Christian principle that prompted the British nation to this memorable act of mercy and justice to the African race; and it was Christian Missions that prepared the slaves in the West India Colonies for the boon of liberty: For when it was urged by the anti-abolitionists, that the slaves were not qualified or fit to appreciate or enjoy civil liberty, it was replied, 1. That wherever Missionaries had been permitted freely to communicate religious instruction to the slaves, they were obedient to the laws and submissive to their masters; 2. That when made free, they conducted themselves as good subjects, and excelled, upon an average, in productive industry, those who were held in bondage. These facts were established before both Houses of Parliament by folios of unquestionable evidence.—The result is, that on the first day of August, 1834, slavery ceased to exist throughout the British West India Colonies; which we regard as the prophetic harbinger of the abolition of slavery throughout the world. May that day be hastened!

THE CHOLERA has again appeared in our City and Province in its most malignant form. The cases as yet are, we believe, not so numerous as in 1832, but in general more fatal. Indeed very few who are seized



with it recover—it triumphs over the utmost efforts of human skill and experience. There are, however, a few cases of recovery. The Cholera made its first appearance in this city about a fortnight ago; but no certain or satisfactory information was furnished respecting its existence and progress until more recently. From the best information we have been able to procure, we believe the deaths in the city by Cholera have averaged from 6 to 12 a day, during the past week. During the last two or three days there have been fewer cases than during several days preceding.

If we may judge from experience and observation, the Cholera is neither contagious nor infectious, strictly speaking, as those who personally witness it in all its stages, and under every variety of circumstance, and use only the ordinary prudential preventatives, are not the victims of it in a larger proportion than others, who cautiously avoid the places of its existence. We think the proportion of cases is less among those who pursue their ordinary business and exercise the usual attentions of social life in respect to the afflicted, than others. "Blessed is he that considereth the poor: the Lord will deliver him in the time of trouble."—The Lord will strengthen him upon the bed of languishing: thou wilt make all his bed in sickness." Ps. xlii.

The Cholera seems to be literally "a pestilence that walketh in darkness, a destruction that wasteth at noonday." It is beyond doubt a judgment upon any people, though in its progress it may be a mercy to many individuals, and may and should be turned into a national blessing by national repentance, as were the threatenings of Jehovah against Nineveh by the mouth of Jonah the prophet.

We believe the most accredited and successful prudential preventatives, are, calmness of mind—which can only, rationally and in the highest degree, be possessed by having that peace of God, which the world can neither give nor take away—cleanliness—uniformity of habit and mode of living—abstinence from every thing that tends to relax the system, in general from all green fruits and vegetables—and early application for Medical aid, on the first symptoms of any thing like diarrhoea, either in a malignant or mitigated form.

More or less cases of the Cholera have occurred in most of the towns and villages in the Province, and in many of the country places. The following is an extract of a letter from a friend, dated Dunfries, (Gore District), August 2d.

"We have been visited (in Dunfries) with the most pestilential (the Cholera) that walketh in darkness and wasteth at noonday. It began to send forth its arrows of death last Tuesday, and within thirty hours there were thirty deaths in this vicinity. There have been several cases every day since, and every one proved mortal except one. The scene it exhibited was awful indeed: here you could see men digging graves and burying their dead in the night, by torches and fires built in the graveyard, and every few minutes hear the clattering of horses' feet—a messenger despatched in haste for a physician or something for the sick. There were less cases of Cholera yesterday than any day since it commenced its pestilential array."

**FATAL ACCIDENT—LOSSES OF LIVES.**—After our papers for the East had been mailed a fatal accident occurred in the Market Square, which was noticed in a Post Script in the papers distributed in town and sent to the West. The melancholy accident occurred at an adjourned political meeting by the falling of the gallery on the inside of the Market Buildings, which precipitated between 50 and 100 persons to the ground, from a height of 20 feet. Two were killed on the spot, three others have since died—many were terribly bruised and lacerated with hooks, fastened over the Dutchers' stalls to hang meat on: The following is the most complete list of the killed and wounded that we have seen.

A son of Colonel Fitzgibbon, a promising lad about 16 years of age—killed.

Mr. Montjoy, watchmaker—thigh broken.

Colonel Fitzgibbon—somewhat injured.

Mr. Daly, bookseller—thigh broke, and otherwise injured.

Mr. Hutton, foreman to Mr. Stennett, jeweller—dead.

Mr. Thornhill, Crown Lands' Office—thigh broken.

A son of Mr. Hart's, of the firm of A. W. Hart & Co.—severely bruised.

A son of Mr. Fairbanks—badly injured by a hook.

Mr. Connelman Armstrong—severely bruised.

Mr. Garnett, editor of the Courier—slightly wounded in the head.

Alderman Dennison—ditto.

Dr. Lithgow—badly bruised.

Mr. Panton, clerk of the Episcopal Church—slightly hurt.

Mr. Webster, senr.—internally injured.

Mr. Webster, junr., son of the above—dreadfully lacerated by a butcher's hook, on which he fell.

Mr. Street, son of S. Street, Esq. Falls, and Clerk to Mr. Draper—arm fractured and shockingly lacerated by a butcher's hook.

Mr. Hood, City Assessor—killed.

A son of Mr. Gooden—broken leg.

Mr. Hugh Morrison, Inn-keeper—severely bruised.

Captain Campbell—internally injured.

Two sons of Mr. Billings—very much injured.

Mr. Keating, of the British Coffee House—severely bruised.

Three gentlemen at ditto—a good deal hurt.

Two or three gentlemen at Steam-boat Hotel—more or less injured.

Mr. Lesslie, keeper of the Canteen of the Garrison—very much injured.

Mr. Beatty, Merchant—slightly injured.

Mr. Moore—collar bone broken.

Mr. Joseph Morrison—severely hurt in the head.

Mr. Hampton Thompson, from the United States—internally injured.

Mr. George Preston—severely injured.

Mr. Lee, junr. of the Bank—badly injured.

Mr. Street, of the Bank—badly injured.

Mr. Deeds—bruised.

Mr. Deeds (his brother)—thigh broke and contusion in the head.

Master Ewart—sprained ankle.

Mr. Starke, sen. and Mr. Starke, jun. booksellers—a good deal hurt.

Mr. Elliott, Church street—ribs broken.

Mr. Corcoran, Clerk, Courier Office—severely hurt.

Mr. Cochrane—severely injured.

Messrs. Nicholas Crawford, Cleaver, Meighan, Dundas, Brock, Henderson, Henry McCallum, Duggan (a relative of the Coroner), and Turner—all somewhat bruised; with many others whose names cannot be obtained.

Mr. Marshall S. Riddell, Esq., and family, arrived in this City on Friday last, with a view of taking up their residence. Mr. Riddell's extensive legal knowledge and acknowledged talents will be an acquisition to the Toronto Bar.

The Kingston Chronicle of the 2nd instant says—"The disease (Cholera) appears more malignant in its character and sudden in its effects, than in 1832." We are credibly informed that at least 200 have died in Montreal of the cholera during the last two weeks.

"Mr. Editor, Please to publish the following notice: "MARRIED, on the 20th of the present month (July), by the Rev. Samuel Sessions, of Oakville, Edward Lyons to Aletha Smith, both of Ancaster. "Yours, &c. S. Sessions. "TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN."

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.—Who the writer of the above notice is we know not; but he has unjustly taxed us with the postage of it. This imposition is practiced upon us almost every week. We hereby give notice that in future all letters on which the postage is not paid, according to our terms, on the last page, will be returned in enclosures to the authors.

The Minutes of Conference for 1834 are ready for delivery.

## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

### SYSTEMATIC EMIGRATION TO THE COLONIES.

Whilst the Poor Laws Amendment Bill (which important bill has passed the Commons) was under discussion in the House of Commons, Mr. W. Whitmore moved an amendment relative to systematic emigration to the Colonies, which elicited important remarks on this subject, and seemed to receive the concurrence of the House generally.

Mr. Wolryche Whitmore said, that he had an amendment to propose, the object of which was in every possible way to facilitate the progress of emigration. He read several returns of the increase of population in different counties, which proved that there was a redundancy of agricultural population in those counties where the Poor Laws were badly administered.

He admitted, that if the Poor Laws were well administered, a portion of the surplus would be absorbed, and the farmer having less rates to pay, would be able to expend more in wages; but still it would be found, that for a certain portion of the population sufficient employment did not exist. If so, it was clear that the 6th clause, which gave parishes a power to raise money for encouraging emigration, was of the utmost importance; and the question arose, whether other means ought not to be adopted to facilitate the accomplishment of that desirable object. The great difficulty consisted in the outlay necessary for emigration, and in the appropriation of the money. He thought it possible to adopt a system of emigration where, by the main expense might be paid, not out of funds raised in this country, but growing out of the sale of waste lands in the Colonies.

The quantity of waste land in our Colonies was very great. In North America, there were twenty three millions of acres. Australia, which was 2000 miles from East to West, and 1700 from North to South, contained vast quantities of improvable land; and the Cape of Good Hope afforded an unoccupied space of 240 by 270 miles. The value of these lands was much greater than was generally known. The lands of the Canada Company had risen as much as thirteen shillings an acre for land quite unimproved. The advance of the price of the land belonging to the Government of the United States had been very great. Whenever the stream of emigration was directed to any particular quarter, then the value of the land was augmented. He did not think it was possible to apply the produce of land sold to better purpose than in encouraging emigration. The money thus laid out, would be most usefully expended in relieving the country of its local redundancies, and providing a due reward for agricultural labour.

But it might be said, perhaps, that the amount so obtained from the sale of our waste lands in Canada would be but small. The United States at the present moment were in the receipt of 3,000,000 of dollars annually (very nearly £700,000), from the sale of their waste lands. It would be seen, therefore, that the amount which we were likely to receive from the sale of our Crown lands in Canada, would not be inconsiderable; indeed, there was every reason to suppose, that we should, in the course of a few years, derive as much revenue in that way as the United States did, and the application of such a sum to the purposes of emigration would no doubt be productive of the greatest possible benefit to this country.

After a very strong denunciation of the existing Poor Laws system, which converted labourers into degraded slaves, dried up all the sources of charity, and spread vice throughout the land, Mr. Whitmore concluded by moving,

"That, after the eighteenth line of the clause, words should be inserted to the effect that the Commissioners should be entitled to apply to the Secretary of State for all sums arising from the sale of waste lands in the Colonies, and to apply the same to aid the emigration of labouring persons and their families to the Colonies."

Col. Torrens seconded the amendment. Mr. Cobbett contended that the Colonial lands were not such good soil as Bagshot Heath. If he applied to making his labourers emigrate, a sum of money that would be sufficient to cultivate his lands for a twelvemonth, and to give them employment for that period, if he did that, he asked, would not the wise, just, and sober-minded Lord Chancellor—(Laughter)—put him into a madhouse?

Mr. Spring Rice requested Mr. Whitmore not to insist upon his amendment. He did so because he thought an inquiry into the state of the Colonies, the value of waste land, and the means afforded by them for providing funds for colonization, ought to be instituted. He thought no one better qualified than Mr. Whitmore to direct the operations of a Committee on this subject; and assured him of his earnest co-operation in the business. Respecting the new colony in South Australia, about which Mr. Whitmore and many other enlightened members of the House took a deep interest, he could only say, that he entertained a most favorable opinion of the plan. He thought that some conditions, by which the Government should be relieved from responsibility, as far as might be, previous to giving its sanction, should be complied with. These conditions, however, he did not think would be any obstacle to the progress of the undertaking. He assured all the members who took an interest in the subject, that it should have his earliest attention. He was aware that the preparations necessary for commencing the business would require some time; and he would therefore take care that no delay should be caused by neglect on his part.

Mr. Clay, Mr. Denison, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Hutt, Mr. Grote, and Mr. Home, all expressed themselves in favour of colonization by the means proposed by Mr. Whitmore, and their satisfaction at finding the attention of the Secretary for the Colonies directed to this important subject. Mr. Grote said, that in his opinion the benefit to be derived from colonization, by providing employment for capital and room for an increasing population, would perhaps be greater than any that could be conferred on this country by other means.

Mr. Whitmore withdrew his amendment, with expressions of satisfaction at finding its principles so fully admitted by Government and the House generally.

Mr. Hodges moved that no money should be expended in promoting emigration, until some provision should have been made for the poor of Ireland. The House divided on this amendment, and rejected it, by 139 to 20.

**COERCION BILL.**—Lord Grey has declared in the House of Lords, that this Bill is to be renewed. We find that the same declaration has been made in the House of Commons.

Mr. O'Connell wished to know whether it was the intention of Government to renew the Coercion Act in Ireland, which was to expire early in August? Lord Althorp—It is the intention of Government to propose its renewal with some modifications.

Mr. O'Connell—Then I sir, give notice that on every day that subject shall be brought before the House, I shall begin by moving that the House be called over.—(Heat.)

Mr. G. W. Wood's motion for the second reading of the bill for the admission of Dissenters to the Universities, though powerfully opposed, has been carried in the House of Commons by a vote of 321 to 147.

**General Nina.**—A public dinner is to be given at the Abbot's 25th of June, to Gen. Nina. Sir Francis Burdett has consented to preside on the occasion; and amongst the stewards are the Duke of Bedford, Earl Durham, Lord Holland, the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, the Count

de Surville, (Joseph Bonaparte), Lord Lynedoch, Lord Panmure, Lord James and Dudley Stewart, and Mr. Otway Cave. The entertainment is "to commemorate the restoration to this country, and sons of the bravest and most honest of her patriots," both of which, unquestionably, this gallant man has proved himself to be.

**A Bad Speculation.**—The Conservative capitalists who lent their money to Don Miguel, are likely to lose every farthing of it. They made the loans after receiving due reward from the Queen's Government, that they would never be paid, and as the whole of the money has been spent in carrying on the war against her, they can hardly expect that she will pay for the cannon, powder, and bullets, with which her soldiers have been despatched. The loans will, therefore, be a total loss.

**Steam.**—At the rate at which the splendid new steam boat Dundee performed its first voyage from Dundee to London and back again, the distance being nine hundred miles, it would be possible to cross the Atlantic and reach N. York in about nine & ten days. The Dundee registers 1200 tons, and her engines are of 300 horse power. We believe she is the largest and finest steam-ship ever built.

**Steam Communication between Swansea and Liverpool.**—This long contemplated desirable object is about to be carried into effect, and we think with every prospect of success. A capital of £6400 is to be raised in 128 shares of £50 each, and we are happy to state that upwards of 100 have already been taken by the gentlemen, merchants, tradesmen, &c. of Swansea, and a few influential individuals of Liverpool—Cambrin.

The Battle of Waterloo was celebrated by the Duke of Wellington by a large dinner party. The King was present.

**SCOTLAND.** Mr. Abercromby met a large body of the Edinburgh electors on Monday at the Waterloo Rooms. After some preliminary remarks, he proceeded to give an account of the reasons which had induced him to accept office, namely, the assurance he had received and the confidence he felt of being able to render service to his country. On all questions, he should support what he conceived to be the end and aim of the Reform Act, gradually to reform all abuses, and to unite with the rights of the whole body of the people. Mr. Abercromby was enthusiastically cheered during his speech. The day of his nomination and on this occasion of his election, is fixed for Monday next—Spectator, June 21.

In consequence of the pressure of the times in the United States, the carpet trade in Kilmarnock has been much depressed. Thirty men were discharged from one factory.

Dr. Fringle, minister at Perth, was ordained in 1777, and still officiates.

### IRELAND.

The Earl of Roden, in imitation of Lord Winchelsea, has addressed his Protestant brethren of Ireland, in a letter on the present dangerous crisis of the Church. He is as much alarmed as his prototype at the idea of the Government being carried on in accordance with "the spirit of the age," which, in Ireland, he maintains, is hostile to Protestantism. He earnestly implores his countrymen of the true faith to send their petitions to the Legislature, claiming its defence of their holy religion.

Dr. Doyle (whose decease was prematurely announced two weeks ago) died on Sunday, at Carlisle. He lay during his illness on a narrow truckle bed, with a straw mattress beneath him; and it would seem that bodily penance was added to his emaciating illness.

**CHOLERA AT DUBLIN.**—Dublin, June 17.—The Cholera has made its appearance again in Dublin, and its vicinity, with scarcely any abatement of the violence which marked its first approach. In the neighbourhood of Kingston and Blackrock numerous fatal cases have occurred; and although no public mention has been made of cholera in the city, I have heard from good authority that forty deaths occurred in one parish on the north side of the river last week.

**UNITED STATES.** Extract of a letter from New York, of Wednesday last, the 23d instant:—"The crops of Indian corn are backward from Maine to Pennsylvania inclusive; but are of a good colour, and may be a crop. The wheat in Pennsylvania is harvested, and considered good. The rye there and in New Jersey, is also harvested, (all fall grain), and are rather inferior. The oats look well and are changing colour. These are the principal crops. Great emigration is going on to the West, and particularly to Michigan, the Lakes, and the country north of the Ohio."—Quebec Gaz.

### COLONIAL.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman belonging to Nova Scotia, dated London, 23rd May, 1834.—"Our new Governor goes out under gratifying circumstances. Through his exertions, the grant of £400 sterling a year is renewed to the Sable Island Establishment, and the privileges of Free Warehousing Ports given to Liverpool and Yarmouth."

A new colony is to be founded on the coast of South Australia on a plan suggested in the work entitled "Kingdom of Health." His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the under mentioned gentlemen to be Members of the Board of Health for the Town of Kingston.

Messrs. W. H. Gray, W. McCune, A. Traux, J. G. Parker, W. Wilson, John Conner, John Mowat, George Baker, T. W. Robinson, Joseph Bruce.

### Board of Health, Kingston.

Number of cases reported since the commencement of the disease up to the 29th instant.—Cases 35; recoveries 8; Deaths 20; Remaining 7.

20th July.—New cases 3; Remaining at last report 7; Recovered 3; Deaths 4; Remaining 3; Total 43.

31st July.—New cases 3; Remaining last report 3; Recovered 4; Deaths 1; Now remaining 2; Total from commencement 46.

August 1st.—New cases 14; Remaining last report 4; Recovered 15; Total from commencement 60.

II. SMITH JUNR. Secretary.

**Cholera in Brockville.**—Two cases are said to have occurred in this town on Tuesday last, but we have not heard of any since. We have just heard that two cases occurred last night.—Brockville Recorder 1st August.

**Town of London.**—We perceive by the True Patriot that London has increased in population about 100 per cent in the last year, and that it will be entitled to send a member to the next Parliament. This is an extraordinary instance of the prosperous state of this Province, seven years, we believe, having only elapsed since the site on which it stands was selected from the wilderness, which then surrounded it. London possesses so many advantages, that in a few years it must become a place of much note in our Western Country. At present it is in contemplation to construct a Rail Road from thence to the head of Lake Ontario, and to make the Thames navigable for vessels of burthen, to Lake Erie. These improvements would confer many and lasting advantages on London, but we conceive it would be still better to cut a canal from the Delaware to Lake Erie, than to pursue the long and winding course of the river Thames, however, it is to be presumed, that before the commencement of the work, this matter will be well considered of by persons much more capable of forming a correct opinion of them than we are.—Hamilton Mercury 21st July.

**Improvement of the Grand River.**—This work we are informed is progressing rapidly, and a great number of hands being employed upon it is likely to be brought to a speedy conclusion. Beside the public works, improvements by private individuals in clearing lands and building are going on daily, and the Indian tract is likely to be converted into fine settlements and populous villages, in the course of a very few years. Another Auction sale of Lands in the townships of Cayuga, is to take place at the Court House in this Town, on the 15th of August, when extensive sales will probably be made. Many improvements are spoken of in this Province but none would be more profitable than a Canal from Port Hamilton to Crawford, on the Grand River, a distance of about 14 miles; if a sufficient quantity of water could be found to supply the summit level. Whether this is the case or not we cannot say, but we should think the Chippewa, the Ancestors, Hinds or Fairchild's streams high enough for the desired purpose. If so, (and it is well worth ascertaining,) no deep cuts would be required, or indeed more than a sufficient depth for schooner navigation.—Hamilton Mercury, 28th July.

**CROPS IN THE DISTRICT OF PRINCE EDWARD.**—The Halifax Free Press of the 21st ult. says,—"A few days ago, business called us to visit a person in the Township of Blomidon, and we drove through the thriving villages of Blomidon, and Wellington, the former about five miles from Hallowell, the latter about twelve. In that neighbourhood the crops are looking uncommonly well, and at

present there is every prospect of a most abundant harvest; we passed by some most beautiful fields of wheat, in good condition as any we have ever seen; all other kinds of grain appear equally thriving, and in some fields Indian corn was very luxuriant. We were surprised to find that Hops are so little cultivated, for the soil generally speaking is well suited to them, and if they are properly managed, they would amply remunerate the grower; for large quantities of hops, are annually imported from Rochester, and other parts of the United States, and if the owners can afford to pay the expense of freight, &c. and still make a handsome profit on them, surely our farmers would find it worth while to turn their attention to them. The road from Hallowell to Wellington is really delightful; at this season of the year; the well cleared and highly cultivated farms, called forth our admiration, and attest the industry and care of their owners; while the neat little dwellings, which one by one are presented to the view incline us to say with the poet, that

"If there is peace to be met with on earth,  
The heart that is humble might hope for it here."

In this neighbourhood, with scarcely a single exception, the land holders are perfectly independent, the hard times can but slightly affect them. Their farms are all paid for, and the well stocked stores in their vicinity, supply them with every thing they want or wish, for they have not yet learned to covet luxuries.

We returned home well pleased with our excursion, and wishing that out of the numerous emigrants possessed of capital, who are now thronging the Steam Boats on Lake Ontario, some few may turn aside and take up their abode in the District of Prince Edward, and we feel assured that if they listen to our advice and come amongst us, they will never repent their choice.

**Crops in the Midland District.**—The British Whig of the 29th inst. reports as follows:—"Of hay, the quantity has not been so great as last year, but the quality is finer. There will be a full average crop of wheat, but not any thing extraordinary. Of corn, a more than ordinary crop may be expected, and the rye, and the peas promise to yield well. The quantity of oats sown this spring was not equal to last year, and what has been sown is said to be light. In other respects, the farmer's prospects are bright."

**Midland Bank.**—It will be perceived by an advertisement herein, that the Bank of the Midland District has resolved to allow 2½ per cent interest, on deposits of £50 and upwards, for six months, or 3 per cent per annum. We are also informed, that the new Bank established in Toronto, allows interests on deposits, a practice which we trust will become general, as it would be an advantage to persons who have money lying idle, and an accommodation to the public as well as a profit to the Banks themselves. It would be the means of the Banks extending their capitals so as to enable them to discount more liberally, which is very necessary, the increase of Bank Capital having by no means kept pace with the trade or population of the country. If some of the London Capitalists would establish a Bank in this Town, they might do an extensive and safe business at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, for their money, beside the interest they would receive on their outstanding Notes. Indeed there are few districts in the Province but would support an extensive establishment of the same kind, so rapid is the improvement of property and the increase of trade and population.—Western Mercury.

### FROM THE MONTREAL GAZETTE.

#### TRAVELS IN UPPER CANADA.

##### Lake of the Mountain.

The Lake of the Mountain is one of the most remarkable objects in the District of Prince Edward. This singular body of water is about five miles distant from Hallowell. It is situated on the top of a lofty eminence, about one hundred and sixty feet above the level of the Bay of Quinte. The manner in which it is bounded is rather singular. In one direction it is only separated from the waters of the Bay below by a ledge of limestone rock, about eighty feet high, and by a precipitous embankment which extends half way around it. In every other direction it is skirted by a ridge which rises to the height of forty feet above the level of its surface. This lake is about five miles in circumference. Its waters are at present applied to propel only a grist mill and a tanning machine. An artificial canal has been cut, along which water is conveyed to the edge of the embankment, from whence it is conducted by a wooden raceway to the mills, which are situated near the margin of the bay below. The original outlet of the lake is at a few paces distance from the raceway. At this place the surplus waters formerly escaped through an orifice in the precipice I formerly mentioned, and after dashing over the rocks below, ultimately found their passage into the bay.

When I first heard of this lake, the most incredible stories were related to me concerning it. The gentleman who first directed my attention to it, absolutely told me that it was supplied by a subterraneous passage from Lake Erie, that there was no inlet in the neighbourhood capable of affording it a supply, and lastly, that it was unfathomable, or that its bottom was lower than that of the adjacent part of the Bay of Quinte. Such information as this, communicated by a well-informed barrister, did not fail to excite my curiosity, and I accordingly set out to examine it with feelings of considerable anxiety.

What led to the very absurd idea that this lake was supplied from Lake Erie, I am at a loss to understand! It contains no springs, and the banks of that part especially from which it is viewed by strangers, being all so low that no inlet is visible, it might, perhaps, have been thought impossible to account for its source by any other means. The absurdity of the notion, is however, so glaring, that I would not spend a single moment in exposing it, had it not taken strong hold of the imagination of a great proportion of intelligent people residing in this part of the country.

If the Lake of the Mountain were supplied from Lake Erie, its waters should experience a corresponding rise and fall with those of Lake Erie. This, however, they do not, for last year the waters of Lake Erie were higher than usual, while those of the Lake of the Mountain were very low. Again, this year, the waters of Lake Erie are lower than usual, while those of the Lake of the Mountain are very high.

Further, if the Lake of the Mountain were supplied from Lake Erie it should be altogether uninfluenced by any state of the weather in its neighbourhood. This, however, is not the case; for in wet weather it becomes high, and in dry weather it becomes low. When I first visited this lake, its waters were nearly upon a level with its banks, and when I saw it some months afterwards, they were seven or eight feet above them. This was after a continuance of dry weather.

From all this it is evident that Lake Erie does not furnish the supply of the Lake of the Mountain, and that it must be looked for in some other quarter. Being determined to discover from whence this supply was derived, I proceeded along the east side of the lake for about a mile, upon the top of the eminence which separates it from the Bay of Quinte. I then entered the woods and began imperceptibly to ascend, until I found, by again coming in sight of the lake, that I had reached an elevation of about forty feet above it. Continuing to proceed at the same elevation, for two or three miles, I descended, in the same imperceptible manner, to the place from which I had at first set out. In the course of this journey, I crossed no less than five different water courses, four of which were dry at the period of my first visit, but all of which I have seen pouring out very considerable quantities of water. The fifth is a beautiful stream, flowing into the lake over successive ledges of limestone rock, underneath the rich foliage of the trees by which it is over-arched. This stream affords the chief supply to the lake, and judging from the appearance of its channel, it must be sometimes upwards of a foot deep. In the spring and fall, when the greater quantities of water are discharged, while it is at a distance of two miles, and on the opposite side of the lake, as it dashes over the rocks. The whole of these rivulets proceed from two extensive swamps. That from which the largest arises is situated to the south west of the lake, and is about three or four miles in circumference.

The depth of the lake next claimed my attention.—Having procured a sufficient length of line, I pushed out upon its waters, in a small scow. For a considerable distance we distinctly perceived the bottom, which consists of dissolved, or rather corroded lime, so loose and light that with little or no exertion one may push the whole length of his oar into it. Continuing to look downwards upon the beautiful white bottom as we sail along, we start instinctively, upon finding that we all at once sight of it, and that we gaze into a deep, dark, frightful abyss, which is formed by the sudden appearance of a precipitous ridge, running right across the lake. Nothing can exceed the amazement—terror, I had almost called it—which some people express on finding themselves sur-

rounded by lofty, dark woods, and floating upon the surface of water as black as ink, over an abyss which they have been told is quite unfathomable.

After having sailed over the lake in every different direction, and taken an immense number of soundings, I found its greatest depth to be only ninety-one feet. The bay below I found to be eighty-two feet. Now, as the lake is about one hundred and sixty feet above the level of the bay, it follows that the bottom of the lake is one hundred and fifty-one feet higher than that of the bay.

Thus, then, it appears that the Lake of the Mountain does not derive its supply from Lake Erie; that its source is to be found in its immediate neighbourhood; that it is not unfathomable, and that its bottom is not lower than that of the Bay of Quinte.

The Lake of the Mountain is, however, an object of sufficient interest, without adding to its wonders those of a subterraneous communication with Lake Erie, and an unfathomable depth. There is, for instance, the very singular manner in which it is separated from the Bay of Quinte, by a wall of solid rock, and the extraordinary form of its basin. The fine views, too, which the mountain surrounds, ought to be sufficient to attract the attention of all those whose minds are capable of enjoying the various forms in which beauty may be contemplated.

Nothing can surpass the savage grandeur of the scene we look upon from the summit of the limestone rock I have so often mentioned, nor can a lover of prospect be any where found than that which breaks upon the view, on first reaching the top of the mountain. To the north and west, we behold the Bay of Quinte, stretching far away into the land, and dividing itself into many beautiful inlets. There are, too, the promising settlements and clearances all along the coast, which can never fail to raise and exhilarate the spirits of every one who wishes well to the destinies of his species.—There is, however, one view at this lake, which, above all others, I have most delighted to enjoy. It is from the woods, upon the most elevated part of the eminence which bounds the lake our feet, the bay of an hundred arms, with its smiling coast, and far away we gaze upon forest rising behind forest, until we are lost in the interminable—the dreamy distance.

I have visited this place when the surrounding woods shone in all the gorgeousness of summer sunshine. I have viewed it again by the pale moonlight, when the splendour and magnificence of the scene surpassed even what it exhibited when viewed by the broad light of day. The lake below, and the distant bay, appeared like sheets of molten silver; and every object was softened down by the mellow light under which they were viewed. At first the sky was perfectly cloudless, but, in the course of the evening the scene gradually underwent a change. On the one hand, the moon shone out with a degree of splendour which no one can have any idea of, save they who have beheld her chaste countenance peering above a Canadian forest. On the other hand, the thick, fleecy looking clouds rapidly chased each other up



## HYMN TO THE CREATOR, BY LORD CHANCELLOR BROUGHAM.

The following Hymn, to the Creator was composed, with appropriate music, by the present Lord Chancellor. As his Lordship sang to the perfection of "Nature's Sire Divine," in whom we live and move and have our being, we should rejoice to find him uniting his heart to the still higher descent of the inextinguishable fire of God in the redemption of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ; without which, if Scripture be true, the ineffable Creator is but "a consuming fire."—*London Christian Observer.*

There is a God, "all nature cries:  
A thousand tongues proclaim  
His Arm almighty. Mind all wise,  
And bid each voice in chorus rise  
To magnify His name.  
Thy name, great Nature's Sire Divine,  
Assiduous we adore;  
Rejecting godheads at whose shrine  
Dwelt nations blood and wine  
In rain libations pour.  
You countless worlds in boundless space—  
Myriads of miles each hour  
Their mighty orbs as curious trace,  
As the blue circuit studs the face  
Of that enamell'd flower.  
But Thou too mad'st that floweret gay  
To glitter in the dawn;  
The hand that fired the lamp of day,  
The blazing comet launched away,  
Painted the velvet lawn.  
As falls a sparrow to the ground,  
Obedient to thy will;  
By the same law those globes wheel round,  
Each drawing each, yet all still found  
In one eternal system bound  
One order to fulfil.

## DUTY OF THANKFULNESS TO GOD.

From Miss Sarah Stickney's Second Series of "Pictures of Private Life."  
The spring flowers know their time to bloom;  
The summer dews to fall;  
The stormy winds to rise and come  
At winter's dreary call;

The nightingale knows when to sing  
Her midnight melody;  
The stranger bird to stretch her wing  
Far o'er the distant sea.

The silent stars know when to raise  
Their shining lights on high;  
The moon to shed her silver rays  
From out the azure sky;

The sun his chariot wheels to roll  
Toward the golden west;  
The tides to flow from pole to pole;  
The foaming waves to rest.

Thus wide creation owns a power  
Supreme o'er earth and sea,  
That portions out some fitting hour  
For all His will decrees.

Then, while nature works the prime,  
Man boasts his nobler call;  
Shall he, ungrateful, own no time  
To thank the Lord of all?

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Stamford May 22nd 1834.

DEAR SIR:—Pursuant to a resolution passed at a meeting of the Stamford Young Men's Temperance Society, I send you the following report for insertion in your widely circulated paper, believing that the friends of temperance everywhere are glad to hear of its success.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting was held at Drummondville, on the evening of the eighth of March, for the purpose of forming a young Men's Temperance Society, when James W. Fell was called to the chair. An address was delivered by D. C. Fish, after which it was resolved that we form ourselves into a society. On the evening of the 21st of March the society met again, when a Constitution was read and adopted and the following persons were chosen as officers for the ensuing year.

THOMAS KENDRICK, President.  
MARTIN SNIVELY, Vice President.  
JAMES SPENCER, Secretary.

The number of members now belonging to this society is 108. With respect to the Temperance cause in this place I think we may say, it is greatly prospering, the number of our enemies are either greatly lessened or they are ashamed to advocate their cause, and some whom we have heard declare, that they never would join the Temperance Society, have given up their names, and the influence attached to them to aid in this glorious work, (a bad promise is better broken than kept) in freeing our country from this destructive pestilence, more sure and fatal in its effects than any which has visited our shores.

O could the men who first conceived the enterprise of freeing their fellow mortals from this great evil, behold the object accomplished as it were in a day, they would then feel, that nothing desirable is too hard to be undertaken. They would at once enquire, what other great evil needs to be removed, and speak the word, and with God's blessing it would be done. Reformation would follow reformation, till the whole land would become a "mountain of holiness blooming all over with trees of righteousness." Much depends upon the youth for success in this good cause, if they will arise and assert their liberty, if they will oppose this enemy of mankind, if they will declare, they will not wear the yoke which has galled their Father's necks, and which has brought many with sorrow and everlasting infamy to a premature grave; who does not see that the so much desired object will soon be accomplished, the present generation of drunkards, in a very little time will be taken away and a people trained up in the way they should go will succeed them. "Rise, then, ye youth of Canada, ye hope of your country, exhibit one general combination of moral courage, intelligence and purity, and with corresponding effort, say, to the whole earth, that the hour of her redemption is come. Happy! thrice happy he who may thus have the honour of dashing away forever the cup of drunkenness, and washing the foul stain from our country's glory. Happy the generation! who may rise up instead of the father's, and like the rainbow above the retreating cloud, reflect from one end of the earth to the other, the glories of a millennial sun."

JAMES SPENCER, Secretary.

LORD BROUGHAM.

Among the chiefs of Jeffrey's critical staff, Lord Brougham must be named with the foremost. His knowledge is extensive and his genius of a high order; no other living man knows so much; and his activity is equal to his talents. He seems to have through inspiration, more than other men acquire by study; and any one who waits on him to open up some secret in science or literature will find that he is already acquainted with it—nay, has studied it, and is prepared to instruct others in the mystery. Some acquire a smattering of many things, and by looking wisely and speaking justly, pass for men of fine taste

and deep knowledge; it is otherwise with Brougham—he has penetrated through the surface of all things; he seems familiar with the spirit and essence as well as the outward form of whatever he discourses upon—he is the admirable Chiron of the day. His wit is ready and unweary; his irony is like the droppings of nitric acid, and follows its victim to the grave; while his power of illustration ranges through all that is learned, tasteful, and scientific. The quickness of his perception and exuberance of his knowledge make him impatient and fretful; he has no sympathy with duller spirits; he loves to go up to the mark at once; and resents it as a fault that others walk while he is flying. A high sense of his own powers, and a contempt for those of other men, make him an indifferent critic. He loved in other days to prophesy in politics, and foretell the fate of measures and of nations—events did not always happen as he had imagined. Into literature he entered as a partisan rather than a judge; he dissected to expose, not amend; it was his pleasure to utter a sneer instead of a sound opinion; and to speak ironically, when he ought to have spoken with gentleness and toleration.—*Alban Cunningham, in the Athenaeum.*

TRIFLES CONSTITUTE PERFECTION.—A friend called on Michael Angelo, who was finishing a statue; some time afterward she called again; the sculptor was still at his work. The friend looking at the figure, exclaimed, you have been idle since I saw you last! By no means, replied the sculptor, I have retouched this part, and polished that; I have softened this feature, and brought out this muscle; I have given more expression to this limb. Well, well, said his friend, but all these are trifles. It may be so, replied Angelo, but recollect that trifles make perfection, and perfection is no trifle.—*Penny Magazine.*

From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine for June, 1834.

## OBITUARY.

March 9th.—At Edge Lane, in the Oldham Circuit, John Holland, having been a member of the Methodist society about four years. Previous to his conversion he was a notorious transgressor. His foulness of Sabbath-breaking, gambling, drunkenness, and profane swearing, were undisguised. At this period he was awfully ignorant, and totally destitute of education. The ministry of the Rev. W. Burt and R. L. Lusher, when stationed in the Oldham Circuit, was made instrumental in turning him from the error of his way. He became decidedly pious; and through his short Christian course made a little progress in education, and endeavored to do good to his fellow creatures. Almighty God delivered him repeatedly from imminent danger. At length, while working in a coal pit, an explosion took place; he was immediately involved in flame, and had to pass fifteen yards through fire, before he could make his escape. After this affliction he lingered for a few days. He suffered much, and was sadly disfigured in his person. Through his sufferings he was divinely supported. Just before his death, seeing his wife weep, he said, "Let me go." She inquired, "Where?" He answered, "To Heaven."

March 16th.—At Liverpool, Nova Scotia, the Rev. William McDonald, Wesleyan Missionary, a young Minister of great piety and promise. He was converted to God under the ministry of the Rev. Richard Williams, at that time stationed in Quebec. He commenced his itinerant labours four years ago last Conference. In the pulpit, in the social circle, and at the beds of the sick and dying, his zeal for the salvation of souls was ever apparent; and many will form his crown of rejoicing in the day of the Lord Jesus. His memory is affectionately cherished in the province of Nova Scotia, and he is had, we doubt not, in everlasting remembrance by that God whose he was, and whom he faithfully served. E. H.

March 21st.—At Mount Pleasant, Oldham, Miss Caroline Lees, in the twenty-first year of her age. She received her first religious impressions under a sermon preached by the Rev. James Everett, while he was opening the Sunday-school at Mount Pleasant, in Nov., 1832. She joined the Methodist society in June, 1833; and in the following August experienced the forgiveness of her sins. She received the blessing of perfect love on the evening of Dec. 19th, 1833, under a discourse preached from Ezekiel xl. 19, 20. Her general character gave pleasing promise, that she had the Almighty seen good to spare her life, she would have ornamented her Christian profession. Her greatest trial was, that she was leaving in this world some of her friends in an unconverted state. After seven weeks of affliction, she departed to be with Christ.

March 23d.—At Laseley Brook, in the Oldham Circuit, George Lomax, aged twenty-one years, having been a member of the Methodist society five years. His conversion to God was sound; his zeal for the salvation of souls was ardent; he laboured very diligently and acceptably in the Sunday-school; and for more than two years before his death he was employed, to the satisfaction of the church, and to the benefit of sinners, as a Local Preacher. He was obedient as a son, and faithful as a friend. In his neighbourhood his removal is much regretted. He died of consumption; and his end was triumphant. W. W.

March 25th.—At East Cottingham, in the Pocklington Circuit, in the eightieth year of her age, Mary, the wife of Mr. Thomas Bailey. This truly pious woman was brought to a saving acquaintance with God in the sixteenth year of her age; and though at that period she suffered much persecution, the Lord enabled her to go on her way rejoicing. For sixty-four years she was an upright member of the Methodist society. Her death was sudden, but her end was peace. W. P.

March 28th.—At Kenne, in the Ramsay Circuit, Isle of Man, Mr. James Gill, aged forty; who for the last seventeen years had been an exemplary member of the Methodist society. At the beginning of his religious career, he met with severe trials; but through divine grace he overcame them all. He was a kind friend to the cause, and liberal to the poor. For several years he performed the office of Prayer-Leader and of Class-Leader; and, for fourteen years was the Society Steward. When on the threshold of eternity, he invited his attendants to unite with him in praising God. In the earnest hope of eternal life he fell asleep in Jesus. The tears which were shed, when his funeral sermon was preached, showed the esteem in which he was held. G. C.

April 3d.—At Sunderland, Mrs. H. Harrison, widow of the late Thomas Harrison, aged fifty-six, having been a consistent member of the Methodist society above twenty years. During her last affliction, which was severe, she expressed to her children her faith in Christ, her resignation to the divine will, and her hope of future blessedness. She died in great peace. J. R. B.

April 4th.—At Springfield, Chelmsford, Mrs. Ann Lacy, in the eighty-fourth year of her age. She united with the Methodists in the year 1810, and continued an upright member of society until death. Her mind was stored with portions of God's holy word, which afforded much consolation, especially in her latter days. A little before her exit she exclaimed, "I am on the Rock," and calmly fell asleep in Jesus. E. H.

April 8th.—At Sandy Point, St. Christopher's West Indies, Mrs. Bates, the wife of the Rev. Charles Bates, Wesleyan Missionary. After a lingering illness of three or four months, she peacefully fell asleep in Jesus. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord. E. H.

April 14th.—At Sandwich, in the Deal Circuit, in the thirty-sixth year of her age, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. Richard Walker. In her were united strict attention to maternal duties, and the virtues of the devoted Christian. Ever tenderly alive to the concerns of a numerous and increasing family, she was not less anxious to maintain "the beginning of her confidence steadfast to the end." For the last six months she lived under an habitual impression of her approaching dissolution; was cheerful, yet serious; happy in the circle of valued friendship, yet evidently fixed her affection on that world to which she was soon to be introduced. Her last illness, though short, was very painful. Frequent delirium produced nearly all intercourse with her friends; but God was the strength of her heart; and in meek submission to his will she fell asleep, in sure and certain hope of endless felicity in his presence. J. B.

SALE OF CLERGY RESERVES, in the Western District.—Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned Clergy Reserves will be offered for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Court House, Chatham, in the Western District, on Monday the 18th day of August next, on condition of actual settlement, and upon the following terms of payment, viz: One tenth of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in nine equal annual instalments, with interest upon each instalment as it becomes due.

TOWNSHIP OF SANDWICH.  
At the upset price of 10s. currency per acre.  
North East side of the Talbot Road.  
N. E. halves 295 296 299 300 303 304  
6th Concession, Nos. 12 14  
7th do. " 13 15  
8th do. " 12 14 16  
9th do. " 11 13 15  
10th do. " 12 14 16  
11th do. " 13 14 15

TOWNSHIP OF MALDENSTONE.  
At the upset price of 10s. currency per acre.  
2nd concession South side middle road, 29  
4th do. " do. 29  
7th do. " do. 21  
2nd do. " North side middle road, 13  
4th do. " do. 13  
5th do. " do. 17  
6th do. " do. 13  
7th do. " do. 13  
8th do. " do. 11  
9th do. " do. 13

North East side of the Talbot road, N. E. halves 287 291  
South West side of the Talbot road, S. W. half 289  
North side of middle road, N. halves 2 13  
South side of middle road, S halves 8 18

TOWNSHIP OF ROCHESTER.  
At the upset price of 10s. currency per acre.  
1st concession South side middle road, No. 28  
2nd do. " do. " 26  
3rd do. " do. " 28  
4th do. " do. " 28  
5th do. " do. " 28  
6th do. " do. " 28  
7th do. " do. " 18  
8th do. " do. " 14  
9th do. " do. " 20  
North side of Middle Road, N. halves 10 25  
South side of Middle Road, S. halves 5 16

TOWNSHIP OF MALDEN.  
At the upset price of 10s. currency per acre.  
7th concession, Nos. 77 79 81  
8th do. " 91 94  
Commissioner of Crown Lands Office,  
Toronto, 18th July, 1834. 245-4

SALE OF CLERGY RESERVES in the NIAGARA & LONDON DISTRICTS.—The public are informed that the undermentioned Clergy Reserves will be offered by Public Auction at Abraham Wilson's Inn, in the Town of Simcoe, in the London District, on Monday the 11th day of August next at 10 o'clock, A. M., upon condition of actual settlement; one-tenth of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in nine equal annual instalments with interest upon each instalment as it becomes due.

Township of Woodhouse. At the upset Price of 15s. currency per acre.  
4th Concession, Nos. 17 22  
5th do. " 9 16  
6th do. " 10 22

Township of Townsend. At the upset Price of 15s. currency per acre.  
4th Concession, Nos. 4 17  
5th do. " 22  
6th do. " 22

Township of Windham. At the upset Price of 15s. currency per acre.  
2nd Concession, Nos. 10 22  
3rd do. " 16  
4th do. " 10  
5th do. " 9 16  
6th do. " 10 22  
7th do. " 16  
8th do. " 16  
9th do. " 16  
10th do. " 16  
11th do. " 16  
12th do. " 16  
13th do. " 16  
14th do. " 22

Township of Walsingham. At the upset Price of 12s. 6d. currency per acre.  
2nd Concession, Nos. 10 19  
3rd do. " 10 22  
4th do. " 16  
5th do. " 16  
6th do. " 22  
7th do. " 22  
8th do. " 22  
9th do. " 17  
10th do. " 2 16  
11th do. " 10 22  
12th do. " 2 16  
13th do. " 2 16  
14th do. " 10 22

Township of Cheltonville. At the upset Price of 15s. currency per acre.  
3d Concession, A. No. Ny. 2  
4th do. " 10  
5th do. " 10  
6th do. " 10  
7th do. " 2 16  
8th do. " 3  
9th do. " 16

Township of Walpole. At the upset price of 15s. currency per acre.  
4th Concession, Nos. 10 17 22  
5th do. " 2 6 16  
6th do. " 3 10 17 22  
7th do. " 16  
8th do. " 22  
9th do. " 2 9 15  
10th do. " 2 8 13 16  
11th do. " 7 12 16  
12th do. " 2 6 11 15  
13th do. " 9  
14th do. " 9  
15th do. " 2  
16th do. " 2

Township of Rainham. At the upset price of 15s. currency per acre.  
4th Concession, Nos. 10 17  
5th do. " 3 9  
6th do. " 3 10  
7th do. " 9

Township of Castor. At the upset price of 15s. currency per acre.  
3rd Concession, Nos. 5 12  
4th do. " 4 11 15  
5th do. " 12 20  
6th do. " 4 11

Township of Middleton. At the upset price of 15s. currency per acre.  
3rd Concession south of Talbot Road, Nos. 16 23 27 30  
2nd Concession, South of Talbot road, Nos. 1 23 24 27 31 34 35  
2nd concession North of Talbot road, Nos. 6 9 14 16  
3rd Concession North of Talbot road, Nos. 3 7 13

PETER ROBINSON,  
Commissioner of Crown Lands Office,  
Toronto, July 12th, 1834. 244

100,000 FEET OF SEASONED LUMBER,  
At the Credit month, consisting of Larch,  
Jack and half, and Two Inch BOARDS, together with a  
quantity of JOISTS, RAFTERS, and SCANTLING, for sale,  
cheap for Cash, by  
JOHN CRUMBLE, M.D.  
Streetsville, May 12, 1834. 236f

NO HUNTERS.—WANTED, TWO LIVE  
BEAVERS.—Twenty Dollars will be given  
for a Male or Female, or Forty-five Dollars for a Male  
and Female. Either young or old ones will answer, but  
they must be in good health and unimpaired. Enquire  
of the Editor of the Guardian.  
May 21st, 1834. 236f

L. FERRIN & Co. have just received a quantity of  
Crockery assorted in crates and hogheads, which  
they offer for sale by the package only.  
J. L. P. & Co.—Beg to state that they are selling off  
the Stock of Crockery, which has been opened for retail  
at reduced prices.  
CHEQUERED HOUSE, TORONTO, July 22, 1834. 245-4f

SALE OF CROWN LANDS.—Notice is hereby  
given, that the undermentioned Town and Park  
Lots in the Town Plot of Sandwich, in the Western Dis-  
trict, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the  
Court House in that town, on Monday the 18th day of  
August next, at the upset price of £7 10s. Cy. each, upon  
condition of Building a Stone, Brick, or Frame House,  
not less than 24 feet long by 18 feet wide, to be completed  
within two years from the day of sale. One quarter of  
the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder  
in three equal annual instalments, with interest on each  
instalment as it becomes due.

TOWN LOTS.  
Russell Street.  
Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.  
Bedford Street, East Side.  
Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.  
Bedford Street, West Side.  
Nos. 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.  
Peter Street, East Side.  
Nos. 2, 3, 4.  
Peter Street, West Side.  
Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.  
Cross Street, East Side.  
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.  
Cross Street, West Side.  
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.  
Back Street, West Side.  
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.

PARK LOTS.  
North of the Centre Road.  
No. 6.  
South of the Centre Road.  
Nos. 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10.

WATER LOTS.  
Nos. 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21.  
PETER ROBINSON,  
Commissioner of Crown Lands Office,  
Toronto, July 10th, 1834. 244

SALE OF CROWN LANDS.—A portion of  
the Lands in the Townships of Cayuga and Dundas, on  
the Grand River, will be offered for sale at the Court  
House in Hamilton, District of Gore, on Friday the 15th  
of August next at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the upset price of  
15s. currency per Acre.  
The Terms of payment will be one fourth of the pur-  
chase money to be paid down on the day of Sale, and the  
remainder in three equal annual instalments with interest  
at 6 per cent, on each instalment payable with the instal-  
ment.

Plans exhibiting the situation of the Lots may be seen  
at the Surveyor General's Office Toronto, or with Mr.  
Lewis Barwell, Bradford, and any information respecting  
the Lands to be disposed of can be obtained by applying  
to the Commissioner of Crown Lands.  
Commissioner of Crown Lands Office,  
Toronto, July 22, 1834. 245-3w

NOTICE is hereby given, that a portion of the  
Town Plot recently surveyed in Town and Park  
Lots, at the mouth of the Twelve Mile Creek in the  
Township of Trafalgar in the Gore District will be offered  
for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, in the  
City of Toronto on Friday the 8th day of August next,  
upon condition of paying one-fourth of the purchase  
money down, and the remainder in three equal annual  
instalments, with interest upon each instalment as it be-  
comes due.

Further particulars may be known by applying at the  
Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, Toronto.  
PETER ROBINSON,  
Commissioner of Crown Lands Office,  
Toronto, 18th July, 1834. 245-3.

"When bad men coalesce, good men should unite."

NOW 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 Provinces from  
the baneful domination of the Mother Country; with the  
consent of the People of Upper Canada, on the pernicious  
tendency 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 THEREON.  
Persons desirous of obtaining copies of this pamphlet,  
will please to signify their wish immediately (if by letter  
post paid,) to G. P. BULL, as a stipulated number only  
will be printed.  
Toronto, 17th June, 1834. 241-1f

The Guardian, Toronto; British Whig, Kingston; Free  
Press, Hamilton; and Gazette, Montreal; will please  
publish the above.

GRAND RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.  
At a Meeting of the Directors of the Grand River  
Navigation Company, held at Bristol's Inn, Grand River  
Rapids, on the 5th instant, it was ordered that an Instal-  
ment of five per cent, on the Stock subscribed, be called  
in on the first day of July 5 per cent, on the first of Au-  
gust, and 5 per cent, on the first of September next.

NOTICE is therefore hereby given to the Subscribers for  
said stock, that they are required to pay to the Treasurer  
of said Company at this Office the amount of 5 per cent,  
on each share of their respective subscriptions, on or be-  
fore the first day of July; 5 per cent, on the first of Au-  
gust, and 5 per cent, on the first of September next.  
By order of the Board.  
(Signed) JOHN JACKSON,  
Sec. & Treasurer of G. R. N. Co.  
Office of the G. R. Navigation Company,  
Grand River Rapids, May 21st, 1834. 237-4f

NEW AND EXTENSIVE ARRIVALS  
OF LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERY, &c. for  
SALE, Wholesale & Retail, at WILLIAM LAWSON'S DRICK  
STORE, No. 153 King Street, York, U. C.

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

His Stock comprises a large and splendid assortment of  
superfine, fine, and middling Broad plain Cloths; Ker-  
seys, Merinos, Korseys, Pilot Cloths, Peterboroughs, Flannels,  
Woolen Velveteen and Corda, Cotton Goods, and Yarns;  
cottons, Beavertones, Fustians; silk, Valencias, and velvet  
Vestings; Cambrils, Lastings, Plaids, Flannels, Blankets,  
Bairns, Serge; ten pieces of choice Carpeting, very cheap;  
Merinos, Cottons, Shirtings, printed Calicoes in great  
variety; Kersermeyers, Thibet; Merino, Worsted, Silk, and  
Cotton Shawls; Table Cloths and Covers; Lace, Ribbons,  
Gloves, and Hosiery;—an elegant and fashionable assort-  
ment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Furs; Ladies'  
Ladies' Velvet, Tuscan, Leghorn, Straw and Chip Bonnets;  
a large and fashionable assortment of Gentlemen's Cloth-  
ing; and orders to Measure executed with despatch, and  
according to the latest fashions.  
York, November 5th, 1833. 208

CHEAP WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE,  
For all kinds of Dyestuffs, Drugs, Chemicals, Patent  
Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. E. LESSLIE & SONS,  
P. S.—Ten Barrels Superior Dutch Crop Madder—a  
Lot of Spanish Indigo, and a few barrels of English Lamp  
Black in papers may be had at a small advance above cost.  
E. L. & SONS,  
York, Jan. 29th, 1833. 165-4f

FALL 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 solicited  
to merit a continuance of it, begs to call the attention  
of the public to his stock of Fall and Winter Goods,  
which he flatters himself will be found on examination to  
be extremely cheap and WELL SELECTED.  
Fine and superfine WOOLLEN CLOTHS, broad and narrow,  
of nearly every description, color, and quality, at remark-  
ably low prices, are to be had at his establishment: in  
fact, all he wants is an examination of the price, and  
quality of his Goods, to ensure to him a continuance of  
that custom which he has heretofore had.  
N. B.—The lowest price can be taken will be  
asked for each article, and no second price made.  
York, 7th October, 1833. 204

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.—In conse-  
quence 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  
situation which will thus be vacant, till the 25th of Sep-  
tember.

TESTIMONIALS, as to the general qualifications, of charac-  
ter, and attainments, (especially Classical) temper, and  
previous occupation; also stating the age of the Candidate,  
—to be addressed to The President and Council of King's  
College, under cover, to the Honorable Colonel Wells,  
Registrar and Bursar, King's College Council Office Tor-  
onto.

A salary of £300 Sterling per annum, with a House on  
the college Premises, and liberty of taking Boarders, is  
attached to each of the above Masterships.

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-  
ders to copy notices from U. C. College, will insert the  
above in their respective papers, once a week, for three  
months, forwarding their accounts as usual. 241-3 m.

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

THOMAS THOMPSON,  
City Toronto, May 30, 1834. 236 6m

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

P. S.—Patterns kept on hand for the accommodation of  
country Tailors, and those who make up their own.  
Yonge Street, May 22d, 1833. 185-4f

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

THOMAS THOMPSON,  
Toronto, April 15, 1834. 231-4f

FOR SALE, Lots No. 7 in the 6th Con. and  
No. 13 in the 3rd con. of Humberford, 200 acres each.  
Lot No. 6, in the 1st con. of Perry, 200 acres.  
East half of Lot No. 1, in the 5th con. of Kalarar,  
100 acres.  
East half of Lot No. 16, in the 7th con. of Kennebeck,  
100 acres.  
West half of Lot No. 31, in the 6th con. of Metilda,  
100 acres.  
50 Acres in North Crosby, and one Village Lot in De-  
morestville.

The above lots of land will be disposed of on liberal  
terms, as it respects price and periods of payment.—For  
further particulars apply (if by mail post paid) to the  
subscriber.  
Adolphustown, April 20th, 1833. 181-4f

FOR 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 par-  
ticulars apply to the Subscriber on the west end of the lot.  
JAMES LOVE,  
May 26th, 1834. 238-4f