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J. H. LAWBENCE, -PRINTER. THE REV. RICHARD WATSON. From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine for September, 1803. .One of the most painful bereavements which any Christian church ever suffered, our Connexion has sustained in the loss of this distinguished man and servant of Jesus Christ. In him were united intellectual powers which are seldom found combined in the same person, and never but in minds of the first order. With great liveliness and brilliancy of imagination, he possessed a judgment uncommonly sound and discriminating. To his understanding belonged a capacity which the greatness of a subject could not exceed; a strength and clearness which the number and complexity of its parts could not confuse; and a vigour which the difficulty and length of an inquiry could not weary. These faculties were awakened into action; and their first indication produced an impression on the minds of his friends, been deeply convinced of his personal sinfulness and danger, and sought and found peace to his soul through faith in Christ,-nor before he had experienced a scriptural conversion to God. Not long after this memorable change, he was boured with great zeal and promise of future eminence for upwards of four years. It is not surshould in some of its early motions have been irnity, yet he did not renounce those vital doctrines which he first received; his heart held his under-Christian piety. On recommencing his ministry among us, his powers appeared to acquire new vigour; and in their full energy he devoted them

that the Head of the Church designed him for spoke him up to heaven. As a man, he was of a grace to afford him relief and assistance. His the Christian ministry. He began to preach at truly noble mind; superior through life to every lown experience stimulates him,-for he has seen an early period of life; but not before he had thing mean and little; he was magnanimous, dis. his power and glory in the sanctuary; while the called into the itinerant ministry, in which he la. temper, and his general readiness to oblige, ren. shall run and not be weary, and the shall walk prising that a mind like his, conscious of its powers, friendship: if there were times when he was too he will take heed that they are not excuses. And regular. But though for a few years withdrawn common fervour of affection, there were others, than the Creator, he will see that the hindrances from our body, and a Minister in another commu- which occurred far more frequently, when he are such as would keep him from all other engagestanding to the truth; and in 1812 he returned This bright luminary of the church and of his cir- expense in conveyance, saved from vanity and to our Cunnexion with a mind greatly enlarged, cle set in death to rise in eternal glory, January excess; he will remove them. And when the and enriched with a considerable store of various 8th, 1833. He died in the fifty-second year of sick relation, or his own bed of languishing, or knowledge; and with his spirit much improved in his age. all to the service of mankind. His great abilities first excited general attention by the part which but an interest in having correct views of the pahe took in promoting the Missionary cause; and rent stock, which was planted and well nigh ma titude that kept holy day." I never believe those his sermons and speeches for that purpose, with tured by Mr. Wesley himself. Methodism, in its who, turning their backs upon the temple, tell us his sermons on other particular occasions, may doctrines and moral discipline, is the same in the they pass their time in retired devotion. One he ranked with the most splendid that ever mind four quarters of the world; for it has now spread duty pleads for another, and prepares for another, conceived or tongue uttered. His regular minis. more or less into Asia and Africa. The articles and helps another. It is the same with neglect: try in a Circuit, though adapted to more ordinary of faith and rules of society are the same where- we may infer one omission from another. use, was not inferior to his occasional efforts. ver there is a class of Methodists regularly orga- very questionable, too, when they tell us, that the There was in him a rich fulness of evangelical nized. Local circumstances, and continued ob- preacher can teach them no more than they know truth; he arranged it with uncommon readiness; servations have made some small differences in already. It is the remark of an old writer, that and he dispensed it with a liberality which never the prudential regulations in England and Ameri- (" he who will learn of none but himself, is sure to feared exhaustion: whilst his extensive acquaint. | ca. We propose to mention a few of these as we have a fool for his master." Besides, novelty of ance with ancient learning and modern science, learned them from the Rev. George Marsner, information is not the only or principal object in and his susceptibility of impression from the scenes who embarked for Liverpool this morning, (Oct. attending the House of God: but as Judge Hale of nature, enabled him to illustrate and adorn his 24th,) having successfully settled the union be- said, with regard to himself, "to be impressed preaching with singular felicity. To the reasoning tween the British and Canadian conferences, the and affected; and to have old and known truth powers and habits of a philosopher, he united the account of which will be found in this paper. Mr. reduced to experience and practice, imagination of a poet; the most familiar topics Marsden is a venerable man of God; and has left.

He therefore regards the means of of Christian theology appeared with new beauty delightful recollectings of his visit by the mildness stantly. He attends not one part of the Sabhath the exercises; such as two or three praying at and force when set in the light of his genius ;- and piety of his manners, and by the industry and only, but both parts : and surely too public servi. once, with unnatural and unreasonable loudness, he touched every thing with the hand of a master. Zeal with which he preached the word among us. His element was the lofty and the vast; his con. He left us on Thursday morning, and during the devotion. Nor will be attend on the Sabbath individual who is leading the exercises at the saw an old officer, having his only son with him, ceptions naturally rose into sublimity, and ex. week he preached five sermons, three in New only, but on the week day also. He will be thank. time, accompanying his petition by our well-timed panded into grandeur; yet there was nothing left York, and two in Philadelphia. This is godly ful for a service which refreshes and nerves his and hearty responses. In this way the whole as vague and indefinite, for he could with ease adapt diligence in the great work. them to the humblest understanding, and concentrate them into sentiments and maxims of the most he left, at brother Waugh's, and learned several ligion, he has stipulated for his regular attendbeautiful and impressive wisdom. Persons of the interesting matters pertaining to their work, the ance, by his joining the church to which he highest rank for intellectual power, in listening to most important of which was the secret of their belongs. Nothing can be more painful to the his discourses, have rejoiced to feel and own the success in their missionary operations. It will feelings of a minister, when he comes to water deep and powerful sway which he exerted over be recollected that they raise and expend annual his flock, than to find many of them not at the them; whilst the poor and the unlettered hung ly above \$200,000 in carrying on their missions well. Perhaps, too, he has chosen his subject with absorbed attention on all that fell from his in the four quarters of the globo. To do this and studied it, and prayed over it, with a peculiar lips. As a Preacher, it was his highest praise they have a central action at London, in what is reference to the individual then absent. And how that the subjects on which he usually chose to called missionary secretaries, whose whole time often has something been delivered in the absence exert his powers were the truths by the ministry is devoted to their missionary affairs, assisted by of which from uge to age the dead in sin have a missionary committee, composed of fifteen laybeen quickened into spiritual life, and Christ men and fifteen ministers. They are generally exhibited in his fulness of grace as the Almighty some of their ablest ministers. The present se-Saviour of all who seek his help. To the Church cretaries are, 1. Rev. Jahez Bunting, who is of God his preaching was eminently useful, hat charged with preparing and editing the monthly lowing and elevating the soul to heaven. He missionary notices,—all official documents and possessed a remarkable readiness in composition, reports, and the transaction of all business with and his pen was often employed in the service of the government at home, or governments abroad, think it enough to draw night to him with the molds and Garrick, and of many other highly truth. He wrote to defend our Missions when 2. The Rev. Mr. Beecham, who is charged with mouth, and bonour Him with the lip, while the eminent individuals, who equally appreciated her

Spirit in full maturity. In his last affliction he while their able administration of their offices in from the very circumstances attendant upon them. hospitable virtues. Mrs. Hannah More's last ill. closing scene of no saint's life ever furnished rality of the public. lessons of richer instruction. On the approach of death, he viewed it as a foe, and felt it to be an evil; he was humbled that man should be stricken and trampled into the grave by the last stricken and trampled into the grave by the last enemy, and when, as in his own case, his faculties were in their prime, and his mind meditating and revolving plans of usefulness to the world: it was the glorious hope and Christian assurance of perfect bliss after death, and beyond the grave, that grave, the grave, that grave, the grave, that grave, that grave, the grave, that grave, that grave, the grave, the grave, the grave, the grave, the grave grave, the grave grave, the grave grave, the grave grave grave, the grave gra enabled him to triumph; and his triumph was from love, he will never exclaim, "What a wearing the weekly collection; because many of the mem. her the sentiments of a humble and penitent beviour, with his characteristic strength of mind he firmly grasped and applied his Christian principles; and they sustained his faith in his walk through "the valley of the shadow of death."-"I am a poor vile worm," said he; "but then the worm is permitted to crawl out of the earth into the garden of the Lord.***

I shall behold his face, I shall his power adore; And sing the wonders of his grace, Forever more.*"

interested, generous. His form was dignified, promise justifies his most enlarged expectation, and his countenance bore striking expressions of —"In all places where I record my Name, I will his intellectual greatness. His elevated views come unto thee, and I will bless thee," "They and the majesty of his character impressed a dig. that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength: nity on his manners, which the kindness of his they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they dered particularly easy & graceful. As a friend he and not faint." extorted no servile homage as the price of his | Cases of prevention will sometimes occur; but much engaged in thought to exhibit more than as he would not love and serve the creature more gave himself freely to his friends, and then his ments. And if they can be removed by order and conversation never failed to instruct and charm. skill and diligence in his affairs; or by a little

From the Christian Advocate and Journal. ENGLISH METHODISM.

We spent an hour with him, the evening before aspersed in the legislature of the country; to just the correspondence, particularly, the foreign lettify the true principles of scripture interpretation, and the missionaries and their families, and the correspondence, particularly, the foreign lettify the true principles of scripture interpretation, ters. 3. The Rev. Mr. Alder, who is charged heart. There is such a thing as an attendance under a deep conviction that to live to the glory of God, and to the good of our fellow-creatures, popular writings were tending to compromise these delivering them their instructions, and directing them; at least none that comes up to the demand, is the great object of human existence, and the principles and unsettle our faith; be wrote to add arranging their departures. These three to "worship in spirit and in truth." instruct the young, and to assist men of riper age secretaries reside in London in three houses beand maturer mind in their searches after scriptu- longing to the missionary society, and purchased ral knowledge; and his writings will be admired expressly for the purpose. They transact their in humbleness of mind, and never without prayer, for implicit deference to the authority of the business at a fourth house, 77 Hatton Garden, that the Spirit may help our infirmities, and ren-Scriptures, for clearness and soundness of theolo | called the Mission House, in which are their se- | der the means available to our profit. When the gical reasoning and opinion, and beauty of expres. | veral offices, and where there are several clerks | preacher enters upon his work in such an assemsion, as long as the truth is held in estimation to assist them. In this house the committees bly as this, "it is as the smell of a field which amongst men. In his writings, as in his preach meet. It is their business house, and is owned the Lord has blessed." ing, utility was his aim; and no man could form by the society.

a wiser judgment of what was useful. Though | One of the principal duties of the missionary honored of late years as one of the first intellect- secretaries is, to travel through the three hundred ual men of his day, this produced no elation of circuits in the kingdom, visit the principal places, heart; he regarded his talents and his time as and hold missionary meetings and anniversaries, given him in trust, and his exalted purpose was in conjunction with the ministers stationed on the to gain the approbation of his divine Master. The several circuits. Thus the missionary spirit is deep sense which he felt of his responsibility to diffused and kept alive throughout the kingdom by God, while it humbled, strongly stimulated his these annual visits of the missionary secretaries.

mind; so that in the absence of health, and frequently in suffering, to the last he held on his were the first secretaries, upon the adoption of arise from a judicious leader's speaking to each lived and walked in an atmosphere of love, and it the occasion.—Dr. Bangs. course without fallering. As life advanced his the plan, and that when they went up to London member, giving such advice and encouragement was her delight to do good; the poor for many piety became more elevated; the improvement of a place not more than half as large as the tea ta- as the case required. We are aware that in the his moral frame engaged his utmost attention. He ble at which we were sitting, would have held all country, where the population is thin, it is neces. habitually preserved on his mind a devout sense their books, &c. They found it too narrow for sary, at least to a considerable extent, to enlarge tested her zeal for the improvement and edificaof God: when he spoke of him or worshipped them, and ventured upon what was then deemed the classes. But this is not the case in cities and tion of the rising generation. In these works of him, he was full of holy veneration; and his by some a hazardous step, that is, the renting of towns. Some of the most injurious results of faith and charity, she was aided for a long course known. prayers both in the congregation and with his a room for £12 per annum, in which to transact large classes are, long meetings, which must be of years by the concurring efforts of four sisters, friends showed the full permission of approach to their business. Mr. M. was asked if he thought kept up to unseasonable hours in the evening.—

God which he enjoyed, and with what reverent they could have carried on their operations so ex.

Many female members therefore decline attending feelings of admiration and affection, and towards out wealth, without honor, without learning, with

was greatly honoured of God; and perhaps the London gave proper direction to the zeal and libe. We know, and rejoice to have witnessed often. ness was accompanied by feverish delirium, but

This a Christian will value as the appointment of Him, who knowing what is in man, ordains what is necessary to him, and delights in the ness is it to serve the Lord! when will the Sab- bers leave before the class is out, and when it is liever in Jesus Christ, assuring him that she rebath be gone?" He calls the Sabbath a delight, out, it is so late that all are in a hurry home, and and the holy of the Lord, honourable. He loves the collection is not well attended to. the habitation of his House. He finds his word and eats it; and it is to him the joy and the rejoicing of his heart. If others can dispense with ordinances, he never rises above his need of them. He feels that something is still wanting to his knowledge, his graces, his comfort; and though he holds communion with God habitually, and quires. It will not be necessary to say any thing wishes in all his ways to acknowledge him, he to some, a few words to others; and something Thus confident, he waited until his Master's call sees what an adaptation there is in the means of more to a few. There should not be much sing.

the painful accident, detains him at home, he will feel himself the prisoner of the Lord, and say, with the royal exile, "When I remember these things, I pour out my soul in me; for I had gone with American Methodists not only have a pleasure the multitude; I went with them to the house of God, with the voice of joy and praise, with a mul-

mind amidst the cares and toils of his calling; and he will remember that, as a professor of reof that individual, singularly appropriate to his condition or experience; something that might have directed and comforted him to the end of life, and have been remembered in death with pleasure. And thus neglect has been punished with regret.

mouth, and honour Him with the lip, while the eminent individuals, who equally appreciated her heart is far from him. The Lord looketh to the amiable qualities, and her superior intellect. But,

And as Paul may plant, and Apollos water, but God alone can give the increase, we must attend,

OF CONDUCTING THEM.

From the N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal

Large classes are exceedingly injurious to the our finances; for it is well known that it was in widely extended sphere of freinds, whom she the other replied, "I will, but what shall I write?" view of making weekly collections classes were these annual visits of the missionary secretaries.

originated among us; and as a secondary benefit example, and knit closely to her in affection, by be given up," was the reply. And we should think Mr. Marsden stated that he and Mr. Watson it was perceived that great spiritual good might the warmth and constancy of her friendship. She this was the spirit and feeling of the meeting on was eminently spiritually minded; and for some to the work; he answered, certainly not. Their meetings, either flag and become tedious, or if est and most endearing consideration. It was out Christ.—Dyer.

time before his death he exhibited the fruits of the visits through the kingdom inspired life and vigor, lively, are wrought up to an undue excitement, truly a sisterhood animated by all the social and times, that there are such refreshings from the the blessed influence of Christian habits was strik. presence of the Lord, such powerful revivals as ingly exemplified even under the decay of extreme to compel the people to protract the hours of the old age and its attendant consequences. Not meeting. Then let it be done; but let this continue only so long as the Lord graciously vouchsafes the occasion. Let them not become the ordinary settled exercises of the classes. Ano. the collection is not well attended to.

The manner of meeting classes, in some instances, contributes to wild and extravagant exercises. The leader, if he do not know each member, should call the names from the paper, and speak more or less to each one, as the case reing in classes. Two or three verses at the opening, and close, and only a verse or two between verses should be selected in view of a particular ducted as above stated, is one of the best associaions a Christian can form as a means of grace. But it is very questionable whether large, noisy, and long continued classes confer any permanent travagance and disorder.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

MODE OF CONDUCTING PRAYER MEETING. One of the most strongly marked features of early Methodism, and of which Mr. Wesley was very tenacions was, short meetings of all kinds. And if our information be correct, the societies in England still adhere to the practice of closing their meetings at nine o'clock in the exening.-This is right, and its introduction into the societies in this country would be productive of immense good. Too generally those light songs and tunes form the greater part of the singing exercises in our prayer meetings. This kind of singing naturally produces an inconsiderate, quick, and extravagant tone of feeling, and manner of speaking, which cannot be conducive of deep and genuine piety. These tones of feeling and manner of uttering them generally produce irregularity in sembly is gradually impressed and warmed into a spirit of deep and heart-felf devotion to which they give vent in suitable strains of praise, and words of prayer to their Heavenly Father.

MRS. HANNAH MORE.

It is stated that a memoir of this venerable woman is in a state of forwardness, and will soon be published, compiled chiefly from her letters and other ample and authentic documents. The following Obituary notice is taken from the London Record, and will be read with interest.]—Editor.

"Few persons have enjoyed a higher degree of public esteem and veneration than this excellent and distinguished lady. Early in life she But you are required to attend the means of literary talent, and was honoured with the intilivine appointment spiritually. Ye are not to mate acquaintance of Johnson and Burke, of Reyquitted, in the prime of her days, the bright circle of fashion and literature, and retiring into the neighbourhood of Bristol, devoted herself to a life I am not what I ought to be, nor what I wish to of active Christian benevolence, and to the composition of various works, having for their object not what I once was-a slave to sin and Satan; he religious improvement of mankind. Her pen the religious improvement of mankind. Her pen and I can heartily join with the apostle, and accould adapt itself with equal success to the in-knowledge, By the grace of God I am what I am! struction of the highest and of the humblest clas- Let us pray !"-Epis. Mag. ses, and the numerous editions through which her EFFECTS OF LARGE CLASSES AND MODE various publications have passed, attest the high sense entertained by the public of their varied utility and excellence. Her practical conduct versity at Middleton. In conversation with one of beautifully exemplified the moral energy of ber the students he said, "If I die in Africa, you must spirit of religion among us. They also curtail Christian principles. She was the delight of a come after me and write my epitaph." To which charmed by her mental powers, edified by her "Let a thousand missionaries die before Africa ing benevolence, and her numerous schools at-

seldom she broke forth into earnest prayer and devout ejaculation, and invariably met the affectionate attentions of the friends who sedulously watched over her sick bed, by unceasing and most posed her hopes of salvation on his merits alone, and expressing at the same time a firm and joyful affiance on his unchangeable promises. In her excellent writings she will long live, not only as one of the brightest ornaments of the sex, but as the benefactress of her species.

A SPIRITUAL CHURCH.

Pre-eminently in this age, we need those in he church only who come with honest hearts. There should be, there must be, there will be, a line between the church and the world. These every three or four members spoken to. These times demand men who will be living epistles of Christ; devoted friends of righteousness and of case, or for general devotion, and always taken every good work. Men who on occasion of from our hymn book where suitable and powerful emergency may be found; and men who will be verses touching any case may be found. It is a so settled in their principles, that it be known how matter of great doubt whether it is best for mem. they will act. Enough there are in all churches bers of other classes to be present except at their to hang on, and clog the wheels of the Redeemer's own class meetings. If present they need not be chariot. Men are needed who shall enter the spoken to. Their presence generally is a disad-ranks of Christians prepared to do what they vantage to the class. In all class meetings the know the Redemer demands at their hands.members should rise up and speak audibly, and Men too who will lend to the church not their all should listen attentively. If there he a pecu- names only to be enrolled in our books while they liar case of temptation or distress, it would be are found plunged in every other scheme but the well for hwith to join in prayer with such a mem. scheme of religion; who may be found every ber. A class of a dozen persons under the guid, where else rather than at a prayer meeting; and ance of a good and experienced leader, and con. who will further any other object, sooner than a religious object; who will be first in a campaign of election, or in a prospect of commercial gain, or wild speculation, but last in a design of Christian benevolence; but men whose name, and benefit on their members, but rather tend to ex- time, and professional influence, and learning and wealth, and official station, shall be at the service of the Son of God; and whose first aspiration in the morning, and last in the evening, and breathing desire at mid day, shall be "Lord what wilt thou have me to do?" The times demand Christians that shall be burning and shining lightsliving memorials of the grace of God. unless there is an irrepressible and inextinguishable purpose to act for God, and to do his will, and to be heart and soul a Christian, the voice of wisdom and of safety proclaims to men that they and better live and die in any other place than to seek repose in a false hollow hearted profession of attachment to the church of Christ. O for a pure and spiritual church—a church that shall live to God; that shall act for God; that shall consecrate all its influence and power to the grand purpose of glorifying God.

> PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY .- During the siege the war of the succession, in 1705, an affecting incident occurred, which is thus related by Cap-(a fine man about twenty years of age) going into the tent to dine. While they were at dinner, a shot from the Bastion of St. Antonio took off the head of the son. The father immediately rose up, first looking down upon his headless child, and then lifting up his eyes to heaven, whilst the tears ran down his cheeks, only said, Thy will be done. It was a sad spectacle, and truly it affects me even now while I am writing."

THE LATE REVEREND JOHN NEWTON.-Two or three years before the death of this eminent servant of Christ, when his sight was become so dim, that he was no longer able to read, an aged friend and brother in the ministry, now living, called on him to breakfast. Family prayer succeeding, the portion of scripture for the day was read to him. It was taken out of Bogatsky's attracted general notice by a brilliant display of Golden Treasury: "By the grace of God I am what I am." It was the pious man's custom on these occasions, to make a short familiar exposition on the passage read. After the reading of this text he paused for some moments, and then uttered the following affecting soliloquy:

"I am not what I ought to be. Ah! how imperfect and deficient! I am not what I wish to be! 'I abhor what is evil,' and I would 'cleave to what is good!' I am not what I hope to be! Soon, soon I shall put off mortality; and with mortality, all sin and imperfection! Yet, though be, nor what I hope to be, I can truly say, I am

THE TRUE SPIRIT.-A short time before the late Mr. Cox sailed for Africa, he visited the Uni-

BEARING SLANDER .- Philip of Macedon was advised to banish one for speaking ill of him .--But the King replied, Better he speak where we are both known, than where we are both un-

boldness he availed himself of his privilege. He tensively without these secretaries wholly devoted the classes, or attend but seldom. These long whom her conduct was ever marked by the kind- out friends; but he can never go to heaven with-

RELIGIOUS & MISSIONARY.

From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine for Sentember, 1833.

METHODIST CONFERENCE IN MANCHESTER. The ninetieth Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Ministers was held in Manchester. It commenced on Wednesday, July 31st, and ended on Monday, Aug. 12th. The Rev. Richard Treffry was chosen President; and the Rev. Edmund Grindrod, the Secretary. The Rov. Messrs. William Stewart, Thomas W. Doolittle, and Thomas Waugh, attended as the Representatives of the Irish Conference; and the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, as the Representative of the Methodist Church in Canada. About four hundred Preachers were present, who were most kindly and hospitably entertained by the friends in Manchester and the vicinity. The delibera-tions of the Conference were conducted with a maninimity and a cordiality of affection rarely equalled, and perhaps never surpassed. Several circumstances coninteresting. Of these, the unusual mortality which has prevailed among the Preachers during the past year, and the great increase in the societies, were not the least remarkable. Some of the most influential men in the body, particularly Dr. Adam Clarke, and Mr. Watson, had been removed by death; and their absence in the pulpit, and in the deliberations of Conference, was painfully felt; at the same time the success with which it had pleased God to crown the labors of his servants. both at home and abroad, was a source of holy joy, and called forth devout thanksgiving and praise to Him .-The increase in the societies is as follows:— Great Britain, 22,898

Ireland, 1,504

Foreign Missions, 1,937

This increase is not occasioned by a large addition to the societies in a few particular places, but by a general accession of members in almost all parts of the Connexion; and, considering the change which has taken place in the spirit and conduct of the people thus gathered together out of the world, and united to the church of God, it would appear that a more than ordinary influence of the Holy Spirit has been put forth in the length and breadth of the land. Subordinate to the blessing of God upon the ministry of his servants, the great tranquility which has of late prevailed throughout the Connexion, and the very extensive and effectual pecuniary relief which has been afforded to distressed chapels, may be justly considered as having contributed to this state of spiritual prosperity.

Thirty-seven Preachers, having acceptably fulfilled the period of their probation, were formally received into full connexion with the Conference. Some of them, having been upon foreign stations, had labored with fidelity and success for many years. Forty-seven young men were recommended by their respective Quarterly Meetings and District Meetings as candidates for the itinerant ministry, in addition to those who were already on the list of reserve. Twenty-five are admitted on trial; the remainder wait the openings of Pro-

THE LONDON BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY has about thirty Mission stations located in Bengal, Ceylon, Java, Africa, Jamaica, and Honduras. They are all stated to have been prosperous, excepting the persecution of the Missionaries in Jamaica, - and even this violence, (as says the Baptist Repository) has come down upon their own heads, and principally from this The emancipation of the slaves has been accelerated probably fifteen or twenty years.

INDIAN MISSIONS.

There are in the United States and Territories, 36 distinct tribes, besides some others whose names are These tribes containing about 430,000 souls, reside in 19 States and 4 Territories. In other parts of North America, probably 150,000 can be found. making the whole number of North American Indians nearly 580,000. The following list shows the extension of the Missionary efforts now in operation to bring the Indians of these United States and Territories under the influence of the Gospel.

By whom sent. Am. B. C. F. M. Am. Baptist Board, : Meth. Epis. Miss. Society, United Brethren, Episcopal Missionary Society, Cumherland Presbyterians, 1 2
It will be perceived, that the above extends its bene-

fits only within the boundaries of the United States and Territories. The entire system of means in operation to evangelize the North American Indians, supported by Foreign and American Societies were in 1830, 147 stations, 84 missionaries, and 170 teachers. Since that time they have increased with deeper interest than in any former period .- R. I. Phil.

DISTRIBUTION OF BIRLES. From official sources it appears, that the American

Bible Society, with 813 auxiliary societies, during the last year, have issued of Bibles and Testaments in the English, Spanish, French, German, Welch, and Irish languages, and in several Indian dialects, 91,168 Since its formation in 1816, 1,326,692 Philadelphia Bible Society, 172,422 Other societies, estimated at 100,000

Total. -1.690.282 The British and Foreign Bible Society, with 2614 auxiliaries, have issued 72 editions in languages and dialects in which the !Scriptures were never before

printed—34 new translations and 49 reprints.

Total number of volumes distributed since the yea 1804, : : : : 7,608,015 The Russian Bible Society suspended in 1826, 861,105 Societies in different parts of Europe, : Societies in Asia. 315.031 In Europe and Asia, American Societies,

: 12,991,113 Total distribution. Mercantile Journal.

(English) Church Building Society,-From the last report of this institution, it appears that there has been a considerable variation in the number of applications and grants at different times. In 1830 and 1831, the grants were 85 and 91. In 1822 and 1823, they were only 43 and 46. In this last year the applications have been more numerous than they were in the over. The many acts of beneficence which he performed one immediately preceeding, being 118 and 78 respectively; but the grants were more numerous in the for- part of them can be known, for they were done in imitamer than they have been in the latter year; in the one tion of him whose his was one continued scene of benefit they were 75, in the other only 58. Besides these 58 cence, but who taught his followers to do good for its moment. they were 75, in the other only 58. Besides these 58 cence, but who taught his followers to do good for its moment, though the Doctor was watching his ceasing new grants, additions have been made in 15 cases to own sake, and not to be seen of men. But we came not pulse, he fell asleep. His latter end was peace. sums previously granted, where the plan originally proposed has been altered, and more accommodations has been provided. The amount of monies voted by the committee during the last year is £9,260, and with this committee during the last year is 29,200, and with this such expansion and increase to the old, as will leave us aid 14,613 additional sittings are secured, of which 11, nothing to regret or to desire. There eavy will not 024 are free and unappropriated. The number of places benefited by the assistance of the society, amounts to neither will malice and salumny detract from our worth, about 1,000. It has contributed to the building of 22 and mar our enjoyment. additional Churches, 98 additional chapels; to the rebuilding of ninety-four Churches and 50 chapels, with gine that a man of his character and situation could not enlargement; and in a much greater nuber of cases, to the increase of accommodation by the extension of the structure, or be a better arrangement of the pews. In his operated as largely as that of any person prohably in this manner, by grants of different magnitudes to the this Province on the state of its affairs. And whatever amount of £157,920, the society has been instrumental may be said of his mode of accomplishing his intentions, in procuring 239,867 additional sittings, of which 179, 322 are free and unappropriated. The disposable balance on the 31st of March last was £9,269, 3s. 7d. and it may be calculated that the sum will be increased by it may be calculated that the sum will be increased by 22,000, or 2,500, in consequence of some of the grants many witnesses, whose attendance I would thus acknow-which have been vated, not beginned been deligned to the principle of the grants ledge as no less honorable to his memory than to themwhich have been voted, not having been claimed.

been 121 .- London Christian Guardian.

Enlargement and re-opening of the Wesleyan METHODIST CITY CHAPEL .- To accommodate the numerous applicants for pews, the Trustees of the Chapel at length resolved upon an addition to this commodious building. Liberal contributions were made at the com-Wood, of Fredericton.

We sincerely hope the real displayed by the conduc-tors of this desirable work, and the benevolence that has prompted their friends to assist them, will be amply remunerated by their realizing the prosperity they anticipate. The enlargement of the building will furnish curred to render the Conference more than ordinarily sittings for upwards of 200 additional hearers. - St.

> ONEIDA CONFERENCE closed its session October 2d. Bishop Hedding presided. Increase during the year,

The Christian Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, 1833.

PROGRESS OF METHODISM.

It appears from the General Minutes of the several Conferences that the increase of members in the Methodist Church in the United States during the last year, is seventy-one thousand one hundred and seventy eight. The increase of travelling preachers during the and the stations and societies in British North America, is about thirty thousand—making a total increase in the last year of the first century since Mr. Wesley What a vast family, embracig nearly a million of livthousand a year! What a wide spreading tree-how many nations and people and tongues and tribes are lodging under its bows, refreshed by its shade, and sustained by its fruit!

But how has this work been carried on, and how is t to be continued and extended? Surely not by might of human contrivance, nor by the powers of the civil will increase in magnitude of guilt in proportion to the annointing spirits, and blessing labors presented and it is in this light that it is most important for us to to God in the affiance of faith, and owned by consider him. He had been from his youth favored will him as the salt of the earth, and the good seed of the kingdom. If the spiritual sons of the venerable Wesley would carry on the work, so successfully and auspiciously commenced by him, they should read his works, which he became an office bearer. Of his conduct and drink into his spirit, imitate his example in living and labouring, and like him be pre-eminently men of one But I san speak of his constant attendance, christian for Book (the Bible) and of one business—saving souls.

And it should be the constant object of every member which he has felt in the success of the gospel here, and of the Church to keep our rules, as Mr. Wesley says, the prospecity of this church ever since I came among instead of speculating how to mend them. If we would preserve our spiritual healthfulness and operative vigour as a body, every part of the discipline must be calmly, and firmly and strictly enforced and observed. and all the ordinances and means of grace regularly attended; and attended in the proper spirit. Some valuable remarks on these points will be found in the all there should be a deep sense of the necessity and im- ted vigor; it seemed as clear and strong as ever; both me ence and a humble & diligent praying, watching, believsider the state of our own hearts and of the Church-the quired. He knew well how readily they were performed retard, divide, and destroy the work. This subject suggests topics that may profitably engage the meditations of the pious reader for an hour.

IMMORTALITY-A sermon occasioned by the death of BARNABAS BIDWELL, Esq; by J. Smith, A. M., Kingston, pp. 20-Text, 1st Cor. xv. 53.

We have perused this excellent sermon with pleaonly a specimen of the author's style and reasoning, but contains many just and valuable remarks, an affectionate tribute to departed worth, and an interesting gospel; in this he chared with many most eminent saints and minds the most richly endowed by education, justly celebrated. They were persons whose judgments experience, and observation. It also contains in language more appropriate and forcible than our own, the self-deceit in others, justly dreaded it in themselves. In

"I cannot trust myself to speak much of his mental character I knew him too short and too late in life to be competent to describe it: besides, a mind of equal compass with his own would have been necessary adequately to appreciate that character, and equal powers of describition with his are requisite for its delineation. But from the late of the could not speak with the same conditions of himself that he heard many do, and this feeling of uncertainty deepened painfully as he felt certain that the was drawing to a close; and he longed and prayed with great earnest for a sense of entire security. His frequent expression was, "O for an assurance of interest in Christ!" But prayer was offered up for him, and it tion with his are requisite for its defineation. Dut from in Christ r. But prayer was ouered up for him, and it his duty I am happily relieved by your personal know, ledge of him.—A clear and distinct perception, intellect ded the cloud was removed; he was enabled to look away acute and profound, a strong and accurate judgment, the from himself as a guilty creature, and to look to Jesus as most comprehensive views, all combined with a lively the author and finisher of his faith. Then, so far from fancy and vigorous imagination, and highly cultivated by fearing death, he longed for its approach; and when education and habits of reflection, seemed his chief char specially asked if he felt that it would be a relief, he plainly acteristics. These, united happily in him, with regular constant application, gave him great advantage. But in so come Lord Jesus come quickly." He was sensible of his equanimity and self-possession, in his government of his rapid decline; knew what progress the fell destroyer tomper and spirit of forbearance, he possessed still higher was making, and could depict with graphical eractness gifts. It is here, at this point I may say of the character, this peculiar state. When asked if he felt much pain, he that the moral virtues so beautifully blend with the christian graces, and are lost in their still loviler hues. Charity were not more from feeling than from duty. The smallest hitler to pronounce his eulogy. These characteristics are best known in his immediate circle, and there let the memory of them flourish, till its members shall join him where the mind shall receive, if not new faculties, at least

"Of his public life I will not speak. It is easy to ima but exercise much influence on the affairs of whatever community he might fall amongst. His conduct, I believe poses, and will be enabled to carry on its operations during the present year to the same extent as in many former years; but assistance will be necessary to enable to high; and as might be expected in a country so former years; but assistance will be necessary to enable new, with a population so diversified, there are too many of State for the Colonies, also published in the Guar

litics. I touch not this topic to introduce them, they are out of place, equally, on this occasion, with my own character, and the nature of a worshipping assembly. He has mencement of the undertaking, and the collections of Sunday last amounted to £14. The services of the day were solemn and impressive; in the morning the Rev. Mr. Busby preached, and in the evening the Rev. Mr. Busby preached, and in the evening the Rev. Mr. motives in a different balance from what he formerly did. would leave him there and only remind my hearers, hat we too have got to go to the same tribunal; our conduct and motives will have to pass a similar review. Let this allay the harsh spirit of criticism, and solemnize our minds in respect of our own final account. But this much I will say, that if any one supposes the Christian must surrender his own inherent rights, or allow those of his fellow creatures to be infringed, without lifting up his voice against oppression, without using all just and legal gy, and pleading for Church and State Union! Anoneans to prevent such abuse, my views and feelings have ther slander equally vile has been put forth, that we no affinity with his. Ho who supposeth this, hath studied ill the character of the gospel or the conduct of its most devoted servant; when his rights were infringed no one hancew better than Paul how to defend them with a becoming spirit. Let his character before the chief captain and magistrates of Philippi attest: " Is it lawful for you," said he, "to scourge a man that is a Roman and uncon-demued?" "They have beaten us openly uncondemned being Romans, and have cast us into prison, and now do they thrust us out privily! nay, verily, let them come thomselves and fetch us." "I stand at Ceasar's judment seat where I ought to be judged. To the Jews have I done no wrong as thou very well knowest. I appeal unto Ceasar." Yet who took more joyfully the spelling of his goods, or more readily suffered personal wrong, than did this same apostle? But in this he only imitated his year, is one hundred and seventy five. The increase Divine Master, who, though he gave his back to the smitter and his cheek to them who plucked off the hair, yea, voluntarily submitted to death; yet asserted his rights and displayed in the same moment his power, when by simple word he made his captors go backward and fall to the ground, and declared before Pilate that he had a sovereign kingdom and power, to which even that proud gover commenced his brilliant career, of one hundred thou-tain our rights by fair and honorable means, and when sand;—an increase twice as large as that of any one deprived of them let us know how to suffer. It is matter of deep regret that the affairs of any comments, especials nor would have to answer. Let us then learn to main ly in a free country, and above all where the gospel i ing members, and multiplying at the ratio of a hundred heat of passion and the bitterness of personal invective But should any stoop to means so low, to methods s dishonorable and so unjust, as to injure private character and wantonly to wound individual feelings, with a view to gain their ewn or their party's ends, under pretence the while, of zeal for public good, let none of us present permit our soul to come into their secret, or our honor with their assembly to be united! Let us remeniber this mortal will put on immortality, and then all such set

you. We shall all feel his loss; and when I look to his now think that he shall fill it never again-that we shall hear his silver voice, behold his intelligent look no more, to take part in our praises and our prayers—I too am ready to repine at his removal, and to exclaim-we are bereaved

"His last illness was neither protracted nor very se-ers. He had nearly attained the limit of human life and we need not wonder if a frame which had so long contained an over-active mind, should have been visited articles on the first page of this day's paper .- Above with trouble and sorrow. But his mind retained its won. portance of a copious effusion of the Holy Spirit's influ- mory and judgment continued to its very close. This was evinced in many ways, but especially by his sense of the benefit of christian intercourse and his grateful ac ing and living for it. How important is this when we con- knowledgement of the kind offices which his situation refield before us—and the combined enmity and exertions which they caused; and to one friend at parting he said, vet he could not help expressing his regret at the trouble of evil spirits, wicked men and lukewarm laodiceans to I thank you for all your christian kindness. Nor did he replect to warn others and entreut them to secure by full and speedy surrender of themselves to God through the mediation of Jesus, the better blessings of eternity, and thus to be prepared for the ills of life and the approach

"He labored under considerable doubt and depression during his illness. This arose neither from dishelief of Divine truth nor from more fear of death. It was from a view of the exceeding sinfulness of sin. He felt and confessed himself to be a sinner, helpless in himself and indone, except through the intercession of Jesus Christ, sure and profit. The following extract furnishes not He believed firmly in the reality of the Saviour's atone. ment, and the prevalence of his intercession, but felt not that confidence in his own simple reliance upon it which many attain. He felt truth but not the comforts of the narrative illustrative of the great importance and advan- whose last days were passed under a cloud: such in late tage of vital godliness to intellects of the highest order times were the excellent Mr. Scott the Commentator, and had been much exercised, and who, accustomed to detec expression of our individual testimony and sentiments. daed, he acknowledged when making a profession of his faith in Jesus, that he could not speak with the same conspecially asked if he felt that it would be a relief, he plainly intimated his confidence that it would, and prayed " Even answered that he could bear specific pain much better, but that now he seemed melted into one common mass. He was sensible of the loss of discrimination by his palate and found his extremities gradually become cold. Finally, about a quarter past nine o'clock on Saturday evening, in the midst of his relatives and christian friends, in perfect composure, so still that it was uncertain at what precise

*So grant me God, from earthly care,
From pride and passion free,
Aloft through faith and love's pure air
To hold my course to thee. *No lure to tempt, no art to stay My soul as home she springs, Thy sunshine on her joyous way, Thy fraedom on her wings.'"

SUPPORT OF THE CLERGY.—A false report has been put forth and reiterated by several Editors, that the Editor of the Guardian had sanctioned a measure to Reserves, or a permanent Government support. Our communication to Mr. Secretary Stanley, published in the Guardian of the 6th instant, shows that we did all none will say that these were not of the most liberal the Guardian of the 6th instant, shows that we did all description, and designed for the general good. Of his in our power to have the whole proceeds of the Reserves liberality in religious matters, and his efforts to maintain applied to the purposes of education, and to have Mithose privileges which are so dear to us, there are present in the purposes of education, and to have Mithose privileges which are so dear to us, there are present in the purposes of education, and to have Mithose privileges which are so dear to us, there are present in the first of all denominations placed upon the same footnisters of all denominations placed upon the same footing, and left to their own congregations for support .-The selves. But the affaired in which he was concerned are And how far we desired Government support to be given society, therefore, has £11,000 applicable to its pur- too recent; I am too little acquainted with the state of to the Episcopal Clergy will appear from the following

the Society to continue its labours. In the first five clashing interests, too many ways of viewing the conduct dian of the 6th inst.: "I do not wish to be understood serts, that bigotry in religion is the distinguishing more years of the fifteen that have elapsed, the average number of applications for assistance was in each year 91; in the next five, 96; and in the last five, the number has his apologist; I have nothing to defend. If I knew his the present Clears the great which they receive the received the conduct of the oth inst.: "I do not wish to be understood serts, that bigotry in religion is the distinguishing mork to push my conclusions to the extent of imploring or in the next five, 96; and in the last five, the number has his apologist; I have nothing to defend. If I knew his the present Clears the great which they receive the any other Protestant denomination."

> The grants here referred to, His Majesty's Govern. ment had given notice would be withdrawn from the Society after the year 1834, that is next year. Our remark was only an acquiescence in the previous decihave objected to, we have been represented as trying ousness. to saddle upon the people of Upper Canada and upon the people of England the burden of a state paid Clerlegal gy, and pleading for Church and State Union! Anoconduct, presenting him the thanks of the Conference for his services—published that resolution in the Guar. dian of the 16th of October, with the addition of our own editorial testimony of approval and affectionate

Such misrepresentations, however, cannot long mislead or agitate. Truth and innocence always gain by and government further than the whig, but equally loyal,

Subscriptions to the Guardian .-- Among the other new efforts that have been made and are making to injure the Methodist Conference, disturb the societies, and misrepresent us and put down the Guardian, is a report which has been very industriously circulated, that no less than 500 of our subscribers have discontinued their papers; and some of our friends have made anxious inquiries respecting it. We have therefore ment of the number of names that have been added to and erased from our subscription list since the 30th of October, and the reasons assigned. It is as follows: Discontinuances,-16, because of our torgism; 17, because no pay can be obtained from them: 1, because he had a dispute with a member of society and the tator" denies in toto, and affirms that they "are the party preachers had not done him justice. This person owes two and a half year's subscription for the Guardian and the postage of a letter this week. We hope he will do justice, whether the preachers will or not. New sub-scribers, 26.—Such is the result of the efforts of our Displayed, he will find the term Saint applied, out of describers, 26,-Such is the result of the efforts of our

We shall only add, that if any person thinks that he is spiting us by giving up his paper, or greatly obliging us by subscribing for it, he is quite mistaken. Such ractness of mine. spite will drink up the greatest part of its own poison, as Seneca says of envy; it is not a farthing's gain or loss to us individually; we have no more interest in it than any other preacher in the connexion. The last page states the object to which the proceeds of the paper are applied.

At the same time it is our most anxious desire to consult the wishes and promote the best interests of place and remember how constantly it was filled, and our subscribers, and of the church and country gene-

> We did not join the Methodist Conference from motives of worldly advantage; and were we to consult our personal interests, comfort, and inclinations, we should tical view. not edit the Guardian another week. We have, perto advance the religious and general interests of Upper

connexion, and to draw the societies into the wisirlood 3. Four Cabinet Councils out of five, to deliberate on of political partizanship, and make them the silly dupes to other ulterior and not explained purposes do not the Sassarh day; although it has been deprecated by all to other ulterior and not explained purposes, do not the religious periodicals in England, both among the Disprompt our agents and friends to the most vigilant ex- sonters and in the Established Church. 4. They are just ertions, we know not what will. The accounts have as firm and steady supporters of the enormous endowments been sent out to all the circuits except St. Catherines and Canboro'. We hope that no exertions will be spared to collect what is due the establishment, and to promote its interests. promote its interests.

MISREPRESENTATIONS CORRECTED.

[The topics discussed in the following remarks are

only Editor of Upper Canada who has attempted a formal review and refutation of my remarks on Political Parties in England. How he has succeeded I, will now proceed to examine; in doing which, I shall in effect correct those Methodists Radicals in principle," but many of the richer misquotations and false statements which have been ones also—and yet true Christians and useful members made of my remarks by the British Colonial Argus, Hamilton Free Press, Grenville Gazette, and other kindred for eight days; with one of the most talented and popular

Dr. Barker occupies two paragraphs with professions, apparently intended (to use his words) "to enlist the sympathies of his readers, and help the writer through the difficulties of his succeeding propositions;" for in a subsequent paragraph, the sincerity of his professions is illustrated by an insinuation, "that to please a certain English party at home, who hate the whigs and the higher sort of dissenting elergymen on account of their superior learning, Mr. Ryerson has been induced to condemn them at the expense of truth!" This "certain English party who hate the higher sort of dissenting elergymen on account of their superior learning," we gather from Dr. B.'s first paragraph, is the British Methodist Conference, whom.our pliant professor says in another place, he has tions in favour of !!" Equally consistent are Dr. Barker's remarks on the "Saints," called so, he says, "on accoun of their known hypocrisy," and whose "anger," he says, was "incurred" by Mr. Hume, who, "as every truly religious man should have done, voted against Sir Andrew Agnew's Sabbath Observance Bill." The friends of this Bill, who are here called "Saints on account of their well known hypocrisy," (in Dr. Barker's creed) are the pious part of the Church of England, all the Methodists, Baptists, and Independents throughout the Kingdom, who, in all their churches, chapels, and congregations, recom-Editor of the Guardian had sanctioned a measure to mended and circulated petitions to parliament in favour of continuo to the Episcopal Clergy the proceeds of the that measure. Towards a part of these Sabbath "Saints" Dr. Barker assures us, in another place, he has "predilections;" and another part he compliments us possessing to utter. Had this been so, there would have been no such "superior learning," that they excited the natred of mitigating spology put forth for Mr. Hume in London, that the British Conference; yet they were to a man, as Ministers, in favour of Sir Andrew Agnew's Bill, which Mr. Hume opposed, and which his apologist, Dr. Barker, says, "every truly religious man should vote against;" or, as Mr. Mackenzie says, he "would give a hundred votes" against; and these Dr. B. denominates the "Saints," called so "on account of their well known hypocrisy." So much for Dr. Barker's sincerity and consistency, and the literature of his "composition."

Dr. Barker says, "Of the high tory, Mr. Ryerson can expect no man to agree with him in belief, when he as-

public faults, I would take the surest and the safest way to protect the sacredness of his memory, by confessing them. Different opinions will doubtless be entertained on this point; some I know will say that as a christian it would have been better had be meddled less with po.

This is very true, if I had said so. But Dr. B, has perverted and misrepresented my words. Instead of making the medium and as Missionaries of the Society for the medium and as Missionaries of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts. As missionaries of that Society they were and are now lording in power, and a tyrant in politics—and this ter legal claim to the Reserves than the missionaries of presented as having become a tory, and yet am reyours to convict me of self-contradiction, when I represent a bigotod, a superstitious, or sceptical character, as incorporated into the same party, and pursuing the same high-handed policy. We should think a common sense child, ten years of age, would know better than this. A bigot may support the same exclusive and oppressive poremark was only an acquiescence in the previous decision of the King's Government for one year only. Yet for this acquiescence, which no reasonable man would have objected to, we have been represented as trying that Dr. Barker's absence of discernment or ingenu-

Our reviewer denies my correctness in dividing each of the three great political parties in England ioto " 1200 c branches," except the tories. On this part of my observations, which has given rise to so much speculation and feeling, I beg to remark, what I dare say has not escaped had censured the conduct of our predecessor, when we the notice of the intelligent reader, that I was careful to moved a resolution in the Conference approving of his define and use the term tory, whig, and radical, as understood and employed "by the periodical press in England"
—because I was aware that very different ideas are at. tached to them in this country and in England. Previous to visiting England, I supposed a tory to be what I have defined a Capadian tory, a bigot or sceptic in religion, a lordling in power, a tyrant in politics. I supposed a whig to be a moderate, consistent, disinterested patriot. I sup-posed a radical to carry his views and measures of raform honest, and patriotic; although I was aware that in each of these distinctions of parties were persons of worthless principles and character. In going to Eogland, I resolved if possible to learn the real state of things in that country, both in a religious and civil view, and that if I returned to Canada, and should write any thing on the subject. I would describe England as it truly appeared to me, and not as I or others might wish it to be. On my arrival in England, and after availing myself of the various means of information mentioned in the last Guardian, from all parties and sources, as a foreigner and enquirer, I found these terms employed in a different sense from what I had anxious inquiries respecting it. We have therefore been accustomed, and in some respects applied to different requested the clerk to make out a correct and full state. Cescriptions of characters. In one word, I found the terms employed, and the characters represented by them, just as I have described, and men just as I described them,

as I shall presently prove.

The first denial of my correctness in describing parties relates to the moderate tory. One of my characteristics of the English (not Canadian) moderate tory was, "that who are known in derision by the name of 'Sainrs,' on account of their well-known hypocrisy." Now, if the reader will turn to Watson's Observations on Southey's Life of Wesley, or to Scott's Remarks on Bishop Tomline's rision, to religious people of all descriptions, whether of the Church or among the Dissenters; precisely as it has by many presses in this province been applied to the Mo-thodists. Dr. Barker's own statement, therefore, not only: refutes his own assertion, but more than proves the cor-

Dr. B, says, that I am incorrect in dividing the whige and the radicals into two branches. If I were mustaken on this point, or any other in relation to these parties, it proves no change in my political principles, as my assailants so abusively assert. But I assert, and every man that has read half a dozen English papers, knows the correctness of my assertion, that the distinctions whig, and low or liberal whig, radical, and low radical are just as common as the terms tory, and low or moderate tory. I traced the distinction in the two branches of the tory party, but left it to the reader to carry out in his own thoughts a similar distinction in the other two especially as these distinctions between the two branches of the whigs and radicals were not so prominent and easily defined as that in regard to the torics, and more prominent in a religious than a poli-

This writer likewise spares no pains to impress the reader that I have represented the influence of the whig haps, given as strong proof of patriotism, and laboured party as unfavorable to the interests of morality and relias industriously, as disinterestedly, and as extensively, to advance the religious and general interests of Upper to advance the religious and general interests of Upper to advance the religious and general interests of Upper was as follows:—"There appeared to me to be no pecu-Canada as our assailants. We and they are both known, liar tendency in the example, influence, and measures of and our works, also. We shall not, however, for one the GREAT POLITICIANS of this school to improve moment shrink from any duty imposed upon us by the the moral and religious condition of the nation." My reasons for this assertion were, 1. They are as luxurious Conference; and can as easily and as confidently meet as the "great politicians" of any other party. 2. They a host of such adversaries as have declared war against have not relieved the national burdens by a reduction of a us, upon the same ground that they have taken, as we have heretofore met assaults of a different kind.

The same ground that they have taken, as we have heretofore met assaults of a different kind.

The same ground that they have taken, as we farthing of their own salaries, except the notions of Lord Chancellor Brougham in his own Court,—a fact this which not one of my assailants has had the fairnesse. If this last deadly effort to disturb the peace of our to meet, although they have all abused me for stating it. numercial majority of the Church of England.
I am also accused with stating that all Radicals in Eng.

land are infidels, because I said, that that party included all Infidels (that is as bodies), Unitarians, and Sociaians of little consequence in themselves—only as they are Wesleyan Methodists are radicals in principle, and does made the pretext to injure our character, destroy the Mr. Ryerson mean to accuse them with infidelity?" What unity of Methodism, and promote other purposes upon a shameful misrepresentation of my remarks! When I its ruins.] white summer in doing which I shall in effect correct those ministers in the Wesleyan Connexion, who was known and did not besitate to avow himself a radical in principle; and it was from him, as well as from what I saw and read, (and not from tories or whigs,) I learned that one reason why his leading doctrines, as well as those of the great Robert Hall, in questions of Church and political reform, did not obtain a more powerful practical influence in legislation, was "the notorious infidel character of a majority of the political leaders and periodical publications of this party, which prevented the virtuous part of the nation from associating with them."--And so far from denouncing the whig party and bestowing unqualified praise upon the moderate tory party, as I have been falsely and abusively represented to do, I distinctly stated, that the distinguishing difference between them was in the theory of the foundation and extent of civil obedience; but that "IN PRACTICE THERE WAS DUT LITTLE DIFFERENCE."

I will now notice two or three of Dr. Barker's refer-

ences to individuals: And first, as it regards Mr. Hume, whom Dr. B. says he "knows to be a Christian"—and yet admits his profuneness! Very consistent! A fine dea of christianity—darkness and light united!—And this is Dr. B.'s proof!-To the views of the religious portion of England, or of Dr. B.'s Saints, (in the slang of the English insidel press,) I have already adverted. The Colonial Argus, with a veteran hardihood exceedingly important to him, denies that Mr. Hume ever opposed the abolition of Colonial slavery, and affirms that he has always been the uncompromising supporter of it—a state. ment too notoriously false for even the Advocate himself his brother in law was a slave proprietor, and that Mr. Hume could not therefore avoid opposing the bill without destroying family friendship and injuring family interest. But not one of my calumniators has even hinted at Mr. Hume's voting for the erection of a two-fold Church Establishment in India, with a large endowment of two Episcopalian and one Roman Catholic Bishop, without any regard to any other religious body. No; they will calumniate me as a supporter of Church and State union, and abuse me for exposing the conduct of Mr. Hume for voting in favor of Church and State union! What can more clearly prove than this, that my traducers are not influenced by any fixed principles or patriotic policy, but solely by party combination and personal interest.

We have another example of Dr. Barker's total aban donment of truth and justice, in representing me as having stated, that the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, with Sir R. Inglis, were "leaders of that shade of the tory party" called ultras; and having thus falsified my words, charges me with an "instance of total ignorance," &c. when I stated no such thing, but said plainly, "this description of partizans, (the ultra tories) I believe, is headed by the Duke of Cumberland, and is fol. forth as much be lowed, not 'a far off,' by that powerful party, &c. headed by the Hero of Waterloo." The Spectator also states, intelligent mind. that the Duke of Wellington is the leader in the House of Lords of the low or moderate torics, to prove which, that great and valuable measure, abandoned the professed principles of their whole lives, and were denounced on that account by the whole tory press of Eng-lend; and they have from that time to this been ended. vouring to regain the confidence of their former friends.

I am also charged with "the climax of absurdity," in stating that Sir Robert Peel supported Sir R. Inglis "on most questions." Now let us look to the facts of the Sir R. Peel did the same. Sir R. Inglis voted against the Reduction of Taxes, Sir R. Peel did the same. Sir R. Inglis voted against the Irish Church Temporalities Bill, Sir R. Peol did the same. Sir R. Inglis voted against the Abelition of Colonial Slavery, Sir R. Peol did the and discussed on the abolition of tythes in Iteland. On rious consideration. another evening, a motion for leave to bring in a bill to do away lay patronage in the Church of Scotland was In these discussions the general sentiments of members, not only on Church Reform, but Reform in Peel and Sir R. Inglis were the same, although the former expressed himself with more qualifications than the latter. Sir R. Inglis voted against the resolution on the abolition of Tythes in Ireland, Sir R. Peel did the same. Sir R. Inglis voted against the motion on Lay Patronage in the Church of Scotland, Sir R. Peel did the same -What will our sciolist adventurer say to these facts ?--

Again, I am treated with the same language; and Dr. B.'s wrath is so excited, that he "cannot remain silent," when I not only call Lord Goderich (now Earl Ripon' a tory, but class him with Sir Juhn Colborne. I made this statement in regard to both Lord Ripon and Sir John upon the authority of the Right Hop. Edward Ellice, His Majenty's Secretary at War-(while speaking of the difference of opinion that existed on some points among the several members of the government)—and his authority I think, is at least equal to that of our nowly adopted and mush-room-born patriot of Kingston. And Mr. Mackenzie himself has admitted the correctness of my classification of Lord Goderich, and issued a tirade of abuse against him as a moderate tory. I said not one word, nor made the least allusion, to Sir John's administration in Canada. I was careful to distinguish in italics what I understood him to have been in England. I might go still farther, and say upon the authority of four of His Majesty's Ministers, that up to the time of Sir John's leaving England for Canada, his character for integrity, honour, and patriotism, stood above all suspicion. I have been informed, that even Mr. Mackenzie himself once wrote from Eng. committee, in a communication to Mr. Mackenzie, published in the Advocate of the 3d of last month, express themselves thus :-- "We feel that we should be wanting in our duty to the public, were we to attempt to conceul from you the fact, that when you made concessions to the Home Government, in favour of Sir John Colborne's continuance here, a very general marnur prevailed against such concessions," &c. When I was speaking of public men, in whose character the Canadian public felt the most interest, and had such authority for my statement, I must have been a knave or a coward not to have made it. Sir John's general character, however, and the individual acts of his administration, may be very different. I need not be the apologist of the one, any more than am I the organ of the other. I have had had no interview or communiestion with the government, nor have I conversed with one of Sir John's confidential friends since my return to

I will adduce but one more instance of Dr. Barker's veracity and consistency. In assailing me, he says, that the great politicians of the whig party, "by their example and influence, (whom I represented as agreeing in practice with the moderate tories) have made the Christian religion once more flourish, nay, even made it fashionable," yet be declares in another part of his review, that "Infidelity unhappily prevails to an olarming extent in Great Britain and pervades all classes and descriptions of men!"

I have now done with this calumniating acribbler; and with the present number shall dismiss him and all the rest of his fraternity from the columns of the Guardian; and whilst I trust I have fully vindicated myself from his false charges and misrepresentations, I think I have proved different quarters, and as often been honorably acquit-his professions of respect for myself, and predilections for ted, and that at the bar of your own judgment. We Mothodism, heartless and hypocritical;—his composition and ignorance, pitiable and ridiculous—and his statements, fulse and self-contradictory.

EDITOR.

THE GRENVILLE GAZETTE of the 12th instant, has the following: That Mr. Ryerson views "all the reformers, in whatever country, let their christian professions be what they may, as infidels and enemies to religion." Again, this Editor states, that "Mr. Ryerson publicly declares to the world that his former principles, and those of ten thousand members of the late Episcopal Methodist Church, as well as the reformers of every description in Upper Canada, were, on acand profession." Again this same Editor says-"Judas was content with 30 pieces of silver, and Esau with a mess of pottage; but Priest Ryerson and the Conference, through Mr. Marsden, must have 900 pieces, and the promise of 1,000 more!" &c. &c .--This exceeds and supercedes any comment; and we will merely ask the reader, what sort of liberty he would be likely to enjoy, under the government of a man who can utter such statements? and what sort of fellowship he can have with such a spirit?

THE BRITISH COLONIAL ARGUE has issued a tirade similar to that in the Grenville Gazette, of which we have given the above specimens, and just as true in its representations and statements. A good writer has remarked, "we wish to know as much of every author as we can, in order justly to appreciate his sentiments, whenever they are in any degree personal. Who then is the Editor of the Argus? We answer We answer that he was a few years ago a Local Preacher of the disgrace the cause of evangelical religion.—They are sive system of emigration, which, with prudent re-Methodist Connexion in the United States;—that get-gospel radicals." ting into difficulty with his neighbours he came to Canada without any preaching license or certificate of official standing in the church; that when we were appointed by the Conference to take charge of the circuit in which St. Catherines is the principal town, the present Editor of the British Colonial Argus came to us, expressing a strong desire to be employed as a travelling preacher. This we told him was out of the question. He thought he ought to have license as a local preacher-that he was unjustly kept out of his right. We told him that no man could claim an appointment to any official station in the church as a matter of right. but we would inquire into the circumstances of his case and consult the brethren. On enquiry we found, that from the views entertained of him by some of the prin- lines: cipal members of the society, who were acquainted with him, that it would not answer to employ him even to injure its institutions, and to destroy the reputation of individuals, and a body of Ministers who have employed their lives in the service of the Church and country. The public will know what importance to attach to his . though freemen.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

We have now done with these Editors. It has been our established practice with Editors and others when specimens of their principles and spirit, and a refutation of their first slanders; so that our readers may ever after know what confidence to put in any of their

During the last two or three months certain papers upon his Majesty's Government. Heretofore the peosupposed wrongs. Discussions therefore in such a view could have no tendency to alienate the affections of the people from the British Government, however strongly they might oppose Colonial measures. But the very moment confidence in and respect for the British Empire is cut asunder, and a foundation is laid portion of the British nation. for any new state of things that may be proposed .-the Abolition of Colonial Slavery, Sir R. Peel did the same. On one evening that I was present at the debates in the House of Commons, a resolution was introduced throughout the Province. We mention it for their se-

A FEW WORDS TO METHODISTS.

We would ask those of our readers who are members of the Methodist Church, whether these efforts at de stroying the harmony of our Societies and blasting the reputation of the Conference, have had their origin in those whose hearts and lives have been devoted to the son at Cubourg, made her first trip, a few days since, interests of Methodism!

Should such proceedings succeed to any considerable extent, will they tend to promote your interests-to improve your spirit-to secure your final happiness?

Are those who claim to be your friends, and seek to rend you from your ministers, the divinely owned instruments of your spiritual illumination, consolations in afflictions, and hopes of a blessed immortality?

Are they the shepherds who have sought you when far from the true fold-who have visited you in seasons of distress and bereavement—who have not counted Ctheir comfort, or health, or lives dear unto them, that perfect and swift boats that navigate the waters of the Ontario, but is also the most beautiful and costly in her they might present you blameless before the Son of fittings and arrangements. Her engines are described as in this world, to hold forth the Word of Life—that He

Into what fold do these traducers of your present ministers intend to gather you? With what ordinances do they propose to supply you! To what fountain their work, and if all be true that is reported of the Co. of living waters do they propose to lead you?

Your ministers are charged with receiving illicitly £900-a charge which they deny in toto. We ask land so favourably of Sir John, as to give offence to the £200—a charge which they deny in toto. We ask committee that supported him. So much so, that the you, is it probable that a body of Ministers who have suffered and labored more than any other body of minters in Upper Canada, and carned a reputation dearer ters in Upper Canada, and carned a reputation dearer to them than life, that they would act the part of deceipons and hypocrites for the paltry sum of £900? A sum which, if divided, would not amount to more than £12 each? Will you believe that a body of men who £12 each? Will you believe that a body of men who bave thus denied themselves, and labored and endured, have sacrificed all that is dear to their reputation as ministers, christians, parents and men, for the sum of £12 each? Yet this you must believe, if you give credence to the slanders of their enemies.

> Have any of you contributed to the circulation of such slander against the character of your own ministers! Is this spirit and conduct enjoined in the professed rule of your faith and practice? We are persanded better things of you, though we thus speak.

What is the pretended ground of these efforts to rouse you to take up arms against your own Ministers? Is it not the Clergy Reserve Question! Yet are not their efforts directly calculated, if not intended to defeat or delay any equitable adjustment of this question, and seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of that they may continue to have it as a pretext for other the Black Rod was sent with a Message from His Ex-

Your Conference has often been implicated, from different quarters, and as often been honorably acquit-Session of the Legislature with the following pledge ourselves to prove them as innocent of the cruel calumnies spread abroad against them on the present

SENTIMENTS OF ENGLISH DISSENTERS.

As our remark, that radicalism in England appeared to us to be but another word for republicanism, with the name of King instead of President, has given so much offence to a portion of the U. C. Press, and as we have been represented as calumniating English Dissenters in the remark, we will give of the sentiments of the leadcount of their reforming principles, infidels in practice ing organs of Dissent—those noble monuments of christian virtue and patriotism.

> The Rev. William Jay, author of several volumes Evening Exercises," &c., the most popular Dissenting | period. Minister in England, speaking of certain christian professors who are always disposed to dispute about forms and doctrines, and who are never contented with the sort of preaching and ministrations which they enjoy, remarks as follows:

"These desperate adherents to something not easily fixed and definable in sentiment, but always accompanied with a spirit as well known and invariable in its operation as any of the laws of nature, are, in spiritual things, what some discontented zealots are in political; and as the latter render the cause of rational liberty try as an assylum for a large portion of her presuspicious and despicable, so the former disserve and sent redundant population, and to adopt an extengospel radicals."
"Self-willed are they; self-confident; presumptuous;

censorious; condemnatory of all that are not initiated; into their temper and exclusions. With regard to their ministers, they are not learners, but judges; and often make an offender for a word."—Preface to the Christian Contemplated, pp. 10, 11.

Congregational Magazine, in terms of warm admiration, and therefore may be regarded as expressing the sentiments of that excellent and influential class of Dissenters, in regard to the national privileges and sea, shall be paid to this Province for the four To the enterprising inhabitants residing in the vicinity of blessings of England. We have room for only a few years from the 1st of July 1832.

"Let me think of a country whose merchants are princes, and whose traffickers are the honorable of the lead a class meeting. This man we understand is no earth—a country ennobled by the zeal of patriots, longer a member of the Methodist Society, but is doing enriched by the blood of martyrs, endeared and sacred his utmost to throw the fire brands of discord into it, to by the dust of a pious multitude without number-a country illustrious by every kind of genius, and by every improvement in science and in art-a country in whose well-balanced constitution are blended the advantages of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy, without their statements. We would ask those honest and good defects-a country whose government is equally averse men (with some of whom we are acquainted) who, we to tyranny and anarchy; where none are above law understand, have put this powerful instrument of good and none below it; where liberty has so long fixed her and evil vito the hands of such a man, whether they are abode; where religious opinions produce no civil disnow doing that which will afford them consolation in a abilities; where all persecution is excluded; and where dying hour, or add to the sweetness, and harmony and every man sits under his own vine and fig tree, and blessedness of their future state! They are stewards, none can make him afraid. Let me think of a country where charity and compassion reign not only in num-

human woo. Let me think of a country possessing not let as nown, and the requisite extension of the only so many natural intellectual, civil, and social adonly so many natural intellectual, civil, and social adunjustly assailed, to furnish our readers with sufficient vantages, but so many moral and religious privileges," &c. &c .- Jay's Evening Exercises, p. 128.

In the September number of the other very able and popular organ of Dissenters, the Eclectic Review, we subsequent statements-which must be regarded hence. Lave remarks equally corroborative of our statement. forth as much beyond our notice as they are beneath In a Review of the Familiar Letters and Miscellathe confidence and self-respect of any honorable and neous Papers of Benjamin Franklin. The Reviewers, after extracting a part of one of Franklin's letters on the constitutional, acknowledged and necessary prerohave assumed a different tone and taken an entirely gatives of the Crown, commence their comments as folhe adduces the Catholic Emancipation Bill, when every have assumed a different tone and taken an entirely gatives of the Crown, commence their comments as follows: "Does not this show the absurdity of the favor-lands that may tend to promote the purposes of part and to perform every thing that can reasonably be Wellington and Sir R. Peel, in introducing and carrying upon his Majesty's Government. Heretofore the peo-lite American notion of the sovereignity of the people? the Institution or add to the advantages, which ite American notion of the sovereignity of the people? the Institution or add to the advantages, which ple have always been instructed and exhorted to look to | -These constitutional doctrines harmonize but ill ei- | the Colony, under the blessing of Providence, the Parent Government for the redress of their real or ther with American republicanism, or with English enjoys, by facilitating the diffusion of education radicalism," &c. p. 267.

These authorities show, that our observations whether the result of a long or short residence in England, were perfectly correct; and that to represent the Dis-

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT .- The Parliament met yesterday. About half of the members of the House of Assembly were present. No business was done, His Excellency's opening speech will be found below. It adverts particularly to the subjects of internal our town may indeed be said to be mainly attributable." improvement, Emigration, and Education.

THE COBOURG STEAMER, under the command of Captain Charles McIntosh, built during the last seafrom York to Niagara and back again. She crossed in the short space of three hours and a half, notwithstanding the roughness of the engine. Some parts of the way she was propelled at the rate of 16 miles an hour, with her steam at 10 inches, though it is calculated to work at 15.

The following notice of this fine Steamer is taken from the Cobourg Star of the 13th instant.

"The gentlemen on board during this trip expressed great satisfaction with every part of the vessel, and from all we can learn from individuals who have inspected the bourg, she is certainly not morely one of the most high credit on the ingenious builders, Messrs. Sheldon no pains or expense to turn out a finished specimen of bourg, they may congratulate themselves on having established their fame.

The Cobourg measures 150 feet keel, and 25 feet beam She is worked by two engines of 50 horse power each, with wheels abaft the learn, and 21 fest in diameter, and calculated to make 19 revolutions in a minute, when the steam is raised 10 inches. The length of the gentlemen's

this Fall, but it is now thought too late to commence thin year; she is therefore laid up at York till Spring, when he will be one of the earliest boats on the Luke

"It is unnecessary to dwell on the advantages which this Steam-boat will confer on Coboarg, Port Hope, and Peterboro'; she will furnish a ready communication with the States' Ports on the opposite shore, and will thus give to this part of the District the very earliest possible commu-nication with New-York, and when connected with the Rail Road to the Rice Lake, will be equally advantageous to Peterboro' and the back settlements."

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. York, Tuesday, November 19, 1833.

This day, at three o'clock, HIS EXCELENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR proceeded in the usual State from the Government House to the Chamber of the Honorable the Legislative Council, where being arrived agitations, and the promotion of objects of another kind! cellency to the House of Assembly, commanding their

SPEECH:

Hon'ble Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I feel assured that I have every reason to conseveral Districts with whose interests you are panies were out, and the fire, as was supposed at the time, particularly connected; and on the progressive effectually extinguished. It broke out again, however, advance which the Province is making in all these in the same tenement, about five o'clock in the morning, advance which the Province is making in all that constitutes a flourishing community.

from the number of settlers located last year, yet the country cannot but derive essential benefit from the property invested by the emigrants of this senson, which far exceeds the capital trans.

The information you have acquired of the sta energy displayed by the inhabitants of several Districts in profiting by Lakes and Rivers, to imthe Colony; and I am persuaded you will concur with me in the opinion, that were they sufficiently known and appreciated, the Parent State would be encouraged to regard this fertile coungulations, could not fail to ameliorate the condiof the Province, and increase her own commercial prosperity.

I shall transmit to you the Report I have receive ed from the arbitrators appointed under the Brithe majority of the arbitrators, that the duties levied in Lower Canada, on goods, introduced by

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly

completed for your information.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen,

which has in several Sessions occupied, much of your attention, demands your early notice and consideration, particularly the question which relates to the revision of the system of township

| Sura for for Hamilton—touching at Oakville and Welling to Cakville and Welling to Cakville and Welling to Cakville and Welling to Cakville and Welling to Consideration, particularly the question which relates to the revision of the system of township

| Sura for for Hamilton—touching at Oakville and Welling to Colock for Ilamilton—touching at Oakville and Welling to C

by a charter framed on more comprehensive principles than that which has been granted, there can be no doubt, that as the Province is fully prepared to reap the benefits, which were intended to be conferred on it by the establishment of King's College, His Majesty will readily give effect to any measure proposed by you regarding its future government, and the appropriation of school among all classes.

An excellent Fine Engine was brought, a few lays since, to Cobourg, from Rochester, as a defence Sir R. Inglis voted against the Great Reform Bill, Home Government is destroyed or neutralized, that senters in England as radicals, is doing gross injustice of the body and Ludders, for the same purpose, are in a state of forwardness. This important acquisition to Cobourg, of that beautiful town from the ravages of fire. Hooks and additional indication of its growing prosperity, has been procured by Messrs. Clark, Conger, and Perry, who, says the Cobourg Star, "were appointed a committee for its purchase, and to whose praise-worthy 1810, 358; and at present, probably not less than 1200. liberality and exertions this important acquisition to

> Extract of a Letter from an old Irish Preacher, to his son in this town.

"It was no small disadvantage to me that I did not see Mr. Ryerson; had I seen him I might have been in America ere this. I am truly happy to find that the nd for which he came over has been accomplished. I am highly gratified at this. This has been the most prosperous year for the spread and enlargement of Christ's Kingdom among the Methodists that we ever had. I am confident that it will increase more and more. God owns it every where. The things preached are those which Christ has commanded, and they are preached by those who are sent by Himself, and these are they He has promised to be with even to the end of the world. I have met with much encouragement in laboring for the glory of God lately; perhaps the Lord is opening a field for me in America; if I thought He would bless my labors there, it would delight my heart.. I have no enjoyment but while I am employed in His blessed work. I hope He will enable me, while constructed in the most workmanlike manner, and reflect will enable me to endure to the end, that I may say, I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course and Dutchers. These gentlemen, we know, have spared I have kept the faith; then I shall have a well grounded hope, that I shall wear the crown of righteousness which the Lord has promised not only to His Apostles, but to all who long for his appearing.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Taz Fire Companies beg to tender their grateful thanks to Mr. G. B. Willard, Messrs, Henderson & Mackenzie, and Mr. F. Jackes, for the Refreshments they were eased to furnish them at the Fire on Friday last.

They also with gratitude acknowledge the donation of £1 5s. from Mr. L. Bostwick, senior.

By order,

ALEX. Hamilton, Sec. Eng. Com.

J. H. Lawrence, Sec. H. J. L. Co.

murder of his own wife, in the year 1821, in the County

Waterford, Ireland, and who broke that jail, and was recaptured some time ago, was brought over to this place

eyesterday, by Mr. Deputy Sheriff Kidd, under a Writ of

Habeas Corpus, broke the juil of this town last evening
and made his escape. The fellow effected his exit by

picking a hole in the brick wall near the window, in the

almost incredible short escape. in jail an hour when his escape was discovered by the Turnkey! A coloured man, confined for insanity, named John Long, escaped at the same time. Parties have been out all night in pursuit of the fugitives, but we hear that no traces of them have as yet been discovered. Fitzge-rald is a tall fellow, about 6 feet high, has a scar on the right side of his mouth, another on his wrist, and another on his head—all occasioned by a sword. A large reward we understand has been offered for the restoration of Fitz. gerald to custody, either alive or dead, if he cannot be captured alive.—Courier, Saturday Nov. 16.

-We are sorry to announce the destruction fire, of the large brick house in King Street, opposite the jail, and occupied by Mr. Hugh Maguire Merchant; Mr. George Walton, York Dairy; and Mr. Telbot, as a Land Agency Office; the whole belonging to Dr. Burnside.— The fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Magnire, gratulate you on the favorable prospects of the about half past nine in the evening, when the Fire Comwhen the premises were shortly consumed; and nothing but the indefatigable exertions of our vigilant and highly Although the recent emigration has not prov. officient Fire Companies, supported by the inhabitants of ed so extensive as you were led to anticipate the town generally, preserved the adjoining buildings, and from the number of settlers located last year, yet

House-breakers .-- We have just learned that the premiss of Messrs. Kerr and Spiers, Wholesale Merchants of this town, was broken into last night, by some thief or thieves, who broke open the desks in the counting-room, of sermons, "Christian Contemplated," "Morning and ferred to the Province during any corresponding and carried off all the money they could find, together Evening Evercious," &c., the most popular Disserting Deriod. exact amount of the money, or value of goods stolen, but we state the fact for the information of the public authotistical changes rapidly taking place and of the rities, and to put the inhabitants of York on their guard against the villians who are infesting the town.—Ib.

Post Office.-The Hon. D. B. Viger, the Agent for prove their communications, enables you to judge Lower Canada had an interview, we understand by ap-correctly of the capacity and actual resources of pointment at the Colonial Office with Mr. Secretary the Colony: and I am persuaded you will con-Stanley and his Grace the Duke of Richmond, Postmaster General, on the business of the Post Office Department in the Colonies, at which Mr. Stanley expressed himself in favor of placing at the disposal of the several Local Legislatures the Revenue derivable from this source, with the understanding that that portion which is received for transport of letters per packet from England to the colo-nies, or vice versa, should be remitted home. The surplus arising from the Post Office Department, after paying the necessary expenses is expected to be expended, for the tion of the labouring classes, promote the welfare future, in extending the several post routes after the system in operation in the United States .- Cobourg Reform-

Cobourg Branch Bank .- We understand that the man. gement of the affairs of the Upper Canada Branch Bank We will give another extract from the same author, which is copied into the September number of the portion of duties which Upper Canada is entitled the principal Clerks of the York establishment. The to claim. You will perceive from the award of house of Mr. D. Campbell has been taken and report adds

the Head of Lake Ontario

Experience has taught us that in proportion to the facilities afforded for travelling and transporting property, I have directed the accounts of the current year, and Estimates, to be prepared for your examination; and, also, in compliance with an Adple Steam Packer, calculated exclusively for the Head of dress last Session, the detailed accounts of the Lake Ontario route, to ply as follows, viz. to leave Ha-Casual and Territorial Revenue from the first of Milton, immediately after the arrival of the Western-Niagara, York and Guelph Stages, for Niagara, to touch at the Burlington Canal, Forty Mile Creek, and at Port Dalhousie, and arrive at Niagara about day break-from thence to Lewiston in time to meet the stage line about The important subject of public education, gara for York about 7 o'clock, and from thence about 12

This Boat is intended to be built without any Promenade schools, the application of the proceeds of sales Deck-to draw but little water, and be propelled by two

berless personal acts, but in a thousand institutions to of school lands for the support of superior Dis. first rate 50 horse power engines. For safety, conventmeet every kind of distress, and lessen the sum of trict schools, and the requisite extension of the ence and speed, I have every reason to believe she will

present established. With respect to these points siderable amount without any exertions on my part-and and to the immediate course you may suggest to I now wish to give a general invitation to those who have insure the opening of this University, sanctioned £25 to invest in this enterprise. If this stock does not turn out profitable it will be the first plan that I ever projected which did not yield an income to all parties concerned.

Captain Philo D. Bates, whose character and experience justly entitle him to public confidence is to superintend the building of the said boat and to have the command of her when finished.

Those who take stock will see by my sealed bond to which they will become a party, that I am to have the sole direction of the boat-and that I am bound on my required of any individual or board of directors.

Those who wish to take stock will forward an intima-

tion of their intentions as early as possible to me at An-caster, or to Captain Philo Bates, Wellington Square. With this brief outline of my plan, I subscribe mysolf the public's most obedient and very humble servant, JOB LODGE

Editors of papers not hostile to the general inter-ests of Upper Canada, will confer a special favor on me by noticing this projected enterprise.
November 16, 1823.

American Newspapers,-No newspaper appeared in the Colonies until 1704, when the News Letter was issued at Boston, and continued till 1776. The first paper published in Philadelphia was issued in 1719, and the first in New York in 1773. In 1775, there were 37; in 1801, 203; in

MARRIED.

At St. George's Church, Kingston, on the 11th November, Lieutenant Crome, R. E., to Miss Light, eldest daughter of Colonel Light, into 25th regiment. Immediately after the wedding, the happy couple departed regiment. Immediately after the wrading, the nappy couple departed for England, via Oswego and New York.

On the 21st ult., by the Rev. Robert Boyd, James Alken, to Anne Rutherford, both of South Gower.—By the same, on the 4th instant, Reuben H. Scovill, of Augusta, to Abigail Hauchins, of South Gower. By the same, on the 7th inst., Alexander Bell, to Margatel Chambers

DIED.

In this Town, on Wednesday evening last, Mr. K. E. Murchison aged 52—His remains were followed to the silent tumb on Saturday morning by a respectable concourse of lamenting relatives and acquain takes.

aged 52—Ris remains were followed to the silent tomb on Saturday morning by a respectable concourse of lamenting relatives and acquaintances.

In Augusta, lately. Margaret, second daughter of Mr. John Fell, in the 12th year of her age. She was taken ill on Sunday morning, and died on Monday night.

On the 7th lost, Baron Steuben, oldest son of Mr. T. Doty, aged 2 years and 3 months.

On the 8th inst., James Honeywell, and on the 9th, Nathaniel Norton, infant twins of Mr. John O'Brian, of Prescott

At Perth, on the 28th uh., of scartet lever, Margaret, aged 13 years and 5 months, sud Jane Olivia, aged 2 years and 6 months, subhidron of the Rev. Michael Bartis, Episcopal Minister of that town.

At Ambierst, lately, Mr. Benjamin Denn.

At his residence, mear the Najanes Mills, on the 1st inst., William S. P. Bartels, Esq., aged 35 years.—Mr. Bartels was an active and intelligent Magistrate, a kind bushand, and an indulgent parent; he has left a blank in society that will be long felt. His remains were interred on Sunday, attended by a very numerous and respectable assemblage of relatives and friends.—Con. U. C. Heratt.

At Kingston, on the 6th inst., Regimald Heber, son of H. C. Thomson, Esq., aged 5 years.

At Barriefield, on the 9th inst., J. D. Gilbert, Esq., Postmaster of Adoiphotsown, in the prime of fife.

At St. Regis, L. C., on the 4th inst., at the residence of Capt. S. Y. Chesley, Eve Van Konghnet, widow of the late David Chesley, in his life time of this place, in the 27th year of her age, after a protrasted illness of upwards of a year.

To Corowall, on the 5th inst., Mrs. Hand.

In the Niagara Gaol on the 6th instant, Thomas Gorman, a native of freeland. His death is snother fearful and appulling instance of the deleterious effects of an intemperate use of ardent spirits. This man was committed to Gaol on the morning of the 2d instant, in a state of absolute insanity, brought on by excessive drinking, which appeared to increase from the effects of confinement, and the consequent prison reatment. On th

Howell, J. Law, "A Methodist," J. Norris, W. Griffis, J. Ryerson, (2,) W. S. Fairman, J. Metcalf, E. Lan-lon, J. C. Davidson, J. Talmage, A. Hurlburt," W. Simpson, (received) D. Woolverton,

* Your paper, and the account for your circuit, have been sent to

TORK MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—

A Public Lecture on MECHANICS, will be delivered by Mr. McShane, on Friday Evening, 22d November instant, at 7 o'clock, in the Court House. York, Nov. 19th, 1833.

OTICE.—The SCHOOL in the Town of London, in the London District, hitherto taught in the public school house, is now vacant. A Teacher of Classical attainments will receive liberal encouragement. The person applying will be required to teach English grammatically, Arithmetic, practical Mathematics, Letin, and French; and also to produce recommendations or certificates, as to character, on or before the first day of lanuary next, when an exemination will take place.

The London Sun, St. Thomas Journal, the Courier,

and Christian Guerdian, will please give this notice three insertions, and send their accounts to

JOHN B. ASKIN. November 18, 1833. 210.3t

OOK-BINDING,-Ornamental and Plain, done in the neatest manuar, with despatch, and on he most reasonable terms, by No. 168, King Street, 110 13w. York, November 18th, 1833.

HUST PUBLISHED,—The Upper Canada CHRISTIAN ALMANAC for 1834: Sold Wholesale and Retail, at the Tract Depository, (Mr. R. Cathcart's) No. 147, King Street. Storekeepers may be also supplied by the following

Agents :— James Lockhart, Esq. Niagara.

Messrs. Lesslie & Sons, Dundas, York, November 9, 1833.

PIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, AND WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE, YORE, U. C. RIDOTT, BROTHERS, & Co., beg to announce their removal to the Brick Building at the N. E. corner of King and Yonge Streets, where they are receiving from their House in England, large additions to their already select and extensive stock of Heavy and Fancy HARDWARB, Suip CHANDLERY, &c. York, Nov. 5th, 1833.

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

York, Jan. 29th, 1833.

DOCTOR E. A. BIGELOW, DENTIST. is now at the Steam boat Hotel. He will attend immediately to calls in his profession. His advice on the management of teeth he gives gratis. His Vegetable Dentifrice will be kept for sale by William Bergin. His previous engagements will not admit of his remaining in York but a few weeks this time. He will continue to visit York semi annually. York, Nov. 11th, 1833.

DOCTOR ROLPH'S ADDRESS, delivered before the late meeting of the Young Men's Temperance Society, is just published in a small and neat Pam.

the Secretary, Mr. Charles Hunt, (Apothecary.) Price 2s 6d. per dozen: and 15s. per hundred. York, Sept. 25, 1833.

CELEBRATION OF THE REV. JAMES HERVEY. At the village of Weston-Favel, Northamptonshire where the pious author of the Meditations, &c. was Rector, and where he died, a rural fête was held, on Tuesday, June 18th, when the neighboring clergy and gentry ga thered, to do honor to the memory of that holy and use ful man.

Whatever our readers may think of some parts of this ceremonial, we are sure they will read with pleasure the following Ode, from the pen of the Bard of Sheffield, which was recited on the occasion. Mr. James Montgomery understands the feelings of the author he celebrates, and into which a "stranger" cannot enter.

Where is the House for all the living found? Go ask the deaf, the dumb, the dead : They answer, without voice or sound, Each resting in his bed :-Look down and see, Beneath thy feet,

-There all the living meet !" Whence comes the beauteous progeny of Spring?
They hear a still small voice, "Awake!" They hear a still small voice, "And while the lark is on the wing, From dust and darkness break; Flowers of all hues

Laugh in the gale, Sparkle with dows, And dance o'er hill and dale.

Who leads thro' trackless space the stars of light ? The Power that made them guides them still; They know him not, yet day and night They do his perfect will:

Unchanged by age
They hold on high
Their prigrimage
Of glory round the sky.

With him, whose memory we recall; Yet more than eye can see, he sought, His spirit look'd through all, Keenly discern'd

Their lessons learn'd, And gave their silence speech. Go meditate with him among the Tombe, And there the end of all things view; Visit with him spring's early blooms, See all things there made new;

The troths they teach.

Thence rapt aloof In ecstacy, Hear, from heaven's roof, Stars preach "Eternity."

We call him blessed whom the Lord bath blest, And made a blossing,—long to shed Light on the living, from his rest,
And hope around the dead:
Oh! for his lot!

He dwells in light, Where Flowers fade not. And Stars can find no night.

CAUSES OF LONG LIFE.

In a very interesting paper published by Dr. Rush in his Medical Observations and Inquiries, we have a detail of the Doctor's Experience in regard to those causes which favor the prolongation

1. Descent from long lived Ancestors .- Dr. Rush never met with a single instance of a person who had lived to be 80 years old whose ancestors had not been remarkable for the longevity. In some the Duke of Wellington, John Bull presents his instances the longevity was on the side of the father, in others on that of the mother, but most generally it was common to both parents. The Duke of Wellington, from the British Nation, as knowledge of this fact may serve not only to assist in calculating what are termed the chances of life, but it may be useful to the physician. He may tional resources.—Correspondent in the Morning learn from it to cherish the hopes of his patients in chronic and some acute diseases, in proportion to the capacity of life they have derived from their ancestors.

2. Temerance in Eating and Drinking .- To this Dr. Rush found a few exceptions. He met new Warehouse of Mesers. Ridout, Brothers, & Co. with one man 84 years of age, who had been intemperate in eating; and four or five persons who they evidently impair the strength of the system do not materially affect the duration of human life. - The duration of life is not always shortened by an infirm constitution provided the stimuli which operate upon the several organs be propur tionate to their excitability.

3. The moderate use of the understanding .- It has been an established truth, that literary men, other circumstances being equal, are longer lived than other people. But it is not necessary, remarks Dr. Rush, that the understanding should be employed upon philosophical subjects to produce this influence upon the duration of life. Business, politics and religion, which are the objects of at. tention common to men of all classes, impart an activity to the mind, which tends very much to produce health and long life.

4. Equanimity of Temper.—The violent and irregular action of the passions tends to wear away the springs of life. Persons who live upon annuities in Europe, have been observed to be longer lived under equal circumstances than other people. This is probably owing to their being exempted, by the certainty of their subsistence from those fears of want, which so frequently distract the minds and thereby weaken the bodies of all persons who are subjected to them. Life rents have been supposed to have the same in. be extremely chear and well selected. fluence in prolonging life. Perhaps the desire of life, in order to enjoy as long as possible that property which cannot be enjoyed a second time by a child or relation, may be another cause of the longevity of persons who live upon certain incomes. It is a fact, that the desire is a very powerful stimulus in prolonging it, especially when that desire is supported by hope. This is obvious to physicians every day. Despair of recovery is the beginning of death in all diseases.

5. Matrimony .- In the course of his inquiries, Dr. Rush only met with one person beyond 80 years of age, who had never been married.

6. Sedentary Occupations .- Dr. Rush did not find sedentary employments to prevent long life, where they were not accompanied by intemperance in eating and drinking. This observation is not confined to literary men, nor to women only, in whom longevity, without much exercise of body, has been frequently observed. The docter met with an instance of a weaver, a second of a silver-

7. Loss of the Teeth, &c .- The early loss of the teeth did not appear to the Doctor to affect the duration of human life so much as might be expected. Edward Drinker, who lived to be 103, any of the articles of which his stock consists, some lost his teeth thirty years before he died, from as complete as that of any House in either Province. drawing the hot smoke of tobacco into his mouth through a short pipe. Neither did he observe! York, 6th June, 1832.

baldness or gray hairs occurring in early or mid- R. TODD, from England, having had con- dle life to prevent old age. In an account furdle life to prevent old age. In an account fur-

COMPARATIVE EUROPEAN MORTALITY.-At a A procession was formed, in which certain relics of the deceased were borne, and ladies carried baskets with flate meeting of the Academie des Sciences in Paflowers, to strew over his grave.

COMPARATIVE EUROPEAN MORTALITY.—At a late meeting of the Academie des Sciences in Paflowers, to strew over his grave. per, the object of which was to show the relative number of deaths in the different parts of Europe -one of the many instances of the nice statistical calculations which our neighbours are in the habit of making; from this it appears that in the Roman States and Venetian Provinces 1 in 27 die annual. ly; in all Italy, Greece, and Turkey, 1 in 80; in the Netherlands, France, and Prussia, 1 in 39; Grateful for past favours, respectfully informs the inhab in Germany, Denmark, and Sweeden, 1 in 45, in Norway, 1 in 48; in Ireland, 1 in 53; in England, I in 58; and in Scotland and Iceland, I in lower. 59. Thus, it appears, that of the whole of Europe, in Italy there is the least chance of life or superfine, fine, and middling Broad and plain Cloths, Kerof its long duration. The average of deaths year.

The average of deaths year.

Woolen Velveteen and Cords, Cotton Cords and Velveteen Cords ly in Europe, out of a population of 210 millions, is 5,256,000, which is equal to one fortieth of the whole. This, however, varies unequally between the North and South. The former have but one death in 44, while the latter have one in 36. Out death in 44, while the latter have one in 36. Out Cotton Shawls; Table Cloths and Covers; Lace, Ribbens, of one million of inhabitants, the deaths amount to Gloves, and Hosiery;—an elegant and fashionable assortant 22,701 in the countries situate north of France, and Cotton Shawls; Table Cloths and Covers; Lace, Ribbens, Cotton Shawls; Table Cloths and Covers; Lace, Ribbens, Cotton Shawls; Table Cloths, and Covers; Lace, Ribbens, Cotton Shawls; Table Cloths, Misses, and Children's Furs; Laces, and Covers, and Children's Furs; Laces, Sitk, and Cotton Shawls; Table Cloths, Misses, and Children's Furs; Laces, Ribbens, Grant Covers; Misses, and Covers, and C and 27,800 south of France, or a difference of 50,-000, equal to one two-hundredth of the population. M. Moreau de Jones thus shows that the north-Stars, flowers, and Tombs, were themes for solemn that ern climates favour the duration of human life. The author of the paper had also made calculations tending to prove that the proportion of mortality is diminishing, which is confirmed by the tality is diminishing, which is confirmed by the The Subscriber having commenced the Meicantile Return in several great cities, proving incontestic business at Cakville, would inform his friends and the bly the material ameliorations which have taken place in the great cities.

> IRISH NEWSPAPERS .- A return of the number of stamps issued to each newspaper in Ireland, from the 5th January 1832, to the 5th April, 1833, has, on the motion of Mr. O'Connell, been laid hefore the House of Commons. Total number ssued for Dublin is 3,378,203, of which the Sannder's News Letter has taken 534,000; Dublin Evening Mail 445,371; Dublin Evening Post 231,000; Evening Packet 335,000; Freeman's Journal 309,000; Evening Freeman 110,500; Morn. Register 207,500; Pilot 174,500; Comet 198,718; Warder 142,750; Weekly Freeman, 193,750; Weekly Register, 111,400; Repealer, 29,000; Dublin Morning Times 84,000. Total 29,000; Dublin alorning times 34,000. Total amount of newspaper stamps issued for all Ireland for the above period, 5,718,600. The number of the BERT HAWKE returns thanks to his friends ber issued for all the London newspapers for the same period was 26,588,050!

JOHN BULL TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. In consequence of the Report of the Military Commissioners recommending that all officers should be included in their reductions, excepting compliments to his Grace, and begs that he will John Bull is desirous of finally discharging the debt, if the amount unpaid do not exceed the na-Chronicle.

HE Subscriber has removed to the new and spacious Brick Store, lately occupied by Mr. J. M. Strange, corner of King and Yonge streets, opposite the He offers his thanks to his friends and the public gene

rally for the support he has received, and respectfully solicits a continuance. His Stock at present is far more had been intemperate in the use ardent spirits, complete than ever, particularly of Wines and Liquors; They had all been day-laborres, and bad not commenced drinking until they began to feel the lan. selected with the assistance of his brother in Montreal, guor of old age. The Doctor was inclined to the opinion that tea and coffee, notwithstanding they evidently impair the strength of the system.

(who has had great experience in this line,) from the respectable Agents of the following celebrated Houses:

MADEINA, in wood, from Rutherford & Grant; Loader of the system. ; Oliviera & Co.; Howard, March,

& Co.; Phelps & Co.; Butler & Co. PORT, from Quarles, Harris, & Co.; Page & Co.; Newman, Hunt, & Co. FIGUIRA PORT, and some others

SHERRY, from Duff, Gordon, & Co.; Smith, Woodhouse, & Co., and other LONDON PARTICULAR TENERIFFE, from Bruce

& Co.; Paisley. Benegarlo and Alicant Wine, in pipes, hhds. and gr. casks. Mudeara, Port, and Sherry, bottled at the place of growth,

and in London 'Jolly' and "Anchor" Chempaign. Pink and White. Lafide and St. Julian Claret, different qualities.

Constantia, a very delicious Wine.—Perhaps it is not gen

erally known, that there is but one small Estate at the Cape of Good Hope where this fine Wine is produced. Horanic gu and Bucellas. Sauterne and Murcellas.
Raspierry Brandy. Black and Red Current Wine.
Scotth Ale, in stone bottles. Dunbar & Hibbert's Porter. With a very general assortment of Toas, Sugars, &c. &c.
IT China, Glass, and Earthenware, as usual.
WILLIAM WARE.

King-street, York, Oct. 1, 1833.

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

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

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

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

in England and Scotland; where he has selected an extensive assortment of every description of GOODS, suited to the trade of this country, which he is now opening at his old stand in King-Street, and will dis-pose of by Wholesale only, at prices which will be

found uncommonly low. He flatters himself that from the long experience he has had in the business of Upper Canada, he has been able to select an assortment, in every way suited to the smith, and a third of a shoemaker, among the number of old persons, whose histories suggested the foregoing observations.

wants of the country; coo Fackages of whose nave and ready come to hand. Town and country Merchants multiple form the foregoing observations. worth their while to visit York, when they are in the

way of purchasing Goods.

He thinks it unnecessary to attempt to enumerate

GEORGE MONRO. 135.tf

nished by Le Sayre, mention is made of a man of Color Drawings, both Figure and Landscape, in a style 80, whose hair began to assume a silver color simple and necular to himself: to which he will add Toronto containing 105 and the Toronto containin 80, whose hair began to assume a silver color simple and peculiar to himself: to which he will add when he was only 11 years old.—Jour. of Health. Painting on Ivory, or in Miniature, Mezzotiato glass, the sun and fly, all kinds of drawings. He is now form of the River, it is well watered by a number of good ing a Class at his residence, No. 35, Newgate-street, York.

Families also attended in the various branches constitutions. TEWART GRAFTON, Jun. ting a Liberal and Commercial Education.

MASTER TODD, pupil of Dr. Busby, of Oxford University, gives lessons on the Piano forte. Newgate-street, York. Nov. 12, 1833.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE ARRIVALS of LINEN and WOOLEN DRAPERY, &c. for Sale, Wholesale & Relail, at William Lawson's Brice Store, No. 153 King Street, York, U. C.

WILLIAM LAWSON, Merchant Tailor, in Switzerland, Austria, Spain, and Portugal, 1 in itants of York and its vicinity, that he is now receiving a 40; in Russia, (in Europe) and Poland, 1 in 44; 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

> His Stock comprises a large and splendid assortment of een, Beaverteens and Coras, Cotton Coras and Verveteen, Beaverteens, Fustians; silk, Valentia, and velvet
> Vesting; Camilets, Lasting, Plaids, Flannels, Blankets,
> Baize, Serge; ten pieces of choice Carpeting, very cheap;
> Merinecs, Cottons, Shirtings, printed Calicoes in great
> variety; Kerseymere, Thibet; Merine, Worsted, Silk, and dies' Velvet, Tuscan, Leghorn, Straw and Chip Bonnets la large and fashionable assortment of Gentlemen's Cloth. ing; and orders to Measure executed with despatch, and

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

The STORE, in the Village of OAKVILLEpublic that he intends to keep on hand a general assort, ment of Dry Goods and Hardware, also a few Groceries and Medicines, mostly used in the country, which he of-fers low for Cash. JUSTUS W. WILLIAMS. Oakville, June 1, 1833.

OOKING-GLASSES, PRINTS, &c. (King-street, a few doors East of Yonge-street.)

ALEXANDER Hamilton, Gilder, &c. Respectfully begs to return his thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage with which he hasbeen favoured since his com mencement in business, and hopes by unremitting atten tion to business and a sincere desire please, to merit a

continuence of their generous support.

He has constantly on hand Mahogany and Gilt frame cooking Glasses of various descriptions and sizes. A choice assortment of Dressing. Glasses, Looking Glass plates, Glass for pictures, Clock faces, prints, &c. &c. York, Nov. 5th, 1831

and the public in general for the very liberal encou-ragement he has received since his commencement in business, and has at present a neat assortment of ready made clothing of various sizes and descriptions, made of the best materials, under his own immediate inspection which can be warranted prime articles. His

WINTER CLOTHING

neatly and carefully put up, which he has no doub will give general satisfaction, and gain himself the continuance of that support he has so liberally receiset forth what is the amount still due to him the ved to the present; and, as he is determined to sell, not Duke of Wellington, from the British Nation, as only his Clothing, but his Fancy and Dry Goods, at a profit, he flatters himself that general satisfaction will be given to purchasers,

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

UST RECEIVED, direct from London, and for sale by the Subscriber, at his Chenp. Shoe Store, 193 King street, 1800 Pairs of Children's black & colored BOOTS AND SHOES;

600 pairs of Ladies' Pronella do., together with a very extensive assortment of Men's and Women's strong Boots and Shoes, Morocco and Kid Shoes, &c. &c., to which the Subscriber respectfully solicits the attention of the public. THOS. THOMPSON. York, June 5, 1833.

EW GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. KING BARTON has on band, and will sell low for Cash, an excellent assortment of Cloths. Blankets, Flannels, N. B. Country Merchants and Schools furnished with Cottons, Calicoes, ready made Clothes, best South Sea Seal Gloves, very best Seal Caps, and common Caps in great variety, Hats, Bonnets, and Mits of different kinds, Groceries and Glass, and a great variety of Goods too nu-merous to mention.—K. Barton thankful to his friends and the public, for past favours, solicits a continuation of the same, and is satisfied his present selection, and his prices will be fully satisfactory to such as shall call and examine for themselves.

17 No Second Price.

ALLOR &c. takes this opportunity of returning his both to be fully satisfactory to such as shall call and examine for themselves.

18 No Second Price.

Conversation of vindmant, 200 and 100 and 10 York, 27th Nov, 1832.

AND AGENCY OFFICE, AT BRANTFORD The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he is about to open a LAND AGENCY OFFICE at Brant. ford, in the Gore District, in connection with his profes sion as a Surveyor; and from his long experience in the practice of Surveying, Convoyancing, &c. he trusts that he will be able in some measure to facilitate the prosperity of this Section of the Country by attention to the above

There are many respectable Emigrants daily arriving from Europe, who prefer purchasing improved farms, and take him away, wild lands in the neighbourhood of the old settlements, to settling in the back Townships which have been recently curveyed, who would undoubtedly avail themselves of the advantage of such an office, as there they could at once learn what Farms and Wild Lands were for sale.

paid, of the No. of the Lot, Concession, Township, District, &c. the quantity of improvement: the kind of Soil—Timber—Boildings—Springs, or Streams of Water, which may be on their respective premises, and the lowest price, as well as the torms of payment, &c., and if Wild Landsthe distance from a Settlement as well as a description o the Lot &e. to enable the Subscriber to afford correct in

formation to the applicants.

Persons living in other Districts or in the Lower Provioce, who may have lands for sale in this part of the Country, will find it to their advadtage to furnish the sub scriber with power to sell and make Conveyances for

His charges will be as reasonable as that of any other professional person in the Country, and in proportion to the nature and extent of the business done, or on such

him may rely on the strictest attention, being paid to it— and all moneys which may come into his hands for the sale of lands, will be remitted without delay.

Surveying, Drafting Plans, Conveyancing in all forms, Wills, Articles of Agreement, Bonds, Powers of Attorney &c. executed as usual with neatness and despatch.
LEWES BURWELL.

Deputy Provincial Surveyor.

Browtford, 20th July, 1833.

WANTS A SITUATION,—An experienced TEACHER (from England,) who will engage to teach, according to the most approved mode, the English Language, Writing, Accounts, Georgraphy, and Mathematics. Town or country equally acceptable. Salary no object. Apply (if by letter, post paid.) to J. M. at Mr. John Botsford's, No. 53, Yonge-street, York.

November 12, 1833.

BOARD and LODGING for Gentlemen in a respectable private English family, No. 35 Newgate. York, Nov. 12, 1833.

209 if

FOR SALE, a valuable FARM on the River Credit, situated on the main road leading from Toronto, containing 125 acres of excellent Land; 55 of which are cleared, with a comfortable Dwelling House Toronto, Nov. 5, 1833

FOR SALE, 200 ACRES OF LAND. at 12s 6d. currency per acre. Enquire of Mr. Joseph Dennis, on the Humber; or James Richardson, York. Noaember 12, 1832.

OST on board the Great Britain steam-boat lying at Cobourg, in Junelast, a BOX or CHEST, with the subscriber's name on it, containing wearing ap parel, &c. A reward of \$3 will be given to any porsor for information sufficient to procure it. Information may be sent to the Guardian Office, or to the subscriber.
JOHN COLEMAN.

Darlington, Nov. 11th, 1833. POUND,—A few days ago, near Mr. Frasier'

10 Pallace Street, and paying for this advertisement. GEORGE ROBINSON. York, Oct. 23rd, 1833 NOTICE. A LL persons indebted to the Estate of the late JOHN THOMSON, Physician, by Note or Book account, are required to make payment without delay: and any persons to whom the said Estate may be indebt.

brick building on Pallaco Street, a small bundle, containing several articles of clothing. The owner may have the same by applying to the subscriber, on Lot No.

W. B. ROBINSON, JAMES HENDERSON, At Newmarket. WILLIAM ROE.)
or JOHN BLAKE, York. Newmarket, Sept. 1832.

ed, wiff present their accounts duly authenticated to the

UNION FURNACE;

SIGN OF THE GILT PLOUGH. (Opposite Mr. T. Elliot's Inn, Yonge-street, York.) THE Subscriber informs the Public, that at the earlies opening of the spring navigation, there will be erected in the Union Furnace a powerful Steam Engine, and that the Farnace will be so enlarged as to be able to make Castings of any Size up to two Tons weight. The Sub scriber is constantly manufacturing

MILL IRONS AND MACHINERY CASTINGS of superior workmanship, and all such Castings in general as are made in common Copola Furnaces; also has on hand a variety of Plough Patterns both agour and ager: HANDED; amongst which is one lately invented by him water, and also a stream running through the lot. En Plonghs, and acknowledged by those who have tried it to be superior to the best Scotch Ploughs or any other de-

scription known in this or any other country.

All those wanting work done at this Foundry, either Cast or Wronght, may depend on having it done by steady and experienced workmen. AMOS NORTON, York, February, 1832.

If There will be on hand, the ensuing season, an Ex tensive Assortment of STOVES & HOLLOW-WARE, both Wholesale and Retail.

NOTICE.

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

JOHN ARMSTRONG

BEGS Respectfully to intimate to Town and Country Merchants and the public generally that he has commenced the above business and will have constantly on hand Warranted Broad and Narrow Axes, Hoes, Adzes and other Edge Tools Wholesale and retail at his Factory Hospital Street. York, 15th Jan. 1833.

TO LET,

HOUSE situated on King street, the third from Yonge-street, on the north side, with a handsome front Store, well fitted up for the Wholesale and Retail business;—and also a good stone Cellar; all of which have been lately occupied by Messrs. A. W. Hart & Co. in the wholesale business.

JOHN RITCHEY, Newgate st. 206-4 York, 22nd Oct. 1833.

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c. DISTRICT OF NIAGARA, Township of Grimsby:

Part of Lots No. 8 & 9, in the 9th Concession, 180 Acres,

Lot No. 8, 8th 100

Inada, viz:—Canadian Primmer, Reading Made Easy
Mavor's Spelling Book, Webster's do., New Testament
English Reader, Murray's Grammar: Also, Writing in good order; a Saw Mill, with two Saws; nine dwelling

Books, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Papper.

RAGS taken in payment.

EASTWOOD & SKINNER.

York Paper Mill, Nov. 16, 1832.

E. HENDERSON.

continued support, and would inform them that for the time being, he will carry on his business at his house on Half of 18, Yonge Street opposite the Hon. John Elmsley's.

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

Yonge Street, May 22d, 1833. NOTICE .- A dark brown HORSE COLT.

supposed to be three years old last Spring, broke into the premises of the subscriber about two months ago; he came into the neighborhood early last Spring. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. JOSEPH STOFFERS.

All persons having improved farms for sale will find it the other a white OX, with small red spots. Any person to their advantage to inform the Subscriber by Letter post paid, of the No. of the Lot, Concession. Township, District, where they muy be found, shall be handsomely rewarded. JACOB DELONG. Lot No. 32, 3d con. from the Bay, \(\right)\)
Township of York, Nov. 5th, 1833. \(\right)\)

208 4w.p

TOLEN from the Subscriber, on the night of the 24th September, a Sorrel Mare, ten years old, of a midling ize and solid make, with several small white spots upon the back occasioned by saddle boils. Whosoever will give information of the said Mare, or return her to the Subscri ber shall be handsomely rewarded for his trouble F. METCALF. Saltfleet 50 Mile Creek, Oct. 1st, 1833.

TRAY COWS .- Strayed from the subscriber.

near Mr. Elliot's Tavern, in this Town, about the 1st of July last, two Cows, -one white, with large red or terms as may be agreed upon.

of July last, two Cows,—one white, with large red or All who may intrust the agency of their business to brown spots and small crooked horns, the other brown; both about 6 or 7 years old. Whoever will return said cows to the subscriber, or give information where they may be found, will be suitably rewarded. York, Oct. 29th, 1833,

TRAYED from the subscriber in March street, (near the Eaptist meeting house,) York, about seven weeks ago, a yellow coloured COW, about ten years old, with brown stripes over the body, and short crooked horns, which have been bored. Any person returning her shall be adequately rewarded.

FRANCES ANDERSON. York, Oct. 8th, 1833.

BOOKS, on sale at the Guardian Office: Clarke's Commentary; Watson's Theological Institutes; (a most valuable work) Watson's Life of Wesley's Life of Bramwell;—Hymn Books of different sizes; Jo. phus; Watts on the mind; Clarke's Ancient Israelites; Wesley's Sermons; Clarke's Sermons, &c. &c. &c.

BLANK DEEDS & MEMORIALS for sale at this office.

SALE OF CROWN LANDS. LATE MILITARY RESERVE.

PART of the late Military Reserve, lying to the Westward of the Town of York, and adjoining the Garrison, having been recently Surveyed by order of His Majesty's Government, a certain number of the Lots, including those fronting on the Bay, and on Dundas Street, contaming about one Acre each, will be offered for sale, by Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of

York, on Monday, the 25th day of November next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Terms of the sale will be one third of the Purchase Money to be paid down, and the remainder in two equal annual Instalments, with Interest at 6 per cent, on

each instalment, payable with the Instalment A Plan of the Survey may be seen, and further particulars known, at the Commissioner of Crown Lands Office.

Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, York, 28th October, 1832.

CLERGY RESERVES. Commissioner of Crown Lands' Office York, 1st February, 1832.

ROPOSALS for the purchase of Clergy Reserves having already been received at this office, for a greater quantity than are authorised to be sold during the ensuing year. The Commissioner is compelled by his Instructions to decline for the present receiving any more applications for the purchase of Clergy Reserves.—And to prevent disappointment he requests it may be distinctly understood that applications received after this date can be of no benefit to the applicant as to preference or other wise.

PETER ROBINSON, wise. 117.1f. · Commissioner of Crown Lands:

\$10 REWARD. TOLEN, from the pasture of the subscribers, on the night of the 4th October, a Bay Horse Colt, three years old, about 13 or 13½ hands high; he has a bunch or his left hind foot resembling a ring bone, and a small lump on the inside of the same leg between the fetlock and gambril joints, occasioned by a kick; has no white on him, is a middling trotter, black mane and tail; the hair second shoulders by the somewhat wore on his sides and shoulders by the

One half the above reward will be paid to any person returning said horse or giving information where he may be found, and all necessary charges paid; the other half or the detection and approhension of the thief.

Any information respecting said horse can be forwarded a Toronto Post office, addressed to the subscribers, and vill be thankfully received. BRIGGS & GILSON,
Teronto, 39th Oct., 1833. Tunners, Dundas.s Tunners, Dundas.st. P. S. Three or four Journeymen Shoemakers

vanted immediately. FARM FOR SALE in the fifth concession of Vaughan, being the West halves of numhers 18 and 19 containing 200 acres about 35 of which are improved with a good log house and barn thereon—15 acres are seeded for meadow. It has on it a good well of

quire of the Subscriber on the premises. JOHN FRANK. Vavghan, 20th March, 1833.

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

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

50 Acres in North Crosby, and one Village Lot in Denorestville. 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-tf.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET, HE well-known premises, formerly occupied by the subscriber, on Lot No. 22, 2nd concession, Military Tract, situated at the west end of the flourishing village of Hallowell; consisting of about 3 of an acre of land; a commodious two-story Dwelling Rouse, Barn, and other out houses, Store excepted. Also, 100 ACRES, being he rear part of Lot 107, 2nd concession of the township of Ameliasburgh, with a Log House and Barn, situated within three miles of the Carrying Place, and within two of the Cronsuer Mills, and lying on the main road to York.

For further particulars enquire of Mr. James R. Arm-

strong, York, or to the subscriber, Hallowell.

JAMES DOUGALL. October 28, 1830. OR SALE,—The following LANDS, in the DISTRICT OF NIAGARA, Township of Grimsby: Part of Lots No. 8 & 9, in the 9th Concession, 180 Acres,

Houses, composing part of the Village of Smithville, all under rent; a large frame Barn; two Blacksmith Shops; a Merchant Shop, with various out buildings.

Any person wishing to purchase a valuable property, and a good stand for business, is requested to call and examine these premises.

IN THE LONDON DISTRICT. Lot No. 13, in 14th Concession of Windham, 200 Acres. 7th do. 7th do. Lot No. 19, Nissouri, 200 do. 100

IN THE DISTRICT OF GORE. Lot No. 22, in the 3d Concession of Esquesing, 200 Acres. IN THE HOME DISTRICT.

Lot No. 14, in the 5th Concession of Scott, 200 Acres. Lot No. 15, 11th do. Reach, 200 All which Lands are in well settled Townships, and are of good quality. For conditions apply to the owner.
SMITH GRIFFIN. Smithville, August 9th, 1833.

York Township. Oct. 31, 1833.

York Township. Oct. 31, 1833.

2083p

TRAY CATTLE.—Strayed from the fields of the Subscriber, about the month of July I.st, a by 100 feet in depth. Apply to JAS. BICKET. York, 5th Nov. 1833.

York, 5th Nov. 1833.

SALE OF TOWN LOTS IN EMBRO. The Sale at Auction, which was to have taken place in January being postponed, Mechanics and others who wish immediately to build in the above Village lately laid out in the Township of Zorra, are hereby notified that at-tendance will be given on Monday and Tuesday the 6th and 7th days of January next at the Mills, to give out Lots for immediate Building within 12 months.

The present sale will be made at the intended upset

price of the Auction sale viz: £5 per quarter acre. October 30th, 1833.

NOR SALE at this Office, a few Copies of the COLONIAL HARMONIST, by Mark Burnham, of Port Hope—being the first collection of Sacred Music ever published in Canada. York, December 12, 1832.

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

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

TERMS:—The price of the Christian Guardian is toolve shillings and six pence a year, if paid in advance: or, filter shillings if paid in six months: or, seventeen shillings and six pence if not paid before the end of the year: exclusive of postage. Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance.

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

All travelling and local Feachers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church are authorised Agents to procure Subscribers, and forward their names with Subscriptions: and to all authorised Agents who shall procure ten responsible Subscribers, and aid in the collection &c., one copy will be sent gratis. No Subscriber has a right to discontinue, until all arrears are paid up Agents will be careful to attend to this.

\$\int_{\text{CP}} All communications, unless from authorised Agents, mast be post paid.

SCP All communications, unless from authorised Agents, mark be post paid, proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of superannuated or worn-out Preachers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in British North America, and of whome and orphans of those who have died in the work; and the general spread of the Gospel.