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Agerton Ryerson, Editor.

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**THE REV. RICHARD WATSON.**

From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine for September, 1833.

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, that the Head of the Church designed him for the Christian ministry. He began to preach at an early period of life; but not before he had 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 called into the itinerant ministry, in which he laboured with great zeal and promise of future eminence for upwards of four years. It is not surprising that a mind like his, conscious of its powers, should in some of its early motions have been irregular. But though for a few years withdrawn from our body, and a Minister in another community, yet he did not renounce those vital doctrines which he first received; his heart held his understanding to the truth; and in 1812 he returned to our Connexion with a mind greatly enlarged, and enriched with a considerable store of various knowledge; and with his spirit much improved in Christian piety. On recommencing his ministry among us, his powers appeared to acquire new vigour; and in their full energy he devoted them all to the service of mankind. His great abilities first excited general attention by the part which he took in promoting the Missionary cause; and his sermons on other particular occasions, may be ranked with the most splendid that ever mind conceived or tongue uttered. His regular ministry in a Circuit, though adapted to more ordinary use, was not inferior to his occasional efforts. There was in him a rich fulness of evangelical truth; he arranged it with uncommon readiness; and he dispensed it with a liberality which never feared exhaustion: whilst his extensive acquaintance with ancient learning and modern science, and his susceptibility of impression from the scenes of nature, enabled him to illustrate and adorn his preaching with singular felicity. To the reasoning powers and habits of a philosopher, he united the imagination of a poet; the most familiar topics of Christian theology appeared with new beauty and force when set in the light of his genius;—he touched every thing with the hand of a master. His element was the lofty and the vast; his conceptions naturally rose into sublimity, and expanded into grandeur; yet there was nothing left vague and indefinite, for he could with ease adapt them to the humblest understanding, and concentrate them into sentiments and maxims of the most beautiful and impressive wisdom. Persons of the highest rank for intellectual power, in listening to his discourses, have rejoiced to feel and own the deep and powerful sway which he exerted over them; whilst the poor and the unlettered hung with absorbed attention on all that fell from his lips. As a Preacher, it was his highest praise that the subjects on which he usually chose to exert his powers were the truths by the ministry of which from age to age the dead in sin have been quickened into spiritual life, and Christ exhibited in his fulness of grace as the Almighty Saviour of all who seek his help. To the Church of God his preaching was eminently useful, hal- lowing and elevating the soul to heaven. He possessed a remarkable readiness in composition, and his pen was often employed in the service of truth. He wrote to defend our Missions when aspersed in the legislature of the country; to justify the true principles of scripture interpretation, and establish the doctrines of Methodism, when popular writings were tending to compromise these principles and unsettle our faith; he wrote to instruct the young, and to assist men of riper age and maturer mind in their searches after scriptural knowledge; and his writings will be admired for implicit deference to the authority of the Scriptures, for clearness and soundness of theological reasoning and opinion, and beauty of expression, as long as the truth is held in estimation amongst men. In his writings, as in his preaching, utility was his aim; and no man could form a wiser judgment of what was useful. Though honored of late years as one of the first intellectual men of his day, this produced no elation of heart; he regarded his talents and his time as given him in trust, and his exalted purpose was to gain the approbation of his divine Master. The deep sense which he felt of his responsibility to God, while it humbled, strongly stimulated his mind; so that in the absence of health, and frequently in suffering, to the last he held on his course without faltering. As life advanced his piety became more elevated; the improvement of his moral frame engaged his utmost attention. He habitually preserved on his mind a devout sense of God: when he spoke of him or worshipped him, he was full of holy veneration; and his prayers both in the congregation and with his friends showed the full permission of approach to God which he enjoyed, and with what reverent boldness he availed himself of his privilege. He was eminently spiritually minded; and for some

time before his death he exhibited the fruits of the Spirit in full maturity. In his last affliction he was greatly honoured of God; and perhaps the closing scene of no saint's life ever furnished 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 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 enabled him to triumph; and his triumph was complete. Through the grace of his divine Saviour, 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."

Thus confident, he waited until his Master's call spoke him up to heaven. As a man, he was of a truly noble mind; superior through life to every thing mean and little; he was magnanimous, disinterested, generous. His form was dignified, and his countenance bore striking expressions of his intellectual greatness. His elevated views and the majesty of his character impressed a dignity on his manners, which the kindness of his temper, and his general readiness to oblige, rendered particularly easy & graceful. As a friend he exerted no servile homage as the price of his friendship: if there were times when he was too much engaged in thought to exhibit more than common fervour of affection, there were others, which occurred far more frequently, when he gave himself freely to his friends, and then his conversation never failed to instruct and charm. This bright luminary of the church and of his circle set in death to rise in eternal glory, January 8th, 1833. He died in the fifty-second year of his age.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

## ENGLISH METHODISM.

American Methodists not only have a pleasure but an interest in having correct views of the parent stock, which was planted and well nurtured by Mr. Wesley himself. Methodism, in its doctrines and moral discipline, is the same in the four quarters of the world; for it has now spread more or less into Asia and Africa. The articles of faith and rules of society are the same wherever there is a class of Methodists regularly organized. Local circumstances, and continued observations have made some small differences in the prudential regulations in England and America. We propose to mention a few of these as we learned them from the Rev. GEORGE MARSDEN, who embarked for Liverpool this morning, (Oct. 24th,) having successfully settled the union between the British and Canadian conferences, the account of which will be found in this paper. Mr. Marsden is a venerable man of God; and has left delightful recollections of his visit by the mildness and piety of his manners, and by the industry and zeal with which he preached the word among us. He left us on Thursday morning, and during the week he preached five sermons, three in New-York, and two in Philadelphia. This is godly diligence in the great work.

We spent an hour with him, the evening before he left, at brother Waugh's, and learned several interesting matters pertaining to their work, the most important of which was the secret of their success in their missionary operations. It will be recollected that they raise and expend annually above \$200,000 in carrying on their missions in the four quarters of the globe. To do this they have a central action at London, in what is called missionary secretaries, whose whole time is devoted to their missionary affairs, assisted by a missionary committee, composed of fifteen laymen and fifteen ministers. They are generally some of their ablest ministers. The present secretaries are, 1. Rev. Jabez Bunting, who is charged with preparing and editing the monthly missionary notices,—all official documents and reports, and the transaction of all business with the government at home, or governments abroad. 2. The Rev. Mr. Beecham, who is charged with the correspondence, particularly, the foreign letters. 3. The Rev. Mr. Alder, who is charged with fitting out the missionaries and their families, delivering them their instructions, and directing and arranging their departures. These three secretaries reside in London in three houses belonging to the missionary society, and purchased expressly for the purpose. They transact their business at a fourth house, 77 Hatton Garden, called the Mission House, in which are their several offices, and where there are several clerks to assist them. In this house the committees meet. It is their business house, and is owned by the society.

One of the principal duties of the missionary secretaries is, to travel through the three hundred circuits in the kingdom, visit the principal places, and hold missionary meetings and anniversaries, in conjunction with the ministers stationed on the several circuits. Thus the missionary spirit is diffused and kept alive throughout the kingdom by these annual visits of the missionary secretaries.

Mr. Marsden stated that he and Mr. Watson were the first secretaries, upon the adoption of the plan, and that when they went up to London a place not more than half as large as the tea table at which we were sitting, would have held all their books, &c. They found it too narrow for them, and ventured upon what was then deemed by some a hazardous step, that is, the renting of a room for £12 per annum, in which to transact their business. Mr. M. was asked if he thought they could have carried on their operations so extensively without these secretaries wholly devoted to the work; he answered, certainly not. Their

visits through the kingdom inspired life and vigor, while their able administration of their offices in London gave proper direction to the zeal and liberality of the public.

From Jay's Lectures.

## EVERY CHRISTIAN SHOULD REGULARLY ATTEND THE WORSHIP OF GOD.

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 prosperity of his servants. When, therefore, God says, "Seek ye my face," his heart answers, "Thy face, Lord, will I seek." And as he obeys from love, he will never exclaim, "What a weariness it is to serve the Lord! when will the Sabbath be gone?" He calls the Sabbath a delight, and the holy of the Lord; honourable. He loves 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 wishes in all his ways to acknowledge him, he sees what an adaptation there is in the means of grace to afford him relief and assistance. His own experience stimulates him,—for he has seen his power and glory in the sanctuary; while the promise justifies his most enlarged expectation,—"In all places where I record my Name, I will come unto thee, and I will bless thee." "They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run and not be weary, and they shall walk and not faint."

Cases of prevention will sometimes occur; but he will take heed that they are not excuses. And as he would not love and serve the creature more than the Creator, he will see that the hindrances are such as would keep him from all other engagements. And if they can be removed by order and skill and diligence in his affairs; or by a little expense in conveyance, saved from vanity and excess; he will remove them. And when the sick relation, or his own bed of languishing, or 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 the multitude; I went with them to the house of God, with the voice of joy and praise, with a multitude that kept holy day." I never believe those who, turning their backs upon the temple, tell us they pass their time in retired devotion. One duty pleads for another, and prepares for another, and helps another. It is the same with neglect; we may infer one omission from another. It is very questionable, too, when they tell us, that the preacher can teach them no more than they know already. It is the remark of an old writer, that "he who will learn of none but himself, is sure to have a fool for his master." Besides, novelty of information is not the only or principal object in attending the House of God: but as Judge Hale said, with regard to himself, "to be impressed and affected; and to have old and known truth reduced to experience and practice."

He therefore regards the means of grace constantly. He attends not one part of the Sabbath only, but both parts; and surely too public services cannot be too much for a day dedicated to devotion. Nor will he attend on the Sabbath only, but on the week day also. He will be thankful for a service which refreshes and nerves his mind amidst the cares and toils of his calling; and he will remember that, as a professor of religion, he has stipulated for his regular attendance, by his joining the church to which he belongs. Nothing can be more painful to the feelings of a minister, when he comes to water his flock, than to find many of them not at the well. Perhaps, too, he has chosen his subject and studied it, and prayed over it, with a peculiar reference to the individual then absent. And how often has something been delivered in the absence of 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.

But you are required to attend the means of divine appointment *spiritually*. Ye are not to think it enough to draw nigh to him with the mouth, and honour Him with the lip, while the heart is far from Him. The Lord looketh to the heart. There is such a thing as an attendance on ordinances, when there is no attention in them; at least none that comes up to the demand, to "worship in spirit and in truth."

And as Paul may plant, and Apollus water, but God alone can give the increase, we must attend, in humbleness of mind, and never without prayer, that the Spirit may help our infirmities, and render the means available to our profit. When the preacher enters upon his work in such an assembly as this, "it is as the smell of a field which the Lord has blessed."

## EFFECTS OF LARGE CLASSES AND MODE OF CONDUCTING THEM.

From the N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal.

Large classes are exceedingly injurious to the spirit of religion among us. They also curtail our finances; for it is well known that it was in view of making weekly collections classes were originated among us; and as a secondary benefit it was perceived that great spiritual good might arise from a judicious leader's speaking to each member, giving such advice and encouragement as the case required. We are aware that in the country, where the population is thin, it is necessary, at least to a considerable extent, to enlarge the classes. But this is not the case in cities and towns. Some of the most injurious results of large classes are, long meetings, which must be kept up to unseasonable hours in the evening.—Many female members therefore decline attending the classes, or attend but seldom. These long meetings, either flag and become tedious, or if

lively, are wrought up to an undue excitement, from the very circumstances attendant upon them. We know, and rejoice to have witnessed oftentimes, that there are such refreshings from the presence of the Lord, such powerful revivals as to compel the people to protract the hours of the 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. Another evil of these large classes and unseasonable hours of meeting is, that private rooms cannot be obtained in families in which to meet. This is a serious evil; to which we may add, the loss of the weekly collection; because many of the members leave before the class is out, and when it is out, it is so late that all are in a hurry home, and 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 requires. It will not be necessary to say any thing to some, a few words to others; and something more to a few. There should not be much singing in classes. Two or three verses at the opening, and close, and only a verse or two between every three or four members spoken to. These verses should be selected in view of a particular case, or for general devotion, and always taken from our hymn-book where suitable and powerful verses touching any case may be found. It is a matter of great doubt whether it is best for members of other classes to be present except at their own class meetings. If present they need not be spoken to. Their presence generally is a disadvantage to the class. In all class meetings the members should rise up and speak audibly, and all should listen attentively. If there be a peculiar case of temptation or distress, it would be well forthwith to join in prayer with such a member. A class of a dozen persons under the guidance of a good and experienced leader, and conducted as above stated, is one of the best associations a Christian can form as a means of grace. But it is very questionable whether large, noisy, and long continued classes confer any permanent benefit on their members, but rather tend to extravagance 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 tenacious 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 evening.—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 the exercises; such as two or three praying at once, with unnatural and unreasonable loudness, instead of following the strain of devotion by the individual who is leading the exercises at the time, accompanying his petition by our well-timed and hearty responses. In this way the whole assembly is gradually impressed and warmed into a spirit of deep and heart-felt 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 attracted general notice by a brilliant display of literary talent, and was honoured with the intimate acquaintance of Johnson and Burke, of Reynolds and Garrick, and of many other highly eminent individuals, who equally appreciated her amiable qualities, and her superior intellect. But, under a deep conviction that to live to the glory of God, and to the good of our fellow-creatures, is the great object of human existence, and the only one which can bring peace at the last, she quitted, 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 of active Christian benevolence, and to the composition of various works, having for their object the religious improvement of mankind. Her pen could adapt itself with equal success to the instruction of the highest and of the humblest classes, and the numerous editions through which her various publications have passed, attest the high sense entertained by the public of their varied utility and excellence. Her practical conduct beautifully exemplified the moral energy of her Christian principles. She was the delight of a widely extended sphere of friends, whom she charmed by her mental powers, edified by her example, and knit closely to her in affection, by the warmth and constancy of her friendship. She lived and walked in an atmosphere of love, and it was her delight to do good; the poor for many miles around her felt the influence of her unceasing benevolence, and her numerous schools attested her zeal for the improvement and edification of the rising generation. In these works of faith and charity, she was aided for a long course of years by the concurring efforts of four sisters, who lived with her, who regarded her with mingled feelings of admiration and affection, and towards whom her conduct was ever marked by the kindest and most endearing consideration. It was

truly a sisterhood animated by all the social and hospitable virtues. Mrs. Hannah More's last illness was accompanied by feverish delirium, but the blessed influence of Christian habits was strikingly exemplified even under the decay of extreme old age and its attendant consequences. Not 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 expressive returns of grateful love. The writer of this tribute to her memory saw her only the day before her last seizure in November, 1832, when she expressed to him in a most impressive manner the sentiments of a humble and penitent believer in Jesus Christ, assuring him that she reposed her hopes of salvation on his merits alone, and expressing at the same time a firm and joyful reliance 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 the 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 times demand men who will be living epistles of Christ; devoted friends of righteousness and of every good work. Men who on occasion of emergency may be found; and men who will be so settled in their principles, that it be known how they will act. Enough there are in all churches to hang on, and clog the wheels of the Redeemer's chariot. Men are needed who shall enter the ranks of Christians prepared to do what they know the Redeemer demands at their hands.—Men too who will lend to the church not their names only to be enrolled in our books while they are found plunged in every other scheme but the scheme of religion; who may be found every where else rather than at a prayer meeting; and 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 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 lights—living memorials of the grace of God. And 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 had 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 of Barcelona by the Spaniards and English, in 1705, an affecting incident occurred, which is thus related by Captain Carleton in his memoirs. "I remember I saw an old officer, having his only son with him, (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 succeeded, the portion of scripture for the day was read to him. It was taken out of Bogatsky's 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 I am not what I ought to be, nor what I wish to be, nor what I hope to be, I can truly say, I am not what I once was—a slave to sin and Satan; and I can heartily join with the apostle, and acknowledge, *By the grace of God I am what I am!* Let us pray!"—*Epis. Mag.*

THE TRUE SPIRIT.—A short time before the late Mr. Cox sailed for Africa, he visited the University at Middleton. In conversation with one of the students he said, "If I die in Africa, you must come after me and write my epitaph." To which the other replied, "I will, but what shall I write?" "Let a thousand missionaries die before Africa be given up," was the reply. And we should think this was the spirit and feeling of the meeting on the occasion.—*Dr. Bangs.*

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 unknown.

A MAN may go to heaven without health, without wealth, without honor, without learning, without friends; but he can never go to heaven without Christ.—*Dyer.*



RELIGIOUS & MISSIONARY.

From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine for September, 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 increase in the societies is as follows:—Great Britain, 22,595; Ireland, 1,501; 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.

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.

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.

INDIAN MISSIONS.

There are in the United States and Territories, 36 distinct tribes, besides some others whose names are unknown. These tribes contain about 430,000 souls, reside in 19 States and 4 Territories.

Table with 3 columns: By whom sent, Tribes, Stations. Lists various societies like Am. B. C. F. M., Am. Baptist Board, etc.

It will be perceived, that the above extends its benefits 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.

DISTRIBUTION OF BIBLES.

From official sources it appears, that the American Bible Society, with 213 auxiliary societies, during the last year, have issued of Bibles and Testaments in the English, Spanish, French, German, Welsh, and Irish languages, and in several Indian dialects, 91,168.

Table with 3 columns: Location, Quantity. Lists distribution in Europe and Asia (11,300,880) and American Societies (1,690,282).

(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.

the Society to continue its labours. In the first five years of the fifteen that have elapsed, the average number of applications for assistance was in each year 91.

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.

We sincerely hope the zeal displayed by the conductors 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.

ONEIDA CONFERENCE closed its session October 2d. Bishop Heading presided. Increase during the year, 5,637.

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.

But how has this work been carried on, and how is it to be continued and extended? Surely not by might of human contrivance, nor by the powers of the civil arm, but by the Spirit of the Lord, poured upon hearts.

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 pleasure and profit.

He labored under considerable doubt and depression during his illness. The arose neither from disableness of mind nor from mere fear of death.

Of his public life I will not speak. It is easy to imagine that a man of his character and situation could not but exercise much influence on the affairs of whatever community he might fall amongst.

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clashing interests, too many ways of viewing the conduct of public men, to do justice to their character, or to obtain for their epilogists an impartial hearing.

Such misrepresentations, however, cannot long mislead or agitate. Truth and innocence always gain by investigation.

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 not less than 500 of our subscribers have discontinued their papers.

We shall only add, that if any person thinks that he is giving up his paper, or greatly obliging us by subscribing for it, he is quite mistaken.

It is our most anxious desire to consult the wishes and promote the best interests of our subscribers, and of the church and country generally.

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MISREPRESENTATIONS CORRECTED. [The topics discussed in the following remarks are of little consequence in themselves—only as they are made the pretext to injure our character, destroy the unity of Methodism, and promote other purposes upon its ruins.]

DR. BARKER, Editor of the Kingston Spectator, is the only Editor of Upper Canada who has attempted a formal review and refutation of my remarks on Political Parties in England.

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."

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 continue to the Episcopal Clergy the proceeds of the Reserves, or a permanent Government support.

dian of the 6th inst.: "I do not wish to be understood to push my conclusions to the extent of imploring or desiring His Majesty's Government to withdraw from the present Clergy the grants which they receive thro' the medium and as Missionaries of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts.

The grants here referred to, His Majesty's Government 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 decision of the King's Government for one year only.

Such misrepresentations, however, cannot long mislead or agitate. Truth and innocence always gain by investigation.

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 not less than 500 of our subscribers have discontinued their papers.

We shall only add, that if any person thinks that he is giving up his paper, or greatly obliging us by subscribing for it, he is quite mistaken.

It is our most anxious desire to consult the wishes and promote the best interests of our subscribers, and of the church and country generally.

MISREPRESENTATIONS CORRECTED. [The topics discussed in the following remarks are of little consequence in themselves—only as they are made the pretext to injure our character, destroy the unity of Methodism, and promote other purposes upon its ruins.]

DR. BARKER, Editor of the Kingston Spectator, is the only Editor of Upper Canada who has attempted a formal review and refutation of my remarks on Political Parties in England.

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seris, that bigotry in religion is the distinguishing mark of his identity, and immediately afterwards admits, that "in religion he is superstitious or sceptical, as it happens."

Our reviewer denies my correctness in dividing each of the three great political parties in England into "two branches," except the Tories. On this part of my observation, he is right.

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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 abandonment 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."

During the last two or three months certain papers have assumed a different tone and taken an entirely new ground—that of contemptuous remark and censure upon his Majesty's Government.

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 case.

On one evening that I was present at the debates in the House of Commons, a resolution was introduced and discussed on the abolition of tythes in Ireland.

What will our socialist 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."

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."

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,

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CONCLUDING REMARKS.

We have now done with these Editors. It has been our established practice with Editors and others when unjustly assailed, to furnish our readers with sufficient 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 subsequent statements—which must be regarded henceforth as much beyond our notice as they are beneath the confidence and self-respect of any honorable and intelligent mind.

During the last two or three months certain papers have assumed a different tone and taken an entirely new ground—that of contemptuous remark and censure upon his Majesty's Government. Heretofore the people have always been instructed and exhorted to look to the Parent Government for the redress of their real or supposed 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.

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 Dissenters in England as radicals, is doing gross injustice to a very large, influential, talented, pious, and loyal portion of the British nation.

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herless personal acts, but in a thousand institutions to meet every kind of distress, and lessen the sum of human woe. Let me think of a country possessing not only so many natural intellectual, civil, and social advantages, but so many moral and religious privileges, &c. &c.—*Jay's Evening Exercises*, p. 125.

In the September number of the other very able and popular organ of Dissenters, the *Eclectic Review*, we have remarks equally corroborative of our statement. In a Review of the *Familiar Letters and Miscellaneous Papers of Benjamin Franklin*. The Reviewers, after extracting a part of one of Franklin's letters on the constitutional, acknowledged and necessary prerogatives of the Crown, commence their comments as follows: "Does not this show the absurdity of the favorite American notion of the sovereignty of the people?"

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of school lands for the support of superior District schools, and the requisite extension of the Royal Charter, under which the University is at present established. With respect to these points and to the immediate course you may suggest to insure the opening of this University, sanctioned 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 lands that may tend to promote the purposes of the Institution or add to the advantages, which the Colony, under the blessing of Providence, enjoys, by facilitating the diffusion of education among all classes.

An excellent Fire Engine was brought, a few days since, to Cobourg, from Rochester, as a defence of that beautiful town from the ravages of fire. Hooks and Ladders, for the same purpose, are in a state of forwardness. This important acquisition to Cobourg, 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 liberality and exertions this important acquisition to our town may indeed be said to be mainly attributable."

Extract of a Letter from an old Irish Preacher, to his son in his 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 end 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 in this world, to hold forth the Word of Life—that He will enable me to endure to the end, that I may say, 'I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, 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."

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

"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 *Cobourg*, she is certainly not merely one of the most perfect and swift boats that navigate the waters of the Ontario, but is also the most beautiful and costly in her fittings and arrangements. Her engines are described as constructed in the most workmanlike manner, and reflect high credit on the ingenious builders, Messrs. Shelton and Dutchers. These gentlemen, we know, have spared no pains or expense to turn out a finished specimen of their work, and if all be true that is reported of the *Cobourg*, 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 about the beam, and 31 feet in diameter, and calculated to make 19 revolutions in a minute, when the steam is raised 10 inches. The length of the gentleman's cabin is about 90 feet, with sleeping accommodations for upwards of 40 passengers. The ladies' cabin is above, on deck, 36 feet long, and arranged to accommodate 16 passengers. Her entire cost will exceed £10,000.

"It was intended that she should make her regular trips this Fall, but it is now thought too late to commence this year; she is therefore laid up at York till Spring, when she will be one of the earliest boats on the Lake.

"It is unnecessary to dwell on the advantages which this Steam-boat will confer on Cobourg, 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 communication 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 EXCELLENCY the Lieutenant Governor proceeded in the usual State, from the Government House to the Chamber of the Honorable the Legislative Council, where being arrived and seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent with a Message from His Excellency to the House of Assembly, commanding their attendance.—The Members present being come up accordingly, His Excellency was pleased to open the Session of the Legislature with the following

SPEECH: Hon'ble Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, I feel assured that I have every reason to congratulate you on the favorable prospects of the several Districts with whose interests you are particularly connected; and on the progressive advance which the Province is making in all that constitutes a flourishing community.

Although the recent emigration has not proved so extensive as you were led to anticipate 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 season, which far exceeds the capital transferred to the Province during any corresponding period.

The information you have acquired of the statistical changes rapidly taking place and of the energy displayed by the inhabitants of several Districts in profiting by Lakes and Rivers, to improve their communications, enables you to judge correctly of the capacity and actual resources of the 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 country as an asylum for a large portion of her present redundant population, and to adopt an extensive system of emigration, which, with prudent regulations, could not fail to ameliorate the condition of the labouring classes, promote the welfare of the Province, and increase her own commercial prosperity.

I shall transmit to you the Report I have received from the arbitrators appointed under the British Act of the 3rd Geo. IV. to ascertain the proportion of duties which Upper Canada is entitled to claim. You will perceive from the award of the majority of the arbitrators, that the duties levied in Lower Canada, on goods, introduced by sea, shall be paid to this Province for the four years from the 1st of July 1832.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly I have directed the accounts of the current year, and Estimates, to be prepared for your examination; and also, in compliance with an Address last Session, the detailed accounts of the Casual and Territorial Revenue from the first of January 1831, the period to which they were last completed for your information.

first rate 50 horse power engines. For safety, convenience and speed, I have every reason to believe she will not be surpassed by any boat now on the Lake.

I have already received subscriptions for stock to a considerable amount without any exertions on my part—and I now wish to give a general invitation to those who have £25 to invest in this enterprise. If this stock does not put 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 justify 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 that they will become a party, that I am to have the sole direction of the boat—and that I am bound on my part and to perform every thing that can reasonably be required of any individual or board of directors.

Those who wish to take stock will forward an intimation of their intentions as early as possible to me at Ancaster, or to Captain Philo Bates, Wellington Square.

With this brief outline of my plan, I subscribe myself the public's most obedient and very humble servant. Jos. Loper.

Editors of papers not hostile to the general interests of Upper Canada, will confer a special favor on me by noticing this projected enterprise. J. L. November 16, 1833.

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, 293; in 1810, 553; and at present, probably not less than 1200.

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

At Perth, on the 29th ult., of scarlet fever, Margaret, aged 13 years and 5 months, and Jane Olivia, aged 2 years and 8 months, children of the Rev. Michael Harris, Episcopal Missionary, of that town.

At the residence, near the Niagara Mills, on the 1st inst., William S. P. Barlow, aged 35 years.—Mr. Barlow was an active and useful man, a kind father, a kind neighbor, and an industrious man. 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.—*Can. U. C. Herald*.

At the residence of the Rev. J. G. D. Gifford, Esq., Postmaster of Adolphustown, in the parish of St. John, on the 11th inst., at the residence of Capt. S. Y. Chesley, Esq. Van Rensselaer, widow of the late David Chesley, in his life time of this place, in the 27th year of her age, after a protracted illness of upwards of a year.

In Cornwall, on the 5th inst., Mrs. Hand. In the Niagara Falls on the 6th inst., Thomas Gorman, a native of Ireland. His death is another fearful and appalling instance of the deteriorating effects of an intemperate use of ardent spirits. This man was committed to Goal on the morning of the 6th inst., in a state of absolute insanity, brought on by excessive drinking, which appeared to increase from the effects of confinement, and the consequent prison fever. On the morning of the 6th his situation became so alarming, that he was allowed the liberty of the hall, with another of the prisoners to take care of him, when a very sensible change for the worse in his appearance was visible. He was asked by a gentleman how he felt, to which he replied, "Oh! I feel very sore."—He continued to wander about the hall of the prison in apparently great distress, in search of, as it would seem, of some place by which to get out from beneath the roof of his prison, and at length was a person of him, until about five minutes before his dissolution, when he fell in the last stages of agony which convulsed his frame, and expired.

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending Nov. 20, 1833. E. Gorham, J. A. Keeler, C. Bigger, J. Baxter, S. Howell, J. Law, "A Methodist," J. Norris, W. Griffin, J. Ryerson, (2), W. S. Fairman, J. Metcalf, E. Landon, J. C. Davidson, J. Talnage, A. Hulbert, W. Simpson, (received) D. Woolverton.

WORK MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—A Public Lecture on MECHANICS, will be delivered by Mr. McNamee, on Friday Evening, 22d November inst., at 7 o'clock, in the Court House. Admission to persons not members, 7½d. each. York, Nov. 19th, 1833.

NOTICE.—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, Latin, and French; and also to produce recommendations or certificates, as to character, on or before the first day of January next, when an examination will take place.

The London Sun, St. Thomas Journal, the Courier, and Christian Guardian, will please give this notice three insertions, and send their accounts to JOHN B. ASKIN, 210 St. November 18, 1833.

BOOK-BINDING.—Ornamental and Plain, done in the neatest manner, with despatch, and on the most reasonable terms, by R. BREWER, No. 168, King Street, 110 13w. York, November 18th, 1833.

JUST PUBLISHED.—The Upper Canada CHRISTIAN ALMANAC for 1834: Sold Wholesale and Retail, at the Tract Depository, (Mr. R. Cathcart's) No. 147, King Street. Stationers may also be supplied by the following Agents:— James Lockhart, Esq. Niagara. Messrs. Lesslie & Sons, Dundas. Do do do Kingston. York, November 9, 1833. 110.

BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, AND WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE, YORK, U. C. Riddow, Brownlee & 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 the House in England, large additions to their already select and extensive stock of Heavy and Fancy HARDWARE, SAWS, CHANCKERY, &c. York, Nov. 5th, 1833. 208 13

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, 168 14f, York, Jan. 29th, 1833.

DOCTOR E. A. RIGLOW, DENTIST, is now at the Steam-bath 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. 200f

DOCTOR ROLPH'S ADDRESS, delivered before the late meeting of the Young Men's Temperance Society, is just published in a small and neat Pamphlet, and will be for sale at all the Bookstores in Town. Orders from a distance will be attended to, either by the President, Mr. GEORGE BOWRING, (at Parkers' Store), or the Secretary, Mr. CHARLES HERR, (Apothecary). Price 2s 6d. per dozen and 15s. per hundred. York, Sept. 25, 1833.



From the Congressional Magazine, for Sept. 1833. CELEBRATION OF THE REV. JAMES HERVEY. At the village of Weston-Pavel, Northamptonshire...

A procession was formed, in which certain relics of the deceased were borne, and ladies carried baskets with flowers, to strew over his grave.

Where is the House for all the living found? Go ask the deaf, the dumb, the dead; They answer, without voice or sound...

When comes the beautiful progeny of Spring? They hear a still small voice, "Awake!" And while the lark is on the wing...

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...

Go meditate with him among the Tombs, And there the end of all things view; Visit with him spring's early blooms...

We call him blessed whom the Lord hath blest, And made a blessing, long to shed Light on the living, from his breast...

CAUSES OF LONG LIFE. In a very interesting paper published by Dr. Rush in his Medical Observations and Inquiries...

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 been remarkable for the longevity.

2. Temperance in Eating and Drinking.—To this Dr. Rush found a few exceptions. He met with one man 84 years of age, who had been intemperate in eating; and four or five persons who had been intemperate in the use of ardent spirits.

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.

4. Equanimity of Temper.—The violent and irregular action of the passions tends to wear away the springs of life.

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.

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.

8. The Subscriber has removed to the new and spacious Brick Store, lately occupied by Mr. J. M. Strange, corner of King and Yonge streets...

THE Subscriber has removed to the new and spacious Brick Store, lately occupied by Mr. J. M. Strange, corner of King and Yonge streets...

ALL AND WINTER GOODS. (WHOLESALE & RETAIL) just received at 181 King-st. SAMUEL E. TAYLOR, grateful for the encouragement he has hitherto received...

NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT. The Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has just returned from a seven months absence in Britain...

WANTS A SITUATION.—An experienced TEACHER (from England), who will engage to teach, according to the most approved mode, the English Language, Writing, Accounts, Geography, and Mathematics...

MR. TODD, from England, having had considerable experience in the following branches of the ARTS, purposes giving private lessons in Warren Color Drawings, both Figure and Landscape...

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

NEW STORE, in the Village of OAKVILLE.—The Subscriber having commenced the Mercantile business at Oakville, would inform his friends and the public that he intends to keep on hand a general assortment of Dry Goods and Hardware...

LOOKING-GLASSES, PRINTS, &c. (King-street, a few doors East of Yonge-street.) ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Gilder, &c.

GENERAL CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, 71 King-street, East of the Market-square. ROBERT HAWKE returns thanks to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in business...

WINTER CLOTHING is neatly and carefully put up, which he has no doubt will give general satisfaction, and gain himself the continuance of that support he has so liberally received...

JUST RECEIVED, direct from London, and for sale by the Subscriber, at his Cheap Shoe Store, 183 King Street, 1800 Pairs of Children's black & colored BOOTS AND SHOES;

NEW GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. AT THE CORNER OF YONGE AND LOT STREET. KING BARTON has on hand, and will sell low for Cash, an excellent assortment of Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Cottons, Calicoes, ready made Clothes...

LAND AGENCY OFFICE, AT BRANFORD. The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he is about to open a LAND AGENCY OFFICE at Branford, in the Gore District, in connection with his profession as a Surveyor...

STRAY CATTLE.—Strayed from the fields of the Subscriber, about the month of July last, a Yoke of OXEN, six years old. One a dark red STAG; the other a white OX, with small red spots...

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...

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FOR SALE, a valuable FARM on the River Credit, situated on the main road leading from Streetville to Churchville, being the west part of Lot No. 11, in the 3rd Concession west in the Township of Toronto...

FOR SALE, 200 ACRES OF LAND, in Whitty, being Lot No. 3, in the 9th Concession, at 12s 6d. currency per acre. Enquire of Mr. Joseph Dennis, on the Humber; or James Richardson, York, November 12, 1833.

FOUND on board the Great Britain steam-boat, lying at Cobourg, in June last, a BOX or CHEST, with the subscriber's name on it, containing wearing apparel, &c. A reward of \$3 will be given to any person for information sufficient to procure it. Information may be sent to the Guardian Office, or to the subscriber. JOHN COLEMAN. Darlington, Nov. 11th, 1833. 209-3w.p.

FOUND.—A few days ago, near Mr. Frasier's brick building on Pallace Street, a small bundle, containing several articles of clothing. The owner may have the same by applying to the subscriber, on Lot No. 10 Pallace Street, and paying for this advertisement. GEORGE ROBINSON. York, Oct. 23rd, 1833. 1-w.

NOTICE. ALL 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 indebted, will present their accounts duly authenticated to the Executors. W. B. ROBINSON, JAMES HENDERSON, } At Newmarket. WILLIAM ROE, } JOHN BLAKE, York. Newmarket, Sept. 1833. 150-4f

UNION FURNACE; SIGN OF THE GILT PLOUGH. (Opposite Mr. T. Elliot's Inn, Yonge-street, York.) THE Subscriber informs the Public, that at the earliest opening of the spring navigation, there will be erected in the Union Furnace a powerful Steam Engine, and that the Furnace will be so enlarged as to be able to make Castings of any Size up to two Tons weight. The Subscriber is constantly manufacturing MILL IRONS and MACHINERY CASTINGS of superior workmanship, and all such Castings in general as are made in common Copula Furnaces; also has on hand a variety of Plough Patterns both iron and brass handed; amongst which is one lately invented by himself, of a medium shape between the common and Scotch Ploughs, and acknowledged by those who have tried it to be superior to the best Scotch Ploughs or any other description known in this or any other country.

TO LET. A 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. York, 22nd Oct. 1833. 206-4f

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c. THE Subscribers have for Sale the following School Books, being the manufacture of Upper Canada, viz.—Canadian Primer, Reading Made Easy, Mayor's Spelling Book, Webster's do., New Testament English Reader, Murray's Grammar; Also, Writing Printing, and Wrapping PAPER. N. B. Country Merchants and Schools furnished with Books, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Paper. RAGS taken in payment. EASTWOOD & SKINNER. York Paper Mill, Nov. 16, 1833. 105.

E. HENDERSON, Tailor &c. takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to his friends and the public in general for their continued support and would inform them that for the convenience he will carry on his business at his house on Yonge Street opposite the Hon. John Elmsley's P. S.—Patterns kept on hand for the accommodation of country Tailors, and those who make up their own. Yonge Street, May 22d, 1833. 185-4f

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. York Township, Oct. 31, 1833. 208-3p

STRAY CATTLE.—Strayed from the fields of the Subscriber, about the month of July last, a Yoke of OXEN, six years old. One a dark red STAG; the other a white OX, with small red spots. Any person returning them to the subscriber, or giving information where they may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded. JACOB DELONG. Lot No. 32, 3d con. from the Bay. Township of York, Nov. 5th, 1833. 208-4w.p

TOLEEN from the Subscriber, on the night of the 24th September, a Sorrel Mare, ten years old, of a minding size and solid make, with several small white spots upon the back occasioned by saddle boils. Whoever will give information of the said Mare, or return her to the Subscriber shall be handsomely rewarded for his trouble. F. METCALF. Saltfleet 50 Mile Creek, Oct. 1st, 1833. 203.

STRAY 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 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. A. IRVINE. York, Oct. 29th, 1833. 206-4f

FRANCES ANDERSON. 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 Branwell;—Hymn-Books of different sizes; Josephus; Watts on the mind; Clarke's Ancient Israelites; Wesley's Sermons; Clarke's Sermons, &c. &c. &c.

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SALE OF CROWN LANDS. LATE MILITARY RESERVE. A 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, containing 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.

CLERGY RESERVES. COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS' OFFICE. York, 1st February, 1832. PROPOSALS 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 otherwise. PETER ROBINSON, Commissioner of Crown Lands. 207-4w

REWARD. STOLEN, from the pasture of the subscribers, on the night of the 4th October, a Bay Horse Colt, three years old, about 13 or 14 hands high; he has a bunch or his left hind foot resembling a ring bone, and a small hoop on the inside of the same leg between the fetlock and gambrel joints, occasioned by a kick; has no white on him, is a middling trotter, black mane and tail; the hair is somewhat worn on his sides and shoulders by the harness. 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 for the detection and apprehension of the thief. Any information respecting said horse can be forwarded to Toronto Post office, addressed to the subscribers, and will be thankfully received. BRIGGS & GILSON, Toronto, 30th Oct., 1833. Turners, Dundas-st. P. S. Three or four Journeymen Shoemakers wanted immediately. 207-4f

A FARM FOR SALE in the fifth Concession of Vaughan, being the West halves of numbers 18 and 19 containing 200 acres about 35 of which are improved with a good log house and barn thereon—15 acres are seeded for meadow. It has on it a good well of water, and also a stream running through the lot. Enquire of the Subscriber on the premises. JOHN FRANK. Vaughan, 20th March, 1833. 178-4f

FOR SALE, Lots No. 7 in the 6th Con. and No. 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 Kalar, 100 acres. East half of Lot No. 16, in the 7th con. of Kennebeck, 100 acres. West half of Lot No. 31, in the 6th con. of Matilda, 100 acres. 50 Acres in North Crosby, and one Village Lot in Demorestville. The above Lots of Land will be disposed of on liberal terms, as it respects price and periods of payment.—For further particulars apply (if by mail post-paid) to the subscriber. CYRUS R. ALLISON. Adolphustown, April 20th, 1833. 181-4f

FOR SALE, OR TO LET, THE 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 1/2 of an acre of land; a commodious two-story Dwelling House, Barn, and other out houses, Store, &c. &c. Also, 100 ACRES, being the 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 Crosser Mills, and lying on the main road to York. For further particulars enquire of Mr. James R. Armstrong, York, or to the subscriber, Hallowell. JAMES DOUGLASS. October 28, 1830. 207-4f

FOR SALE.—The following LANDS, in the DISTRICT OF NIAGARA, Township of Grimsby: Part of Lots No. 8 & 9, in the 9th Concession, 180 Acres, Lot No. 8, 8th " 100 180 acres of the above is well cleared and fenced. There are on the premises, a Grist Mill, with two run of Stones, in good order; a Saw Mill, with two Saws; nine dwelling 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 DISTRICT OF GORE. Lot No. 13, in 14th Concession of Windham, 200 Acres. North half of 14, in do. do. 100 Lot No. 10, in the 5th Concession of Barford, 200 " do. do. 100 Lot No. 19, 7th do. Nissouri, 200 " do. do. 100 Half of 18, 7th do. do. 100 IN THE DISTRICT OF GORE. Lot No. 22, in the 3d Concession of Esquingay, 200 Acres. IN THE HOME DISTRICT. Lot No. 14, in the 5th Concession of Scott, 200 Acres. Lot No. 15, 11th do. Reach, 200 " do. do. 100 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. 6m196

BUILDING LOT.—TO BE LEASED, for 18 years, a Building Lot on King-street, No. 203, adjoining Mr. Kitson's, and having 34 feet of front by 100 feet in depth. Apply to JAS. BICKET. York, 5th Nov. 1833. 208-3

SALE OF TOWN LOTS IN EMBRO. The Sale at Auction, which was to have taken place in January last 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 attendance will be given on Monday and Tuesday the 5th 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. Embro, Zorra, October 30th, 1833. 208-5w.

FOR 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.

NOTICE.—A Fair will be held on Richmond Hill in Yonge Street on the last Thursdays in March, June, September and December. 170-4f

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN. TERMS.—The price of the Christian Guardian in twelve shillings and six pence a year, if paid in advance, or fifteen shillings if paid in six months; or, seventeen shillings and six pence if not paid before the end of the year; exclusive of postage. Subscribers paid within one month will be sent gratis. No Subscriber has a right to discontinue the postage is Four Shillings a year; and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first number of those who wish to be considered as paying in advance. All travelling and local Preachers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church are authorised Agents to procure Subscribers, and forward their names with Subscriptions; and to all authorised Agents who shall present the 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. All communications, unless from authorised Agents, must be post-paid. The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of emancipated or worn-out Preachers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in British North America, and of widows and orphans of those who have died in the work; and the general spread of the Gospel.

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