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From the London Wesleyan Methodist Magazine, for April, 1832.

BATHAMAS.

(Escape of a Missionary and his Family from Shipwreck.)

The following affecting account of Mr. Penny and family's escape from shipwreck, illustrates the watchful care of the great Head of the Church over those who bear the tidings of his love to the Gentiles, and will be read with grateful interest by the friends of Missions.

Our District Meeting being appointed to be held in the month of March, and Mrs. Penny expecting her confinement, I engaged a vessel called the *Industry*, of about six tons burden; to convey us from Eleuthera to Nassau. We set sail on the 18th instant, at seven in the morning, with a beautiful and clear atmosphere, and a fine breeze of wind. We had seven men on board, besides myself, Mrs. Penny, a little girl, and a man, a member of our society, who volunteered his services to accompany us, in order to render us any assistance we might require. We had arranged, if possible, to reach the Ship Channel Keys, (several large rocks in the ocean, supposed to have been originally an island, a very trifling distance from each other, between two of which we had to take the vessel,) there to take shelter for the night. We continued our course till about four, P. M., when it almost suddenly fell a dead calm, accompanied by a great intensity of heat, and rapid flying clouds; in consequence of which, we could not make any progress, being in a most dangerous part of the ocean, and almost surrounded by rocks of a fearful description. We had not been in this situation more than half an hour, when the elements began to assume a very menacing appearance; the clouds gathered blackness, and an awful north-westerly wind sprang up, accompanied with showers of rain, and terrific thunder and lightning. Our little bark, which was deep in the water, was tossed about in all directions; every wave took a complete sweep over her, and even went half mast high, carrying away a variety of packages and other articles that were upon the deck, although firmly lashed to the sides. The men saved themselves with the greatest difficulty, by clinging to different parts of the vessel. At this time, the howling of the storm, the terrible roar of the billows, and the glare of the lightning, made it truly awful. Myself, Mrs. Penny, and the servant, were in the cabin, which was so very confined, that we only had room to spread a mattress upon the floor, and to lie down side by side, without having room to turn. In this situation, every wave that went over the deck broke into the cabin, and we were sadly annoyed by the water pouring down upon us. The men were all exceedingly alarmed, and in their consternation were quite at a loss how to act, or what course to pursue. Although they had been in the habit of traversing that part of the ocean for many years, yet they could not conjecture at the time where they were. At last they determined to let the vessel, with her sails closely reefed, drive before the wind, which happened to be in a good quarter for us, to prevent her from dashing upon the rocks, which were very near. Our lights were out; our compass was useless, and our rudder of little or no service; thus we were upon the great deep, in a vessel not much larger than a good boat, in the most forlorn, wet, and starving state, expecting every returning wave to hurry us into eternity; indeed, the men on deck had given up the hope of being saved, and gave vent to their feelings in loud lamentations. As I have noticed, myself and Mrs. Penny were confined in the cabin, unable, on account of excessive sea-sickness, to help each other in the most trifling thing. We knew that there was but one step between us and death. We silently cried to the Lord in prayer, but without alarm as to the consequences. We felt assured that the God of Missions was at the helm, that he was our Father, that not a hair of our head could perish without his permission. My dear wife was passing through much suffering, as may be supposed from her very trying and peculiar situation; yet, not a complaining word escaped her lips. After a considerable time, the man who accompanied us came to the companion-way, and on the momentary retreating of the waves, slipped into the cabin, exclaiming, "O, Mr. Penny, we shall all be lost! We shall all perish! What shall we do? and how awful the thought! nobody will know anything about it; how, when, or where, it happened. My Saviour, have mercy upon us! Have mercy upon us! O, what will my poor wife and five children do? O, Mr. Penny, do pray that the Lord will have mercy upon us, and spare us a little longer!" After some time he added, "It just struck me we have one thing more that we can do, in order to try to get

the vessel to go before the wind, which is, to lighten her: will you consent to have your things thrown overboard, to try to save our lives?" I answered, as well as I could, "Do every thing that is in your power." Having obtained this permission, he again contrived, after much difficulty, to get on deck, and proposed to the other men to let him into the hold of the vessel, which was fast filling with water; the attempt was desperate, and could only be justified by our desperate situation; accordingly, the men secured themselves, and then held up the cover of the hold, and closed it directly when a wave was approaching them; by doing so, the man was enabled to throw many heavy packages and other articles, belonging to myself, the Committee, and others, overboard, and the vessel was considerably lightened; after this was effected, she continued most sooty, to combat the waves for many hours, during which we were in great suspense, expecting every moment that she would be turned over by the impetuosity of the wind and waves. At this critical juncture of time, to increase my perplexity, or rather, I would say, to put my confidence in God's faithfulness to the test, Mrs. Penny was seized with great pains, which we concluded were the forerunners of an event, which, if it had taken place, must have ended in the death of herself and infant; as no human help could have been given her. I was so ill at the time, that I could not lift my hand to my head; yet, when my dear wife made this circumstance known to me, I was aroused, and new energies appeared to be given to me. I found nothing could be done by us, in our situation; but I remembered that God was all-sufficient; I therefore fled to him by earnest prayer; I reminded him of his promise, "When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee, and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee; when thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned, neither shall the flame kindle upon thee." In doing so, I was assured that God would send us help; I felt I was approaching a faithful God, and I realized his presence. "Lord!" I exclaimed, "thou knowest we have left the comforts of our families, and our homes, with a single eye to thy glory, to promote thy cause in a distant land; and I know thou wilt not let us perish now." I saw no way of deliverance at hand: the raging of the wind and the waves was unabated, and the illness of my dear wife continued to increase; every thing wore a threatening aspect. I considered it to be my duty to enquire of Mrs. Penny, as to the state of her mind, and her prospects as to another world; to which she gave the most satisfactory reply. I then said, "Now death is before you, even at the door, tell me, do you regret having given up your numerous comforts and friends at home, in order to be employed in so glorious a work as the Mission work?" "O no!" she emphatically replied, "I have no regret whatever; I feel it to be a very great honour conferred upon me by our God, and he will do all things well." In a few minutes afterwards she said, "I am truly thankful to say that I am much better."

As it may be supposed, my heart was filled with gratitude to God, for so great a display of his mercy in our time of need. By the blessing of God, the vessel weathered out the storm; and by the break of day, the wind was hushed into silence, and the morning was ushered in by as fine a sunshine as I ever saw. We were quite exhausted, but had to bear up under our toil and inconveniences till Sunday about twelve o'clock, when we arrived at Nassau, in a most distressed state, arising from hunger, cold, and extreme exhaustion; but, by the unremitted attention, and kindness of our well-known friends, Captain and Mrs. Mason, we were soon restored, "when we thanked God, and took courage."

One circumstance connected with this event, is too full of interest for me to pass over in silence. The man I have before mentioned paid us every possible attention during the voyage. After our arrival, he informed me that the men on board had no idea, but that we should all be lost; that they could all swim, and had been observing, it was probably they might succeed in running the vessel near enough to a rock, so as to enable them to swim to a place of safety; but that he inquired, what was to become of Mr. and Mrs. Penny; observing, "I am determined never to quit the vessel till they are safely landed, or else I am determined to die with them." "Yes!" he said to me, "Mr. Penny, I would much rather have died myself, than you or Mrs. Penny should, who came so far to teach us the way of salvation." Had it not been for this man's extraordinary exertions, I believe the vessel must inevitably have been lost; and I feel assured that God had a special design in sending him with us to Nassau. On this awful occasion, several vessels were cast away and lost.

From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.

THE NECESSITY OF HOLINESS.

By Christian holiness is understood consecration to the service of God. Its great principle is, the love of God in the heart, producing a prevailing desire to please him. The principle is not natural to any man, but is an effect of the Holy Spirit's operation. Love to God is not only a sentiment of devout admiration, excited by a view of the divine perfections, but is a grateful affection, arising from a sense of his goodness and mercy. The love of God is particularly displayed in the gift of his Son; and in our personal justification and adoption through his sacrifice and intercession. It is by creating in the heart of the believer a blessed consciousness of the paternal love of God, that the Holy Spirit produces the principle of grateful love. Till our persons are justified, we are under the sentence of eternal death; and it cannot be supposed that the Holy Spirit will render any man a partaker of the divine nature while he remains in that state. But when the sinner is justified before God, there is no charge against him; and therefore no hindrance to the communication of the Holy Spirit in all his plenitude of comforting and renewing influence. In

the order of nature justification precedes sanctification; but they are inseparably connected together. To attempt the acquirement of inward and outward holiness, therefore, till we are freed from the guilt of sin is a perfectly hopeless task. Never, till then, can any man gain the mastery over his corrupt nature, or permanently delight in God.

Christian holiness admits of different degrees. It commences in the moment at which justification takes place; and the person who is made a partaker of so great a benefit, is at once bound and encouraged to grow in grace, till the last spark of evil in his heart becomes extinct, and he is made perfect in love. Every requisite provision is made for this; and the God of unchanging fidelity, in answer to the prayer of faith, will finish the work which he has so graciously begun. His word is the grand instrument of sanctification; but it is by the omnipotent agency of his Spirit that this great work is commenced, carried on, and completed.

Christian holiness is practical. Its subjects are bound to a strict and conscientious abstinence from sin in all its forms; and to a diligent and persevering discharge of every religious and moral duty. Every relative obligation is to be strictly fulfilled; and the entire person to be presented as a living sacrifice to God.

The necessity of holiness must be obvious to every reflecting reader of the New Testament.—It was one great end for which the life-blood of the Son of God was poured out; it is a principal design of all the ordinances of Christianity, and of every providential dispensation towards believers; without it there can be no tranquillity of conscience, nor any joyous communion with God. Were it possible for any man to obtain even the blessing of justification, without at the same time being made practically holy, even this would fail to secure for him admission into heaven; for "without holiness no man shall see the Lord."

THE TEST OF REVIVALS.

This subject affords a safe criterion for deciding on the character of genuine revivals of religion.—By a genuine revival of religion is, of course, meant a revival in which "pure and undefiled religion" is truly promoted and extended. Now, whether that which claims to be such a revival be really such or not, may be brought to a very obvious, fair and decisive test. Is it produced by a blessing on the *Truth*, plainly and faithfully preached? And do its professed subjects manifest a general and cordial love of gospel truth? Are their views of the character of God, of his law, of sin, of Christ, of the ground of acceptance, and of Christian hope, such as, in the main, harmonize with the Bible doctrine in reference to these great subjects? If so, we may hail the work with joy, and bid God-speed to those who are instrumental in commencing and giving it direction. If not, it is a spurious excitement, adapted to bring genuine revivals into disrepute; and to send a blast instead of a blessing on the church of God, and, of course the more extended and powerful, the more to be deplored.

It is no uncommon or difficult thing to work upon the animal feelings of assembled multitudes, by stirring addresses, by music, by a great variety of instrumentalities in which the Truth has no presentment or share. Those who are aware that a fearfully and wonderfully made machinery of strong and diversified impression are the nerves and sympathies of that nature, will be at no loss about facts of the kind referred to, however the philosophy of those facts may sometimes perplex them. Who does not know, that the far-famed fanatic Unitarians, who call themselves "Christians," have their "revivals" of a strongly marked character; their "anxious seats;" and all the most imposing and exciting means that have ever been adopted for making a popular impression? Nay, one of the most active and popular leaders of that sect, boasted, that he had drawn at least fifty persons to "anxious seats" merely by the influence of his own singing, which was, indeed, remarkably touching and powerful. It is, surely, unnecessary to remark, that such revivals are a disgrace to the name; that they are the fruit of animal excitement only; and that every enlightened friend of the Redeemer's kingdom must mourn over their character and tendency.

It is not mere excitement then, in which the animal feelings are roused and agitated, and in which the mere principles of nature are addressed, and called into powerful action, that constitutes a genuine and desirable revival of religion. For as there can be no real religion in any individual heart, without the reception and love of the fundamental doctrines of the gospel; so we must estimate the real character of every religious excitement which claims to be a revival, by the degree in which pure gospel truth is recognized, embraced and obeyed. If the subjects of it appear to be moved by distinct views of truth, addressed to the conscience and the heart; if, in giving an account of their anxiety, their hopes, and their peace, they manifest that their apprehensions of the Saviour, and their grounds of confidence are those which the Scripture authorizes; and if they plainly bring forth the fruits of holy living;—we must denominated such a revival a work of God, thank him for it, and rejoice in it as a rich blessing.—*Dr. Miller.*

HUMILITY AND PERSEVERANCE.

(A FABLE.)

From the side of a mountain there flowed forth a little rivulet—its voice was scarcely heard amid the rustling of the leaves and grass around, and its shallow and narrow stream might be overlooked by the traveller. This stream although so small was inspired with a proud spirit, and murmured against the decree of Providence, which had cast it so lowly.

"I wish I were a cloud, to roll all day through the heavens painted so beautifully, as those lovely shapes are coloured and never descending again in showers; or, at least, I wish I were a broad river, performing some useful duty in the world.

Shame on my weak waves and unregarded babbling. I might as well have never been, as to be thus puny, insignificant, and useless."

When the brook had thus complained, a beautiful fall flower, that bent over its bosom replied: "Thou art in error, brook. Puny and insignificant thou mayest be; useless thou art not, for I owe half my beauty, perhaps my life to thy refreshing waters. The plants adjacent to thee are greener and richer than the others. The Creator has given thee a duty, which though humble, thou must not neglect. Besides, who knows what may be thy future destiny? Flow on, I beseech thee."

The brook heard the rebuke, and danced along its way more cheerfully. On and on it went growing broader and broader. By and by, other rivulets poured their crystal waters into it, and swelled its deepening bosom, in which already began to appear the fairy creatures of the wave, darting about joyfully, and glistering in the sun. As its channel grew wider and wider, and yet other branches came gliding into it, the stream began to assume the importance of a river, and boats were launched on it, and it rolled on in a meandering course through a teaming country, freshening whatever it touched, and giving the whole scene a new character of beauty.

As it moved on now in majesty and pride, the sound of its gently-heaving billows formed itself into the following words:

"At the outset of life however humble we may seem, fate may have in store for us great and unexpected opportunities of doing good and of being great. In the hope of this we should ever pass on without despair or doubt, trusting that perseverance will bring in its own reward. How little I dreamed when I first sprang on my course what purposes I was destined to fulfil! What happy beings were to owe their bliss to me? What lofty trees, what velvet meadows, what golden harvests were to hail my career! Let not the meek and lowly despair; heaven will supply them with noble inducement to virtue."

POLITICAL DUTIES OF CHRISTIANS.

"Is it their duty then to become noisy politicians? to cherish angry passions, and mingle in the storms of party strife?" No—but it is their duty to pray for "all in authority,"—and to "lead a quiet and peaceable life, in all godliness and honesty." Why is a praying man undervalued by the eager candidates for the public honor?—Perhaps the "Shepherd of Salisbury Plain" did more to promote his country's welfare than her first minister of State. But does the *whole* duty of Christian citizens consist in prayer for rulers, and quiet submission to the laws? In a free government certainly not. For the right of *suffrage* they are accountable to their God. Have Christians the same right to think, and speak and vote, in civil matters, as other men? Is it their duty to do so? In theory, no one is hardy enough to deny this; though practically it is denied by multitudes.

Certainly the pious man should stand aloof from all the rancour of party passions. But he is not a man, a moral agent, a citizen? Can he withdraw all the powers of his understanding, and the sensibilities of his heart from the interests of his country? With these interests are not his own and those of his family identified? Show me that it is no matter to him whether the right of property and of conscience shall be protected or sacrificed; no matter whether his house is secure from the incendiary, his person from the assassin, and his country from anarchy, and then I will grant that it is no concern of his under what sort of government he shall live, and by what sort of men it shall be administered. While Christians have liberty to speak, they will say that he who spurns the obligations of religion is not fit to be a ruler of a Christian country. While they have liberty to vote, they will not vote for that man: because in him there is no adequate ground of confidence. "Grapes do not grow on thorns, nor figs on thistles." But should the day come when a Christian may not speak or breathe without license from a fastidious party spirit, and when he forfeits his civil rights by doing his duty as a moral and immortal being, it will be idle to talk of liberty in this land of the pilgrims. If he who fears God loses his rights of private opinion in civil affairs: if he may not give his vote and utter his sentiments on public men and measures, the cause of free government is desperate. The principle fundamentally overturns the fabric of society. For if the devout Christian has fewer rights as a citizen than the sober infidel, the latter has fewer than the blasphemous and the atheist; and the complete title to citizenship is superlative wickedness.—*Dr. Porter's Sermon.*

THE ART OF HEALING.

The medical profession has furnished more examples of active and enlightened humanity than any other walk of profession. Being daily and hourly conversant with scenes of misery, the contrary it would seem at first, might have been expected. It might have been thought that habit would render (medical men) callous and indifferent to those varieties of suffering that so frequently offer themselves to their view. That the effect of such familiarity is to impair the force of pity, considered as an emotion, may be very probable. It is well it is so; for if their nerves were unstrung, and their hand to tremble at the witnessing of pain and agony, like those who were unused to such spectacles, they would be totally disabled from executing their functions. But humanity, considered as an active propensity to alleviate human distress, is improved and maintained in wholesome exercise by the benevolence of the end, notwithstanding the occasional severity of the means. The mind of a physician is continually pregnant with expedients for the mitigation of pain, the extinction of disease, and the prolongation of life; a course of thinking which cannot fail to cultivate and mature the seeds of benevolence. His success is in exact proportion to the benefits he imparts; his triumphs are signified by

the tears of gratitude, the gratulations of friendship, and the raptures of returning health.

How striking is the contrast between the art of medicine and the art of war! The last has for its object the destruction, the first the preservation of the species. The mind of the warrior teems with machinations of ruin, and anxiously resolves against different schemes that present themselves, which shall scatter destruction to the widest extent and with the surest aim: his progress is marked by devastation and blood, by depopulated fields and smoking villages, and the laurels which he wears are bedewed with the tears of widows and orphans. The acclamations which he wins from one portion of his species are answered by the curses and execrations of another; and the delusive splendour, the proud and imposing army with which he contrives to gild the horrors of his profession, are but the pomp and retinue of the king of terrors. The art of healing proceeds with a silence and secrecy, like the great processes of nature, to scatter blessings on all within its reach; and the couch of sickness, the silent retreat of sorrow and despair, are the scenes of triumph.

The little applause which is bestowed on physicians, compared with what is so lavishly heaped on conquerors, conveys a bitter reflection on human nature; by showing how much we suffer ourselves to be the dupes of our senses, to extol the brilliant rather than the useful; whereas, a just and impartial estimate would compel us to assign to skilful practitioners of medicine the very first rank among merely human professions.—*Robert Hall's Works.*

A TRUE CHRISTIAN SPIRIT.

"God," says Brainerd, in his diary, "has made me willing to do any thing that I can do, consistent with truth, for the sake of peace, that I might not be a stumbling block to others. For this reason, I can cheerfully forego, and give up what I verily believe, after the most mature and impartial search, is my right, in some instances. God has given me the disposition, that if a man has done me an hundred injuries, and I (though ever so much provoked to it) have done him only one, I feel disposed, and heartily willing, humbly to confess my fault to him and on my knees, to ask forgiveness of him; though at the same time, he should justify himself in all the injuries he has done me, and should only make use of my humble confession to blacken my character the more, and represent me as the person guilty; yea, though he should as it were insult me, and say, 'he knew all this before, and that I was making work for repentance.' This is a true Christian spirit. Had all the professed followers of Christ this spirit, how soon would contention among brethren cease, and the agitation of unholy passion be hushed to rest. But alas! alas! few possess the spirit of Brainerd. Few are humble enough to confess even gross and daring faults, and to ask forgiveness for deep and lacerating injuries."

ATROCIOUS CHARACTERS.

The greatest endowments of the mind, the greatest abilities in a profession, and even the quiet possession of an immense treasure, will never prevail against avarice. My Lord Chancellor Hardwick, when worth eight hundred thousand pounds, set the same value on half a crown then, as when he was worth only one hundred pounds. That great captain the Duke of Marlborough, when he was in the last stage of life, and very infirm, would walk from the public rooms in Bath to his lodgings, in a cold dark night to save sixpence in chair hire: he died worth more than a million and a half sterling, which was inherited by a grandson of Lord Trevor's who had been one of his enemies. Sir James Lowther, after changing a piece of silver and paying two pence for a dish of coffee in George's coffee house, was helped into his chariot, (for he was then very lame and infirm,) and went home: some little time after, he returned to the same coffee house, on purpose to acquaint the woman who kept it that she had given him a bad halfpenny, and demanded another in exchange for it. Sir James had about forty thousand pounds per annum, and was at a loss whom to appoint his heir. I new one Sir Thomas Colby, who lived at Kensington, and was, I think, a commissioner in the tithe-talling office; he killed himself by rising in the night, when he was under the effect of a sudorific, and going down stairs to look for the key of his cellar, which he had inadvertently left on a table in his parlour—he was apprehensive his servants might seize the key, and deprive him of a bottle of wine. This man died intestate, and left more than two hundred thousand pounds in the funds, which was shared among five or six day-laborers, who were his nearest relatives.—*Dr. King's Anecdotes.*

DAILY BREAD.

"We want no more than daily bread for our souls as well as for our bodies. In spiritual as well as in temporal things we are to take no thought for the morrow; for the morrow, when it comes, will take thought for the things of itself. To think for the morrow, is to anticipate its evils; as if the evils of to-day were not sufficient, and as much as we could bear. We must remember the promise, 'As thy day is, so shall thy strength be.' If, therefore, we anticipate to-day the evils of to-morrow, we must grapple with them in our own strength, for God has promised only strength sufficient for the evils of to-day."

SALVATION BY GRACE is not a subject which grows out of date in a few months. This glorious doctrine has been the joy of the church, in all ages, on earth; and it will be the song of all that have received it in truth throughout the ages of eternity, and be pursued in the heavenly regions with ever growing admiration and delight.—*Doct. Drige.*

The military have a method of starving an enemy to submission: Thus we must starve our lusts, and it will be no cruelty to do so. Our lusts will be our ruin if they are not ruined.

Religious Intelligence.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Dear Brother,

Having a leisure hour I sit down to send you a short sketch of the work of the Lord on this District, as far as it has come under my observation these few weeks past. Immediately after our Four Days Meeting in York, in April last, some account of which you published, I proceeded to the Quarterly Meeting in Ancaster, where we were blessed with a profitable meeting to the conversion of some, and building up of others. From thence I proceeded to the Grand River Mission, and found the brethren steadfast in the faith, and apparently increasing in the knowledge and love of God. Nothing worthy of particular notice transpired at this meeting. My next appointment was in Trafalgar, on Ancaster Circuit, in the latter part of the same week. The Lord was pleased to pour out His Spirit upon the people in the commencement of this meeting, so that it was continued in the evenings through the succeeding week. Between 15 and 20 bore testimony of finding peace with God during the meeting, and united with the society; and there was evidently a deepening of the work among the professors present, and a general awakening in the neighbourhood. Our dear brother Long, with bro. C. Swazey in company, was present with us, and as usual was very useful in promoting the work.

The following week I attended Quarterly Meeting at the Credit Mission, where we had a gracious and profitable time with our red brethren at that place. This was succeeded by a Camp-meeting on Toronto Circuit, which commenced the 25th, and ended the 29th May. This meeting was rendered a peculiar blessing to the circuit and neighbourhood. Though not large as to the numbers who attended, or the ground enclosed, or the labours present, yet there was a large measure of the Holy Spirit poured out; so that at the close between 60 and 70 professed to have found peace with God during the meeting, 68 of whom joined society; and they did fair to be useful members of the church of Christ. Numbers more appeared to go away under deep awakenings, and several, who we believe had found peace, had to leave the meeting with their friends before its close. This meeting was remarkable for the good-order and sobriety which attended it. It was worthy of observation that not one huckster or liquor stand was erected anywhere in the neighbourhood during the meeting, a circumstance which never to my knowledge transpired before in the Province, and which serves to show an increasing regard for the worship of God, and religious privileges. It has been a cause of complaint to those who esteem such meetings, and think proper to use them for the promoting of religion, to find them disturbed by persons who make them a means of a little gain from the unthinking part of the people who attend, selling what is not needed, especially any kind of intoxicating drink. And we indulge a hope that the time is not far distant when a sense of propriety itself will be sufficient to prevent so gross an abuse of religious privileges.

In Markham, on Yonge Street circuit, our meeting continued 3 days, during which 23 professed to find peace with God, and united with the society; and the preachers on that circuit have informed me that since then the work of God has continued to prosper among them in an extraordinary manner.

From Yonge Street I crossed over to Niagara circuit, and held a Camp-meeting at the Beaver Dams, which continued four days, and was attended with powerful displays of the converting and sanctifying influence of the Holy Spirit. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered on Monday evening to 339 communicants, and a more gracious season of the kind I never witnessed; it seemed indeed to be "God's own house and Heaven's gate." At the close of this meeting about 90 came forward and bore testimony to a work of grace on the heart during the meeting; about 60 of whom had found peace with God; the others appeared to be sincere penitents, earnestly groaning for redemption, 68 were united to the society.

The next week I attended a Four Days Meeting at Warner's meeting-house, on Stamford circuit, which was a means of great good, principally to professors. I found this circuit still in a prosperous way, and the preachers in good spirits. From thence I crossed to York and proceeded back to Lake Simcoe Mission; held a Quarterly Meeting among our red brethren of the forest; very interesting as usual. Many of the Indians from Cold Water attended, and I was gratified in hearing that those of our brethren at that place, who had had their minds disturbed by the false reports which malicious and interested persons had circulated among the Indians respecting our preachers, were quite reconciled and highly pleased with the Missionary sent among them. They appear to be quite satisfied on all sides, and the prospects at present of these Missions is very encouraging.

I have thus given you a brief outline of the state of religion in relation to our Church, as it presented itself to my own observation in my late tour through part of my district. In addition to what was informed by the preachers, that all the circuits, except one, were in a very prosperous state; and that a late protracted meeting held in Nelson, on Ancaster circuit had resulted in the conversion of a large number of precious souls. And I would also add, that the character of the work, in respect to the conversions, and the promising usefulness of those who have united with the church, afford more gratification to those who witness it than the numbers that are added to society.

In view of the whole, we see cause for thankfulness to the Great Head of the church, in those striking displays of His mercy and goodness to his unworthy servants, in blessing their feeble efforts for the spread of Truth. May He continue to prosper Zion until, notwithstanding the enemies which rise up against her, and the opposition with which she has to contend, she become a praise in the earth.

Yours affectionately

in Christ,

JAMES RICHARDSON, P. E.

York, July 2nd, 1832.

ABRIDGED REPORT OF MEETINGS.

LONDON ANNIVERSARIES.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Anniversary Meeting of this Institution, was celebrated on Monday last, at Exeter Hall. After the meeting had been opened with singing and prayer by the Rev. George Marsden, President of the Conference, the Rev. John James, one of the general Secretaries, read a letter from Sir Richard Oslley, Bart., late Governor of Ceylon, regretting his utter inability to preside at the meeting according to his promise, in consequence of the ill state of his health, and the restrictions laid upon him by his physician. Mr. James moved therefore that their tried and faithful friend, Lancelot Haslop, Esq., should take the chair. The motion was unanimously carried.

The Report was then read by the Rev. J. Beecham. It began by rejoicing that amidst such political confusion Zion had been blessed with peace. In Ireland, notwithstanding the prevalence of Popery and other evils arising out of the want of evangelical piety, the missionaries had pursued their course without molestation, and with considerable success. Many persons had attended the preaching of the Gospel, and the rudiments of Scriptural education had been afforded to about 5000 children.—In Sweden many clergymen had hailed with gratitude the means used to rouse the church from the slumber into which she had fallen, and the missionaries had already collected about 100 members.—In France new openings of considerable promise had presented themselves.—The agitations and political ferment of that country had an influence to counteract much good, but there had been an increase of members.—The mission of Gibraltar had been serviceable to the spiritual interests of many, soldiers in the garrison, who would carry to others the truth which they had been blessed. Many Spaniards had applied for copies of the scriptures, though privately, and at the risk of their lives. Mr. Stinson had visited the

opposite coast of Africa, but had not succeeded in finding an opening for the Gospel into Morocco. At Malta, and the Greek Isles much good was doing in the way of education among the children. From the East Indies accounts of the awful influence of superstition to degrade and demoralize the human character were continually received; still the Missionaries were pursuing their course with some degree of success; the Gospel was preached, the Scriptures were distributed, and schools were multiplied.—At Negapatam 100 Catholics had renounced their superstitions, and embraced a purer form of Christianity. In the south of Ceylon, also, many had thrown off the superstitions of the Romish Church. One whole village had been given up to Mr. Hardy, who had preached from the altar, while the books and images had been committed to the flames. Translations into the Buddhist languages were increased. In the South Sea Islands, the congregations were encouraging, and the societies had increased.—The natives were using efforts to extend the benefits of the Gospel. At New Zealand many formidable difficulties presented themselves, but thirty natives were under instruction, and at Mangungo some young men were in a promising state. In the Friendly Islands, ancient prejudices were giving way, and the Gospel was cordially received; there was a great passion for learning to read, and a constant attendance on the house of prayer; 600 members were united in church fellowship, and 1034 children were under instruction, many of whom could read. Many of the natives had begun to instruct each other, and some young men were ready to proclaim the truth of God in their own and the adjacent isles. In the other islands additions had been made to the Society, including priests and members of the royal family. At Avou, the Chief and 1000 of his people had turned from the worship of idols to the true God. The temples were burnt with the idols in the midst of them. One of the missionaries had written, "Send us Missionaries, and send them now: a king and his people wait to receive them."—In Southern Africa 15 Missionaries found ample employment amongst 787 members, and 1451 children. At the Cape of Good Hope many showed that they had not received the grace of God in vain, among whom were some Mahomedans. In Western Africa the Missionaries had been preserved in tolerable health, and the Missions were in an encouraging state. There were 316 members, and about 200 children and adults in the schools. In the West India islands the Gospel had to contend with more than ordinary difficulties.—There was not only the system of slavery, but the determined opposition of the planters, and the cruel persecution to which both Missionaries and negroes were subjected. Still much good was done. In the West Indies there were 61 Missionaries, 43,021 members, 7110 adults and children in the schools. In British North America, the interest of the missions was considerably increased by the constant arrival of emigrants, many of whom would be destitute of religious instruction but for the aid of the Society. But three Missionaries had died in the course of the last year; 18 additional Missionaries had been sent out. The Wesleyan Missionary Society has, in all, 20 Missionaries, 1500 members, 1000 children, 1400 gratuitous ditto; including the wives of Missionaries, who are often very efficient helpers, there are not fewer than 2000 agents under the direction of the Committee.—There are 42,743 members at the various stations, being an increase during the past year of 1557; 25,215 children are under instruction in the different Mission schools. The total amount of the subscription and donations during the past year was 48,298l. 13s.—Among the most remarkable of the subscriptions we noticed, Jamaica 1200l.; Van Deman's Land, 250l.; and the Shetland isles, which the Secretary denominated "Dr. Clarke's Mission," 20l. 19s. The report, which was very interesting, concluded with an earnest appeal for renewed exertions, on the ground of what had been done, and the prospects which were offering in almost every part of the world.

Dr. ADAM CLARKE rose to move the adoption of the report. The Dr. was cheered for some minutes. After some remarks on the miserable condition of the human race, he said.—When I heard the report read, and considered the great and extensive work which is going on, I found it so glorious that I almost forgot that portion of the world which was lying in wickedness. I see God in many places making his Gospel powerful to the salvation of men; and I regard what has been done as a pledge of what may be done. I see that we only want men and means to extend the blessing throughout the whole world. The Missions in the West Indies have been spoken of; as to slavery in that part, I think that it is at an end. It is cursed at both ends, and the blast of God is on its middle. Its day has nearly run, and even its shotters begin to be in despair. There will be but few more endeavours on the part of man to enslave his brother, whether brown or black, or to hold human beings like himself in bonds. The Methodist missionaries in the West Indies have behaved themselves admirably during the late insurrection; the Government of the country is doing much; it has done all that it well can, and promises to do much more. Allusion has been made to Ireland, my native country, and I rejoice that it occupies the first place in your report. What you have hitherto heard of the inhabitants of Ireland, has not given you a very favourable opinion of them; you have heard chiefly of ignorance, of cruelty, of barbarism, of all that could give people a bad eminence over others. My opinion of man in his natural state is bad; I believe that he has fallen from heaven almost to hell fire. But as to the Irish it is in a great measure the treatment to which they have been subjected which has brought them to their present degraded state. If you English people had been under the same prelatatorial and priestly power, I think it is not likely you would have had such a peaceful and orderly meeting as you have this day.—You call her sister and as such you are bound to take particular notice and care of her. While I was listening to that part of the report, I could not help thinking of those sentences so often repeated in Ireland, *Erin ma nournen; Erin cusa la ma chree; Erin go bragh!* Ireland, entwined about my affections; Ireland, the vein of my heart! Success to Ireland! There is not perhaps a man in England that knows Ireland better than myself; there is not a member of the Methodist Society who knows better her real state, and what has been done to bring her to a knowledge of the truth.—The Methodist preachers were the first persons who began to make a stand against Popery in Ireland; and for upwards of seventy years they scarcely met with a helping hand either from England or from Scotland. They have worked hard and prepared the way for others. As to the Missions and the missionary Schools I believe them to be well ordered, to be well conducted, and to be under the care of men who are every way qualified for, and faithful in, the discharge of their duty. The influence of the Pope is great in that country, but the people will have Protestant instruction wherever they can obtain it. Of all the children I ever met with those of Ireland are the most apt to receive instruction; their memories are very retentive, and there is little fear of their forgetting what has been taught them. As I observed that you applauded our friends for bringing me forward, I perceive that age commands a degree of respect; & perhaps, regard me as an old friend, you will take a little advice from me. You have it in your power to spread the Gospel over the whole face of the world. You have men, such as no other people perhaps have ever had prepared by God to go anywhere—to acquire any language—scarcely regarding life—that they may preach the glorious Gospel of Christ.—If you will only equip them, the managers of the Society will take care to send them to the proper places. I have no part in that management; I have not that honour; I may therefore speak with the greater freedom. I believe their management to be most unexceptionable; so simple, and yet so efficient, that I know not of any thing which could be amended or added. With such men you may safely trust your contributions; I believe there is not a single farthing but will go to the direct accomplishment of the purpose for which you give it. I shall not soon forget a scene which was lately before my eyes. I went lately to visit a dying man at his own earnest re-

quest, the late Robert Scott, who showed so much affection to that Mission which your Secretary was pleased to call "Dr. Clarke's." I am glad that the president ever honoured me by deputation to visit those islands; I have circumnavigated them, and preached to their inhabitants the unsearchable riches of Christ.—They listened to the tidings of salvation from sin, the witness of the spirit, and the holiness, without which, no man shall see the Lord.—They had heard of these things before, but had no idea of enjoying them in all their reality, till it was thus pressed upon them. To these Missions Mr. Scott had given 100l. a-year, and had told me that if it was found necessary to build any chapel in the island, he would give 10l. towards each chapel, whether large or small. When I went to see him he appeared to be near death.—He said, with a faltering voice, "Dr. Clarke, do I owe anything to the Shetland Mission?" I said I believe not; but if God should spare you to the end of next month, there will be a quarters instalment due. Said he "I will not leave that to my executors to pay, I will pay it myself. Bring me some ink." I saw that he was incapable, humanly speaking, of holding a pen, and endeavoured to put his hand to the paper, and to hold it tight. "No," said he, "let me." He made several efforts during from 40 to 60 minutes, but could not make such strokes as would form his name. At length he wrote upon a cheque, what I could swear to be his writing, an order of 50l. He wished to take the paper up but could not. I was put into his hand, when he said, "here Dr. Clarke, take that; it is my last act and deed, and it is in behalf of the Missions of the Shetland isles. Take it; I send it to heaven for acceptance, and the inhabitants when they see it will expect me among them from the appearance of my signature." He wished also to leave 1,000l. to that Mission, but I entreated him to leave it to the general fund, assuring him that his friends, be determined to act. "If you do not make sacrifices, at least do something good for these Missions. I know of no work equal to that of civilizing and Christianizing a lost and ruined world."

J. Dyer, Esq., of the Admiralty seconded the resolution. The other speakers on the occasion were the Rev. John Campbell; Rev. J. Bowers; Rev. Richard Watson; Rev. J. Crowther; Rev. W. M. Bunting; Rev. J. McLean; Rev. S. Kay, a Missionary from Southern Africa; Rev. W. Blood; and Rev. G. Marsden, President of the conference.

LONDON HEBERIAN SOCIETY.—The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the friends and supporters of this institution was held on Saturday, May 5, at Exeter Hall. The chair was taken by the Marquis of Cholmondeley at 12 o'clock. The Rev. T. Webster then read the report of the committee for the last year, from which it appeared that, since the establishment of the Society, more than 500,000 persons had been instructed in its schools; that, during the past year, in the provinces of Munster, Leinster, Connaught, and Ulster, 52,767 children have been taught in the day-schools of the institution; 37,329 in its Sunday adult schools, and, in the whole, 90,035, about one half of whom are Roman Catholics; and that 4,712 Bibles and 12,822 Testaments had been distributed by the teachers and scripture readers. It appeared also that there was left last year a balance of 1,500l. against the society, but, in consequence of several bequests having been made to it during the current year, there was now a balance of 567l. 5s. 5d. The receipts during the year that has closed amounted to 9,237l. 7s. 1d., and the expenditure to 9,237l. 5s. 5d. As, however, the Society was indebted to its Treasurer and the agent for Ireland at the commencement of current year, 1,525l. 7s. 5d., the deficiency still amounts to 558l. 8s. 5d. Lord Mountsdown, the Rev. Mr. Townsend, from Ireland, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting.

CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION SOCIETY.—The seventh anniversary meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday May 1, at Finsbury Chapel.—Lord Henley took the chair.—The Rev. John Blackburn, the secretary, read the report.—This interesting document opened by expressing the grateful acknowledgments of the committee to the Father of Mercies for the rapid progress of the Society during the first septennial period of its existence. The first annual report announces that eight associations had been organized, whose agents visited 3,750 families; but now the committee had to report the establishment of sixty-three associations, who, at the present moment, extend their Christian sympathy and benevolent solicitude to more than thirty-two thousand families, which presented, in the metropolis alone, an increase of almost ten-fold during six years; while throughout the kingdom there had arisen, within the same period, a number of county societies in friendly correspondence with the committee, or deriving direct assistance from the funds of the institution, fully equal in numbers and efficiency to the Parent Society itself. To preserve a harmony of religious opinion, and as much as possible to prevent the Society assuming a sectarian character, the committee exclusively employ for this purpose the publications of the Religious Tract Society. From the returns made by the visitors of the respective associations, it appeared that during the past year 1266 cases of distress had been relieved; 1,956 children obtained for Sabbath and other schools; and 523 copies of the Scriptures circulated. Besides the systematic visitation of the abodes of the poor within the boundaries of the respective associations, several of the agents had visited also the manufactories, workhouses, and police stations, situated near the scene of their operations, where their efforts had been very great. The committee of the Religious Tract Society have, during the past year, voted to the institution a supply of small tracts and handbills, to the amount of 552l., and at the close of every out-door service these publications are distributed. The British and Foreign Bible Society had also placed at the disposal of the committee, during the past year, 200 Bibles, and 200 Testaments, many of which have been bestowed upon most worthy objects. In reference to country societies, the report stated that the committee had assisted in the formation of twenty-seven new associations in various parts of the kingdom, from which they have received very urgent and affecting appeals. The meeting was addressed by W. A. Hankey, Esq.; J. Cordeiro, Esq.; T. Wilson, Esq.; and the Rev. Messrs. G. Clayton, J. Barnett, J. Dyer, and Dr. Bennett. The secretary announced a 100l. donation from T. Wilson, Esq., and several smaller ones from other individuals. A donation of 10l. 10s., and an annual subscription of 2l. 2s. from the Right hon. Chairman. A letter was read from Mr. Labouchere, regretting his absence from the meeting, and enclosing a donation of 5l. In conclusion, the report stated that in London alone, near 1200 gratuitous agents are engaged from week to week in this Christian undertaking, and the committee trusted that every agent was under the influence of principle, and carried to his work an energy that money cannot purchase. Under these circumstances they confidently hoped for increasing prosperity, for as a living writer had justly remarked, "Primitive Christianity owed its success, under God, to the prayers, the activity, and zeal of all its members; and as its success was insured by individual efforts, so by individual efforts it must be sustained. Come what will of the favour of the state, it is fervent prayer and faithful preaching that must evangelize both our country and the world."

ST. ANN'S SOCIETY SCHOOLS.—The anniversary of this useful institution was celebrated on Wednesday at the London Tavern. The chair was filled by the Marquis of Clanricarde, who advocated the cause of the charity in a very able manner, and evinced his interest in its success by a liberal contribution of twenty-five guineas. The contributions exceeded 900l.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The Twenty-seventh Anniversary of this Institution was held on Monday, in Exeter Hall, Lord John Russell in the chair. The Secretary read the report, which stated that the committee had encouraged the extension of the interrogative system in the model-schools, and they were enabled to report that these establish-

ments were never in a state of greater efficiency. During the past year 62 candidates either for boys or girls model-schools have been admitted; 39 have been boarded and instructed wholly or in part at the expense of the society; 38 have been appointed to schools; 3 have sailed for foreign stations, and 19 remain on the list; 8 missionaries have also attended to learn the system. Of the schools in and about the metropolis, the report spoke in very favourable terms. They amount to 92 in number, and the average attendance of scholars was stated to be 14,866. Of the country schools, 63 had reported their proceedings, which were of a favourable kind; as were also a number which had been inspected by Mr. John Hall. In Scotland the schools on the system at Inverness, Elgin, and Edinburgh, were reported to be in a favourable condition. The report next adverts to the foreign proceedings.—In France, there were, in 1829, 504 schools of mutual instruction; and since that time about 300 additional ones have been opened; though, from a recent report presented to the Minister of Public Instruction, it appears that there are yet above a million of boys between the age of five and twelve, altogether uneducated, and scarcely any provision made for the instruction of girls. In Sweden, between 200 and 300 schools are in operation. In Norway, several new schools have also been formed. The school at Brussels has suffered in its funds from recent calamitous events. At St. Petersburg, the Girls' School for poor Foreigners has met with a serious loss in the death of its able teacher, Mrs. Chapman; but it is still attended by about 60 children. The Boys' School, which contains nearly 150 children, is well conducted, and in both of them scriptural instruction is faithfully and efficiently imparted. In Malta, the Normal schools are prospering. The last report states that 250 boys and 200 girls are regularly in attendance. At the School of Industry, 270 girls are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, on the British system; and the school at Valletta gives instruction to 50 boys. In Greece, the schools go on steadily increasing, and education gradually makes way. In Corfu, as well as in the other Ionian islands, the instruction of the young steadily advances, under the continued patronage of his Excellency Sir Frederick Adams, the Lord High Commissioner. There are now in Corfu 27 schools for boys, containing not fewer than 1100 scholars; and 5 schools for girls have also been established, in which 300 scholars are instructed. In Cephalonia there are 24 schools for boys, containing nearly 1000 scholars. In Zante there are 37 boys' schools, containing 1000 scholars, and one school for girls, with 60 scholars. In St. Maura there are 12 boys' schools, containing 370 children; in Ithaca 7, containing 450 scholars; and in Paxos 5, with 200 scholars. In other parts of Greece the progress of instruction is steadily advancing. At Athens there is a school with nearly 200 scholars; two schools for girls, one of which is particularly useful in training mistresses. In Smyrna, and the neighbouring towns, there are 17 schools on the British system. At Smyrna, an island which contains 1,300 families, there is a school of 200 children; and there are others at Haivali, Nio, and Constantinople. Of the North American Colonies it was reported that the schools at Montreal, Quebec, and Halifax, continue to dispense their benefits among the poor of their respective neighbourhoods. From the West Indies the Committee have received no recent information, and therefore it is unknown how far the melancholy events which have taken place in that island may have affected the prosperity of the schools. In South Africa and the Cape of Good Hope the schools on the system continue to prosper, and are stated to be exercising a most important influence on the degraded race of Hottentots. In Hindostan the education of the young, under the agents of the different Missionary Societies, the Report states to be slowly but surely breaking in pieces the chains of Caste, and preparing the way for the more general diffusion of divine truth; but from Bagdad the Committee have received a very affecting account of the dispersion of the schools, owing to the ravages of the plague and cholera. At Malacca, the eight Chinese schools have been maintained in active operation; having about 140 children, and they are generally pleased with the instruction they receive. The Malay Free School has been greatly revived. In conclusion, this Report stated that during the year 33 new Auxiliaries had been formed; and the amount obtained in subscriptions, although not large, had been very efficiently to justify the expense incurred, and to encourage the hope, that before long a considerable accession of income might be expected. The funds of the Society, however, were by no means in that condition which, from the importance of their object, might reasonably be expected. English Christians had not yet learned rightly to estimate the value of a scriptural education, nor had they generally recognised the heavy responsibility which lay upon them to impart this blessing to the whole population. The total receipts for the year, including 1000l. from the King, amounted to 2572l. 10s. 8d.; and the expenditure to 2538l. 4s. 3d.; leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer to the amount of 34l. 6s. 5d. Speakers: William Allen, Esq. Dr. Bennett, Rev. J. Dixon, Hon. and Rev. Gerard Noel, Dr. Cox, Rev. John Campbell, Rev. Robert Keppel, Henry Pownall, Esq. Dr. Wadkin, and the Rev. Messrs. Bradford and G. Clayton. Lord John Russell, before retiring from the chair, begged to return thanks to the meeting for the manner in which his presence and services had been received. He felt deeply concerned in the objects of the Society, and if he ever failed in attending its annual meetings, it would be from a want of ability, and not of will.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONGST THE JEWS.—The Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting of the subscribers and friends to this institution was held at Exeter Hall, on Friday the 4th inst. Sir Thomas Baring, Bart. M. P. in the chair. The Chairman after some introductory observations paid a tribute of respect to the memories of the late Rev. Basil Woodd, and the Rev. C. S. Hawtreay, and concluded by calling on the Rev. W. Marsh to address the children attached to the institution. The Rev. Mr. Cartwright read the report, from which it appeared, that the receipts of the Society during the current year amounted to 11,523l. 8s. 5d., which, when compared with the receipts of last year, exhibited a decrease of 2,500l.—About 700l. arose under the head legacies, and when, in addition to that, it was considered that extraordinary efforts were made last year, by which an increase was occasioned in the funds, amounting to 2,000l., the Committee saw no ground for discouragement. An affecting allusion was then made to the demise of the late Rev. C. S. Hawtreay. The Rev. T. Mortimer, on account of his other engagements, had been compelled to resign the office of Travelling Secretary. The clerical Secretary had been appointed Chaplain to the Institution. There were thirty boys now in the school, six having left since the last anniversary, and six others having been introduced. There were also thirty-seven girls in the school, two having gone out, and two others having been received during the year. The smallness of the number was owing to some restrictions which had been thought necessary to introduce last year; but there were several applicants waiting for the admission of their children. The number of missionaries now in connexion with the Society was thirty-four, and four agents were employed at Madras and Calcutta, making a total of thirty-eight; of which number thirteen were converted Jews. There were also five schoolmasters attached to the Society. On several parts of the Continent, the Jews were anxiously expecting the approach of the Messiah, and many Rabbis had declared that only a very short period could elapse before he made his appearance. Mr. Bergfeldt, the Missionary in Lithuania, had received 15l. from the Jews for copies of the Hebrew Scriptures. The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry; Rev. E. Bickersteth; Rev. C. Simeon, of Cambridge; Hon. and Rev. Gerard Noel; Rev. J. H. Stewart; Rev. W. Jowett; and Lord Mountsdown.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Receipts of the year, 30,451l. 18s.; being considerable less than those of the preceding year, which were 44,555l. 16s. 6d.—The decrease was, in donations, 633l.; in legacies, 525l.; in contributions from auxiliaries, 4,865l.

PRAYER BOOK AND HOMELY SOCIETY.—During the last year, the Society has distributed 11,753 prayer books, and 67,355 homilies; and since its formation, 208,673 prayer books, and 1,155,635 homilies. Receipts of the year, 2,171l. 19s. 4d. Disbursements, 2,202l. 14s. 8d.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The total receipts of the society, were less by 12,000l. than those of the preceding year; but the subscriptions were greater by 617l. The deficiency was in legacies. The number of bibles and testaments issued, amounted altogether, to 553,888, the greatest number issued in one year. There had been 260 new subscription societies 4,000 copies of the bible had been distributed in Manchester—the Prussian Committee had distributed 530,000 copies—170,000 had been distributed in France—40,000 in Malta—1200 in Greece—14,000 in Calcutta great progress had been made in the West Indies, and 1000 copies of the New Testament among Jews, in Hebrew.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—Schools had been established in France, but with great difficulty, owing to the general inattention to the Sabbath. In London, there were 410 schools, 4,640 teachers, and 72,599 scholars; in the rest of England, there were 6,909 schools, 90,000 teachers, and 556,271 scholars; and in Ireland, 2,611 schools, 18,646 teachers, and 202,153 scholars. On the whole, there was an increase during the last year, of 735 schools.

From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine for March, 1832.

CAVENDISH.—We are happy to find our Missionaries embracing opportunities of occasionally itinerating through the less frequently visited districts of the country, and thus endeavoring, in the true spirit of their office, to preach the Gospel to every creature. By this means, light and knowledge, we hope, will be extensively diffused.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—The brethren, Simpson and Martin, appointed to New South Wales, have arrived in safety at Hobart Town, and communicate pleasing intelligence respecting the progress of the work of God in that distant colony.

WESLEYVILLE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA.—The extension of scriptural religion by the labours of our Missionaries happily continues on this station, attended by powerful and unequivocal proofs of the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the long and deeply benighted natives of Caffraria.

MOUNT COKE.—A letter from Mr. Shewsbury, dated Mount Coke, Sept. 30, 1831, presents some pleasing instances of the success attending the exertions of the brethren on this station, though occasionally retarded by the inconstancy of some of those persons of whose moral change they had encouraged the most pleasing hopes.

WEST AFRICAN MISSIONS.—It is with pleasure we announce the ransom of Peer (or Pierre) Sallah, a pious African Exilee. This has been effected principally by the liberal contributions of our friends in Dublin, at their Missionary Meeting in July, 1831. Aided by his exertions, and especially by those of John Cusador, an excellent native Assistant Missionary, we hope Mr. Master will be able to embrace the favourable openings which appear to present themselves in N'Castly's island.

DOUBROVKA.—The fidelity and perseverance of the Missionaries, in the performance of their ministerial duties, are, by the divine blessing, powerfully counteracting the demoralizing state of society in our West Indian Colonies.

For the Christian Guardian.

The managers of the London Union Sabbath School in presenting their Annual Report, have to say that this school has been established for four years; but owing to some unaccountable neglect, has never been reported until the present. During the winter the school was small, and a proper account of the verses recited was not kept; consequently the scholars have not therewith which is really their due. It is now in a flourishing condition, and our prospects are very encouraging. The number of scholars now are from 60 to 70 and are divided into eight classes, who have recited according to the account kept, 11,035 principally scripture verses.

The officers for the present year are
JAMES MITCHELL, President.
WM. WARREN, Vice President.
JA'S H. NICHOLAS, Secretary.
ROBERT KEYS, Treasurer.
And five managers.
(Signed by order) JAMES H. NICHOLAS, Secretary.

London, June 25, 1832.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, July 4, 1832.

DUTIES OF CHRISTIANS IN THE PRESENT TIMES.

We now live in unsettled, Reforming, and Cholera Times. The present times are big with responsibility, pregnant with great events, ominous of extraordinary dispensations of Divine Providence. If we only look abroad upon our own nation—resistless in power, unbowed in resources, and unrivalled in Arts, Science, and Commerce—trembling with weakness, overwhelmed with debt, and distracted with intestine commotions—the eagle eye of bold and untiring inquiry inspecting her most ancient institutions, and the prying knife of Reform cutting away the accumulated abuse of centuries—the unslackled press testing the merit and utility of every existing institution and usage by abstract questions of political expedience—and the most abstruse questions of political economy, in Church and State, discussed at every fireside, and decided upon with alike dogmatical authority, by peer and commoner, by landlord and tenant, by master and servant, by philosopher and mechanic, by benefactor and beggar,—we are presented with a scene novel, solemn, and potentous.—If we survey the kingdoms—civilized and barbarous—of the old world, and many portions of the new, we see the materials of tremendous changes every where accumulating, and the elements of future revolutions in active operation. Amid this general war of opinion, and this general forgetfulness of the Author, design and end of human existence, a "placid of wrath is poured upon the air;" an angel of death is commissioned to go abroad amongst the nations; a pestilence walketh in darkness, and a destruction wasteth at noon-day. This epidemic pestilence has, indeed, attracted but little of our attention, and its ravages have excited but little of our sympathy. Though it has spread desolation over a large portion of Asia and Europe for the last fifteen years, and deluged towns and cities and kingdoms with the flood of its destruction; though, according to the *London Quarterly Review* for November last, the Cholera, since its commencement in 1817, has swept fifty millions of immortal spirits into eternity, (nearly one-sixteenth of the inhabitants of the globe), and has since that time committed six months ravages in Northern Europe, England, Scotland, Ireland, and France,—we have rested in quietness and security, vainly supposing that climate, and distance, and the ocean, would prevent it from coming nigh us. But oceans wide, or continents distant, or climates healthy, are no barrier to the breath of Omnipotent displeasure.

It has visited a neighbouring Province, and filled its cities with the lamentations of the widow & the cries of the orphan, and clad the inhabitants in the sable drapery of deepest mourning. It has approached our own towns, and hastily removed many—some we fear least prepared—to the silent residence of the dead; and the tribunal of a Just and Holy God, who has said that for

every idle word that men shall speak, they shall give an account thereof in the day of Judgment.—Reader, why have not we fallen victims to this calamity? "It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed." Had we been doomed to the fate of fifty millions of our fellow beings, what would have been our condition? A solemn and important enquiry! Our Lord has said, be ye also ready; for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of man cometh.

Physical agencies may be employed in spreading and arresting the progress of the plague; as was the East wind in scouring Egypt with locusts, and the South wind in supplying the Israelites with quails—yet the Divine interposition was avowed and acknowledged in both cases. Hence our duty.

1. A Practical recognition of the Providence of God. Such a sentiment fills the mind with reverence, humility, and confidence, and is acceptable to him with whom we have to do. "The welfare of a nation depends much less upon the wisdom of the few than on the manners of the many; and as moral and religious principles have the chief influence in forming that character, so an acknowledgment of the hand of God, a deep sense of his dominion, is among the first of those principles." While we attend to the operation of second causes, let us never forget that there is a being placed above them, who can move and arrange them at pleasure, and in whose hand they never fail to accomplish the purposes of his unerring counsel. The honour of the Supreme Ruler requires that his supremacy should be acknowledged, his agency confessed; nor is any thing which he more intends by his chastisements than to extort this confession, or any thing he more highly resents than an attempt to exclude him from the concerns of his own world.

2. We are to unite every prudential means to avert or remove any calamity or evil with an implicit reliance on Providence. "If to depend on the interposition of Providence (says the finest writer of the present century) without human exertion be to tempt God; to confide in an arm of flesh without seeking his aid, is to deny him; the former is to be pitied for its weakness, the latter to be censured for its impiety; nor is it easy to say which affords the worst omen of success. Let us avoid both these extremes; availing ourselves of all the resources, which wisdom can suggest or energy produce, let us still feel and acknowledge our absolute dependence upon God."

3. To an acknowledgment of the hand of God, to Providence, should be added repentance; to forsake every one his evil way, and the violence that is in his hands, and cry mightily to him; and who can tell if God will turn and repent, and turn his fierce anger from us? At the same time (says the above quoted Robert Hall) let it be remembered that repentance is a personal concern. Instead of losing ourselves in a crowd, and resting in general confessions, we ought each to examine his own ways and turn from his own iniquity. We shall not fail, if we have the least piety, to lament the prevalence of sin around us, but we can repent only for our own; and however in the present mixed and impure state, we may share in the judgments and calamities which other men's sins draw down, it is those which we commit ourselves that can do us ultimate injury. Our continuance here is but for a short time; after which as many as are purified and made white will remove to another world, be placed under a higher economy, and be put in possession of a kingdom which cannot be moved." Our repentance should be sincere, should be universal, forsaking sin of every kind, should extend to the heart. We should cry with the royal penitent, "create in me a clean heart, O God, and renew a right spirit within me."

Let our repentance begin where it ought to begin.—Repentance in the world, (says the venerable Richard Baxter) must be preceded by repentance in the Church; and repentance in the Church must be preceded by repentance in families; and repentance in families must be preceded by repentance in individuals. Reader, let it begin with us, and from this very hour.

4. We will only add, that in these times of national agitation and excitement, as well as of Providential visitation, continual supplication should be offered to God, for the rulers and peace of our nation. If ever they needed the faithful obedience and sincere prayers of every loyal subject, they need them now. It is a service to which we are prompted by our duty to God and our King; and it will result in the return of national health and peace, and the rich enjoyment of the Divine favour. "Because thou hast made Jehovah, which is my refuge, even the Most High, thy habitation there shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling."

THE CHOLERA has nearly spent itself in Quebec and Montreal. No regular reports were issued, the cases were comparatively few, & the malignity of the disease had greatly subsided, the cities had begun to assume a cheerful aspect, and business to resume its activity, at the latest dates. More than 2000 human beings have been hurried into eternity in those two cities, within 6 weeks past, by this terrible plague. It has nearly disappeared at Prescott. About 50 cases have been reported at Kingston, and 25 deaths. The disease however, appears to be on the decline in that town.

Upwards of fifty cases have been reported in York, the majority of which have terminated fatally. About a dozen cases and several deaths occurred within the last twenty-four hours; and symptoms of its future progress are rather threatening. It has principally prevailed among the impecunious and neglected and negligent poor. There are however several exceptions. A Mrs. Grindle, Newgate Street, west of Bay Street—a member of the Methodist Church—died yesterday, after about twelve hours' attack of Cholera. We were present last evening at the class she usually attended. The week previous she had expressed great joy and strong confidence in God—her place was now empty—and her body already steeped in the grave. What a solemn caution to the surviving, to be also ready! Her confidence in God was unshaken. After she became speechless, (according to a sign previously given by a pious female friend,) and in the agonies of death, she held up her hand in token of victory, through the blood of the Lamb, over the last enemy.

We have, to us, the most satisfactory medical authority for the following facts, to which we invite the attention of our readers:

1. That Cholera, like other diseases, is almost invariably attended with some promontory symptoms, which should not be allowed to pass unheeded.
2. That it is in nearly all cases curable if judicious medical aid be procured at an early stage of the disease; unless the constitution is impaired by intemperance, or in a morbid state, predisposed to the attack.
3. That there is good reason to believe brandy and laudanum, as well as other intoxicating liquors,

have been immediately instrumental in provoking instead of repelling, attacks of the disease.

4. That some cases (it is believed) have been rendered incurable, and lives have been prematurely terminated, by brandy and laudanum, taken at an early stage of the disease.

ON BREAKING THE SABBATH IN HARVEST TIME.

As a nation we acknowledge the Sabbath to be of Divine appointment, and that the obligations of observing it are co-existent and co-equal with the obligations to observe the other precepts of that moral Law of which it forms a part, and which is founded upon the moral perfections of the Supreme Being, and constitutes the fundamental principles of a grand system of exhibiting the moral glory of God and communicating his happiness to human intelligences.

The change of day, alters not the portion of time originally set apart for religious purposes exclusively; it perverts not the primary design of the Sabbathical Institution; weakens not its authority; nor relaxes its obligation; but, on the contrary, to a devout contemplation of Creative Wisdom, Goodness and Power, and our obligations of love, worship, and obedience to God as our Maker, is added, under the Gospel dispensation, the commemoration of the superior and stupendous glories of REDEMPTION, and an acknowledgment of the high and holy obligations which arise from it, and the mighty energy of its spiritual influences in changing fallen sinful human nature "from glory to glory into the image of God," and exalting it to the possession and enjoyment of an "inheritance incorruptible, undimmed, and that fadeth not away."

Yet how frequently, how extensively, and in what a variety of ways, is the *Holy Sabbath* violated, and that not merely by licentious libertines, by scoffing skeptics, and sober infidels; but by hundreds who would be greatly offended and chagrined at being thought sceptical, and who value themselves highly on account of their Christianity! One class of these Sabbath-breakers may be called Christian idolaters, (if the appellation be not paradoxical,) who from motives of worldly gain abridge their labours on the Sabbath, and especially in the harvesting season of the year. Let them read and remember the following words of God to the people of Israel: "Six days thou shalt work, and on the seventh thou shalt rest; IN EARING AND HARVEST THOU SHALT REST." (Exodus 34:21.) "This commandment (says Dr. A. Clarke) is worthy of especial note: many break the Sabbath on the pretence of absolute necessity, because, if in harvest time the weather happens to be what is called bad, and the sabbath-day be fair and fine, they judge it perfectly lawful to employ that day in endeavouring to save the fruits of the field, and think that the goodness of the day beyond the preceding is an indication from Providence that it should be thus employed. But is not the command above pointed directly against this? I have known this law often broken on this pretence, and have never been able to discover a single instance where the persons who acted thus succeeded one whit better than their more conscientious neighbours, who availed themselves of no such favourable circumstances, being determined to keep God's law, even to the prejudice of their secular interests; but no man ever yet ultimately suffered loss by a conscientious attachment to his duty to God. He who is willing and obedient shall eat the good of the land; and God will ever distinguish those in his providence who respect his commandments."

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.—We regret to state, that the Rev. George Nowlove, Wesleyan Missionary from England, and appointed to York, died in Montreal on the 26th inst., at the house of W. Lunn, Esq., of Cholera, aged 22 years.

Mr. Nowlove was a native of York, [England], and had been devoted to the Christian Ministry for nearly three years, during which time he manifested a warmth of zeal and piety which gave most promising hopes of his future usefulness. It has, however, pleased his Divine Master, to call him thus early, from a scene of earthly travail, to a more glorified existence.

English News.—We have one day's later news from England. It will be seen that on Earl Grey's being restored to power, the run upon the banks for gold ceased—the funds responded to the public confidence in the government—and tranquility was like to be speedily restored. Auspicious event! but fatal to typhism.

A NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL, in George Street, in this town, was dedicated last Sabbath. The chapel is small but neat. Two sermons were preached by the Rev. John Hick, Wesleyan Missionary from Lower Canada, and a collection taken up morning and evening to aid in finishing the house. The attendance was large and respectable.

SLAVERY IN JAMAICA.—We lay before our readers a Despatch of Lord Goderich to the Governor of Jamaica, (copied from the London Christian Advocate of May 7.) detailing the horrid cruelty and injustice of certain slaveholders and Magistrates, to two female slaves. It seems that this conduct was winked at by a family compact, and the authorities in Jamaica, until it received a just retribution from His Majesty's Government.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—The letter from the Rev. Mr. Richardson, under the head of *Religious Intelligence*, furnishes an encouraging specimen of the state of the work of God in Methodist Congregations.—We have given abstract reports of Anniversaries of several of the great benevolent associations in London. The Report of the Wesleyan Missionary Society is peculiarly interesting; to which we have added the substance of Dr. A. Clarke's speech, which exhibits so much of the genuine Christian, and contains so just a tribute to his native land, that we could not deny our readers the gratification of perusing it.

The address of the District meeting of Wesleyan Missionaries in Lower Canada, to His Excellency the Lt. Governor, the address of the Methodist Conference to His Excellency on His assuming the Government of this Province, and the second address of the Conference to His Excellency—with Editorial remarks thereon—are excluded for want of room, but will appear next week.

Foreign News.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE. The British brig Sarah arrived yesterday from Liverpool, bringing papers of that city of May 17, and London of the 16th. The return of Earl Grey to the ministry is confirmed, although the arrangements seem not to have been yet completed. Extracts follow:

From a London paper of May 15. It became known early in the day that the Duke of Wellington had experienced the greatest difficulty in prevailing upon any man of weight and authority to unite with him in the Administration. The speeches delivered in the House of Commons last night by Mr. Baring, Mr. Wynd, and others, who were either to form part of the Duke's Cabinet, or firmly bound up in interest with it, rendered it manifest that the difficulties of forming a Government to carry on the business of the State, by any ordinary means, were absolutely insurmountable. This gave a strong impulse to the expectations of those who desired to see Lord Grey's Government reinstated in power, that it might complete the healing measure for tranquillizing the public mind in the metropolis, and for allaying the agitated and excited feelings of discontent, bursting out in irritating and almost tumultuous proceedings in various parts of the country.

Persons from the West-end, who are in confidential intercourse with the principal leaders of both parties, came into the city about one and two o'clock, and from their reports of the proceedings relating to the formation of a new Government, the belief became general that no rupture would take place in the public policy. The effect of this revived confidence upon the more opulent and influential members of the Stock Exchange was very remarkable; it was sufficient not only to counteract the effect of the drain for gold at the Bank, which had begun to make a serious impression in the city, but to excite a sanguine expectation of improvement in the market. In this state of things it became known that the Bank Directors had adopted the strong resolution of upholding public confidence, and dissipating alarm, by offering to lend money on Exchequer Bills, East India Bonds, &c.

From the London Morning Herald of June 16. In the House of Lords, last night, after some petitions had been presented, Earl Grey moved the adjournment of the House till Thursday next, stating that he did so in consequence of a communication he had the honor to receive from His Majesty. Lord Kenyon inquired what was the nature of the communication? The Lord Chancellor observed that although the noble Earl had tendered his resignation to the Crown, his Lordship still stood in the situation of Minister; and that every one must pretty well understand that the communication could have reference to the state of public affairs only, and the change in His Majesty's Ministry. He could only add that, as far as he knew, the communication had not yet led to any result, and that it might lead to none. The like expressions were used by Earl Grey.

Their Lordships then adjourned to Thursday. In the Commons, almost as soon as there was a full attendance of members, on the presentation of a petition from Liverpool, (against further supplies till the Reform Bill be passed,) Mr. Hume stated that he understood Earl Grey had been sent for by His Majesty; that Earl Grey had had an audience of the King, and that, with the view of avoiding any angry debate, or of throwing obstacles in the way of conciliatory arrangements, he proposed that the House should again abstain from all further proceeding with business. He had 14 petitions to present, but, to avoid the risk of increasing irritation, he would take on himself the responsibility of abstaining, for the present, from presenting them.

Mr. Baring communicated that the efforts and arrangements for the formation of a new administration were "at an end"—a communication that was loudly cheered. The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Lord Althorpe) said he felt it to be his duty to avail himself of the earliest opportunity to state that Earl Grey had received a communication from His Majesty—that the Noble Earl had had an audience of the King—and under the peculiar circumstances, he would move that the House, at its rising, do adjourn to Thursday. This communication was greeted with great cheering; and after a short conversation the motion was agreed to, and the House forthwith adjourned without transacting any other business, till Thursday.

From the Times, 16th. The announcement of the return of Lord Grey and his colleagues to office was received with the liveliest demonstrations of joy. The little political coteries in the streets testified their satisfaction in every possible way, cheering, singing, and dancing, and in all parts of the metropolis the welkin rang with John Bull's boisterous hilarity. This was, indeed, a rare occasion. Almost all the banking-houses that are connected with country banks forwarded the news to the country by express. We have to notice on pleasing result of this new and gratifying state of things. Before nine o'clock in the evening, many of the offensive allusions to the Royal Family which have been so conspicuous during the last three or four days, had disappeared.

SON OF THE TIMES.—At a dinner given by the Garrick Club on Saturday last to the Earl of Malgrave, in consequence of his recent appointment to the office of Lord Chamberlain, who was in the chair, gave "The King and the rest of the Royal Family" (the usual order), first the King, then the Queen and the rest of the Royal Family, when not a soul rose nor made the slightest demonstration. There were between forty and fifty noblemen and gentlemen present.

CHOLERA.—Edinburgh May 12.—New cases, 6; died 2; recovered, 4. May 13.—New cases, 4, died, 3; recovered, 2; remaining, 24. Total cases, 332; deaths, 237; recoveries, 141. The cases on Saturday were in Baron Grant's Close, Calton Hill stairs, Castle Bank, Gilmore's Close, Middle-hurst, and Bell's Wynd.

The cases yesterday were in Canongate, West Richmond street, Colville's Close and West Port.

Board of Health for the City of Dublin, 15th May, 1832. General Daily Report of the Cholera.—The Board of Health for the city of Dublin congratulate their fellow citizens on a great diminution of new cases of Cholera in Dublin this day, as well as the continued increase of recoveries.

The new cases reported are..... 10
Deaths..... 8
Recoveries..... 58

Within the last seven days, 254 have been discharged cured, from the large hospitals alone, each patient provided with comfortable clothing, and soup tickets for a fortnight. And the Board anxiously hope that the warning they have so frequently given, with respect to the necessity of temperance may be attended to.

SLAVERY IN JAMAICA.

PROTECTION OF THE SLAVE BY THE SLAVEHOLDER. Despatch from Lord Goderich to the Earl of Belmore.

Downing Street, Nov. 1, 1831.

MY LORD.—I received your Lordship's Despatch, dated the 31st of August last, No. 84, transmitting various documents connected with the case of Mr. Jackson, the Custos of the parish of Port Royal, in Jamaica.

I am happily relieved from the necessity of entering into all the disgusting details of the cases brought under my notice in your Lordship's present Despatch.

In Dr. Palmer's letter of the 13th June, that task is very fully performed. I will advert only to some of the more remarkable circumstances. It appears, from a complaint was preferred to Dr. Palmer, as Magistrate, that extraordinary cruelties committed by Mr. Jackson, the Custos, and his wife on the persons of two female slaves. Dr. Palmer immediately endeavoured to effect the arrest of the two females, with a view to their protection, pending the necessary inquiry; and wrote to Mr. Jackson; to apprise him of the measures which it was intended to take. On receiving that letter, Mr. Jackson seems to have applied to his brother, Mr. Campbell Jackson, who was also in the commission, to undertake the investigation of the complaint. Mr. C. Jackson accordingly summoned the slaves before him. He assigned as a reason for this proceeding, that Dr. Palmer had omitted to take down in writing the examination of the witnesses. One of the complainants is stated to have refused to state her case to Mr. C. Jackson; because he was the brother of the accused; and it is added, that Mr. C. Jackson compelled her to enter into, and make a statement only by threats of punishment. Upon leaving her narrative determined that a Council of Protection should be immediately summoned, and with that view addressed to the Clerk of the Peace a letter, directing him to summon such a Council, which, it was observed, ought to meet "on any day that may be most agreeable to Mr. Jackson."

"I have further," observes Mr. Jackson, "to remark that the charges preferred by the above named slaves are vexatious and frivolous." This letter was written on the 6th of June. On the following day the Council of Protection was accordingly summoned by a third Justice, Mr. Hyslop, and Dr. Palmer was required to attend it on the 11th of the same month. Dr. Palmer, having brought the case under your Lordship's notice, answered this summons by a letter, dated the 8th of June, in which he requested that the meeting might be delayed until the Governor's opinion might be known. He at the same time pointed out the extraordinary conduct of the Messrs. Jackson in thus transferring the case from the cognizance of himself to that of a junior magistrate, who was the brother of the accused party, and he noticed as a reason for awaiting your Lordship's intentions, that every Member of the Council of Protection virtually owed his appointment to the magistracy—to the recommendation of the Custos, whose conduct they were required to investigate. The

Council, however, met on the 11th of June, when Dr. Palmer moved that the proceedings should be adjourned until your Lordship's answer had been received. This motion was overruled by the unanimous voice of the whole body, who then proceeded to investigate the complaints which Mr. Jackson had already declared "frivolous and vexatious." Declining, for the reasons already assigned, to enter at large into the details of this evidence, it is unfortunately necessary that I should recapitulate some of the facts which were substantiated.

It appears then, that the elder of these slaves was the mother of the younger, and that they had both passed their lives in domestic service, and without having been employed in field labour. A dialogue seems to have taken place between Mrs. Jackson and one of her children and these women, in which it may be inferred that the slaves exhibited some violence of demeanour, attended with language unbecoming the relation in which they stood to Mrs. Jackson. It is not without a painful sense of the degrading light in which the narrative exhibits a lady in Mrs. Jackson's rank of life, that I proceed with it. She was less than three months these unfortunate women, though bred as domestics, were employed in the field; and when not in the field, were confined in the stocks; and both the labour and the confinement were so arranged, that during the whole period of the punishment, they should have no opportunity of speaking to each other. This protracted confinement in the stocks appears to have been peculiarly strict, and even the Sundays were passed in this dreadful situation. Incredible as it might appear, the mother, even while labouring under fever and ague, was still kept in the stocks. She had lived for twenty-two years in the service of the family by whom she was thus treated.

The younger female, in her evidence, describes herself as having been beaten with a strap by the hands of Mr. Jackson himself; as having then been flogged by Mr. Jackson's orders with a new whip as having been confined in stocks so narrow as to wound her feet; as having been kept there at night for more than six weeks or two months. During her labours in the field, she states her arms, neck, and back were blistered; that on complaint being made of this to Mr. Jackson, he answered merely by a brutal blow; and that he proceeded to send for scissors, with a view to cut off her hair, to compel her to remove from her head, and place round her neck, a handkerchief, which was the only defence from the sun.

It was admitted that the release of these women from the stocks, did not take place until the very day on which Dr. Palmer's letter was received by Mr. Jackson. This is stated to have been on the 4th of June, and Mr. Jackson is represented in the minutes of Council to have admitted that the confinement commenced in the middle of January. It must, therefore, have lasted very nearly six complete months.

Respecting the alleged tightness of the stocks, the witnesses for the defence contradicted the statements of the younger slave. Much was stated of the insolence of these women, and of the gross impropriety of their language and much respecting the habitual humanity of the accused parties; but to the specific imputations of cruelty, no defence was made or attempted.

The Council of Protection decided that there was not sufficient grounds for a prosecution; that neither the letter nor the spirit of the Law had been infringed; that in cases of confinement, the duration of the punishment was not limited by law, the owner being bound only to show that proper support had been given. They however felt bound to declare that notwithstanding the aggravated insults repeatedly offered by the complainants, it would have been desirable that a less protracted punishment had been resorted to by the parties accused, or that they on finding that confinement had not the effect intended, had brought the slaves to trial before a competent tribunal.

The preceding recital scarcely admits of any commentary in that measured tone, which it is on every account so desirable to observe in an official communication of this nature. A series of the most revolting outrages on humanity were admitted without reserve, or tacitly acknowledged. A perseverance for several months together in cruelties of the most scandalous character, on the persons of a young woman, and of her mother, were unhesitatingly avowed. One of the offenders was the chief Magistrate of the District, the other was that Magistrate's wife. A case more urgently demanding the most rigorous enforcement of the law, or appealing more strongly to the compassion and indignation of all who heard it, could scarcely be imagined. Yet, what was the result? One magistrate, the brother of the criminal, declared the complaint "frivolous and vexatious." Four other magistrates, members of the Council of Protection, dismissed it with a sentence full of harsh expressions respecting the conduct of the injured party, and with language towards the offenders conveying nothing more than the most gentle and even respectful dissent, from the soundness of the judgment exercised by them on the occasion.

The crimination of these unfortunate women for the use of insolent and indecorous language, scarcely merits serious notice. Here was a mother compelled to witness the scourging of her daughter with instruments of punishment at once painful and degrading. The mother was then at once subjected to a chastisement attended with the most cruel circumstances, and the risk of her life in terms too gross for repetition. Culpable as the words extorted by such shameful conduct may have been, the apology was such as should have silenced the reproaches of the owners. With such a domestic example what decorum could be expected from an ignorant negroess? With such a provocation what self-government could reasonably be anticipated from a mother? No condition of life ought to have represented those situations with which a parent must witness the infliction, on her offspring, of such great and unmerited suffering.

When your Lordship, after the decision of the Council of Protection, ordered the Attorney General to prefer a bill of indictment, the result was, that the Grand Jury ignored the Bill! The ground of their proceedings can, of course, be known only to themselves; and the Attorney General suggested that the inadmissibility of the evidence of the slaves was fatal to the bill; for he observes that the only witnesses before the Grand Jury were Dr. Palmer, and the inmates of Mr. Jackson's family, who the Attorney General presumes, would deposit only in favor of Mr. Jackson, unless interrogated as to particular facts, of which the Grand Jury, not having before them the minutes of the Council of Protection, were ignorant.

I fear that this apology can scarcely be accepted as satisfactory. Dr. Palmer was present at the Council of Protection, and was also examined before the Grand Jury. He must have heard the admissions, which, from the Minutes of that Council, appear to have been made by Mr. Jackson himself. Dr. Palmer, therefore, was able, as assuredly he was willing, to prove the confinement, by several months together, of the mother and daughter, by the evidence of the mother and daughter, who, as he suggested, that the inadmissibility of the evidence of the slaves was fatal to the bill; for he observes that the only witnesses before the Grand Jury were Dr. Palmer, and the inmates of Mr. Jackson's family, who the Attorney General presumes, would deposit only in favor of Mr. Jackson, unless interrogated as to particular facts, of which the Grand Jury, not having before them the minutes of the Council of Protection, were ignorant.

This occurrence is no less unfortunately timed than it is melancholy. At the very moment when the West India body are complaining, not perhaps without some justice, of the indiscriminate and violent reproaches with which they have been assailed, is brought to light this

extraordinary circumstance, that one magistrate perpetrated, and five others concurred to screen from punishment, offences against two helpless females of the most revolting and unmanly character. With the utmost anxiety to protect the Colony, and its inhabitants from all calumnious imputations, which power of performing that duty with effect is left to myself and others, when the magistracy and official guardians of slaves betray so flagrant a disregard of their domestic and public duties? With what reason, or plausibility, can it be alleged, that the slaves at Jamaica have no need of additional protection, when in a case so outrageous as the present, the Council of Protection would neither prosecute, nor even censure the criminal, and the Grand Jury, would not entertain the indictment?

Your Lordship's suspension of Mr. Jackson, the Custos, is perfectly right, or rather, was a measure which it would have been culpable to omit. His Majesty is pleased to confirm your decision, and to direct that Mr. Jackson be never again intrusted with the authority of a magistrate.

As the removal of Mr. Jackson from his office of Judge of Assize cannot be effected, except by the advice of the Council, your Lordship will convey to that body the opinion of His Majesty's Government that it is a measure inevitably necessary.

I am under the painful necessity of further directing the removal, from the commission of the peace, of Mr. Campbell Jackson. That gentleman's interference was, under all the circumstances of the case, most indecorous. His decision that a complaint of several months' imprisonment of two women in the stocks was "frivolous and vexatious," though the fact neither was nor could be disputed, is an evidence of such extraordinary apathy, that I cannot be satisfied to entrust their interests any longer to his care.

The failure of the bill of indictment against Mr. Jackson ought not to be conclusive of the case. I am aware of no technical reason, which should prevent the Attorney General from proceeding, in such a case as the present, by a criminal information; and unless there is some local enactment, which has escaped my enquiry, which would prohibit such a measure, your Lordship will immediately instruct the Attorney General to adopt it.

Your Lordship will communicate to the Council of Protection of the parish of Port Royal, or to the individuals who constituted that body in Mr. Jackson's case, a copy of this despatch, admonishing them of the urgent and indispensable necessity of their acting on any future occasion in a manner more consonant with the sacred trust imposed upon them, of doing equal justice between all ranks and classes of the King's subjects.

I have, &c. (Signed) GODERICH: Earl Belmore, &c. &c. &c.

TOYISM IN JAMAICA.—The N. Y. Observer contains an Act of the Colonial Assembly in the following words:—

"Whereas it has appeared, by the orderly and obedient conduct, in the late rebellion, of those negroes who have attended the Presbyterian places of worship, that it would be expedient to encourage that religion in this island: We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, of this your Majesty's Island of Jamaica, do most humbly beseech your Majesty, that it may be enacted: Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly, of this island, that it shall and may be lawful, from and after the passing of this Act, for the Justices and Vestrymen of each parish, to raise, by a tax on the inhabitants of each parish, in addition to the existing parish taxes, any sum that may be necessary for completing or repairing any church, in their respective parishes for the use of the Presbyterian worship, and for the purpose of allowing the minister a sum of £250 currency per annum."

It appears that the civil authorities of the Island are endeavouring to place the Presbyterians in hostile array against the Baptists and Methodists, for the purpose of accomplishing some political object. The hope, however, is expressed, "that the Presbyterians have too much good sense to suffer themselves to be made the tools and dupes of men, who are evidently flattering and bribing them" for selfish purposes. We believe the acts of their Colonial Assembly do not have the force of law, though they may operate partially, till the approbation of the King in Council ratifies them.—Christian Watchman.

DIED.

In Suffolk, on the 2nd of June, Catherine, Consort of Mr. Aaron Emory and daughter of Mr. Ashmun Pratt, after a long and painful illness which she bore with Christian patience and resignation, in the 24th year of her age. In her life she was never gay or vain, but only inclined to seriousness and piety; in her childhood and youth she has been a faithful attendant at the Sabbath School and the public worship of God so far as her feeble state of health would permit. For three years past she has been a pious and consistent Christian, and though dead she yet lives in the affections of a large circle of relatives and friends, who have good grounds to hope, that their loss is her gain, and that their dear God will comfort and sustain them in their bereavement.

"From a word of grief and sin,
Thou Christ eternally art in."
She has left an affectionate husband, one little daughter, the tenderest of parents, one only mother and sister, and many friends to deplore their loss.

MARKETS.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE AT YORK, JULY 4th, 1832.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Flour, fine, per bbl.	20	0	a	22	6
" " " " " " "	20	0	a	0	0
Wheat, per bushel, (60 lbs.)	4	0	a	0	0
Barley, " " " " " " "	2	0	a	2	6
Oats, " " " " " " "	2	0	a	2	6
Rye, " " " " " " "	2	0	a	0	0
Potatoes, " " " " " " "	2	6	a	3	0
Pears, per bbl.	70	a	5	5	0
Butter, lb.	0	5	a	0	0
Cheese, " " " " " " "	0	5	a	0	0
Lard, " " " " " " "	0	6	a	0	0
Eggs, per dozen	0	7	a	0	8
Fine Wool, per cord.	10	0	a	11	3

JOSEPH CLEMENTSON

WISHES to inform the Dealers in Earthenware in the Staffordshire Potteries, England, with a quantity of Earthenware of excellent quality consisting of Table Services, Dishes and Bowls, Chamber Jugs, Mugs and Tea Sets complete Painted and Tinted in Black, Brown, Rose, Pink, and Blue colours on the most elegant and most beautiful patterns. If persons wishing to trade with J. C. will be so good, as to send articles will be offered for sale but what is good. Samples of every description may be seen at any time at Mr. Bakers, Black Swan King Street. 138.2w.

A FARM FOR SALE.

IN the 1st Concession of the Township of Vaughan, Yonge Street, 18 miles from York, 157½ Acres of land well watered in front and rear with about 10 acres of improvement of good Dwelling House, Barn, Stable and Sheds, &c.—An excellent Orchard of Grafted Trees and a good Well. The situation is well calculated for a Store or Tavern, a good title and possession at any time agreed upon.

Apply to the Subscriber on the premises. 138.1c CHARLES GRANT.

JUST OPENED, a small supply

of Childrens Straw Hats and Ladies Durable Straw Bonnets, very low by S. P. TAYLOR. 138.1f York 3rd July, 1832.

FARMER'S STORE.

A General Meeting will be held on Tuesday the 10th of July next, at Mr. Elliot's Inn York; where all persons concerned are requested to attend—at 11 o'clock. Subscribers in arrears must have the same arranged on or before the above date, or be struck off.

JOHN MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM CUSTEARD, ABRIHAM JOHNSON. 138.1w.

JOSHUA VAN ALLEN, TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and Customers, that he has removed his establishment to that central and commodious Shop No. 128 King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street. York, July 4, 1831. 97.4f

Poetry.

From the Protestant Episcopalian.
THE AGED CHRISTIAN'S DEATH BED.
The heavy head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the ways of righteousness.
 Upon that brow no diadem
 Hath shed its splendours, rich and rare;
 But faith beholds a radiant gem
 In every silver ringlet there.

The faded lustre of that eye,
 The joy coldness of that cheek,
 The long drawn breath—that heaving sigh,
 The tyrant's near approach bespeak.

Yet hope is in that dying smile;
 In whispers soft, it seems to say,
 Stay, hovering angels—stay awhile,
 And bear my ransom'd soul away.

Oh! soon to hallow joys he'll wake
 "Midst sainted choir—Ah! dost thou see
 The silver cords about to break?
 'Tis done—'Tis done—the spirit's free.

O let me hear that rapturous strain,
 That melts away in tones so sweet,
 Hark! angels strike their harps again,
 He casts his crown at Jesus' feet.

And now in grand, harmonious sound,
 The lofty hallelujah's swell,
 And as they float heaven's arches round,
 Proclaim a soul redeemed from hell.

Spirit of God! illumine my way;
 Thou Lamb of God when I remove
 From this frail tenement of clay,
 O save me by thy bleeding love!

THE CROSS.

Symbol of shame! mysterious sign
 Of groans, and agonies, and blood;
 Hail pledge of love and peace divine
 From God!

Symbol of hope to those that stray—
 The pilgrim's step is led to thee;
 Star of the soul! thou guide'st the way
 To Calvary.

Symbol of tears—I look and mourn
 His woes, whose heart for mine was riven;
 Where, wanderer! is thy due return
 To heaven?

Symbol of empire! thou shalt rise
 And shine where lands in darkness sit;
 O'er ocean comes that mock the skies,
 And minaret.

Symbol of glory! when no more
 Earth's broken idols claim the knee;
 The universe shall Him adore
 Who bled on thee.

TAYLOR'S LYRICS.

POPULATION OF KINGSTON FOR 1832.

Males over 16	1157
Females over 16	910
Males under 16	1231
Females under 16	890
Total	4103
Increase	376

Males over 16	632
Females over 16	785
Males under 16	635
Females under 16	739
Total	3013
Decrease	140

The following table of distances may prove interesting and useful to persons arriving from the mother country, and who contemplate proceeding to the upper part of this Province.

From Quebec to Montreal	180 miles.
Montreal to Kingston	189
Kingston to Hamilton, G. District	211
560	
From Dundas to Guelph, through Puslinch, 23; or by Beverly and Waterloo, 38 miles.	
HAMILTON TO GOSWICK.	
From	Miles.
Hamilton to Dundas	5
To Cornwall, (Beverly)	9
To Lakehurst, do	6
To Thomas's, (Waterloo)	6
To Taft's, (on Grand River)	5
To Latham's, do	7
To Hobson's, (Wilmot)	8
To Martin's, (at Ina on Goderich road)	6
To the Avon River	3
To Ross Thillors	3
To Seaback's	4
To the Thames River	5
To Carron Brook	5
To Ross	19
To Underburg	5
To Hick's	3
To Goderich	10
(Kingston Herald.)	110

DR. BIGELOW, Dentist, will remain in York, a few days; his room is at the Ontario House. His vegetable dentifrice will be kept for sale by W. Bergin. York, June 30th, 1832. 132.

MURRAY NEWBIGGER & CO.

TENDER the Public their acknowledgements for liberal support, and respectfully announce arrival of the Regular Traders from Great Britain, and now offer at Wholesale and Retail an extensive and unequalled assortment of articles in Fancy and Staple dry goods, comprising every thing new and fashionable. Having imported their stock of goods expressly for this market, and of a description decidedly superior to goods which have generally reached this quarter, they flatter themselves that their articles will give great satisfaction. They would intimate that their advantages from connections in Trade and the extent of their transactions, enable them to sell their goods at lower rates than can be afforded by any similar establishment.

Opposite the market place. York, June 1832. 137.1f

REMOVED.

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has removed to the Store lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Carfrae, Sen'r., next door to the Gazette Office, King Street. Where he is now receiving and offering for sale, by **WHOLESALE or RETAIL**, a general assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c. at very low prices.

Country Merchants and Pedlars supplied on liberal terms. York, 19th June, 1832. 136.10

FOR SALE.—200 Acres of land in the township of Mono being the west halves of lots No 1 and 2 in the 4th concession east of Hurontario street, the land is good and within 3 and a half miles of a Grist and Saw mill, for further particulars apply to Mr. John Devlin, on Lot-street two doors west of Mr. T. Caffrey's or to the subscriber, York township, west of Yonge-street near Davis's Tavern. ROBERT JAMES SEN'R. 137.1f

STOLEN from the Subscriber on the night of the 9th inst. a bay mare eight years of age, with a white face white hind feet, fore feet a little crooked, whoever will give information of the said mare shall be handsomely rewarded by JOHN MITCHELL. 137.3w

WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT.

C. B. DUNCAN & Co.

BEG to inform the Merchants of Upper Canada, that they have opened a **WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE** in the premises formerly occupied by Mr. G. A. Clark, in King-street, York, U. C. Where will be found almost every article in the

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOOD LINE, which they are determined to sell at the lowest Montreal Wholesale prices, for CASH or approved Credit.

ALSO: Twelve hogheads and Five crates Davenport's best printed Earthenware, very low.

York, June 11th, 1832. 136.1f

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, 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 dispose 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 wants of the country; 850 Packages of which have already come to hand. Town and country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine his Stock; and Merchants from a distance will also find it worth their while to visit York, when they are in the way of purchasing Goods.

He thinks it unnecessary to attempt to enumerate any of the articles of which his Stock consists, suffice it to say, that on inspection he thinks it will be found as complete as that of any House in either Province. GEORGE MONRO. 135.1f

York, 6th June, 1832.

SCYTHES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Ancaster and its vicinity, that he has just received Twenty-five Doz. of Superior Cradle and Grass Scythes, selected in England last winter, which he offers for Sale very low for Cash or short approved credit. He is also now receiving an extensive and choice assortment of Dry Goods, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, &c. &c. Which will be offered for sale as low as can be had in the district.

JAMES CHIEP.

Ancaster 18th June, 1832. 136.5w

READY MADE CLOTHING, Dry Goods, &c.

WILLIAM LAWSON returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencement in business, and informs them, that he has now on hand an extensive assortment of **Ready made Clothing**, all made up in his own Shop, and in the best style of workmanship; Also, Cloths, Vestings, Fustians, Bombazines, Norwich Crapes, Merinos, Bombazines, Flannels, Blankets, Carpets, Calicoes, Cottons, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Muslins, Lace, Ribbons; Gentlemen's Hats, a superior article direct from England; Ladies' Beaver, Leghorn, Straw, and Velvet Bonnets; small Wares, and a variety of other articles—all which he will sell at extremely low prices, at his Brick Store, South side King-Street, nearly opposite the Gaol. York, Decr. 10th, 1831. 110.1f

Wholesale and Retail Store;

In the House lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Russell, on the corner of Yonge and Lot Streets, YORK.

MR. KING BARTON takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened a Store in the above place. He has a large and well selected assortment of Cloths, Flannels, Blankets; Flannels, red, white, &c.; Bombazines; Bombazines; Lace; a variety of Winter Shawls; fine rich do., of different kinds; Shirts; Grey and Printed Calicoes; Mazars, Merinos, Marshalls, Quilts, Tabby Velvet, Grog do. Naples; black and colored Peterburs, of the best description for top Coats; a large assortment of ready made Clothes; Hats, and Caps of all kinds, from 2 to 4s. Very fine Liver Shawls, made in the best style; Gormey Crocks, Hosiery, Mitts, Woolen, Dec Skin, and Furs, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Having imported a great part of the above Goods, and purchased them in the lowest market, he doubts not but he will be able to sell on terms highly satisfactory to such as may call to purchase.

No second price. Nov. 10th, 1831. 104.1f

NEW GOODS.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

R. ARMSTRONG respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public in general, that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, amongst which is a very extensive assortment of Superfine, Fine, and Common Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, and Forest Cloths, together with a large and general supply of other seasonable Goods. As a part of the above are of his own Importation, and were carefully selected and purchased at the Manufacturers in England for Cash, they will be sold unusually low, either at whole sale or retail, for ready cash.

ET Please call and examine for yourselves. York, 18th Nov. 1831. 106.1f

CONVEYANCING, &c.

H. VAUX respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he proposes to execute deeds, bonds, indentures, agreements, wills, &c. with correctness and despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

Office, Yonge-street, 2 doors South of Lot or Dundas Street. York, 29th Feby. 1832. 120.1f

LAND AGENCY OFFICE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Land Agency Office on the North side of King Street two doors west of Yonge Street, where they will transact all business relative to Lands, at any of the Land Offices—will purchase or sell U. E. claims, Militia claims, or receive the same to locate.

They will also act as Agents for the selling or renting of houses, village lots, improved farms, or wild lands; and as persons having any of the above property to dispose of, by private sale or lease, will find it their interest to forward a description of the same to this Office—as it offers many advantages to the public, in forwarding Emigrants and others to different parts of the Province, and who will at all times be furnished with a description of such Lands as may be entrusted to their care.

A promissory writing will be required for the payment of two per cent. on the amount of purchase money in case of sale, or three per cent on the amount of annual rent, if disposed of by lease; and on all wild lands five per cent will be charged.

Conveyancing and writings of every description executed at this Office with correctness, neatness and despatch. All letters post paid and directed to either of the Subscribers as Land Agents will receive due attention.

ALVIN TURNER, JOHN SMYTH. 120.12m

York, 15th May, 1832.

A STORE AND ASHRY, both in good repair in

that well known and flourishing Township Trafalgar, on the West Branch of the 16 Mile Creek. Any young man wishing to commence business will find it to be an advantageous place, it is 5 miles from Dundas street on one of the best lines in that township. Apply to the subscriber on the premises. JOSEPH BOWES, 136.1f

FOR THE INFORMATION OF SETTLERS

ARRIVING AT YORK, U. C.

CAPTAIN FITZGERSON has been appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to provide conveyances for settlers, who wish to be employed, from York to the Townships on Lake Simcoe, where they will be received by Mr. Hewson, who is opening a road from Kempenfeldt Bay to the Township of Sunnidale.

Emigrants of this season, with means, who are desirous of locating themselves in the Western part of the Province, can proceed by water to the head of Lake Ontario, and from thence can readily find conveyance to the Township of Carradoc, where they will be received by Mr. Mount, Deputy Surveyor, who will place each head of a family on 50 or 100 acres of Land lately Surveyed, from the North-West corner of Carradoc to Lake Huron, at the average price for which Land sells in that part; the first payment to be made at the expiration of three years from the date of the Location, and the remainder in three years, by annual Installments, with interest, to commence from the expiration of three years.

The Lands are of the first quality, well watered, and in healthy situations.

A Road will be opened from Carradoc, on which settlers will find employment. All further information will be immediately afforded to Emigrants on application at the Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, York.

PETER ROBINSON. 136.3

Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, York, 18th June 1832.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF MIGRANTS.

CROWN Lands in the Townships of Sunnidale, Oro, Medonte, and Orillia, in the Home District, may be obtained by indigent Settlers, on condition of actual residence.

ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS, Viz:

Fifty Acres will be allotted to each Head of a Family, upon condition of paying at the rate of Five Shillings Currency per Acre; the first payment of Three Pounds Two Shillings and Six Pence to be made at the expiration of three years from the date of the Location, and the remainder in three years, by Annual Installments of Three Pounds Two Shillings and Six Pence each, with Interest, to commence from the expiration of three years.

The Government will incur the expense of building a small Log House for the temporary accommodation of such Settlers, on their respective Locations, and will afford some assistance towards opening roads to the Lands proposed to be settled; but it will make no advances in Provisions or Utensils; and the Settlers must depend entirely upon their own resources for bringing their Lands into cultivation.

The Government Agent, Mr. Richey, will be stationed at the South-East corner of Medonte, and will show to Settlers as they arrive the Lots open for Location, and afford them any information they may require.

Settlers with means will have opportunities of purchasing at the Public Sales, due notice of which will be given in the newspapers published within the Province, and in Hand-bills transmitted to the different Emigrant Societies.

For further particulars apply to the Commissioner of Crown Lands. PETER ROBINSON. 134.12

Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, York, 21st May, 1832.

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 authorized 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, 117.1f

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

FOR SALE by the subscriber:

170 casks F. Merriks & Hay's Gunpowder, 170 casks F. F. do. do. do. 80 casks F. F. do. do. do. 20 casks T. P. Canister do. do. 12 chests superior Indigo do. do. 23 chests Post, Pot and Foilscap Paper do. do. 6 bales Kidderminster and Brussels Carpeting and Rugs do. do. 60 crates and casks assorted Crockery and Glassware do. do. 300 pieces 42 inch Twilled Sacking do. do. 200 do. Osnaburgh do. do. 150 do. 4.4 Brown Tow Sheetting do. do. 100 do. 4.4 and 5.4 Bleached do. do. 100 do. Bleached do. do. 50 do. do. Dowls do. do. 50 do. Brown and Bleached Russia Ducks do. do. 50 bales Assorted Brown Cottons do. do. 50 bales Bleached do. do. W. GUILD, Jr. & Co. 137.1f

Montreal, June 12 1832.

N. B.—A duplicate of the above assortment, together with a great variety of other fancy and staple articles, suitable for the Upper Province trade, is held at York, U. C. W. GUILD, Jr. & Co. 137.1f

TAKE NOTICE.—The public are hereby

forbid purchasing three several notes of hand given by the subscriber to John Kedeur or bearer, as no value has been received for the same. The notes are for seven pounds each, and dated Esqueving 23rd April 1832. One now becomes due 1st February 1833, one 1st Feb. 1836, and one 1st Feb. 1837. Any person or persons purchasing said notes or any of them do it at their own risk, I shall not pay the sums. JOEL WILLIAMS. Esqueving, 1st May 1832. 137.3w

INFORMATION WANTED.—The subscriber

will feel grateful to any one that can give him any information respecting his Brother Lambert D. Coates who emigrated from Ireland to New York in October 1831. His Brother and family having arrived in Esqueving, U. C. he is anxious to know where he is. Editors of Newspapers in the United States will confer a favour on the Subscriber by inserting the above two or three times in their respective publications. ROBERT D. COATES. Esqueving, June 24th 1832. 137.1w

GOOD AND CHEAP!!

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

ALSO, GROCERIES AND CROCKERY.

THE Subscriber having just commenced business in the above line, in that Store, lately occupied by Mr. Sandilands and formerly by Messrs. Phelan & Laverty) commonly called *Cheapside*, a few doors East of Yonge Street on the South side of King Street; desires to acquaint his friends and the public generally of it, in order that they may have an opportunity of examining his prices, which he flatters himself will be found unusually low.

The articles comprised in his assortment (which is very general), he thinks on examination will be found to correspond with the above motto, "*Good and Cheap*," as it has been his particular care, to select genuine Goods from the best Houses, at the cheapest prices, and for which he asks the smallest advance which could be taken, remembering the old adage, that a "*small profit, and a quick return, makes a heavy purse*."

Farmers generally will find it their interest to call and examine his Goods and Prices, before they make their purchases.

A reduction will be made to Housekeepers and others, who purchase by the piece.

As the lowest price for which each article can be afforded will be asked, no second price will be made. S. E. TAYLOR. York, 18th June, 1832. 136

N. B. A few pieces Palmyrines, and Crape de Lyons, on hand, very cheap.

CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

THE friends and customers of the late Wm. Moore Apothecary &c., and the Public in general are respectfully informed that the business will be carried on under the name of

HAMILTON & HUNT.

In soliciting a continuance of the patronage of the Medical Gentlemen and the public (which was so liberally extended to the late Wm. Moore since his commencing business here in 1820) the subscribers pledge themselves to endeavour to merit the same by persevering in the same course by which it was obtained; by keeping none but genuine Articles; and by prompt attention to any commands with which they may be favoured.

Their medicines are exclusively of English importation (thru' the well known House of J. Beckett & Co. Montreal).

The Apothecary and compounding department will be conducted by Mr. Hamilton Licentiate of the Apothecaries Hall, Dublin, whose experience in the business for 14 years will, he trusts, entitle him to the confidence of those who may require Prescriptions or family receipts carefully prepared.

W. P. HAMILTON. CHARLES HUNT. 119.1f

York, 14th Feby. 1833.

IMPORTANT MEDICINES.

JUST RECEIVED and for Sale at the Store of Messrs. Lesslie & Sons, York and Dundas; J. W. Brent & Co., Dr. Lang, and T. Sandilands, York; Dr. Winer, Hamilton; and by most other Druggists and Merchants in the Province—the highly and justly celebrated Medicines, prepared by Dr. H. H. Reynolds, Batavia, N. Y., as follows, viz:

DR. PIERSON'S WELSH COUGH DROPS.

These Drops immediately remove difficulty of breathing, tightness or stricture across the breast, obstructions and ulcers upon the lungs, pain in the side and chest, and spitting of blood.

These Drops are warranted. In all cases where they fail of affording relief, (when properly administered)—the purchase money will be refunded. Price 5s. per bottle, 3 bottles 2s. 6d.

FINCH'S CELEBRATED OINTMENT AND VEGETABLE BITTERS.

For the cure of the Salt Rheum and Scall head, price 5s. a box. The Bitters are also a sovereign remedy for the Jaundice in its most aggravated form, Fever and Ague, and Bilious Cholera, price 2s. 6d.

FINCH'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

An infallible remedy for removing ringworms, red blotches, pimples, and festering eruptions of the face, also that darkness of the skin usually called tan, and render the skin smooth—price 2s. 6d.

GERMAN EYE WATER.

Not inferior to any now in use, for weak, sore, or inflamed eyes—price 1s. 3d.

WILBER'S VEGETABLE ITCH OINTMENT.

Containing not the least particle of Mercury or other dangerous ingredient, emits no unpleasant odour, may be used with perfect safety by persons of delicate constitutions, and is an infallible cure in the worst cases by a few applications. Also, PELEG WHITE'S GENUINE IMPROVED ADHESIVE SALVE, 129.3m

For rheumatism, pain in the breast, back, side, head, ache in the face, sores, sprains, bruises, cuts, frozen feet, wounds of horses, &c.—price 1s. 3d.

Cayuga Co., N. Y.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that by the use of one fourth of a half Bottle of Dr. Pierson's Cough Drops, I have been cured of a Cold that deprived me of my rest for hours every night. I believe it the best medicine ever offered to the public, according to my experience.

Stamford, U. C. Dec. 23, 1831.

I hereby certify (for the encouragement and speedy introduction among us of Dr. Pierson's Cough Drops, Vegetable Itch Ointment, and the German eye water, prepared by Dr. Reynolds, Batavia, N. Y., that they have proved efficacious and thereby gained a good reputation in this place. I therefore very cordially recommend them to the public as valuable medicines.

MARY MILLER. Niagara, May 12th, 1832.

I certify that I have been afflicted for several years with the salt rheum, that at times I have been under the necessity of carrying my hand in a sling, I applied Finch's Ointment for that complaint, which effected a speedy cure, I therefore recommend it to the public as a sure remedy.

Grimsby, 40 Mile Creek, May 10th, 1832. HENRY GRIFFIN, Merchant.

A CURE FOR RUPTURE.

W. HEWITT, Patent Truss Manufacturer, from England, respectfully informs Medical Gentlemen, and the public of Canada, &c. that he manufactures Trusses of every description for Exemphalos, or Naval, Femoral, Inguinal, Congenital, or Infantile Hernia.—His Trusses are so constructed that the most delicate persons can wear them without pain or inconvenience.—W. H. is enabled to say from his long experience that he can satisfy any person where the Rupture is reducible, that they may obtain relief, and in many cases he can warrant a cure when applied by himself at his residence.

References will be given to persons of both sexes, who have been cured under his care.

May 21st, 1832, Dundas-Street, near the Credit, Toronto. 132.1f

ET Irrevocable secrecy when required.

THAT DREADFUL MALADY THE CHOLERA.

W. HEWITT prepares a Medicine which he believes is an effectual remedy for that complaint; its efficacy has been proved in a number of well attested cases in spasmodic and dysenteric affections by his friends as well as in his own family.

Sold in Bottles, Price 1s. 10d., 3s. 9d. and 5s. each.

River Credit, Dundas-street, Toronto. 132.1f

D. V. P. MAYERHOFFER renders his best

thanks to the inhabitants of the Home District for their liberal patronage of his most valuable remedy the "*WONDER SALVE*," he begs leave to state to the Public that he will always be furnished with it for the supply of Country Merchants and others. In order to prevent imposition and Counterfeit, each direction will for the future be signed by the Proprietor. It may be had in York at the stores of Hamilton & Hunt, and J. W. Brent & Co., Druggists, King Street. Markham, May 13, 1832. 132

SWAIN'S CELEBRATED PANACEA, for

the cure of King's Evil or Scrofula, for sale by J. W. BRENT, & Co. Druggists. 129.1f

FRESH CLOVER SEED, for sale by

E. LESSLIE & SONS. 130

York, 28th Feby. 1832.

GENUINE STOUTON BITTERS prepared, and</