

by the Rev. W. Sullivan. Here, the attention which he gave to his various studies, the society of some of his giddy fellow-students, and the natural and uncommon cheerfulness of his own disposition; tended to dissipate those serious thoughts, and impressions, which he had previously been led to indulge; so that it appears no lasting religious impression was made upon his mind, until he reached his seventeenth year. About this period, he heard the Rev. Andrew Taylor (Irish Missionary, now of Brockville, U. C.) preach in the street. While listening to the faithful preacher he became convinced of his fallen and ruined state as a sinner: his convictions were deep and alarming—and the temptations of Satan were various and powerful; he was particularly harassed with doubts concerning the divinity of Christ, on whom he was instructed and exhorted to rely for salvation: and for nearly two years he continued in a distressed, and sometimes agonized state of mind. Yet though he walked in bitterness of soul, he never absented himself from class meeting, or any other means of grace which he had the opportunity of attending, but continued to wait upon God in all his appointed ways. At length, after a long night of sorrow, and almost despairing of mercy, he was enabled to cast himself on the Great Atonement. Conscious pardon was the immediate result—his mourning was ended, and he “rejoiced with joy unspeakable.” Happy himself, and desirous of promoting the happiness of others; he was persuaded to take charge of a class, and being encouraged by the Rev. Samuel Wood, he soon after consented to act as a Local Preacher. In this capacity he laboured both in Bandon and Kinsale, with much encouragement and success; the Lord owned his ministry and made him useful to many souls. The encouragement he thus met with, in these early labours in the cause of Christ, with other concurring circumstances, led him to believe that he was called to be entirely engaged in preaching the Gospel; and he accordingly offered himself to the service of the Church, and especially to the Foreign Missionary work. He was accepted, and his name appears in the minutes of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of 1816 for Asia. While preparing, however, for this distant and important sphere of labour, he was seized with a malignant typhus fever, which left him in so debilitated a state, that, fearing he would be physically unfit for the work to which he had offered himself, he reluctantly sent in his resignation. Being classically educated, he engaged in Kinsale in the tuition of youth; and resumed his labours as a Local Preacher. His character, talents, and conduct were such, as not only to promote the credit and stability of Methodism, at that time ungenerously and rudely assailed in the place where he now resided, by an individual who was aiming at its destruction; but also to command and secure the respect and esteem of all classes of society. In this way he continued for several years to render very efficient aid to the Preachers stationed on the circuit, and the pleasure of the Lord prospered in his hand.

In the year 1823, he attended a Missionary Meeting at Cork. The late venerable Dr. Clarke was present, and reminded him of his former intention and engage-

ment. The Missionary spirit was again powerfully stirred, and having recovered his usual health, he immediately formed the resolution of offering himself again to the Missionary work. He did so, and again his name appears on the minutes of 1825, as appointed to Kingston, Jamaica, and as having travelled one year. He had, however, reached that station as early as February in that year. After labouring in that island for five years, he received an injury which ultimately obliged him to return to Europe. He sprained his ankle, but on account of the pressing nature of his duties, he could not give it proper attention and rest. There were at that time but two missionaries in the Kingston circuit, though there were upwards of 4000 members. The Sabbath after his foot was injured, he had to stand, and alone to administer the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to 1200 persons, his colleague, the Rev. P. Duncan, being at that time ill. This exertion made his foot much worse, and for twelve months after, he was obliged to kneel on one knee while preaching, having a high stool made for the purpose. At last, severe and increasing pain, together with the wasting of his leg, led him to fear that amputation would be necessary. This obliged him to return to England. He submitted his case to Sir Astley Cooper, and by that eminent surgeon was directed to use a wooden leg, and to rest entirely for several months. For this purpose he visited his native place, Bandon; where he spent twelve months, during which time his foot and general health were greatly improved. When sufficiently recovered, he again embarked for the West Indies to resume his labours in the island of Jamaica: and with his family arrived there again in safety. Here he continued engaged in his much loved work of preaching to the negro population and to others “the unsearchable riches of Christ,” until the breaking out of the insurrection, when the District Meeting delegated him to revisit England, on important business connected with their Missions. Shortly after his arrival in London, he was summoned to attend Committees of the House of Lords and Commons, to give evidence relative to the condition of the negro population of the Island of Jamaica. The information which he felt it his duty to communicate relative to slavery in that Colony, was of such a nature, that the Missionary Committee, kindly consulting his safety, judged it improper for him to return to the West Indies.

He then, at the Conference of 1832, received an appointment to Toronto, in Upper Canada; at which place he arrived in October of the same year. Here his labours were greatly blessed. In Toronto there was a small society of about twenty British Methodists. They had built a convenient Chapel in George Street, and had a salaried Local Preacher to conduct their services. They petitioned the Committee for a Missionary, and in compliance with their request, Mr. Barry was sent out to them. He was received by these Brethren with great joy. The congregations became large, and the chapel soon became too small to accommodate those who were desirous of becoming regular hearers. Three galleries and a new pulpit were shortly after erected, the whole expense of which was met by public contributions. The society increas-

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