

Christian Guardian.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE WESLEYAN-METHODIST CHURCH IN CANADA.

Vol. XI. No. 37.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1840.

Whole No. 557.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, & GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Published every Wednesday, in the City of Toronto, Upper Canada, at No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, HELD IN LONDON, MAY 4th, 1840.

The Annual Meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was held, on Monday last, in Exeter Hall, a very part of which was crowded to excess long before the hour appointed for the commencement of business.

The Rev. Dr. BUNTING commenced the proceedings by giving out the first two verses of the hymn, commencing—"From all that dwell below the skies," after which he offered up a prayer from the Liturgy.

The Rev. Doctor then said—I have the greatest personal satisfaction in announcing to the meeting, that, at the earnest and respectful request of the committee, Sir Peter Laurie, Knight and Alderman, has consented to do us the honour of presiding on this occasion (Cheers.)

Sir PETER LAURIE presented himself to the meeting, and was received with enthusiastic applause. He said—Ladies and gentlemen.—Perhaps it may be necessary, in opening the business of this day, that I should state, in a very few words, the circumstances which have led to my occupying this honourable and distinguished station. It may be in the recollection of some gentlemen near me, that, about the close of the last year, I was called upon, in my corporate capacity, to pass a vote of thanks to a gentleman, for a sermon preached before the corporation. In that measure I could not agree; and I most expressly stated my disapproval of the attack made, in that discourse, upon (in my opinion) two of the best men that ever lived in this country. (Loud applause.) I had no intention that this expression of my opinion should find its way into the public prints; but that was the case, and a correspondence which some of you, I have no doubt, have read, was the result. I rejoice that this circumstance afforded me the opportunity of stating publicly, what is my sincere conviction—that a better man than your Founder never lived. (Loud applause.)

I have long been an observer of the religious communities of this metropolis, but this is the first occasion on which I have ever raised my voice in one of their assemblies; nor should I have entertained the idea of doing so now, had not the Committee of your worthy and excellent Society solicited me to take the chair—a request with which, regarding, as I do, your exertions as beyond all praise, I could not hesitate to comply. (Applause.) I shall leave it to those gentlemen whom I see around me, to communicate to you information on the subject of your foreign missions; and I shall, therefore, on this occasion, confine my remarks chiefly to what has fallen under my own observation in this country, and in this metropolis. I may unobtrusively state, that your Society has, in my humble opinion, done more good in the metropolis than any other. I have long been an active magistrate, and I do not remember any instance when I have had to send one of your body to prison. (Applause.) The prisoners in Newgate and Coldbath Fields are allowed, when they apply for religious instruction, to have a minister of their own denomination, and I have no recollection of any prisoner ever asking for the visitation of a Wesleyan Minister. (Loud applause.) How little was it in the anticipation of the five or six students of Oxford, who, upwards of a century ago, met together for prayer and the study of the Scriptures, that the little seed sown by their would become a mighty tree, and throw its shadow over every clime and country of the world—for, I believe, in every country where civilization has set its foot, have the missionaries of your denomination endeavoured to propagate the truths of christianity. (Applause.) I have read your laws and regulations; I am well acquainted with the organization of your societies; I highly approve of your tenets; and I glory in thinking you that man is a free agent, and that he is a responsible being. (Applause.) I have been censured for calling your great Founder an Apostle. (Hear, hear.) I here repeat the term. (Applause.) Whenever you see the enterprise of our countrymen establishing mines and manufactures, there you find the unobtrusive, diligent Wesleyans following in the track, and supplying those miners and new settlers with religious instruction, by raising tabernacles for the worship of God, and endeavouring to lead souls to heaven. (Applause.) This has been your conduct throughout England; and I rejoice, when travelling through the land, to find in every hamlet a little unobtrusive chapel of the Wesleyan Methodists. (Applause.) Oh, ladies and gentlemen, I would much rather see such a building, than a station-house for a rural police; (loud applause) and I would that all the country might embrace your sentiments, and emulate your moral character, for then, indeed, no police would be heard of. (Applause.) If you go on erecting chapels, you will prevent the erection of jails. (Applause.) I may be told, however, and it is the cant of the day—"Oh, give us education." I deny that education can be efficient without religion. (Loud applause.) Education may do well for youth; but you must control manhood, and you must give consolation to the aged, and mere education will not do this. If you communicate education alone, you give power without principle—you give evils without a helm; (cheers) and unless your religion is mixed with your education, it will not succeed. Oh, there are many people educated. Why, your new sect of Socialists are educated, and yet they are the curse of the country;—(hear, hear, and applause)—and I really think that, at the present moment, your exertions are as much required in England as in any of your foreign fields of labour. (Hear, hear.) I rejoice to find, from reading your last report, that your exertions in Ireland have been crowned with such success. (Hear, hear.) In that country your labours are greatly needed; and there, I trust, you will direct your efforts to check the growing progress of Popery. (Loud cheers.) I have told you that I am an observer of the different religious denominations; and I am about to make a statement which may, at first, appear somewhat startling. I deny—as far as my own observation goes—the increase of Popery. I admit that there is an increase of Popish Chapels, which are built in the most prominent situations that can be obtained. (Hear, hear.) But I ask any man this question—"Do you know any, among your friends, who have been converted to Popery?" I venture to say, "No." At least, in the course of my enquiries, I have invariably met with this reply. (Applause.) If Dr. Bunting applies to your ministers throughout the country, he will find them agree in stating, that all this building of chapels is mere ostentation; that the vague reports of conversion which we hear are empty vapour; that they are not increasing, nor will they ever increase. (Hear, hear.) There is, however, another sect in this country to which I will allude—I mean the half-Papists of our own church. (Hear, hear.) What are these half-Papists? Almost whole-Papists. (Hear, and cheers.) They tell you the people have nothing to do with such objects as we have this day met to promote, and that Exeter Hall ought to be abandoned. In short, they say the laity have nothing to do, and ought to do nothing, but what the ministers tell them to do. Now, I rejoice that in your society, there are many active, enterprising young men, who, applying themselves during the week to secular affairs, devote the Sabbath to the instruction of others in the principles of religious truth. These half-Papist Churchmen, however, tell us that the people have nothing to do with these matters; but that all must be left to the administration of the clergy. What!—would they do away with private judgment?—I have seen, and my friend Mr. Tooke has seen, symptoms in the Isle of Wight which would frighten any man; but they cannot succeed. Wherever you find the readers of these Oxford Tracts—or rather trash—[laughter and loud applause]—in any parish in Great Britain, these sticklers for genealogy, and apostolical succession—for it is all the outside of the pattern—[laughter]—there is nothing of religion in them,—the Scripture with them is nothing, and tradition everything.—There you must erect another Wesleyan Chapel, and you will find, that the good sense of the community will not be led away by these old women's fables. No; the good sense of the people will prompt them to come to you. [Applause.] You must, therefore, make preparations, whenever these Puseyites come to your parishes, to erect additional Wesleyan chapels. (Hear, and cheers.) What is the object which you have to-day met to promote? It is not to aggrandize one party over another; neither is it to swell out lawn sleeves at the expense of the Wesleyans. You do not wish to bring down the National Establishment of this country. [The speaker was here interrupted for some minutes by general cries of "No, no," and three distinct and enthusiastic rounds of applause.] That long and loud expression of your approbation proves to me that my opinion is right. [Applause.] No; you wish to support a tolerant church—[renewed applause:] and when that church becomes intolerant, then desert her. Oh, how mistaken are some of our dissenting brethren, who make common cause with the Roman Catholics for the purpose of uprooting our national church! [Applause.] Little

do they consider the effect which must be produced by the predominance of Roman Catholicism:—make that system triumphant, and it would soon put a padlock on their mouths. [Laughter and cheers.] They would soon be told, there is but one visible church, and if you are not with us you are nobody. [Cheers.] But they will not succeed while there is so formidable, so well organized a body as the Wesleyans. I rejoice that I have had the satisfaction of witnessing, after one century, Wesleyan Methodism in its present state of prosperity; and I am most happy to learn that, in the City with which I am connected, you are now erecting a temple to show to posterity that though your Founder has gone to his reward, the spirit that was in his bosom still animates a Bunting and others. [Cheers.] I hope you will still go on through the length and breadth of the land. Wherever you go, you labour to make people happy here—and that is important; but you go further, and you seek to impart to them that which will bring them to glory, and render them happy for ever and for ever. [Sir Peter then took the chair amidst universal expressions of applause.]

The Report was read by the Rev. John Becham. It began by advertising to the Missions in Ireland, which had, during the year, been deprived, by death, of the invaluable services of the Rev. Gideon Ousely, who had laboured for forty years among his benighted countrymen. The number of missionaries was stated to be 23, of central stations 17, and of schools 37. Sweden was next adverted to: £100 had been received from the Swedish Missionary Society, for general purposes, and a second grant of £30 for the negro school, under the care of Miss Scott, in St. Bartholomew's. Mr. Scott continues to prosecute his labours with success at Stockholm. In Germany, at Wittenberg, in Wittenberg, upwards of 250 persons have been added to the society, which now amounted to 703 members, and 80 religious services are held weekly in 41 places. An unusual measure of success has been vouchsafed to the labours of the Missionaries in France, and the societies have a net increase of 215 members: in the society are 940 persons, and in the schools 1055 scholars. In Spain, the influence of the popish priesthood has led to the banishment of Mr. Rule and Mr. Lyon from Cadix, neither of them being allowed to remain to administer even to the religious wants of their countrymen; but the mission at Gibraltar is in a prosperous state. At Malta, the missionary has to encounter many difficulties, but he is encouraged by the tokens for good. The missions in Ceylon and Continental India next passed under review. In South Ceylon there has been an increase of 72 members, making in all 741;—there are five English missionaries, nine assistant missionaries, fifteen local assistants, 71 schools, and 3,434 children under instruction. In North Ceylon the members are 134, and there are about 2,000 children in the schools. On the Continent of India, the missionaries are prosecuting their important labours with some degree of encouragement; two promising young natives have become assistant missionaries; a new station has been commenced; a superior day-school has been undertaken at Madras under the judicious direction of Mr. Crowther; and additional plans have been brought into operation for increasing the efficiency of the mission. On the subject of Idolatry in India, we call special attention to the following extract:—

"The Committee cannot close their notice of our Missions on the Continent of India, without once more advertising, with the strongest feelings of regret and Christian indignation, to the continuance of the connexion, in the Madras Presidency, between the British Government and Hindoo Idolatry. Last year, they expressed the hope that this great stain upon the national character, and formidable obstruction to the spread of the Gospel, would speedily be removed. The events of the year have however disappointed this expectation. Idolatrous ceremonies are still celebrated by the guns of Fort St. George, Madras; the connexion of the Government, and its servants, with the various pagodas is as intimate as ever; Christian officers are still called to interfere in the interior management of native temples, and to join in heathen ceremonies; and, in fact, notwithstanding the explicit directions contained in the despatch of the Honourable Court of Directors to the Governor-General of India, dated Feb. 28th, 1833,—notwithstanding the memorial and remonstrance of the civil and other servants of the Honourable Company, forwarded to the Governor of Madras by the lamented Bishop Corrie; notwithstanding the noble practical proof administered to the Local Government and the Court of Directors, by the resignation of Sir Peregrine Maitland, who held the command of the Madras army,—and notwithstanding the professions which have been made, both in and out of Parliament, of a sincere intention to carry into effect the directions of the despatch above alluded to,—no alteration whatever has been made with regard to the connexion subsisting between the Government and the abominable rites, practices, and profits of Idolatry. No customary tribute or mark of respect to the native festivals has been discontinued; no protection hitherto given has been withdrawn; and no change whatever, so far as the Madras Presidency is concerned, has been made in any matter relating to the native religion. The consequence is what might have been expected. The natives regard the patronage and interference of Government as a decided proof of approbation. They say to the Missionaries,—Our idolatry, as you term it, cannot be so utterly abominable as you say, for your Government supports it. In going about talking and giving books against our religion, you are opposing your own government!" A mighty obstacle to the progress of divine and saving truth is thus presented by a Government professedly Christian; and a horrible iniquity is committed and sanctioned, which we fear must occasion the withholding of the Divine blessing from the government of India, and have the effect of grieving that holy and gracious Spirit, by whose aid and presence only the labours of the ablest and most zealous evangelists can accomplish the conversion of idolaters to the living God. The Committee again call on their friends to unite with other Christians in respectful but earnest and firm petitions to the Imperial Legislature for the speedy removal of these just causes of complaint and remonstrance."

The Report next adverted to the Australasian and Polynesian Missions. Through the liberality of the Centenary Committee, a vessel, the Triton, has been purchased and equipped to keep up a regular intercourse among the Missions in this quarter, and sailed from Bristol in October, with 11 missionaries (8 of them married) and a large supply of mission stores. In New South Wales, the progress has been considerable; there are 308 members in the society, and 580 children and adults in the school. A mission to the Aborigines has been established in Australia Felix; an extensive tract of ground has been granted by government for the use of the natives brought under christian instruction; and the station has received the name of Bunting Dale. At Melbourne is a society of 41 members, a Sunday school has been commenced, and government have granted land for a chapel. At Adelaide, in South Australia, Mr. Longbottom is prosecuting his labours with success; and at Swan River, in West Australia, Mr. Smithies is about to commence a mission among the degraded aborigines. The Mission in Van Diemen's Land comprises five principal stations: Mr. Waterhouse writes in a very encouraging strain, respecting the progress and prospects of the work; the number of members is 570, and of scholars 922. In New Zealand, where Mr. Bunby and his companions are in action, the number of members is upwards of 1,000. An account of the successful mediation of Mr. Bunby and his colleagues, between two parties, who were drawn up in battle array, and Mr. Bunby's account of his first Sabbath in New Zealand, were heard with deep attention and interest. The missions in the Friendly Islands exhibit, upon the whole, indications of much prosperity. The total number of members at Tonga, Haabai, Vavoo, and Niue, is 6,364, and of scholars 8,317. In Feejee, the state of the mission calls for gratitude to God. The converts have maintained their steadfastness, in the midst of trials and persecutions. There are 273 members in society, and 77 schools, containing 720 scholars. The missions in Southern Africa continue to be successful; the Cape Town District contains 276 members and 1,002 scholars; the Albany and Caffaria District, 938 members and 2,223 scholars; the Bechuana District 350 members and 491 scholars. In Western Africa, the work exhibits a promising appearance; in Sierra Leone, the number of members is 1,940, and in the week-day and Sunday schools there are 1,035 children; in the Gambia, there are 634 members and 239 scholars; and on the Gold Coast 690 members and 250 scholars. In the West Indies, there has been a net increase of 3,000 members during the year, making a total of 45,021, exclusive of those on probation, and a great number of regular hearers, beside 19,022 children in the week-day and Sunday schools. The liberality of the people has nearly doubled since 1834, the money subscribed towards the local support of missions, exclusive of the sums raised for chapels, was £3,000 more than last year. The Indian and other Missions in British North America were last mentioned. This section includes four continental provinces,—Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick,—the islands of Newfoundland and Prince Edward, and the extensive territories of the Hudson's Bay Company. Over these immense regions, 57 Missionaries itinerate, and in chapels, barns, farm-houses, log-huts, or beneath the open sky, announce the tidings of salvation to thousands of hearers. The beneficial results of Dr. Alder's recent visit were especially adverted to. In the course

of the year, 48 missionaries (29 married and 19 single) had been sent out by the Society. Intelligence has been received of the death of three missionaries, Messrs. Fleet, Bell, and Parkinson,—and of seven missionaries' wives.

In conclusion, as a summary of the Report, it was stated, that the principal or Central Mission Stations occupied by the Society, in the various parts of the world now enumerated, are about 240. The missionaries are 332, besides catechists, local-preachers, assistants, superintendents of schools, schoolmasters and mistresses, artisans, &c., of whom upwards of 800 are employed at a moderate salary, and 3,350 afford their services gratuitously. The number of communicants on the mission stations, according to the latest return, is 78,228, being an increase of 5,578 on the number reported last year. This total does not include the number under the care of the missionaries in Ireland. The number of the scholars in the mission schools is 53,703.

[During the reading of the Report, Sir Augustus D'Este appeared on the platform, and was most cordially received.]

Dr. BUNTING read an elaborate statement on the financial condition and prospects of the society. The total income last year was £292,697, being a net increase of £7,879, and the total expenditure 104,017. From this statement it clearly appeared, that a permanent additional income of £12,000 per annum was required, in order to maintain the present scale of operations.

The Rev. James Dixon, of Sheffield, said,—a task had been imposed upon him which was always extremely burdensome, and, at that late hour of the day, after the eloquent addresses that had been delivered, and in the exhausted state of the meeting, he scarcely knew what to attempt. He sympathized very cordially with the noble sentiments expressed by the Chairman,—expressed by several of the senators of our country,—expressed by at least one clergyman of the venerable establishment,—and which had been echoed and re-echoed by the warm hearts of that meeting. He rejoiced, that he was once more permitted to commingle with this high state of feeling, and permitted to do his best. "Sir, (continued the rev. gentleman,) the very sacredness and purity of our great undertaking is itself a great difficulty. A navigator who has to steer his vessel through breakers, and among hidden rocks, finds it very difficult to do this, so as to escape being wrecked. I am not permitted, on this occasion, to trench upon politics. I am not permitted even to look upon what is simply civil. I am obliged, even upon the very edge of these great and interesting subjects, to endeavour to steer my course in a purely spiritual and christian channel. The magnitude and the grandeur of our cause present another difficulty, for, great as is this meeting, and sublime as is the aspect before me at this moment, we have no proper conception of the true dignity and sublimity of our cause, even from this august and great assembly. Now I have been asking myself, again and again, what at this particular period of the day, I ought to undertake, and I have been imposing on myself a task some-what onerous and perplexing to my own feelings. I have been asking, whether it is proper or not, on these occasions, for some country minister, or some country gentleman, just to review the proceedings of our London Executive. (Hear, hear,—and "Yes," from Dr. Bunting.) I find that Dr. Bunting says—"Yes." He permits me, then, to do it. It seems that he is not afraid of my criticism, nor afraid of your censure. (Hear.) He stands forth boldly, with his accustomed blandness, and feels quite sure that he will pass under our review unscathed; and I am sure so too. (Hear, hear.) Sir, I was passing, the other day, by the Admiralty, and I heard a gentleman say to two or three others—"This place used to be the pulse of England, and the pulse of the world." Now, that was very true, because from those offices issued orders, which manned our fleets and sent the British flag and British prowess into every part of the world. But, Sir, in a better, in a higher, in a more sacred, and in a much more influential sense, I say, Hatton-garden is the pulse of the world. (Cheers.) My own tastes and feelings lead me to associate the best impulses of the heart with that endeared, and sacred, and venerated spot. I fear I shall not have the opportunity of meeting my old friends there many times more, as you are about to quit it. In that sacred place, the highest thoughts, the best feelings, the noblest eloquence, the most powerful sympathy, the most dignified sentiments which ever beat in human bosoms, have been manifested; and I rejoice to think that our Executive in Hatton-garden, at present, is just as wise, just as talented, just as powerful, just as benevolent, just as christian, as it ever was in days that are gone by. (Cheers.) I have already adverted to one of the noble establishments of our country. I wish not invidiously to make a comparison; but, in our committee—our council chamber—the place where our secretaries of state, (cheers,) and our prime ministers assemble; (cheers;) grave men—serious in their demeanour—without ostentation—riding not in coaches, but very often walking only with a staff or umbrella,—those men assemble there, and what is the issue? Heathenism trembles in its most distant territories, (hear, hear,) civilization rises in every part of the world; (hear,) christianity is proclaimed, as the result of their deliberations, in twenty different languages; education is promoted on every shore, and in the most barbarous villages; and these plain men are accomplishing a work the greatest of the present age, and which is exciting the attention and the admiration of the world in which we live. (Hear.) They need not my vindication. The Report we have heard this morning is, in itself, a sufficient expose of their proceedings.

But allow me to say, that, with respect to the whole of the country parts—and I am pretty well acquainted with most of them—they have the full, the entire, the unequivocal confidence of their brethren and of the Methodist connexion; (cheers,) and if content, satisfaction, and peace in our foreign stations be a proof of a good executive, I believe to a very high degree they have the entire confidence and the cordial approval of their brethren abroad. [A minister at the rear of the platform, "Yes, yes."] A brother, who is acquainted with the matter, responds to this statement; and let me say that, that as progress abroad is a proof of an energetic centre, we have that proof in the happiest degree. (Hear, hear.) When I see the bursting buds of spring all around, I feel that we have evidence that the spirit of life is beaming ardently and warmly on every part of nature; and when I see to the north, to the east, to the west, and to the south, the great and growing prosperity of the work which they have undertaken to conduct, I have evidence that the management has been conducted with great wisdom, great dignity, and great success. (Cheers.) But then there is the exchequer, and there is this £20,000 of debt. Now, what are we to say with regard to their sagacity, with regard to their honesty, and with regard to their judgment, who have run us into debt to the amount of £20,000. Sir, I beg to say, that we at least owe them one compliment; namely, that they have credit. (Hear, hear.) They must be men of credit; at least, they could not have run us into debt to the extent of £20,000; as I should think that John Bull is sufficiently sagacious not to trust men who are unworthy of credit. But permit me to thank them, through the chair, upon another ground,—they have done me credit,—they have honoured me,—they have honoured my connexion,—they have honoured the British public, because they have done this on the faith of our religion; next, they have proved that they have learnt to trust in the philanthropic feeling of Methodist ministers, and of the British public. Shall they be disappointed? (Cries of "no, no.") Do you mean to dishonour the trust they have reposed in you? (No, no.) I can only say, that I don't. I am, indeed, much less capable of making speeches now than I used to be, but I will beg to the utmost, and I challenge all the gentlemen round me on the platform to do so likewise. (Hear, hear.) The confidence reposed in those who support this noble institution shall not disappoint our friends; and I am sure that we will come forward munificently to support them. But I have another point on which to dwell for a few moments, and that is, upon the question whether we have conducted this great institution on truly christian and catholic principles? There is a common law of Christianity, antecedent to all such exertions as those which are made to promote the proceedings of this day; and I maintain that we have no right in any of our institutions to act contrary to the word of God. There is a spirit of benevolence in our Christianity, as divine as its sublimities or its miracles, and I am thankful that our brethren, who have conducted this enterprise, have not transgressed on that subject. We have a ship in the Pacific Ocean; the Roman Catholics have some one or two ships there also; but let me tell my friends, that our ship does not carry her 32 pounders; she has no artillery on board, but she is the ship of Peace; (hear, hear;) and I am thankful that, on that very ocean, where our ship of Peace is, we are confronting one of the boldest attacks of Popery in the genuine spirit of Christianity. (Hear, hear.) The supremacy of the Pope—the universal authority of his dominion, and every other dogma that that apostate church maintains, it maintains this day with as much zeal and tenacity as ever; but Christians of our age would not have believed that a persecuting spirit still actuated her proceedings, and lurked within her breast, if it had not been for the recent demonstrations of that spirit which have been made. There it is; there it is, floating in a French bottom; and I am thankful that our Society, with the ship you have sent from England, is not contending for dominion at the cannon's mouth. (Hear, hear.) They are doing no such thing, and I hope our

Missionary Secretaries will never resort to that, but hold themselves free to carry out the great principles of our Missionary Society, unrestricted by any thing merely human. I feel that it would be a mighty task to transport a forest of oaks from England to a distant country; but it is no difficult task to transport a great number of acorns to a distant part, and to leave them there to grow. It would be a great task to transport some Roman Catholic Church, with all its idolatry and superstitions; but it is not a very difficult thing to go and plant christian principles among all people of every land, and to leave those principles to grow under the guidance and direction of our Redeemer. Why, Sir, the root of a tree presents no beauty; but leave it in its natural soil, let the rain descend upon it, and the sun beam upon it, and it will take its natural form—it will send forth its beautiful foliage, and bear its luxuriant fruit. (Hear, hear.) This is what we have to do throughout the world. Well, then, we have to take poor simple christianity, and plant it, as the apostles did, in different parts of the world, and we may be assured that it will grow up, as it often did, under the fostering care of divine authority. I am not anxious about the form; I am no bigot as to form at all. If the converted people of Hindoostan, of Africa, or of the West Indies, choose to become followers of my own system, I have no objection; (cheers) or if they choose to take the form which is sustained under the fostering care of the clergy of the Episcopal Church, let them, and let them have bishops if they please; my object is to make them converts, and then, as to external form, they will assume just such a character as will then be thought best. Well, but there is another point still, and that is, whether our religious institution has been conducted in such a manner as to save the honour of England, or whether we have, in any respect whatever, as a part of the British community, compromised that honour! Now, it is saying something, I think, to be able to remark, that I believe we have never yet been brought into direct collision with any authorities, either abroad or at home,—I mean angry collision. Your missionaries have lived throughout the whole of the agitation of the American war; throughout the whole of the agitation for the abolition of the slave-trade; they have been exposed to scorn; they have been persecuted by slaveholders; they have been imprisoned; their ministry has been unattended; but they have never compromised your character as a part of the English community, nor ever tarnished their own honour as Englishmen; (hear, hear;) and it is not to be forgotten that George the Third of ever blessed memory, [three distinct rounds of applause,] as soon as any persecuting enactments reached the British cabinet, wrote on the back of those persecuting enactments, "Not allowed." (Much cheering.) Your missionaries have lived through the revolt of Upper and Lower Canada, and they have come out of the fire unscathed. We have the testimony of the noble military chief and christian as well, Lord Seaton, and of Sir George Arthur, that not a single missionary belonging to your society, or any one I believe belonging to your communion in the Canadas, has ever been put into prison. (Cheers.) This is something; and have not our missionaries lived through the war of Southern Africa without any thing having been alleged against any one of them, except it may have been indeed that they were a little too loyal. (Cheers and laughter.) But it may be asked, whether the prospective glories of England are in any way compromised by the movements of the society? I believe not; Great Britain is christian, Great Britain is protestantly christian. (Much cheering.) Yes, Sir, her Throne is christian; and, despite of every opponent, I am just bold enough on this London platform to say, that her legislature is Protestant; her church is Protestant; her people are Protestant; and if the movements of Great Britain accord with that Religion which is part and parcel of the law of the land, I am sure we shall not compromise her dignity, her honour, her christianity, by any movement of ours. (Cheers.) Moreover, I say this, that the civil state cannot accomplish what she proposes to herself without the co-operation of our society, and of kindred societies. She can carry her war successfully to distant countries; she can transport her military, transport her Sheffield ware, transport her Staffordshire pots; she can establish a code of Jurisprudence, and also clothe her Judges in wigs and vermillion, but she cannot civilize a single barbarian. (Hear, hear.) I am supported in that sentiment by what has taken place in ages that are gone; because persons in high office have themselves attested, before the British Parliament, that they never have succeeded in civilizing one single man. Whilst I am upon the question of civilization, you will permit me to state that I think the men of exports and imports deal very unfairly with our christianity. If they would only leave New Zealand in our hands for 50 years, or for a less time, I will venture to say you would neither require a colonization company, nor an act of parliament, nor impose for the purpose of securing order, good government, and all the blessings of civilized life. (Hear, hear.) We would give New Zealand an enlightened Monarch; if you please, a liberal and free Parliament; British law in British language; a state of domestic and personal freedom and happiness, equal to that possessed by the peasantry of our own country. But we are not permitted to do that. Our territories are invaded, and invaded by secular men. I don't say by what men, because I have nothing to do with politics to-day. (Laughter.) But I do say, it is very unfair to us, to invade our territories. We have gone there, and cleared the ground; we have gone there, and cut away the brushwood; we have gone there, and sown the seeds of knowledge, and introduced incipient order, and why should we now be interfered with by those men of secular interest? (Hear, hear.) Sir, there is a matter connected with the system of colonization which I should just like to have permission to mention. I wonder it has never occurred to the authorities of this country, to endeavour to make the native population of our different colonies British subjects. (Hear, hear.) I don't recollect that that question has ever been mooted at all. The principle on which colonization has hitherto proceeded has been, to push back the native population from the sea shores, and to take possession of those shores, thereby separating the native tribes from all intercourse with British subjects, and never once attempting to make them bona fide British subjects. Now I do maintain, that if you do take possession of those Colonies, the least you can do is to make the native population British subjects, give them British law, and allow them, in course of time, to possess your civil blessings. [Much cheering.] But I beg pardon for having occupied the attention of the meeting so long. [Cries of "Go on, go on."] But I have done. I will, however, add, that every aspect in which our cause can be viewed is pleasing. This meeting is as delightful as any that I have ever had the pleasure of attending. The sentiments uttered to-day are as honourable and as cheering as any I have ever heard delivered. The noble catholic feeling which glows in the bosoms of all around me, augurs well for the spread of Christianity; I will not now give way to those somewhat melancholy reflections which I have been indulging in at my country residence. I see now that there is still a noble spirit of religion among you, the inhabitants of this gigantic metropolis; and I believe that this noble meeting will make an impression upon the country, and an impression upon the world, just such as its warmest friends could wish to see produced. There is just one thing on earth—one solitary thing on earth, in which I can feel unmixed pleasure, and it is this Missionary department. (Hear, hear.) There is no drawback here. All seems right. Such a genial spring like warmth comes upon one's soul, when one gets into a meeting like this, that all one's little fears and fancies vanish away before the breaking sunshine that bursts upon him. Permit me to say, before I retire, that a friend who has left the platform has given me £25 for your cause. (Hear, hear.) I am directed to move,—

"That the Meeting learns with the deepest feeling that the practical sanction by the Indian Government of Idolatry in India has not yet been withdrawn; but that, in the Madras Presidency, all the evils which have been so justly complained of still remain without the slightest mitigation; and, indignant that, after the solemn assurances which were given of speedy redress, the feelings of the religious public should continue to be so grossly outraged, and the character of the nation so injuriously compromised,—the Meeting pledges itself to concur with other Christians in every exertion to elicit such an expression of public feeling upon the subject, as will be sufficient to convince those who have the power to apply an effectual remedy, that the present system is one, which, in the opinion of the people of Great Britain, ought on no account, and under no pretext whatever, to be longer tolerated."

Now, I received orders to include the last topic of this resolution in my speech, but really I confess to you, that I forgot it. [Laughter.] I think, however, the reading of it will be sufficient. It is a notorious fact, that the Indian Government patronizes Idolatry in Madras; and all I will say upon that subject is, that the British people must make a simultaneous movement to put an end to so awful and degrading an abomination. [Hear, hear.]

The Rev. EDWARD CARP, from India, and belonging to the London Missionary Society, said—He was extremely happy to have the opportunity of attending that meeting, that he might give a personal illustration of the principle that had been brought forward more than once in the speeches that had been delivered, that, in our great missionary enterprise, we were all one. (Hear, hear.) It was his happiness to be associated in missionary labour, in India, with one of the meeting's own Secretaries, (Mr. Hoole,) and it was in deference to his call that he had engaged to come forward this morning, in order, as that gentleman himself had stated, to express a fraternal feeling towards the great body which that meeting was supposed to represent. Heartily thankful he was, at having been able thus to meet the members of the Wesleyan Society. (Hear, hear.) He had found no difficulty in co-operating with Wesleyan Missionaries in India, nor did he take

any credit to himself, because he had been able to go on hand in hand and heart in heart with them in this vast enterprise. (Hear, hear.) They had but one spiritual object to promote; they had been enabled to keep that distinctly and steadily before them; and this being the case, little matters had been lost sight of. He should have been happy to say more upon this subject, but he understood it was wished that he should state something on the topic which this resolution distinctly brought before the meeting. It was always very painful to have to say anything against those from whom we had experienced kindness, and it was with undiminished sorrow he had to raise any objection to any of the proceedings of the East India Company, from whom the greatest kindness had been received. There was a time, however, when they frowned upon missionaries, and when the missionaries experienced no protection from them; but now all the freedom they as men experienced, they had from the local government of India, and, by the distinguished individuals there, they were treated with unmingled kindness and courtesy. (Cheers.) Fourteen years of the best of his life had been spent there, and he should be happy to return, which he was upon the point of doing, to that distant land, there to end his days. He had hoped that the abomination of idolatry would have been entirely removed, before he again quitted the shores of his native country, but it was not so. A short time since, he had received a letter from a gentleman in Madras, which stated, that notwithstanding the pledge that had been given in Parliament, and notwithstanding the express orders, and the distinct promises, of the Court of Directors, nothing had been done in Madras with a view to remedy the evil which had been so long complained of; and it was a monstrous evil. Would the meeting believe, that at the Great Feast in the Island of Seringapatam, about three miles from Trichinopoly, when the idol was brought out with great pomp, and lifted up into the car, amid the rending shouts of multitudes, and when those shouts had been hushed into silence, before any native was allowed to approach, and make an offering to the idol, all eyes were directed to a tent, from which one advanced, and offered a gift to be presented to the idol, in the name, and on the behalf, of the British East India Company. (Hear, hear.) Would the meeting believe, that a golden cloth, as it was called,—a cloth into which much gold was interwoven—was handed up into the car, to be placed upon the idol; and thus honour was done to their wood and to their stone. (Hear, hear.) This was a scene, which was occurring at that moment; even in this very month of May; and the letter which he had alluded to, went on to describe other offerings to idols, on account of the Honourable East India Company. For instance, the emblem of marriage was presented to, and tied round the neck of, an idol, by some officers of the government, as if to intimate how their secular and idolatrous pursuits harmonised. It was these things the missionaries complained of, and it was these things that must be abolished. It was constantly called into the teeth of the missionaries, that the government could not interfere with the religion of the country. Why, missionaries did not wish them to interfere with the religion of the country; all they wished was, that the government would do just nothing at all; [hear, hear:] that they would let the system of the country stand upon its own strength, because then, from its own weakness, it would soon fall. They distinctly disclaimed any wish that the government should interfere, by any statute, for the purpose of forcibly putting down idolatry. Let the system be adhered to by the natives, till they become more enlightened, but let there be no participation in that system by our local government. (Hear, hear.) Had time permitted, he should have liked to have shown how these practices operated on the young European. It was not unusual to entrust to the young civilian the pagoda affairs as they were called; and the young civilian, having his religion hanging by loosely about him, was liable to have his horror of idolatry removed; and many of those young men, in this way, had become the actual defenders of idolatry in India. [Hear, hear.] Under such circumstances, it will become men of station in India to taunt the missionary system with want of success, when they themselves were labouring, with both hands, to uphold that which it was the object of missionaries to overthrow. So long as he could, during his stay in England, he had never hesitated to raise his voice against those practices in India, and to bring the details before the British community; and he hoped the matter would be steadily and strongly pressed and persevered in at home, because nothing could be done yonder, until such unwholesome practices were entirely swept away. [Cheers.] He most cordially seconded the Resolution.

Sir Peter Laurie, on receiving a vote of thanks, said,—Instead of thanking me, I ought to thank you, for you have afforded me a treat this day that I shall never forget. [Cheers.] I always loved the Wesleyans. Many a time I have slipped into Hinde Street Chapel, unknown to anybody, and I was always enamoured of your creed. [Hear, hear.] Mr. Dixon has stated that you could give a code of laws for New Zealand. Why, the code of laws I have read of the Wesleyan Connection would afford laws for the Government of Europe. If ever I saw perfection in laws,—if ever I saw human wisdom in laws,—it is in my humble opinion, in the laws by which you are governed. I am glad to have the opportunity of adding this to the former expression of my sentiments; and I am very glad now to have the opportunity of saying that although I loved the Wesleyans before, I now love them more and more. [Hear, hear.] I will go farther than that, because I will declare, that that member of the Church of England who does not love the Wesleyans, and who does not feel gratitude to them for their support of that Establishment does not deserve to belong to the Church of England. [Cheers.] You have been the best friends of the Church of England. You have shown them a zeal and an example which they have endeavoured to follow; and you are now supporting them in the position they hold; and therefore, every member of the Church of England, if he is true to his own creed, must love, as I do most cordially and most sincerely, the Wesleyans as a body, and every one of you as individuals. [Much cheering.]

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The General Treasurer of the CENTENARY FUND acknowledges the receipt of the following sums:

BAY OF QUINTE DISTRICT—Rev. A. Green, Treasurer.	
KINGSTON STATION.	
Henry Benson	26 5 0
William Dean	4 3 4
John Collar	3 5 0
John Dawson	2 10 0
Paul Peterson	1 10 0
Samuel Reynolds	0 10 0
James Deane	2 10 0
William Johnson	1 10 0
HALLOWELL CIRCUIT.	
Agnes Stevenson	1 0 0
Elizabeth McCulloch	0 5 0
Ann Doak	0 1 3
PETERBOROUGH CIRCUIT.	
Thomas Choat	0 10 0
Ann Dicker	1 0 0
William Nickolls	0 5 0
Richard Norvo	0 5 0
William Matherell	0 5 0
Isaac Matherell	0 5 0
James Dawson	0 5 0
WATERLOO CIRCUIT.	
Sarah Scowton	0 5 0
Matthew Clark, Esq.	2 10 0
James Richardson	2 10 0
Matthew Clark, jun.	1 0 0
SIDNEY CIRCUIT.	
Wm. Ketcheson, Esq.	1 15 0
Nancy Ketcheson	0 10 0
Gatley Ketcheson	0 5 0
Matilda Ketcheson	0 5 0
John R. Ketcheson	0 5 0
John Ketcheson	0 15 0
Letitia Ketcheson	0 15 0
Peter Ketcheson	0 10 0
John Caverly	0 5 0
Alma Caverly	0 5 0
Alvin Ketcheson	0 2 6
Martha Katon	0 2 6
Joseph Merritt	0 10 0
Elizabeth Merritt	0 10 0
Margaret Campion	0 5 0
Margaret A. Rose	0 5 0
Isaac Broadworth	2 10 0
Horatio Griffin	1 0 0
James O'Hare	1 0 0
James Wiley	0 7 6
Margaret Wiley	0 7 6
Joseph Reynolds	1 0 0
Sidney Reynolds	1 0 0
Gideon Reynolds	0 10 0
Oliver Reynolds	0 15 0
Phebe Reynolds	0 2 6
Hannah A. Reynolds	0 2 6
BAY OF QUINTE CIRCUIT.	
Mary Vallon	0 10 0
Alexander Campbell, Esq.	5 0 0
Silas Thompson	1 5 0
Charlotte Shorey	1 0 0
John Miller	1 0 0
John D. Pringle	1 5 0
Peter Weese	1 5 0
Rufus Shorey	4 3 4
Christopher Bush	2 10 0
Rebecca Bush	1 5 0
M. R. Switzer	3 2 6
Michael Neil	2 10 0
Margaret Nevill	3 0 0
John Madden	3 0 0

COLBORNE CIRCUIT.

John Steele, Esq.	1 5 0	Hannah Wade	0 5 0
William C. Irish	1 0 0	William Gaston	1 5 0
Thomas Webb	1 10 0	Thomas Wade	0 10 0

COBORG CIRCUIT.

Robert Crawford	1 5 0	Miss C. Rundle	0 5 0
James Smith	0 5 0	" S. Helm	0 12 6
Miss Cobdock	0 2 0	" S. Knapp	0 10 0

MURRAY CIRCUIT.

John Bates	0 12 6	Mary Ann Sherman	0 5 0
Mrs. Bates	0 12 6	Phebe Ann Kemp	0 10 0
Martha Davlin	0 1 3	William Anderson	0 5 0
Charlotte George	0 5 0	Mary Anderson	0 5 0
Isaiah Thayer	1 5 0	Martha Anderson	0 2 6
Owen Robin	0 10 0	John Anderson	0 2 6
Helen Robin	0 10 0	William Anderson, jun.	0 2 6
J. P. Robin, Esq.	1 10 0	Elizabeth Anderson	0 2 6
Nancy L. Robin	1 10 0	George Anderson	0 2 6
Martha L. Robin	0 6 3	Margaret Anderson	0 2 6
Mary C. Robin	0 6 3	James Anderson	0 2 6
Finley P. Robin	0 6 3	Sarah Cory	0 10 0
Marius W. Robin	0 6 3	John R. Raynell	0 2 6
Anna Robin	0 6 3	Margaret Raynell	0 2 6
Harvey Brundage	1 5 0	My Gilpin	0 10 0
William Brundage	0 12 6	Elizabeth Gilpin	0 10 0
William Ireland	0 10 0	John McCall	1 0 0
James Joyce	1 5 0	Abraham Webster	0 1 3
Miles Ferguson	1 5 0	William Webb	1 0 0
Peter Vanderhiden	1 5 0	Joseph Huchison	1 0 0
Amo Vanderhiden	2 0 0	Thomas Webster	0 1 3
James C. Kemp	2 0 0	James Skinner	0 5 0
James McCraig	0 7 6		

ST. CATHERINES CIRCUIT—TORONTO DISTRICT.

Mr. John Street and family, 1 5 0

YONGE-STREET CAMP-MEETING.

This meeting commenced on Friday the 26th of June, according to appointment, under circumstances unfavorable, from the heavy rains of the first night and Saturday morning. The ground was very neatly prepared with a commodious stand, a large number of seats, and 25 tents. The weather the first day prevented some of the tents from being occupied by persons who intended to be present. On Friday evening we had preaching at a tent, and received tokens for good. On Saturday evening the wagons with tent equipage arrived. All hands were engaged for a time in preparing dry pine wood for the light-stands. This being done, preaching was announced; and the service closed with a very profitable prayer-meeting. Sabbath morning came, without any rain during the night, but the sky being rather gloomy the people did not come in as early as was expected. At about 2 o'clock, P. M., there were, it is supposed, two thousand people on the ground. We had five animating discourses during the day, and prayer-meetings, which kept the attention of the people to the subject of the meeting, and the subject of the meeting in general. On Sunday morning we had a most interesting and profitable meeting. Some years ago Camp-meetings would require to be completely enclosed, with watchers at the gates, but we had good order without any of these. On Monday morning a very deep feeling pervaded the hearts of parents for the conversion of their children; and children were seen bowed before the Lord, crying "God be merciful to me a sinner." The word of the Lord was again proclaimed from the stand, after which the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered. The people seemed so much engaged in prayer that it was difficult to come to a close. Nine adult persons were baptized by the sprinkling of water, in the name of the Holy Trinity. The number of conversions was not fully ascertained, as we do not hold a record of names. The fragments that nothing be lost. At this conclusion of the meeting a procession was formed, and the preachers and people walked round the ground singing the parting hymn, "God of all consolation take," &c. In coming opposite to the stand the preachers stood in single file, and all the people shook hands with them, under lively emotions of soul, arising out of the blessed prospect of striking our tents on earth, and meeting with the general assembly and church of the First Born in heaven.

I am now decidedly of opinion that Camp-meetings are profitable, and are not superseded by protracted meetings, as many suppose they are; every circuit where the spirit of religion is not dead, and where a revival is needed, of this kind; proper means, properly used, will always succeed. And these circuits where the greatest prosperity prevails may, by this means, become more and more prosperous. The work requires the presence of a number of preachers, who will make an extra effort to speak in demonstration of the Spirit and with power, and that all pious people engage in it as with one heart and one soul. The result will be multiplied.

Many of our friends are saying we must have another Camp-meeting in the month of September, as they were prevented from attending the late meeting by causes over which they exercise no control. Geo. Poole, Yonge Street, July 2, 1840.

[We are quite of the opinion of the zealous writer of the above, that Protracted Meetings do not supersede Camp-meetings. Both are good and necessary when held as circumstances dictate. We would have both held with greater frequency; believing as we do, that the speedy and wide spread of God's work in Canada depends much upon it. If the friends generally on the Yonge Street Circuit wish another Camp-meeting in September, we beg to say, let it be held.—Ed.]

SOCIETY FOR THE EXTINCTION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

The first public meeting of this Society took place, June 1, in the Great Room at Exeter-hall. The body of the hall and the galleries were occupied chiefly by ladies, and on the platform were the Duke of Norfolk, Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M. P., Lord Elliot, M. P., Sir George Murray, M. P., the Bishop of Exeter, Dr. Bowring, Mr. Baines, M. P., Mr. Johnston, Mr. Mills, M. P., the Earl of Ripon, Mr. Vigers, M. P., Sir H. Hardinge, M. P., Lord Tinsmouth, M. P., Sir Stephen Lushington, M. P., Bishop of Nova Scotia, Bishop of Chichester, Viscountess and Lady, Hon. Charles Archibald Wetherstone, the Bishop of Winchester, Sir R. Inglis, M. P., Dr. Fostice, Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esq., Rev. Samuel Gregory, and a large number of the nobility, gentry, and clergy.

The Society was established in June last year, and from its prospectus we take the following details:—

"A number of noblemen and gentlemen of all political opinions, and of Christian persuasions of diverse kinds, have formed themselves into a society for the purpose of effecting the abolition of the trade in slaves, and of the slave trade to the public to unite their exertions for the accomplishment of this great end."

"It is the unanimous opinion of this Society, that the only complete cure of all these evils is the introduction of Christianity into Africa. They do not believe that any less powerful remedy will entirely extinguish the present inducements to trade in human beings, or will afford to the inhabitants of those extensive regions a sure foundation for repose and happiness."

At eleven o'clock, to a minute, Prince Albert entered the Hall, attended by Lord R. Grosvenor, Lord G. Lennox, and Mr. Anson. His Royal Highness was received with deafening cheers. The national anthem was then played on the organ, at the conclusion of which,

His Royal Highness Prince Albert having taken the chair, rose and said—"I have been induced to preside at the meeting of this Society from a conviction of the paramount importance of the great objects of humanity and justice (Cheers.) I deeply regret that the benevolent and persevering exertions of England to abolish that atrocious traffic in human beings—at once the desolation of Africa, and the blackest stain upon civilized Europe—have not as yet led to any satisfactory conclusion. (Hear, hear.) But I sincerely trust that this great country will not relax in its efforts until it has finally and for ever put an end to a state of things so repugnant to the spirit of Christianity, and to the best feelings of our nature. (Loud cheers.) Let us, therefore, trust that Providence will prosper our exertions in no holy a cause, and that, under the auspices of our Queen (loud cheers) and her government, we may at no distant period be rewarded by the accomplishment of the great and humane object for the promotion of which we have this day met."

At the conclusion of his Royal Highness's address, letters of congratulatory were read from the Queen Dowager (enclosing £100), the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishop of London, and the Hon. Mount Stewart Elphinstone.

Mr. T. Fowell Barton moved—"That notwithstanding all the measures which had been taken to abolish slavery, the traffic had increased, and still continues to increase, under the sanction of the great empire of Great Britain, and the exertions of the whole Christian community for its extinction." (Cheers.)

Sir Stephen Lushington moved—"That every attempt by treaty and by naval armament having failed, it became the duty of this country to exercise its ingenuity in order that the great object in view might be accomplished."

The Bishop of Chichester moved—"That this policy is to be found in the civilization of Africa by the introduction of Christianity, by the promotion of legitimate commerce, and by encouraging the cultivation of the soil by a system of free labour."

TEMPERANCE.

THE PRINCIPLES OF STRICT TEMPERANCE, &c.

(REV. WM. SCOTT'S DISCOURSE CONTINUED.)

II. That under certain circumstances it would be wrong not to abstain from all intoxicating drinks.

Daniel and his three friends believed themselves placed in exactly these circumstances. They were surrounded by the luxurious and immoral courtiers of Chaldean's king, who indulged themselves in deep potations of intoxicating wines. To have drank with them would have been tacitly to sanction their ungodly practices, and there was only one right way—the way of total abstinence. It would have been wrong in those who came to have partaken of the king's wine; all must admit this—it is almost self-evident, and certainly undeniable. Their conduct, then, was praiseworthy and exemplary. The inference is that their conduct forms a rule of duty, and they seem to have adopted a similar maxim to the Apostle Paul, who said, "It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak." Rom. xiv. 21. Now, if it could be shown that some of the beverages of which we have spoken are beneficial when taken in moderation, yet if it becomes a prevalent habit to use them to excess, the best and wisest course is to abandon them altogether; thus, for the sake of our brother or neighbor, denying ourselves of anything and everything that might tend to evil in respect to him or society in general. To come, then, to the point—such a state of things has grown up among us, and throughout the civilized world, as absolutely requires vigorous and certain measures of restraint, and no compromise. Drunkenness, with its ten thousand attendant evils, are visible on every hand—

"Numbers sink beneath the grave,
And plunge into the burning wave."

The heart sickens at the thought that men are found ignorant enough, or rather wicked enough, to engage in a traffic, which tends to the murder of their fellow mortals. Oh! to retail daggers for death and the devil, at a paltry profit for which a decent man would not cut off the head of a dog! To enough to make the cheek of darkness pale and the knees of terror quake!

Think of the thousands of drunkards that are this day struggling in the agonies of death, or staggering into eternity! Think of the thousands of widows who are weeping over the graves of those whom they had chosen for protectors and bosom friends—probably many of themselves staggering after them through their bad example! Think of the many thousands of orphan children, who are left to the mercies of a rude world, without the apparent hope of redemption from their misery and degradation—supported by the state, by the poor-laws, and almost saturated with intoxicating drinks! Think of the prisons, and poor-houses, and lunatic asylums that are constantly replenished with subjects through the liquors of various sorts, and strengths, and colours! Think, I beseech you, think of the thousands that are burning in eternal fire, impenetrably and unsuccessfully for a drop of water, (mark you, it was for water Dives asked) who met their eternal and terribly-awful fate through strong drink! Think, I beseech you, think of these things, and then say are we not fallen on those times that require abstinence from all intoxicating drinks? Surely we have, and therefore you will pardon me for reiterating my opinion, and urging you to come away from the company of drunkards, with whom you may be associated if you continue to touch, or taste, or handle the unclean thing. Banish it from your dwellings! Cherish not the viper on your hearth, for "at the last it will bite like a serpent and sting like an adder."

But shall we be unsocial, and refuse to conform to a general and innocent custom? We deny the innocence of the custom, and its general adoption increases its guilt and evil. But, for an answer to the objection, we point you to the example of Daniel and his attached friends. They refused to comply with a custom, and under peculiar circumstances. They were civilly rebuffed to those who affected their wine, and might have feared the consequences of what would in these modern days of caution have been considered obnoxious, and probably, impoliteness. Yet they were firm, and therefore rebuked the vices of a profligate court. They were non-conformists, and an inspired apostle of Christ says, "Be ye not conformed to this world." At balls, and card-parties, and social suppers, who is a common beverage, and other strong drinks. Many cannot attend these foolish and hurtful amusements without drinking freely, and some are made completely intoxicated. Now, with the example of Daniel before us, what ought every Christian to do? He will not attend these centres of gaiety and folly, and in the social circle will wholly abstain. If a wise philanthropist is associated to mingle in company, it is there that he respectfully declines adopting the follies of fashionable life, at the same time that he shows himself capable of appreciating friendship and enjoying happiness. The objection is of no force, for the general usage of society absolutely demand that all who regard the permanent happiness of men, should be particularly strict, firm, and unflinching in total abstinence principles, in company and at social parties.

A lover of sensual gratification can always find pleas enough to justify what he may consider occasional and moderate indulgences. And had these four young men indulged in such a manner, they might have been able to show that "Now a situation is a critical one, and we are evidently in favour of the king, and if we conform to his wishes in the simple matter of drinking wine, we may exert a powerful influence upon the mind of the king in behalf of our enslaved countrymen. We know how to drink in moderation; and, therefore, as we may be the means of temporal good to our fellow-captives, we will comply. Our influence on the other hand may not be great; there are only four of us, and therefore the easiest, and, probably, the safest course for us to pursue is a cautious compliance with the king's regulations." This plea for drinking would have been plausible; far more so than many which are now thought, formed when the appetite is being indulged, or when it is satiated. But to all such we would say—let the bright light of Daniel's conduct direct you to clear and correct views. He would make any sacrifice but that of principle, and wholly denied himself of worldly pleasures and gratifications, that he might exhibit a pure and holy life for the imitation of those who were sitting in darkness. To all, therefore, young or old, but especially to the young, permit me affectionately, but earnestly, to say, "Go thou and do thou likewise."

We have thus briefly presented the noble and disinterested conduct of Daniel and his friends in the matter of total abstinence. If in this particular only their character had been made known, it would have been a great moral and practical lesson transmitted to future ages; by a careful attention to which, all persons may be assured, as far as they can be assured in respect to the uncertain things of this life, of possessing "health, peace, and competence." But there are other points in their eventful and exemplary history which call for our consideration. We point you to—

III. To their ardent and successful pursuit of useful knowledge.

"God gave them knowledge and skill in all learning and wisdom."

It is the glory of man to be able to think, reason, and enlarge his stock of wisdom. His mental powers have been bestowed for this, and God requires that men should distinguish themselves by constant progression in wisdom and knowledge. On every hand the eye beholds subjects for contemplation, and the soul is hungry for the knowledge of divine things, in which the mind may delight itself and expand. The book of revelation is still more complete, and in its ample and awful range of the past and the future we may find matter for never-ending thought. With reference to this, the wise man says, "Buy the truth and sell it not," and our own longings for immortality remind us that we are destined for a future and eternal inheritance, in which the mind, unshackled and free, may contemplate the majesty of Deity, and the vastness of eternal ages. Yet, though man possesses the capacity of improvement, and has presented to him sufficient matter for reflection and consequent advantage, there are myriads of our race who are enveloped in the grossest darkness of ignorance, and in our own realm we may unfortunately affirm, that nothing has done more to prevent the progress of knowledge and mental improvement—to prevent the spread of education, than our national habits of intemperance. Ignorance and intemperance have acted upon each other. Neglect of educational improvement may have in thousands of instances produced habits of intemperance, while those habits have riveted the chain of ignorance upon the individual, and entailed its wretchedness upon posterity, together with its curse. It must therefore be taken for granted, and admitted as a settled principle, that a reformation of manners, from the deluging influence of intoxicating drinks, must be accompanied with the ardent pursuit of knowledge. Without this, a reliance into the awful disease of intemperance is almost certain. The thoughts of temperance men must be profitably employed, and their leisure hours filled up with useful reading, or there is great danger of evil habits gaining the ascendancy. These remarks are particularly applicable to those who are informed from imbibing practices; but they are not without their appropriateness to all classes of the community. It would be well if every Temperance Society had its circulating library of useful books, and every arrangement made for advancement in learning and wisdom. Let education be promoted in every possible way; and where Sabbath Schools can be or are established, many hearts may be profitably employed in training the rising generation for usefulness and heaven. The persons thus engaged will find their own principles of truth and sobriety strengthened; and while they are thus fortified, will present worthy examples of honourable industry and persevering economy of time and mind.

To urge these views it is only necessary to remind you of the deplorable evils of ignorance. Of these all must be aware who have ever entered the abodes of wretchedness, or witnessed the developments of wickedness. Human happiness has been destroyed by its influence, and society deranged by its deadly power; and it is ultimately less to be envied than the possession of the wisdom and justice. "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge," said the prophet. Ignorance is ever the same in its fruits. It demoralizes human nature; and while it debases reason, makes a god of the weak and sinful vanities of this world, and is followed by an overflowing cup of misery and pain. To remain in ignorance is a sin against God and our own constitution; and the sin is greatly aggravated where it is practised with every facility for improvement and usefulness, as in our own country; and as a proportionate retribution, ignorance and vice in such a country will be accompanied with additional marks of disapprobation and punishment. Of the wide range of science, and art, and philosophy, in which the mind may be allowed free indulgence, and in which we shall speak at length. But a glance at the world we live in, with its infinite diversity of animals and substances—the slightest thought on the magnitude, number, distances, and revolutions of the heavenly bodies, together with a limited view of human ingenuity as exhibited in the arts and sciences, will convince any person of common intelligence, that there is no necessity to dread a stagnation of mind for lack of material on which to exercise its almost unlimited powers. Behold the work and it will soon be seen that our highest proficiency in intellectual refinement is but the alphabet of attainable knowledge. Store your mind then with useful knowledge, and beware of the utter inadequacy of all human knowledge to redeem the soul from destruction, or to heal its iniquities. "Though I speak with the tongue of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal. And though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries, and all knowledge; and though I have all faith so that I could remove mountains, and have not charity, I am nothing." Whatever might be our attainments, or however extensive our learning, if we remain ignorant of God and ourselves, ours would be but the life of a splendid folly. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." Matt. vi. 33. Now, it can scarcely be necessary for me to insist upon an acquaintance with the volume of inspiration, in order to your possessing that wisdom that is profitable to direct the soul to God and eternal life. That knowledge is to be found only in the Bible, and it may be taken for granted that it is absolutely necessary in order to a full development of the mental faculties. To dwell a little longer on these vitally-important matters: Man should be acquainted with his Creator. He has given us information respecting his own glorious attributes and perfections; and having thus descended to reveal himself to man, he adds, "Acquaint thou thyself with him and he will love thee, and shall call thee his son." The Scriptures show our relation to him as our moral Governor. But we soon perceive that, through the fall of man, we are born in sin and enemies to God by wicked works. The violated law of God, as the violated law of man, cries for justice; and for sinful, helpless man a Saviour has been provided. "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." "This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, of whom I am chief." Therefore he is able to save to the uttermost them that come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them."

Let us, then, be acquainted with the Scriptures, and let us have the plan of salvation briefly laid down. We see the sinfulness of sin; the necessity of repentance; and, while the Divine substitute for sinners is set before us, we are commanded humbly and believingly to "Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world." In contemplating these truths, we obtain a knowledge of ourselves; and it may in a limited sense be said, "All wisdom centres there."

From these lively oracles we learn our duty to God and man, and see the infinite importance of piety towards God. Nothing short of this will lead to eternal salvation. Seek, then, a knowledge of God and his will, and be assured that by a life of faith on the Son of God you will be made happy in this world, and in eternity. "God giveth to them that are good in his sight wisdom, and knowledge, and joy."

Let me urge you then to apply yourselves, diligently and prayerfully, to the cultivation of your mind and the salvation of your soul. "Add to knowledge temperance, and to temperance godliness." You may be temperate, and yet neglect prayer; but, from what has been said, you will see the necessity of applying to God your Father for aid, and that you may be directed and preserved in the good and right way. Daniel and his companions were men of prayer, and God gave them his blessing, enabling them to pursue their studies diligently and successfully. Purity and prosperity in the lawful pursuit of learning are

inseparable. Of this we have proof in the history before us. The pious young Hebrews, of strict temperance habits, earnestly applied themselves to the Chaldean language and philosophy; and at the end of three years, the time appointed for their tuition, they are brought before the king; and, after strict examination, they are pronounced more skillful and wiser than all the astrologers and soothsayers in the realm. In them, then, we see the union of temperance, knowledge, and piety; and in them we have an example "whereunto we do well to take heed." Like them be not content with superficial attainments, but drink deep of the pure stream of wisdom. They were proficient in all matters of wisdom and understanding. Let it be your study to be skillful in your lawful profession—improve every leisure moment—and, above all, maintain a holy intercourse with your God by constant prayer and devotion. Thus living you will receive the Divine blessing, even "a life for evermore." You will possess the favour and assistance promised by God to all who love and fear him. "If any man lack wisdom let him ask of God, who giveth to all men liberally and upbraideth not." "All thy children shall be taught of God." Wisdom, personified in the book of Solomon, promises to those who seek her path, and examine her lessons, "I will fill their treasures." To all therefore who imitate the good conduct of Daniel, in entire abstinence and pious diligence in study, the God of Daniel will bestow continual assistance and prosperity.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1840.

LET US STILL MIND THE SAME THINGS.—Another Conference year with its duties and its toils is gone; but the remembrance of it is sweet, inasmuch as it was one of successful exertion. Our preachers— itinerant and local, our exhorters, leaders, stewards, sabbath-school teachers, missionary friends, and others, have been at their posts. God has given testimony to the word of his servants. Many prayers have gone up for a memorial before Him, some of which have been, and others are now being answered. A larger number of youth are receiving religious instruction. Missionary operations are extending. Our Institutions are more vigorous. Indeed the whole work bears an appearance which it has not for several years; and promises much for the future. Men who deal in religious prognostics forecast a failure in our cause before many years have passed away; and others who would fain have the honour of a kind of second-sight drop broad hints of present decay. We laugh at both, believing both are wrong. We cannot conceive of decay where there is increased efficiency; nor of a failure, if the means, which for a century have been tried with glorious results, are still exercised. The scriptural and apostolic legitimacy of Wesleyan ministers is denied; yet, perhaps, near a hundred thousand of our colonists religiously hear them, and tens of thousands receive the ordinances at their hands. They are forbidden the "divine right" to call sinners to repentance, yet near twelve hundred persons have during the past year been benefited by their pulpit and pastoral labours, and joined our church. So long as the "Lover of Souls" sets his seal to their ministrations, our ears may be stopped to the insinuations and declarations of adversaries, or if opened, the objections made received as evidence that they who make them need our pity and prayers. These they have, while our watchword and our course is onward. To yield to discouragement would be distrustful and ungrateful; to submit to the opponents of the good work would be guilty. An interesting religiously-needy population ask and deserve renewed devotedness. Canada is blessed with many christian churches; but Canada has many—very many of her inhabitants who have no alliance with those churches. There remaineth much land to be possessed by Christ. What in view of this impressive fact, have we as a body of christians to do? Just

It is with no small degree of gratification we lay the following documents before the readers of the Guardian, confident as we are that they will participate with us in the satisfaction we have derived from their perusal. No remark of ours need be added to those contained in the letter from the Rev. Egerton Ryerson; but we find it almost impossible to avoid saying, we never read a REPLY from a Representative of Her Majesty which more fully had our approbation. The manner in which it has been made, shows a consciousness on the part of His Excellency the Governor General, characteristic of His Excellency's entire intercourse with the people; and the interest taken in this instance goes to confirm us in the belief of the grateful maxim, that a Chief Ruler is "the Father of his people." His Excellency, we are sure, will have the best acknowledgments of the members of our Church, due as they are for the deep and timely solicitude for their welfare which the reply evinces; while it will bind their hearts, if possible, still more to that Throne of which His Excellency is so wise and just a Representative.

Montreal, Friday Evening, June 26, 1840.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

MR. DEAR SIR,—Mr. Stinson and I arrived in this City this afternoon about five o'clock. We immediately addressed a note to Mr. Chief Secretary, Mr. Doch, requesting, if it were possible, that His Excellency the Governor General would receive the congratulatory address of our Conference between that time and to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, as we were anxious to proceed to New York in order to sail in the packet of the 1st of July. A copy of our address had been forwarded to His Excellency a day or two before we left Toronto. His Excellency, with promptness and kind consideration of the convenience and circumstances of others, which have characterized his whole administration, appointed half after nine o'clock this evening to receive us. I need not say I was gratified beyond expression with His Excellency's Reply; nor can I ever forget the grateful feelings created in my heart during the deliberate and emphatic reading of it by His Excellency.

I have learned that certain parties in England have made communications to Her Majesty's Government injurious to the character of the Ministers and Members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada; and I am inclined to believe, that we are indebted, in a considerable degree, to those representations for the strong and unequivocal expression of His Excellency's sentiments which will be found in his Reply. It is now an hour after midnight; I am too much fatigued to make any further remarks; nor are they necessary; comment would but weaken the impression which the perusal of His Excellency's Reply must produce. I will, therefore, content myself with enclosing copies of the Address and Reply for publication.

Yours, very truly,

EGERTON RYERSON.

ADDRESS.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES POULETT THOMSON, one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, assembled in Conference, avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded us by your present annual meeting, to offer to Your Excellency our most respectful and cordial congratulations on your assumption of the Government of the Colonies, and to express our grateful satisfaction in having witnessed the repeated assurances of Your Excellency's gracious intention to frame measures and administer the government for the equal benefit of all classes of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects.

In this expression of our feelings and sentiments, we are confident we give utterance to the feelings and sentiments of more than eight hundred congregations under our Pastoral care, including from seventy-five to one hundred thousand souls.

We gratefully acknowledge the benevolent exertions which Your Excellency has employed to promote an equitable and satisfactory settlement of the ecclesiastical affairs of this Province; and now that the Judges of England have decided in favour of the lawful and equitable claims of other Protestant denominations than the Church of England to participate in the advantages of the Clergy Reserve provision for the support of the Protestant Religion, we hope the objects of Your Excellency's unwearied efforts will be speedily realized, and that this long agitated question will be finally set at rest.

We are thankful that, at a juncture so critical and eventful in the history of these Provinces, the administration of their affairs has been entrusted to a statesman of Your Excellency's acknowledged abilities and great experience, and liberal principles; whilst, on the other hand, it must be gratifying to Your Excellency to know, that the comprehensive powers with which Your Excellency has been invested by our beloved Sovereign, have been, and will be, exercised in behalf of a people the great body of whom are anxious, with Your Excellency, to strengthen and perpetuate the connection between the Parent State and these important Colonies.

Taught by precept and example, from infancy, to "Fear God and honour the King," it will continue to be, as it has heretofore been, our aim and employment to inculcate these essential duties upon the Congregations committed to our care—whose universal determination and zeal in rallying to the maintenance and defence of the constituted authorities during the late unhappy insurrection, and the disturbances which ensued, has furnished the strongest possible proof that they yield to no class of Her Majesty's subjects in sentiments and feelings of loyalty to Her Majesty's Person and Government.

Our earnest prayer to Almighty God is, and will continue to be, that Your Excellency may be protected and guided, and prospered in all your deliberations, "that all things may be so ordered and settled by your endeavours upon the best and surest foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations."

Signed by order, and in behalf of the Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, assembled in Conference, this twentieth day of June, One thousand eight hundred and forty.

JOSEPH STINSON, President.

EGERTON RYERSON, Secretary.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—I have received with great satisfaction your Address; and I am sincerely thankful for the kindly sentiments expressed to me personally by the Body in whose name you offer it.

During my administration of the affairs of Upper Canada, it was my anxious desire to make myself acquainted with the opinions, with the conduct, and with the affairs of that portion of the people of the Province of whom you are the Spiritual Leaders; and I have been most happy in being able to bear my testimony to their loyalty and good conduct, not less than to your zeal, energy, and self-devotion in the pursuit of your conscientious labours. This testimony will, I feel no doubt, render vain the attempt which I regret to find is made by some of your own Society, to represent you and those committed to your charge as disloyal to your Sovereign and adverse to British Institutions; and I am confirmed in this belief by the Address which I now acknowledge being concurred in, and presented by the Official Representative in the Colonies of the British Wesleyan Body, whose testimony is thus unequivocally added to mine.

It is not my province to enter into any questions which may concern the management of the internal affairs of your Body. Still it was with regret that I learned, when in the Upper Province, from the Representatives of the London Society, that differences of opinion prevailed amongst you—and I shall be glad to find that they have been satisfactorily arranged. My course, however, is clear. Whilst I administer the affairs of the Colonies, it is my duty to look to the wishes and to the feelings of the people of that country; and you will find me ever ready and willing, whenever any question connected with the Executive Government may arise, to support the reasonable views and maintain the just rights of your Society, as expressed through your recognized authorities within these Provinces.

In the London *Watchman* of May 6th, we have a full report of the proceedings of the Anniversary Meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, held in Exeter Hall, London, May 4th. It would have given us much pleasure to insert, as it has to read, every speech delivered on the occasion; but all that our space allows us to do is done on the first page of this week's paper. The meeting, as it always is, was one of high interest, hallowed emotions, enlarged expectations, abounding charity. The Report, as will be seen, is one that must have been heard with unwavering and thoughtful attention; telling of the prosperous past, begotting exalted hopes of a prosperous future. They are hopes which will be obtained. The speeches were varied and appropriate in topic, catholic in spirit, eloquent and very impressive in manner. The other speakers, besides those whose speeches we have given, were Sir George Rose, M. P.; Col. Conolly, M. P.; James E. Tennant, Esq., M. P.; Rev. W. M. Dunt; Rev. John McLean; Sir James E. Alexander, lately a traveller in Africa; Mr. Alderman Venables; Rev. T. Fynde, tutor of two nephews of the King of Ashantee, visiting England; Rev. John Tindal, Missionary from Hayti; W. Tooke, Esq.; J. Thompson, Esq.; James Heald, Esq.; Dr. Alder; Rev. Samuel Waddy, and others. The Society was about twenty thousand persons in debt; but this was rather an advantage than otherwise, where there is so much wealth to pour itself into the Lord's treasury, and so much Christian love and zeal to do it. "There is," as Mr. Dixon said, "a spirit of benevolence in our Christianity as divine as its sublimity or its miracles." Our most fervent intercessions are for the diffusion of this Christianity, and for the greater success of this Society, which we appreciate as a select and mighty instrumentality to promote it. One of the speakers said "Hatten Garden is the pulse of the world,"—meaning the religious world. If that missionary and endearing spot be the pulse, the Cross of Christ is the heart of the religious world, sending its life-blood to every extremity.

We purpose making selections from the reports of the proceedings of other Missionary Societies—the Church, the London, the Baptist, &c., as well as from those of a kindred character. We admire them all, and would, if we could, advance the interests of all. May the blessings of the Cross have, by them, a more extended distribution, and that distribution be continued till they all the hand and heart of every desolate and dying descendant of fallen Adam!

Since the Conference the Rev. Alexander McNab has been appointed to Toronto with the Rev. Egerton Ryerson.

The Rev. Andrew Taylor has removed from Newmarket to Toronto, where he will reside in future.

The General Book Steward begs to inform the Preachers, members, and friends, that the Minutes of Conference are now ready to be sent to order, and that he will be glad to receive their early commands. In the hurry of preparation two omissions took place, which the purchasers of the Minutes will please bear in mind.—J. Sanderson—stationed at Peterboro's; W. Philp, one of the brethren received on trial—stationed at Hollowell.

The Book Steward would likewise inform the Agents for the Guardian, and the Subscribers, that the last Conference made some alterations in the terms on which the paper is published. In future, the price to new subscribers will be 12s. 6d. in advance, exclusive of 4s. postage; and all the Agents are considered responsible for the amount of the subscriptions they transmit to the office.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Since our last we have received the favour of our esteemed "Prescott" correspondent, which shall have attention soon: be will accept our thanks.

To our watchful friend of "Cavan," whose letter was not seen by us at the time it reached our Office in consequence of an absence for a few days, we hope next week to give some proof that our promise had not been forgotten.

We regret that the following Notice did not reach us last week before the paper went to press:—

THORNHILL.—Mr. C. having received an anonymous letter, postmarked "Thornhill, June 16th, 1840," is desirous of further explanation, and respectfully requests the author to write again, with a signature he can correspond with.

The following touching article should have been inserted at an earlier date, but our absence at Conference and other circumstances prevented it. It will not now be too late to be gratifying?

THE REV. ROBERT NEWTON.

This distinguished divine and excellent man has taken his departure for his native country, after having passed forty-three days in the United States, during which he has delivered forty-six public discourses to crowded audiences. He went on board the steamer "Hercules" at Philadelphia, accompanied by a large number of his friends, including deacons from Philadelphia and Baltimore. Soon after 12 o'clock, the boat left the wharf, and proceeded to the packet ship George Washington, then under way, in the North River. After the transfer of the passengers and their friends to the ship, she proceeded down the bay, in tow of the steamer, and the wind being very light, continued in tow until they reached the outer buoy, at the edge of the bar, some miles from the Hook, when the boat left her and the ship proceeded with a fine breeze toward her destined port.

The parting scene between Mr. Newton and his friends was very touching. Indeed we do not recollect to have been present at one more so. So soon as the vessels were about to separate, the friends of Mr. N., who were on board the steamboat, sang the beautiful hymn commencing—

"And let our boats part
To different climes repair."

Which was followed by the doxology—

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow," &c.

There has been no foreign clergyman among us, since the days of Whitefield, who, without effort or design on his own part, has succeeded in so short a sojourn, in winning the heart of so many people as Mr. Newton has done. His name will long live in sweet and grateful remembrance among us—and the associations connected with his ministry, will remain in minds of the thousands who have heard him, fresh and undimmed as the ever-green emblem of life everlasting.

The following is the farewell address of Dr. Bangs, delivered yesterday morning in the Allen Street Church:

My Reverend Brother,—It is with great pleasure that I address you on behalf of this numerous congregation, and repeat the assurances of esteem and Christian affection contained in the resolutions just read, and in which the tens of thousands of our brethren and friends, who have enjoyed your society and listened to your ministrations in various parts of our country, will most heartily unite.

On this your welcome visit to our country, you have come among us, not a stranger, though for the first time we are permitted to look upon your countenance. Your name has been long known to us as a venerated minister of our Lord Jesus Christ, in the great Wesleyan family; and your fame, as being in labors and success more abundant, had led us to anticipate both pleasure and edification from your ministry. Many of us, however, have been most gratefully disappointed, by reason of the erroneous expectations we had indulged in relation to the character of your public ministry, having supposed that one modern orator. It has been our happiness to discover that we were mistaken in attributing your fame to your cultivation of the refinements of the art of eloquence; for notwithstanding you do come to us with exuberance of speech, yet we are constrained most to admire the simplicity of the gospel you preach, the purity of your doctrine, and the divine eloquence with which you inculcate the fundamental articles of the Christian faith and practice. Especially are we rejoiced to hear from your lips the fervid and eloquent inculcation of the distinctive peculiarities of Wesleyan theology, the old gospel truths of justification by faith, the witness of the Spirit, and entire sanctification of heart and life as the purchased privilege and attainment of the people of God.

Moreover we regard your visit as tending to unite us still closer in the bonds of love and affection, and to still advance our common cause in Europe and America, and also to prompt us, if we may not rival you, at least to imitate you in every good word and work. We rejoice in the genuine philanthropy and Christian benevolence which has led you forth in the Bible, Tract, and Missionary cause, and, under the Divine blessing upon British Methodism, enabled you to accomplish so much, that "your praise is in all the churches." While we participate with you in those "labours of love," we bid you God speed. God, in the name of the Lord, and while you travel Eastward with the word of life, spreading the seed of a Redeemer, and still advancing onward with our missionary work, we hope to meet, having circumscribed the globe, upon some favoured spot, where we can unite our common rejoicings in songs of victory and triumph, when the kingdoms of this world shall have become the kingdoms of God and of his Christ.

And now, that you are about to leave our shores for your own native land, in the name and on behalf of this congregation of the General Conference—and, if it be not assuming, I would add, on behalf of the whole Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States—I bid you an affectionate farewell. And may the God of Providence send you in peace and safety. Bear with you the assurance of our grateful and affectionate remembrance, and that our prayers will accompany and follow you, that you may long continue to proclaim the Gospel of the grace of God, and having served your generation according to the will of God, may we together hail you with the ransomed of the Lord, who have gone before us, and sit down together in our Father's house to go out name, and may the God of Peace delight to dwell with and bless you, through Christ Jesus our Lord.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Canada Government Bill.—Mr. O'CONNELL said he would solemnly protest against this bill, as involving two distinct principles of injustice; and above all, the great injustice of endeavouring to carry the measure at a period when the people of Canada could not be consulted. The first injustice was the unequal representation given to Lower Canada in comparison with Upper Canada; the second was a pecuniary injustice; Lower Canada was not in debt, and Upper Canada was greatly in debt, and the debt of Upper Canada was to be thrown on both, making Lower Canada responsible for the manner in which the money had been spent. But the worst objection of all to the bill was, that it was to be proceeded with before the wishes of the people could be ascertained, and when the country had not recovered from the consequences of the troubles occasioned by the folly and avarice of Sir Francis Head. There had been some colourable assent obtained from Upper Canada; but as to Lower Canada, there could be no consent at all. He deeply regretted that the colonists should have thrown away the advantages they had, from having the law on their side, by treacherous rebellion. All the virtues were ascribed to the French Canadians, and yet they were to be swamped by the people of Upper Canada. The consequences of such a measure would naturally be discontent and dissension.

Lord J. Russell was happy to see that the hon. member for Droilwich would, on a second occasion, show that the decided opinion of the house was in favour of an union between the two provinces of Canada. (Hear, hear.)

On a former occasion he had drawn from the right honourable baronet, a member for Tynemouth, a decided vote in favour of the union; on this occasion the hon. gentleman had not produced such an effect upon the house as to induce it to show any accordance with his proposal, and had brought forth a speech from the hon. member for Newark of a most convincing character. The chief opponent of the union was the hon. gentleman the member for Dublin; but he (Lord J. Russell) begged him to observe, that the only alternative to the union was the alternative which had been chosen, was the continuance of arbitrary government for an indefinite time. The hon. and learned member objected, first, to the inequality of the representation as compared with the population; and, secondly, to charging the debt of Upper Canada on the united provinces. With regard to the first objection, he thought that, in providing a representative system for Canada, it ought, like those for the American continent, not to be founded upon an estimate of the population at the time, but rather on a calculation of what, considering the extent of the country, it was likely to be, in order not to be obliged hereafter to change the scale of representation. (Hear, hear.) Then, as to the debt, that debt had been incurred by Upper Canada; but it was no gratuitous or unnecessary expenditure, which, if continued by the united provinces, would make a communication by the St. Lawrence, and advance as much the prosperity of Lower Canada as of Upper Canada, and the expense might, therefore, be fairly made a charge upon the united provinces. There had been so much said about responsible government, and having himself given an opinion upon the subject in another form, he thought it was not necessary to enter upon it now. He would only say, that when an object was sought by the Assembly and by the majority of the people, an object for their own benefit and interest, and which should not

trench upon any obligations to the Crown, or affect the imperial rights and interests, it would be at once just and folly not to consult the people's wishes and interests rather than our own opinion of what was our interest. On the other hand, he did not admit that when the rights of the Crown and the interests of the empire were involved, the wishes and interests of the colonists were to predominate. He conceived that those differences were only temporary, and that they would lead to a general spirit of conciliation. The hon. member for Kilkenny had argued in favour of what he called the principles of responsible government; and yet had found fault with the Assembly of Upper Canada, who had passed an act for the continuance of their own powers; but let him remember that that was an act passed by the Assembly itself, and which the leaders of the Assembly had approved of. The hon. member therefore had found himself in this predicament, that he must either agree to this act to which he said he was opposed in principle, or that he must disagree from the act of the Assembly. The hon. member had also referred to the proceedings of 1837, and he must own he was greatly surprised that the hon. member was not by this time convinced that he had been in the wrong, and not he (Lord J. Russell). If, indeed, they had yielded to all the propositions of 1837, when the supplies were withheld, and allowed Mr. Papineau to govern in Lower Canada and Mr. Mackenzie in Upper Canada, was it not clear that the connexion would have been dissolved between the two provinces? (Hear, hear.) Was not that evident? It was, then, unnecessary to say any more on that subject. (Hear, hear.) He would only say one thing further, and that was with regard to a certain individual—the member Mr. Baldwin, who had been placed in a very important situation by the present Governor-General of British North America. Now, in a recent despatch of the Governor-General, it was stated that Mr. Baldwin's sentiments, though popular, were perfectly compatible with loyalty and devotion to the Crown, and with regard to the sentiments which he (Lord J. Russell) had expressed, and which the hon. member for Newark said he agreed in, as to what was called "responsible government," that he entirely agreed in opinion with him (Lord J. Russell). He would not detain the house longer, and he must confess he was exceedingly rejoiced that on a subject which had been so much discussed, and which was surrounded by so many dangers, there appeared to be no excitement of party. With regard to Upper Canada, he would just read a passage from a despatch which had been received from Sir George Arthur only two or three days ago, which would show the state of feeling in that province. The passage was to this effect:—That great anxiety was naturally felt for the results of the Union and Clergy Reserve Bills, but that otherwise there was no general excitement in the country, and that the community at large seemed more desirous of repose than of future agitation; and he did not therefore carry that there could be a more auspicious moment than the present for carrying the details of the union into effect, if that measure was determined on by the Imperial Parliament. (Hear, hear.)

Copy of a Despatch from Lord J. Russell to the Right Hon. C. Poulett Thomson.

Downing Street, 20th March, 1840.

Sir,—Her Majesty has directed me to express to you her gracious approbation of the various steps which you have taken in order to procure the adjustment of the differences which have so long prevailed in Canada. The promptitude with which you have acted in ascertaining the sentiments of the Special Council, the decision which you made to resort to person to the Upper Province, the conciliatory spirit in which you met the Legislature of that province, and the zeal for Her Majesty's service and the good of her people which you have on all occasions evinced, have been observed by the Queen with the greatest satisfaction, and have inspired Her Majesty with a confident hope that you may successfully complete the work you have so ably commenced. I have, &c. (Signed) J. RUSSELL.

Pacific Steam Navigation Company.—To be Incorporated by Royal Charter; capital £250,000, in 5,000 shares of £50 each. Directors: Capt. Horatio T. Austin, N. George Brown, Esq., James Nugent Danell, Esq., Frederick Bedford Long, Esq., J. J. D. Esq., Liverpool, Chas. Ruggie Price, Esq., Hon. P. Campbell Scarlett, Robert Crighton Willer, Esq., Secretary, William Parish Robertson, Esq.; Bankers, Sir Charles Price, Bart., Maynard, Coleman, and Price; Solicitors, Messrs. J. S. Pearce and Bolger. The object of this Company is to establish Steam Navigation along the shores of the Pacific, from Valparaiso to Panama, embracing all the principal ports in Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and the West Coast of New Granada; and, in conjunction with Her Majesty's packets in the Atlantic, to promote a more rapid and regular communication with Europe by the isthmus of Darien. The undertaking was proposed by Mr. Wheelwright, and sanctioned at public meetings of the British and Foreign Merchants in Chile and Peru, convened and presided over by Her Majesty's Consuls General, at the express desire of Her Majesty's Government, to consider the best means of establishing a direct communication between England and the Pacific. The statements and calculations of Mr. Wheelwright, exhibiting the most satisfactory pecuniary results, underwent a most minute and searching investigation by Committees appointed for the purpose; and at a subsequent general meeting, they were unanimously approved of. The whole of these documents have been published, for the full information of the public.

Mr. Wheelwright has obtained decrees from the Government of Chile, Bolivia, and Peru, securing to him and his assigns the exclusive Navigation of the Coasts by steam, with all necessary immunities and privileges (including an exemption from port-duties), for the period of ten years. These decrees, and the powers conferred thereby, which have become the property of the Company, will be found in Mr. Wheelwright's publication, already mentioned.

Her Majesty's Government also, actuated by a sense of the benefit which will be conferred by this undertaking upon British commerce, has consented to grant the Company a Royal Charter, by which alone the important objects of the Company can be effectually attained.

Her Majesty's Government having determined to establish Steam-Packets between England and the West Indies, the two proposed plans will together ensure a greatly accelerated communication between Europe and the Western Coast of South America; by which the trade of England with those countries will be placed on a more secure footing, and be greatly promoted and increased. The voyage by Cape Horn to Lima, which now occupies a period of about four months, would, by the isthmus, be reduced to about thirty days.—N. Y. Tribune.

UNITED STATES.

Boundary Question.—Washington, Monday, June 22.—The British Government has accepted the last proposition of our government, in relation to the adjustment of the boundary, with some slight and unobjectionable modification. This intelligence will be truly gratifying to the whole American people, whose policy is peace, where it can be maintained consistently with national honor and interests.

I understand the arrangement, there is to be a convention for an exploration and survey of the boundary, according to the treaty of 1783, with an umpire to decide on all questions as to which the commissioners disagree. Congress, therefore, will not be detained an hour on this subject, and no action in regard to it will be required from them.

We have the pleasure to announce, standing very much in need of confirmation.—Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Loss of the Ship Arab.—The Ship Arab was totally destroyed by fire at Cedar Point, near Mobile, on the 17th June, together with about 1900 bales of Cotton which she had on board at the time of the accident. It is not known how the fire originated; when first discovered it was burning fiercely in the lower hold. The ship was nearly ready for sea, having all her cotton under deck, stowed away, and only waiting about 130 bales, destined as deck freight, part of which was then on board of a lighter, before taking her departure. At last accounts from the wreck all about the fire rigging had burnt to the water's edge; forward of this the ship was still burning. The Arab was bound for Liverpool, and commanded by Captain Chase. The ship was insured in this City for \$44,000 at the following Offices: Jackson, \$4,000; Atlantic, \$20,000; New York, 8,000; Ocean, 2,000; Merchants' Marine, \$10,000.

We learn that the cargo is valued at seventy thousand dollars, and that orders were sent to Europe, five days ago, for its insurance at Lloyd's. If the policy is made out before the Great Western arrives out it will be fortunate for the owners.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

A Rogue Abroad.—As the cars upon the Auburn and Syracuse Railroad, were last evening coming at the rate of about 20 miles per hour, and when they were within about four miles of this Village, BENJAMIN LETT, a colored man, suddenly jumped out of the train, and leaped from the cars, and has been proceeding on foot, shuffling. The following is the description given of his person by the Sheriff, who offers a reward of \$100 for his recovery:—

"Said Lett is about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, light complexion, sandy hair, gray eyes, of a stout and muscular frame; had on a blue cloth coat with standing collar, a pair of the skirt of which was torn off in attempting to stop him; cap and shoes both lost when he leaped from the car."—Auburn Journal Extra.

By William H. Seward, Governor of the State of New York.—A Proclamation.—Whereas BENJAMIN LETT, who has recently been convicted at the Circuit Court of Oswego county, of the crime of Arson, and was thereupon sentenced to be imprisoned in the State prison at Auburn for the term of Seven years, has escaped from the Sheriff of the county of Oswego, and is now at large; and whereas, the felony of which the said Benjamin Lett was convicted was of an aggravated character; and the cause of public justice, and the peace and welfare of the State, are deeply concerned in his exemplary punishment: Now, therefore, I do hereby offer a reward of \$250 for the apprehension of said fugitive, to be paid on his being delivered to any Sheriff of this State, in testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my name, at Albany, this 27th day of June, 1840.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

All this makes up a story that does not sound well in the telling. After so many "escapes" as one and another of these "patriot" scoundrels have effected, one might have looked for something like precaution in the management of Mr. Lett; but he has escaped also.

The account of his evasion is sufficiently mysterious. If "well secured by shackles," how did he contrive to jump out? If the car was going at the rate of 20 miles an hour, how did he escape being dashed to pieces? Mr. Sheriff, we have no disposition to think hardly of you, but your account of this matter—if it is your account—does not hang well together.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Tecumseh.—We see it stated in the Messenger that some of the apologies for men who insist the United States' frontier, have lately attempted to rob the grave of the bones of this remarkable man. We cannot rightly make out from the extract given in the Messenger, whether the brutes did obtain some of the bones or not; and should be glad to have the doubt solved in the negative. It would seem that the resting-place of the mortal remains of the Aboriginal Hero is known. We are glad of this.—Montreal Courier.

LOWER CANADA.

The adjourned session of the SPECIAL COUNCIL, which resumed its sittings on the 29th May, was prorogued yesterday. During the period of its present session, the following subjects were sanctioned by the Governor-General:—Montreal Seminary—Montreal Temperance—Further Appropriation for Rural Police—Montreal Powder Magazine—Montreal Public Bakery Incorporation—Incorporation Quebec—Incorporation Montreal—Montreal Fire Assurance Company—Board of Works—Exempting Officers of Army from Assessment—Bank of Montreal—Railroad to Point a Beaudet—

Tavern Keepers—Sheriff's Courts—Protection of Indians—Judicature—Carillon Railroad—Police—Incorporation of Montreal Advocates' Library, Quebec Advocates' Library, and Quebec Library.—Montreal Gazette.

The Governor-General has authorized the completion of the Champlain Canal in Lower Canada, and a loan of £15,000 has been made in order to complete it. A series of papers have appeared in the Montreal Herald, showing the waste of public money on that Canal by an incompetent engineer and able commissioner. In this respect that work is but the counterpart of others in Canada.—U. C. Herald.

The Steam-packet Unicorn, Captain Walter Douglas, will sail on Friday morning about Eleven o'clock, for Halifax, with His Excellency the Governor General and suite. She will touch at Prince Edward's Island on her way down.—Quebec Gazette.

The number of emigrants arrived at Quebec, up to Saturday last, is 14,689, an increase of 10,849, over the same date last year.—Com. Alex.

UPPER CANADA.

Brook's Monument.—A meeting to take into consideration the measures to be adopted for rebuilding the Monument on Queenston Heights was held at the Queenston Hotel, in Queenston, on Wednesday the 17th ult., when David Thoburn, Esq., M. P. P., was unanimously called to the chair, and Gilbert McKicken, Esq., appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved.—That in order to avoid the possibility of the object of its erection being defeated, it is the unanimous wish of this meeting that the most energetic measures should be immediately taken to ensure its reconstruction on a scale commensurate with the importance of the object, and in accordance with the feelings of the people of the Canadas.

Resolved.—That David Thoburn, Joseph Hamilton, Robert Dickson, Sam'l Street, and Archibald Gikison, Esquires, be a committee to correspond with, and communicate to the Executive Government the views of this meeting, and generally to take such steps as they may deem expedient for the furtherance of its wishes.

Resolved.—That the Committee be requested to call a public meeting, to be held at Queenston, as soon as the views of the Executive are ascertained, and make known the same thereto.

Internal Improvements.—We understand with much pleasure, that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has determined on advancing the sum of £5,000 towards the completion of the Kingston and Napanee Macadamized Road. This sum is to be expended on the centre of the road, and is intended to give employment to the Emigrants who are daily arriving among us. It is intended to expend £1,000 in each of the months of July, August, and September, and £2,000 in October.—[Kingston Chronicle.]

The Church Newspaper.—With the present number is terminated the third volume of "The Church" and it now becomes our duty to announce what had previously been intimated to our brethren of the Clergy in a circular letter, the proposed removal of our printing establishment to the City of Toronto.

The Committee have made an engagement, for a limited period, with Mr. Henry Rowell, Bookseller, of Toronto, in whose hands the whole establishment of the Diocesan Press will immediately be placed, and by whom "The Church" will henceforward be published. To this gentleman, all subscriptions on account of the ensuing volume, and all orders connected with the paper or the Press, are heretofore to be transmitted.

We have to state that the whole literary direction of this journal is still retained in the hands of the Managing Committee; and that until a more convenient and advantageous arrangement can be made, "The Church" will be conducted under the same editorial supervision as heretofore.—The Church.

Town of Kingston.—In all parts of the town the busy sound of the hammer and trowel is constantly reverberating. Like a phoenix from its ashes, the burnt part of Kingston is rising more beautiful than before. New buildings by the following individuals are being put up, viz: Messrs. J. Fraser, P. O'Reilly, G. Hardy, G. Baker, T. Bamford, and the proprietors of the Chronicle & Gazette. The building impetus is also given to other parts of the town, and is destined to form a fine and so much worth for the carpenter and mason was never known in Kingston at any one time before. We are sorry we cannot add that the Corporation has been successful in raising the necessary funds for rebuilding the north side of the market.—[Whig.]

Emigrants continue to arrive in great numbers. Mr. Manahan chartered a schooner last week to convey 200 to the Prince Edward District. About 500 altogether have been sent to that part of the country, and there is a demand for 1,500 more along the Bay of Quinte, and the country is one of the finest parts of Upper Canada; yet such is the infatuation of emigrants that but very few are willing to go there, or indeed, to stop short of Toronto at all. Yet there is but little doing at Toronto, and the *Parade* says that "cases of suffering and distress" among emigrants "are daily occurring" there. In the States there is no demand. Emigrants are coming from each week here, and we tell emigrants that they will not find so favorable opportunities for obtaining employment anywhere as they have now in this Town and neighbourhood. Let them be content with moderate wages, (from £18 to 25 per annum for farm servants,) and 2000 will be employed in this and Prince Edward District. About 4000 emigrants have arrived at this Town already this year.—U. C. Herald.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—On the 4th of March, 1840, in Vaughan, Mrs. NANCY PORTER, wife of Mr. David Porter. She was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Canada with her parents, Conrad and Mary Pratt, when very young. She was considered by her friends a very moral and amiable woman. Her soul was converted to God in the month of September, 1835, at a protracted meeting. From that time until her death she was a member of the Methodist Society, doing justly, loving mercy, and walking humbly with God. On the Saturday previous to her death, she said, in reply to a question asked her, "I have perfect peace." And to her brother-in-law, Mr. Campbell, she said, "Now I am ready to go! I am just waiting for my change." After this she spoke of having "a hard struggle with the enemy of her soul," out of which the Lord delivered her; for to Mr. McDougall she said, "Now all is well, 'Come Lord Jesus, come quickly.' His most precious mother she exhorted her husband and her two children to meet her in heaven, and said—

"See the kind angel at the gates, loving us to come;
There Jesus the ever-ready waiter, to welcome travellers home."

She died in great peace, though in extreme bodily sufferings; a monument of the supporting grace of God,—she

"Fled fearless through death's iron gate, nor felt the terrors as she past."
Her funeral was attended by a

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
Toronto, 10th June, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given, that **SEALED TENDERS** will be received at this Office until Wednesday, the 12th August next, at 12 o'clock precisely, (after which hour no Tender will be admitted) from all persons willing to enter into Contracts for supplying Her Majesty's Troops, and others entitled to rations, in the City or Garrison of Toronto, with **BREAD**, (to be manufactured from Government Flour) **FRESH BEEF**, and **FORAGE**, during the period from 1st October next to the 30th September, 1841, inclusively.

The **Bread** is to be baked in loaves of two or four pounds weight each, and to be delivered to the Troops and Militia at their respective Barracks; and the **Bread** to which the Staff and Departments are entitled, to be delivered at the Bakery of the Contractor.

The **Flour** will be delivered by the Commissariat in such quantities as may be required, free of expense to the Contractor; and the empty barrels are to be retained by the Contractor, (when not required for the public service) and paid for by him at the rate of two pence, Halifax currency, per barrel.

Persons desirous of tendering for this service will state the number of pounds of **Bread** they will engage to deliver, as aforesaid, for every one hundred pounds of **Flour** to be furnished by Government. Two good and sufficient sureties, jointly and severally with the Tenderer, will be required to execute a Bond in the penal sum of five hundred pounds currency for the due performance of the contract; and it is requested that the bona fide signatures of the proposed sureties be annexed to the Tender to that effect.

The **FRESH MEAT** to be supplied is to be well fed and properly slaughtered Ox Beef of the best quality, excluding the head, feet, and offal, and consisting of a due and equal proportion of all other parts of the animal, without restoration of the prime pieces.

The **Beef** to be supplied to the Military Hospitals is to consist only of choice parts, without bone, selected under the direction of the Medical Department; and such pieces are not to be taken from the Meat intended for the other Troops, but are to be altogether separately supplied.

The **Meat** is to be delivered at the sole expense and charges of the Contractor, as follows: To the Hospitals, daily; to the Troops at their barracks or cantonments, in bulk to each corps, at the hour of sunrise daily, or on any day of the week that may be appointed; and to the Staff and all other persons, individually, daily, or on such days, and at such place within the City of Toronto, as may be appointed. The Contractor is at all times, during the period of the agreement, to keep in his possession a stock of Cattle, of a proper description, equal to the estimated consumption of the Troops, &c. for one month; and the same is at all times to be open to the inspection of the Commissariat; and in case the stock so to be kept up shall at any time fall short of one month's supply, the Senior Commissariat Officer at Toronto shall be at liberty to withhold payment of any sum of money due to the Contractor, until such supply shall have been completed.

The rate must be stated in Halifax currency per 100lbs. Two good and sufficient sureties, jointly and severally with the Tenderer, will be required to execute a Bond in the penal sum of £1,000 currency for the due performance of the contract; and it is requested that the bona fide signatures of the proposed sureties be annexed to the Tender to that effect.

The **FORAGE** to be supplied is to consist of good, sweet, and dry upland Hay, the produce of cultivated land; of good, sweet, and dry Straw; and of good, sweet, dry, and clean Oats.

The **Ration of Forage** is to consist of

16 lbs. of Hay,
6 lbs. of Straw,
9 lbs. of Oats,
or
12 lbs. of Hay,
8 lbs. of Straw, and
10 lbs. of Oats,

at the option of the Commissariat; and when required, 14lbs. of Bran are to be delivered in lieu of the Oats.

The **Forage** is to be delivered at the sole expense and charges of the Contractor at such places within the City of Toronto, and at such times as shall be appointed by the Senior Commissariat Officer. The Contractor will be required to keep in his possession, at Toronto, a stock of the several articles of Forage equal to the estimated consumption of the horses to be supplied for one month; and the same is to be at all times open to the inspection of the Commissariat; and in case the stock so to be kept up shall at any time fall short of one month's supply, the Senior Commissariat Officer at Toronto shall be at liberty to withhold payment of any sum of money due to the Contractor until such supply shall have been completed.

The rate must be stated in Halifax currency, per Ration of Forage. Two good and sufficient sureties, jointly and severally with the Tenderer, will be required to execute a Bond in the penal sum of £500 currency for the due performance of the contract; and it is requested that the bona fide signatures of the proposed sureties be annexed to the Tender to that effect.

Further particulars of the proposed Contracts, and printed forms of Tenders, may be obtained on application at this Office. 549

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
Toronto, 26th June, 1840.

ADVERTISING TO THE COMMISSARIAT ADVERTISEMENT dated the 10th instant, inviting Tenders for a Contract for supplying Forage during the period from the 1st October next, to the 30th September 1841; Notice is hereby given that a clause will be introduced into the proposed Contract, stipulating that the Oats and Hay, so to be furnished, shall be of the growth of 1840. 56

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
Toronto, 5th June, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given, that **SEALED TENDERS** will be received at this Office, until Saturday, the 8th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, precisely, (after which hour no tender will be admitted), from all persons willing to enter into a Contract for supplying **TWO THOUSAND BARRELS** of Sound, Sweet, Fine, Wheat **FLOUR**, viz:

1,000 Barrels to be delivered on the 1st October next, and 1,000 Barrels to be delivered on the 1st May, 1841.

The **Flour** must be of the first quality, and guaranteed to keep sweet and good for Six Months after delivery. The **Tenders** to express in words at length the rate, in Halifax Currency, at which each Barrel of **Flour** will be delivered.

Two good and sufficient sureties, jointly and severally with the Tenderer, will be required to execute a Bond in the Penal Sum of One Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, Currency, for the due performance of the Contract; and it is requested that the bona fide signatures of the proposed Sureties be annexed to the Tender, to that effect.

Further particulars of the proposed Contract, and Printed Forms of Tender may be obtained, on application at this Office. 53

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF
THE SECOND RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

GENTLEMEN,—At the solicitation of many of the Freeholders of the Riding, I come forward as a Candidate for your suffrages at the next General Election.

Educated and brought up among you, and residing here almost from my childhood, my character and principles to most of you I trust are well known.

Living all my life (as my forefathers have) under the benign sway and protection of that **King of Liberty**, the **BRITISH CONSTITUTION**,—that Constitution which is our pride and boast,—I shall, to my latest breath, do all in my power to preserve it **unimpaired and unimpaired**; and also to preserve as sacred and inviolate our connection with the Mother Country. And while I shall on the one hand uphold the just prerogatives of the Crown, I shall on the other no less vigilantly and jealously watch over and guard the privileges and rights of the people, as their uncompromising advocate.

To promote and encourage Emigration from the Mother Country; to give to the cultivator of the soil and the Emigrant fresh incitement to exertion and industry, by a closer attention to their wants and wishes, and by improvements in the Roads and Bridges, particularly in the more remote Townships; to give to the youth of the Country that blessing by which they are not only enabled to appreciate, but also to maintain, their liberties, namely, **Education**; and to heal the wounds that have been inflicted on this Colony from civil dissensions and unhappy measures, will each be among the objects of my most earnest endeavours.

I shall determinedly resist useless or improvident expenditure of the public money; my motto in this respect being, **No labour, no pay**. The prompt and efficient discharge of their duties by the Servants of the Government, in its various departments, I shall endeavour to have enforced and secured to the public.

The vast resources of this beautiful and fertile Province, which have hitherto been too long neglected and dormant, I shall do my utmost to develop and render available. In short, to promote and cherish the general prosperity, happiness, and welfare of this Province shall be the objects of my most unceasing exertions.

My hope is, that every feeling that of our Country's good may be laid aside, and that the only strife among us will be who shall be most forward to promote her welfare; then may we expect to thrive, and once more see Emigrants flocking to our shores, and peace and prosperity smiling on our Country.

Should any change be made in the Riding by the contemplated Electoral division of the Province, I shall avail myself of the earliest opportunity of calling on those who may be affected by this measure.

With regard to the local interests of the Riding in particular, I shall be guided by your wishes and opinions; and I need scarcely add, they shall claim my most assiduous care and attention. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your obedient humble Servant,
G. DUGGAN, Jun.
Toronto, March 21, 1840.

STOLEN, from near the Credit, on Dundas Street, a smallish grey ARABIAN HORSE, five years old; mane and tail grey; quite light over the rump, with small brown spots; also a Saddle, Bridle, and Martingale. The man that took the Horse called his name Lockheart, and was seeking subscribers for the History of this Province. Any person giving information of the Horse shall be liberally rewarded.

CHARLES VAN EVERY.
Dumfries, Gore District, June 19th, 1840. 553 13w

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
Toronto, 11th June, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given, that **SEALED TENDERS** will be received at this Office until Saturday, the 15th August next, at 12 o'clock precisely, (after which hour no Tender will be admitted) from all persons willing to enter into Contracts for supplying Her Majesty's Service with the following **CARTAGE** and **LAND TRANSPORT** during the period from the 1st October next to the 30th September, 1841, inclusively, viz:

CARTAGE FOR CORD FUEL WOOD from the Fuel Yard to the Barracks in the Fort of Toronto, as well as to any place or places more distant than the Fort, as may be required for the use of the Troops, Militia, and Officers, and other persons of the Staff and Departments.

Persons desirous of tendering for this service will state the rate, in Halifax currency, for every Cord of Fuel Wood, measuring 128 cubic feet, which shall be conveyed to the Fort, or to places not more distant than the Fort, (in which the Officers' Mess House adjoining the Fort, and the Queen's Wharf, are included) and the rate in Halifax currency for every Cord of Fuel Wood conveyed to places more distant than the Fort and Queen's Wharf, &c.

Two good and sufficient sureties, jointly and severally with the Tenderer, will be required to execute a Bond in the penal sum of one hundred pounds currency for the due performance of the contract; and it is requested that the bona fide signatures of the proposed sureties be annexed to the Tender to that effect.

CARTAGE OF PUBLIC STORES, BAGGAGE, and WATER, within the City and Liberties of Toronto, as may be required, conformably with the written orders of the Senior Commissariat Officer.

Persons desirous of tendering for this service will state the rate, in Halifax currency, for each and every Waggon Load, and the rate for each and every Cart Load, conveyed as aforesaid; and it is to be perfectly understood that when the conveyance of Water is required to Barracks, or other places, the barrels necessary for the transport of the same are to be supplied by the contractor.

Six cwt. is equal to one cart, and twelve cwt. is equal to one waggon. Two good and sufficient sureties, jointly and severally with the Tenderer, will be required to execute a Bond in the penal sum of £100 currency for the due performance of the contract; and it is requested that the bona fide signatures of the proposed sureties be annexed to the tender to that effect.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS and PUBLIC STORES from Toronto to the various posts of this Province (with the exception of the route between Toronto and Penetanguishene) by Waggon and Sleighs, as may be required by the Commissariat at this station, viz:

Two horse Waggon or Sleighs, with careful drivers; thirty miles to be considered a day's journey (except when moving with Troops, when the distance will be regulated by the march route) for a loaded Sleigh or Waggon, and forty miles a day's journey returning empty.

The Horses and Harness, Waggon and Sleighs, are to be of the best description, and to be furnished on the shortest notice on orders in writing from the Commissariat to that effect; and persons desirous of tendering for this service will understand that an article will be introduced into the proposed contract obliging the party to furnish, when required so to do,

15 Waggon or Sleighs, on 6 hours notice being given to that effect;

30 Waggon or Sleighs, on 12 hours notice being given to that effect; and

50 Waggon or Sleighs, on 24 hours notice being given to that effect.

The contractor is to hold himself responsible for the safe delivery, and in good order, of all such stores as may be delivered to him for conveyance; and should any of the articles delivered to him be lost or injured, the contractor is to make good the same at his own proper expense, provided he shall not be able to prove that the loss or injury was occasioned by extraordinary and unavoidable causes, and which could not, by due care and diligence on his part, have been prevented.

Persons desirous of tendering for this service will state the rate, in Halifax currency, for each and every Two horse Waggon, or Two horse Sleigh, with Driver, to be furnished as aforesaid.

Twelve cwt. is equal to one Waggon or Sleigh. Two good and sufficient sureties, jointly and severally with the Tenderer, will be required to execute a Bond in the penal sum of £500 currency for the due performance of the contract; and it is requested that the bona fide signatures of the proposed sureties be annexed to the tender to that effect.

CONVEYANCE OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPS and MILITIA and PUBLIC STORES, and persons travelling in the public service, and providing Billeting for all detachments of Her Majesty's Troops and Militia when on the march between the posts of Toronto and Penetanguishene, and at such intervening places as may be agreed upon.

The contractor will be required to appoint a proper and sufficient agent at each of the following places, viz: Toronto, the Holland Landing, Barrie in Kempenfelt Bay, the Narrows of Lake Simcoe, Coldwater, and Penetanguishene; and requisitions addressed to such agents, or to any of them, shall be deemed as binding as if they had been personally delivered to the contractor.

The accommodation to be provided for Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers on the march shall consist of Lodging, and Fuel and Light for cooking, and other necessary purposes, according to the season of the year; and the extra accommodation for the sick shall be the best that can be procured, according to circumstances; and the whole shall be subject to the approval of the Officer in command of the detachment.

The Contractor is to receive into his custody or that of his Agents, all public stores and property of every kind, not excepting gunpowder, which he shall be required to convey; and in case any such stores or other public property shall be found deficient or damaged, the Contractor shall be held responsible for the same, provided he shall not be able to prove that the injury or loss was caused by extraordinary and unavoidable accident, and which could not, by due care and diligence on his part, have been prevented.

Persons desirous of tendering for this service will state the rate, in Halifax currency, for the conveyance of Stores, Billeting, and Transport of Passengers, according to the printed form of schedule to be obtained at this Office.

Two good and sufficient sureties, jointly and severally with the Tenderer, will be required to execute a Bond in the penal sum of £400 currency for the due performance of the contract; and it is requested that the bona fide signatures of the proposed sureties be annexed to the tender to that effect.

Further particulars of the proposed contracts, and printed forms of tenders, may be obtained on application at this Office. 549

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE THIRD RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

GENTLEMEN,—It was not my intention to have addressed you upon the subject of approaching General Election, until after a decision of the Imperial Parliament relative to the proposed Union of the two Provinces; as the result of that measure may affect the arrangement of the Electoral divisions of this Province.

Understanding however that a report has been circulated amongst you, that it is not my intention again to come forward as a Candidate for your suffrages, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to assure you, that so long as you shall be pleased to approve of my public conduct, and of those principles which shall ever guide and direct me in the discharge of my duty as a representative of a free people, so long shall I, feeling honoured by your confidence, be ever ready to devote my services to the promotion of your local interests, as well as to the general advancement of the prosperity and happiness of this my native land.

It must be almost unnecessary for me to call to your remembrance, that when in April last you were pleased to elect me to represent you in Parliament, it was once more publicly declared approbation of the views and opinions of the Right Honourable the Earl of Durham, as contained in his Report upon the affairs of British North America relative to the system which ought to be pursued in the administration of the Provincial Governments, and I feel happy in being able to assure you, that nothing has since occurred to induce me to change the sentiments I then entertained, or to convince me that this colony can ever be prosperous and happy, until confirmed in the enjoyment of all the Constitutional rights and privileges of that Empire to which it is as much our interest as it is our pride and glory to be united.

In the appointment by Her Majesty, to the Government of these Colonies, of the Right Honourable C. P. Thompson, whose well merited reputation as a statesman has been long established in Europe, we may view the near approach of a new era in the history of Upper Canada, when as Her Majesty has commanded, "the government of the country will be administered in accordance with the well understood wishes and interests of the people." Then will the noble Earl of Durham have the proud satisfaction of beholding an united, a contented, and a happy people, reaping all the benefits of his untiring assiduity in the advocacy of liberal institutions, in spite of all the opposition which disappointed, factious malignity has been able to create, or of the obloquy which it has endeavoured to heap upon him.

With the Reformers of Upper Canada rests the responsibility of a failure in the attainment of such a consummation of his labour; let me then through you entreat of them to lay aside all minor differences of opinion. Let them treat with the silent contempt it deserves, the slander of political opponents, who, blinded by their prejudices, are rendered incapable of reasoning; and with a unanimity that shall make them irresistible, rally to the hustings, resolved that this fair portion of the Western Hemisphere, under the auspices of the Lion of England shall be flourishing, glorious and free.

Whenever the Elections take place I shall consider it my duty to meet you at the hustings and give such explanations of my Parliamentary conduct as you may demand, and as I feel every confidence, will be found satisfactory. I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,
JAMES E. SMALL.
Toronto, March 23, 1840. 552f

STOLEN OR STRAYED, from the Garrison Commons, sometime in the month of May, a Bay Mare, between 15 and 16 hands high, one of her ears somewhat injured, and heavy with foal. She has a switch tail and a white mark on her forehead, and on one of her hind feet. Whoever will give information that may lead to her recovery, will receive the reward of Five Dollars.

JAMES ANDERSON.
Lot Street, Toronto, June 16, 1840. 54

CROWN LANDS OFFICE,
Toronto, 5th June, 1840.

PUBLIC SALES will take place at the Agents' Office in the different Districts within this Province, on the 31st March, 30th June, 30th Sept., and 31st Decr., in each year; when such Lots as may have been bid off at Auction above the upset price, and which may have become forfeited for non-compliance with the conditions of such Sale, will be again exposed to public competition; also such Lands as may be returned to this Department for Sale not heretofore advertised.

The Numbers of the first described Lands may be known upon application to the Agents of this Department in their respective Districts; those of the latter will appear in the *Upper Canada Gazette*, and in one of the Newspapers published in each District, one month before the time of such Quarterly Sale above mentioned, or of such special Sale as may be hereafter advertised.

A General Advertisement of Crown Lands not heretofore offered, will appear as soon as Returns of Inspections of Lots advertised under Order in Council, of the 4th April, 1838, have been made by the District Agents, and the necessary authority obtained from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to offer for Sale such Lands so advertised as may have been forfeited by the Original Locusts; when Lots returned as vacant, since the general advertisement of Sales of Crown Lands published last year, will be included.

R. B. SULLIVAN.

SITUATION WANTED.

A Person, accustomed to the routine of Business in England, is desirous of meeting with a Mercantile or Official situation; if under Government a *Douglas* will not be objected to. All communications will be strictly confidential, addressed A. Z. O., care of the Editor, postage to be paid. 46 16

ALEX. GRANT, ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER, NOTARY

Public, &c., North East corner of the Court House, Church St. Merck 25th, 1837. 385-1f

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of Eight per Cent. per Annum on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending on the 30th instant, was this day declared; and that the same will be payable on and after Monday, the Thirtieth day of July next.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the First to the Eleventh day of July, inclusive. By Order of the Board.

T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director.
British America Assurance Office, }
Toronto, 23rd June, 1840. 5w 56

ROYAL CITY BATHS, bottom of Bay Street.

The period having arrived when Warm Bathing is considered necessary to Health, Comfort, and Cleanliness,—Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully informed that a Warm Bath may be obtained at any hour of the day, from six in the morning till nine at night.

TERMS.

A single Bath, £0 2 6
5 do. 0 10 0
10 do. 0 17 6
20 do. 1 10 0

Arrangements may be made for Families for the season by application at the Baths. 554f

UPPER CANADA ACADEMY.

The Academic year is divided into two Sessions,—the Summer Session, consisting of eighteen weeks, will commence on the 28th of May, and be followed by a vacation of three weeks; and the Winter Session, consisting of twenty-six weeks, will commence on the 22nd of October, and be followed by a vacation of five weeks.

As the Classes are formed at the commencement of each Session, it is of very great importance that all who wish to attend should be here at that time. Students are not aware to what inconvenience and loss they subject themselves by entering a class even but one week after a study has been commenced. The Committee of Management assure the public that the system of instruction at present pursued in the Institution is most efficient and thorough, and the discipline such as to guard the morals and improve the habits of the Students.

In addition to the Teachers already employed, a young gentleman of tried ability and experience has been engaged to take charge of the classes in the male department. The Institution has a very respectable Philosophical, Chemical, Mathematical, and Astronomical Apparatus. It is intended to increase this, as the funds will admit. During the present vacation an Air Pump will be procured, with which a great many experiments of the most interesting nature, can be performed, illustrative of the properties and uses of the Atmosphere.

Daily bills are kept of each student's proficiency and deportment; extracts from which will be furnished the parents or guardians at the close of each Term. Each Student is required to bring a pair of sheets, pillow-cases, and a few towels.

Every effort will be made, both by the Committee and the Faculty of Instruction, to render the Institution still more interestingly efficient, and to merit the confidence of the public, and a continuance of the increasing support which it has received the past year.

Our friends will please to recollect, that the price of Tuition and Board is, in all cases, required quarterly in advance.

TERMS. per Term of 11 weeks.

1. Board, Lodging, and Washing, £5 10 0

2. Tuition—English Education, including Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, &c. 1 0 0

3. Higher Branches of do., including Book keeping, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, &c. 1 5 0

4. Latin, Greek, Hebrew, or Mathematics, 2 0 0

French, 0 5 0

Drawing and Painting, 1 10 0

Music, 1 10 0

Music, Drawing, and Painting, 2 0 0

Use of Piano, 0 10 0

A small charge will be made for attending Lectures.

* The charge will be the same whether one or all of these Branches be taught.

N. B. The Term is eleven weeks, and Students entering before the middle of the Term will be charged Tuition fees for the entire Term; entering at the middle, or afterwards, they are charged for half the Term only. For an outline of the course of Instruction, see the Letter of the Acting Principal, on the 1st page of the Guardian, No. 548.

U. C. Academy, May 1st, 1840. 548f

FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS.

JUST PUBLISHED, Second Edition. Price One Shilling and Sixpence. *Family and Individual Prayers* for every day of the week, by the Rev. James Thomson, Agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Sold at the Bible and Tract Depositories in Montreal and Toronto, and at the Office of the Christian Guardian. These Prayers are recommended by various Ministers, whose testimonies may be seen prefixed to the Book.

Montreal, 14th April, 1840. 546 6m

UPPER CANADA RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK

SOCIETY.—A Complete Assortment of all the Publications of the London Religious Tract Society has been received at the Depository of the above Society, and are on sale on very low terms. Another supply of Libraries, suitable either for Sunday Schools or Village Libraries, has also arrived, and will be sold at about one-third less than the original prices.

The Committee request the attention of the religious public to this new and excellent stock of Books. Catalogues may be had on application at the Society's Depository, 23 Yonge Street.

By order of the Committee, JAMES CARLESS, Depository.

Toronto, June 19th, 1840.

Editors of Newspapers publishing this advertisement will confer a favor on the Society.

TO BE SOLD,—Lot No. 24, Second Concession,

East Centre Road, Township of Chinguacousy, containing 200 Acres; of which 90 are improved—within 31 miles of the City of Toronto; within 12 miles of the Village of Churchville; within one mile of a Saw-Mill, and Seven of a Flour-Mill. A Spring Creek runs through the whole farm, with other useful springs. A Brick Cottage, 40 feet square, and well finished; about 100 fruit trees, chiefly bearing; a frame Barn, 30 by 60 feet, with other convenient buildings. The Farm is in a high state of cultivation. The time of payment made according to plan. Enquire on the premises.

Chinguacousy, June 11th, 1840. 53 6

FARM FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH.

Township of Mersey, Lot No. 232—North of Talbot Street West, Western District, 235 ACRES, 45 of which are cleared, and under Fence, and in a good state of cultivation, on the main road from London to Sandwich, with 4 acres of Orchard, a good Well and three Water Ponds for Cattle, within one half mile of Col. Ambridge's Store and Post Office, and one mile from a Saw Mill, belonging to Mr. Russell, and a Blacksmith's Shop.

Apply to Hannah Alexander, owner, on the premises, or to ROBERT McCLEURE, Auctioneer.

PRICE \$1,000—in Cash or Staple Goods at a fair price. An undisturbed title from the Crown will be given. 46

STRAY HORSE.—Came into the inclosure of the

subscriber's farm, on the Don River, two miles from the city of Toronto, in March last, a Dark Sorrel (or Light Chestnut) PONEY, with a large white spot on his forehead, and in very good condition. The owner is desirous to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Toronto, June 17, 1840. 555 f JOHN PLAYTER.

STRAYED.—From Mr. SHAW'S clearings, near

BARTWILL'S, 2nd Concession, Township of York, on the 22d inst., a Dark Chestnut, Yearling MARE COLT, black nose and tail. Whoever will give information at this Office, or to Mr. Bull, where she may be found, will be suitably rewarded.

Toronto, June 30, 1840. 564f

M. R. WOOD, DENTIST,

Chewett's Buildings, King Street. 40

J. ELLIOT, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER,

HOUSE AND LAND AGENT, &c. 40

220, KING STREET, 6 doors west of the Commercial Bank, Toronto.

Debts and Rents collected on the usual terms. 54 6

J. R. ARMSTRONG & Co.

beg leave to call the attention of their numerous friends and customers to their newly imported Stock of Fashionable and Seasonable GOODS. Their extensive Stock has been selected in England by Mr. ARMSTRONG in person, and upon such terms as to