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Christian Enardian.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1839.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. CENTENARY MEETINGS IN COBOURG, HALDIMAND, COL

BORNE, BRIGHTON, AND SIDNEY.

Belleville, Monday, Sept. 9, 1839. My Dear Sin;—In my last I gave you a brief statement of our Centenary Meetings held in Port Hope, Hope Township, Monaghan, Peterborough, and Cavan; at which meetings the sum of £260 or \$1040 was subscribed. This amount will doubtless be very considerably increased by the Preachers on the Cobourg and Peterborough Circuits, who, aided by the friends in the several neighbourhoods, are to circulate the subscriptions as widely and as efficiently as possible until the 25th of October. This good and great work should occupy a pre-eminent place in the feelings, attention, and exertions of our brethren and friends throughout the Province until the termina-tion of the centennial year. I have left it for the Preachers on Cobourg and Peterborough Circuits to give a more particular account of the meetings referred to; and they will also transmit to you a list of the names of the subscribers, and the amounts of their subscriptions, for publication in the Guardian, according to the resolutions of Conference. We have found the hearts of our brethren in the Ministry and in the Church fully in the work.

Last Sabbath morning the regular Quarterly Love Feast was held in Cobourg, in connexion with which the Lord's Supper was administered. It was a season of melting gratitude and burning love. In the evening, my brother preached at Cobourg, and I preached at Port

Hope.
On Monday morning, the 2nd inst., the first Term of the Upper Canada Academy commenced under circumstances peculiarly auspicious, as the number of students was larger than at the commence. ment of any preceding year. On Tuesday, several more students arrived; and a friend who left Cobourg on Wednesday, informed me that nine more students had arrived that morning. The Officers of the Institution are making every possible arrangement and exertion to promote the improvement of the students. I look to the operations of this Institution with the greatest anxiety, hope and confidence. I hope that all who have sent their children to this Establishment to obtain the priceless blessing of a sound christian education will not fail to pay the fees of board and tuition according to the published terms, as the Institution has no other resources to rely upon for its existence and support.

Monday Evening, Cobourg, Sept. 2.—The Centenary Meeting for this place was held this evening; and the thrilling interest of it was kept up without abatement upwards of four hours. Among the addresses delivered, was a short one by Mr. J. Hutlburt, A. B., the Classical Teacher in the Upper Canada Academy. His remarks were brief, eloquent, and impressive, and concluded by a subscription of Twenty five Pounds to the Centenary Fund. It appeared from Mr. Hurlburt's remarks, that he has nine brothers and three sisters, all of whom, except the youngest, with their parents, have been partakers of the renewing grace of God under the Methodist Ministry, and are members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church; and three of the brothere are itinerant Wesleyan Ministers in this province. Blessed family! and thrice blessed parents! The subscriptions amounted to £177, to which was added next morning fifteen pounds more; makang in all £192 or \$768. These offerings seemed to be the generous everslowing of grateful hearts, which felt that they owed much to the instrumentality of Methodism for their hopes and prospects for time and eternity, and that now was the time to set to their scal to render that instrumentality more exclusively and permanently efficient for the benefit and salvation of others.

Haldimand, Tuesday evening, Sept. 3 .- This place, as well as Colborne, is in a circuit on which our active and devoted brother William Haw is the only travelling preacher. The school house was tastefully decorated with green boughs—emblems of the peace and love which reigned in the bosoms of many present, and with which it is the great object of Methodism to fill the world. We did not expect much in a pecuniary way in this place, as there are only nineteen or twenty actual members of our church residing in the neighbourhood; but in our thoughts we unadvisedly limited the Holy One of Israel. When the pecuniary part of the exercises commenced, one brother arose (a mechanic, a son of one of our old itinerant ministers) and said he owed his all, under God, to Methodism; he was able to make but a small return in comparison to what he felt himself indebted; but he would do what he could; he would be one of four to raise fifty pounds. Another brother, from the gallery behind the platform, promptly responded that he would second it; another rejoined from another part, that he would third it; and presently an old lady came forward, and whispered that she would be the fourth. But I believe the largest subscription in this neighbourhood was paid by a poor widow, a member of the Baptist Church, who supports herself and two children by her daily labour. She gave 1s. 3d. The subscriptions at this meeting, including what was handed to us next day, amounted to £105 or \$420.

Colborne, Wednesday evening, Sept. 4.—Here, too, the chapel was decorated with green branches, procured for the occasion; here, too, was a house filled with persons, the great majority of whom seem ed to participate heartily and thankfully in the intellectual and spiritual festivities of the occasion. There were found amongst them more than four, who subscribed each a thank-offering of £12 10s.; and one of them was a member of the Church of Scotland. The pecuniary result of this meeting at the time was a subscription of £107. or \$428. St. Paul terms such offerings "an odour of a sweet smell, a sacrifice acceptable, well pleasing unto the Lord;" and, I doubt not, many in the progress of our meetings have realized the truth of this inspired statement in emotions and exercises of their own minds.

Brighton, Thursday evening, Sept. 5 .- The services of this meeting varied little in order and character from the preceding. In this little place too the subscriptions exceeded our expectations. The amount is not stated by the writer in his communication.]

Sidney, 3rd Concession, Friday, Sept. 6th, 3 o'clock, P. M. Here in a beautiful region of country, and in a busy season, we had a fine congregation; and a glow of hallowed feeling, which enabled many to say, "it is good for us to be here." From what we had heard we feared that Sidney would prove a "hard case;" but, whether hard or soft, it turned out a good case; so that we begin to doubt reports of illiberality, and not to place much confidence in assurances of liberality, as we have been more than once disappointed both ways The superintendent of Sidney circuit, who had been compelled to leave the conference at an early stage of the proceedings, after expressing his obligations to Methodism as a divinely owned instrument of good to him, desired to have his name put down for £25—£10 for himself; £10 for his wife; and £5 for their infant. The second subscription was also £25, from one of our Sidney friends; and the third was £12 10s. The amount subscribed at this meeting, including the subscription of the preachers, was £00 or \$360. This is in a neighbourhood where the fidelity of our friends to Methodism has been severely tested, and their numbers considerably reduced, by secessions during the last three or four years. But their numbers are being made up; and the spirit of opposition seems to be nearly

Sidney, 5th Concession, Saturday, Sept. 7, 2 o'clock, P. M .-The house not being able to accommodate the congregation, the meeting this afternoon was held in a neighbouring grove, where convenient seats and a platform had been prepared, and where in the great cathedral of nature we celebrated one of the most important events which have transpired in the Christian world since the days of the apostles. The place of holding this meeting was only five miles from that of the meeting of the previous day; and the thank-offerings amounted to upwards of £57, or \$228; making in all, at the two meetings held on this circuit, the sum of \$538, besides several subscriptions handed in since the meetings, and besides what is expected from the general circulation of subscriptions on the circuit, and at a centenary meeting which is to be held in Huntington, the arrangements for attending which on our way down we could not make. Sidney is thus doing nobly, though Methodism is opposed both by tory and radical rebels for there are, I am told, in reality such characters in Sidney; by not

preached, the one after the other, to a large assemblage of people in the grove, where the centenary meeting had been held the day before. little from rust. During the service, many hearts rejoiced while brother Green was explaining and enforcing the primitive Methodist scriptural doctrine of salvation by faith. In the afternoon we came

nine miles through the rain to Belleville, where, without having time either to take refreshment or change my clothes, I tried to preach to a waiting and attentive congregation; after which I inwardly said with Whitefield, "Lord thou knowest I am not tired of thy work, but I am tired in it." Our centenary meeting for this place is to be held his evening; and we prophetically estimate the thank-offerings of our Belleville friends—proverbial for their Christian liberality—at £150. Of this you will hear in due time. The Superintendent of Belleville circuit has the names of seven centenary subscribers to the Guardian for you; and I also transmit a few names in addition to those I have forwarded in my previous letters. The preachers and friends through these parts seem fully disposed to adopt your Cornish motto,-- one

copious effusion of the Holy Spirit upon ministers and congrega-"Howbeit this kind goeth not out but by prayer and facting." Yours very affectionately, E. RYERSON.

From the Boston Christian Watchman

"I WILL GIVE LIBERALLY," It is a good resolution, founded on good reasons, some of which I vill state, in the hope that others may be induced to come to a similar letermination

I will give liberally for the following reasons, viz.:

1. Because the objects for which I am called upon to give are great and noble. It is the cause of letters, and religion, of man and God, for which my donations are wanted. The interests of time and eterfor which my donations are wanted. The interests of time and elernity are both involved in it. Now, it is a shame to give calculatingly and sparingly to such a cause, and for such objects. If one gives at all, he should give liberally. Nothing can justify a person's putting in only two mites but it's being all his living.

2. Liberal donations are needed. The cause not only deserves that but recognize them. It takes a great deal to keep the present

them, but requires them. It takes a great deal to keep the present operations a going; and we must every year extend the works. Do you not know that we have the world to go over, and the millennium is just at hand? Look, the morning of the day is getting bright. We can almost see the sun peering above the horizon.

3. My means either enable me now to give liberally, or, by economy and self-denial, may be so increased as to enable me to give liberally. I will give liberally so long as I do not resort to economy and self-denial; and if I do resort to them, that will enable me to give liberally. 4. I will give liberally, because I have received liberally. God has

given liberally. He has not only filled my cup, but made it run over. He has given me "good measure, pressed down, and shaken together. and running over." I will imitate him in my gifts to others, and especially in my donations to his cause.

5. I am liberal in my expenditures, and therefore I will be in my donations. Why should I spend much, and give little! It is not more blessed. The conduct of a man whose expenditures are large, and his donations small, is literally monstrous. I will not act out of all proportion. If I must retrench, I will retrench from my expendiures, and not from my benefactions.

6. The time for giving is short, and therefore I will give liberally while I have the opportunity of giving at all. Soon I shall be com-

pelled to have done giving.

7. A blessing is promised to liberal giving, and I want it. The liberal soul shall be made fat. Therefore I will be liberal. "And he will water." that watereth, shall be watered also himself." Then I will water.
"There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth." Therefore I will scatter; and not sparingly, but bountifully; for "he which soweth sparingly, shall reap also sparingly; and he which soweth bountifully, shall reap also bountifully."

8. I will give liberally, because it is not a clear gift-it is a loan. "He that has pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord; lendeth to the best of paymasters, on the best security, and at the highest rate of

say nothing of the life to come. I will lend him liberally.

9. I will give liberally, because the times are hard where the Gos-

pel is not. 10. I will give liberally, because there are many who would necessary, therefore, that they should who are both able and inclined. I used to say, "I will not give liberally, because others do not. There is a richer man than I am, who does not give so much as I do." But now, from the same premises, I draw the opposite conclusion. cause others do not give liberally, I will.

11. I have sometimes tried giving liberally, and I do not believe I have ever lost any thing by it. I have seen others try it, and they did not seem to lose any thing by it; and on the whole, I think a man is in no great danger of losing, who puts liberally into the treasury of the Lord and possessor of all things, and the giver of every good and perfect gift.

12. And finally, when I ask myself if I shall ever be sorry for giving liberally, I hear from within a prompt and most decided negative, No. never."

Wherefore I conclude that I will give liberally. It is a good resolution, I am certain; and now I will take care that I do not spoil it all by putting an illiberal construction on liberality. I will understand it is meaning freely, cheerfully, largely, whether the lexicographers say so or not; or, in other words, as meaning what I ought to give, and a little more. I will tell you how I will do. An object being presented to me, when I have ascertained what justice requires me to give, I will add comething, lest, through insidious selfishness, I err on the right side. Then I will add a little to my donation out of generosity. And when I have counted out what justice requires, and that generosity of her free will offers, then I will think of Him, who, though he was rich, for our sakes became poor, that we, through his poverty, might be rich; and I say not that I will add a little more, but how can I keep back any thing 1.

Were the whole realm of nature mine, That were a present far too small: Love so amazing, so divine, Demands my soul, my life, my all." NEVINS.

From the London Watchman

WESLEYAN MISSIONS IN NEW ZEALAND. Mangungu, South Seas, January 3d, 1839.

Died, the latter end of December, 1838, at Pakanai, near the heads of Hokianga, the celebrated Chief Moetara, or Moin, by which name he has been known to Europeans and Natives; but more recently by the name of William King, having received the ordinance of baptism and joined the Methodist Society. Although a desperate cruel savage in his heathen state, Christianity had turned the lion into a lamb, and he has been remarkably attentive to instruction since his renunciation of heathenism; and there are some traits in his character worthy of being recorded. Sometime ago, he and his people rescued a vessel called the Fortitude out of the hands of some marauders, for which he received a handsome present from the late Governor of Van Die. man's Land. In September, 1836, the James Lang, from Sydney, ran on shore upon the rocks near his place, when he and his companious succeeded in getting the vessel off; but had this circumstance happened before the gospel had made known its saving power, in leaching them to be humane and merciful, the vessel in all probability would have been plundsred and burnt, and the people massacred. During his sickness, he spent much of his time at Kaipara, but was brought home to die. A short time before his death, he learnt that the Roman Catholics had been at his place, during his absence at Kaipara, trying to make proselytes. This led him to write a respectful note to occupied himself, pending the negotiations for his Austrian alliance, the bishop, requesting that he would not interfere with his people;hat he had embraced the protestant faith; -that they had already a Missionary in the Rev. John Whiteley; -and begged that he would before him for this purpose, his custom being to examine every corps not return to subvert those who had embraced the truth. This chief individually under the guidance of the officers. After having formed took an active part in securing a slave, some time ago, who was the regiment into columns, Napoleon entered among the ranks and guilty of murdering an European, and on the trial before Jas. Busby, been favored with health, he would have been an ornament to the satisfied himself that no man's claims had been overlooked, he finished

On Sabbath the 8th instant, my brother John drove to Belleville preached in the morning, and the Rev. Mr. Green and myself Chief, Simon Peter Matangi, who had been a member of the Methouched, the one after the other, to a large assemblage of people in dist Society many years, and whose conduct had been consistent with

Morio was called forward. He was a man still young, but embrowned his profession. Before he had embraced the truth, he was a notorious by service; and he already were on his person three badges of merit, I should judge there were more than fifty carriages of people, besides character, and had been guilty of the most revolting crimes. He was and the Cross of the Legion of Honor. Napoleon looked at him atombers of persons on horseback—a larger number of horses, and of a warrior, cannibal, adulterer, and murderer, and at one time was a tentively. "Ah," said he, "you have seen service!" "Fifteen fine horses, than I ever witnessed before in proportion to the number complete pest to Europeans, and to his own countrymen. The name years, my emperor," replied Morio; "sixteen campaigns and tent of people. Indeed Sidney is one of the finest agricultural townships of Matangi, when mentioned, excited dread and disgust; but the wounds, not to speak of contusions." "How many great battles?" in Upper Canada; and the winter wheat has suffered comparatively grace of God had changed his deprayed nature, and he become a sin-asked the emperor. "Sire, I was at your heefs at the bridge of thin like a son in his illness. During his residence there, he manifested a most laudable zeal for the salvation of his countrymen, and frequently visited the people to persuade them to abandon their of the Empire; and to that title I add a hereditary gift of five thou-heathenish practices and turn to God. Many years before, he had sand france a year." Acclamations rose anew from the soldiery. been to this part of the land to "scatter, tear, and slay;" but his feet "Ah, my emperor," said Morio, "this is too great a reward for me. were now "shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace," and But I will not play the usurer with your bounty. None of my com-he interested himself to spread the glad tidings of salvation among panions while I have it, shall want food or clothing." he interested himself to spread the glad tidings of salvation among his benighted countrymen. When the native christians have been em-ployed singing a hymn, expressive of the love of Christ to a fallen world, the big test has trickled down his cheeks, and like Simon Peter of old, he could say -- Lord thou knowest all things, thou knowest partment to which he has retired is neglected by him, or forgets Naof old, he could say - " Lord thou knowest all things, thou knowest that I love thee." His health had been failing for some time, and and all." All we need to render the centennial year of our beloved his end was hastened by the prevailing influenza, which has affected Methodism in Canada a year of jubilee throughout the land, is, a more thousands. In his illness, his children had been praying for his recothousands. In his illness, his children had been praying for his recovery; but he exhorted them not to pray for his body, but for his soul. that he might "depart and be with Christ which is far better." He was a class leader and exhorter, for several years, and was very dilagent in watching over his flock. He has left five sons and a daughter, who, it is to be hoped, will tread in his steps. From his appearance he must have been upwards of sixty years of age. His integrity was put to the test about two years ago, in making certain disclosures but he was firm and unyielding, and adhered to the truth. He was respected and beloved by the Church and Wesleyan missionaries, and especially by James Busby, Esq., the British resident, who always entertained him at his house with great hospitality. That gentleman presented him with a New Zealand Testament the other day, printed at the Church Mission press, which he greatly prized; and by hearing his children and others read, he had acquired a knowledge of several portions of sacred writ. He had learned the third of Matthew by heart many years ago, and has spoken with considerable effect from some of its solemn warnings. May the time speedily arrive when all the chiefs of New Zealand shall be like minded with Simon Peter, and when all shall yield to be saved by the grace of God.

WILLIAM MOON. (Signed)

NIAGARA.

Cataract Hotel, August, 1839. I am at Ningara, and no language has power sufficient to give you any conception of its sublimity, or of the emotions excited in my own heart. I cannot attempt any description. Profound and speechless s the admiration, no, not admiration, but something more lofty, more holy, more clevating than admiration—something akin to the emo-tions which entrance the freed spirit when it is first released from its mortal tenement, and stands in the unveiled presence of the great ehovah-which swells and throbs in my full heart as I stand and hear the everlasting rour of its mighty waters, and look upon its heavenward foamings as they seem to rise in pure and snowy incense to the throne of the Eternal. Upward they go in an unceasing and magnificent strain of glad adoration to "Him who holds the waters in the because spending is more blessed. No, it is giving that is said to be hollow of his hand," and the soft chorus of the angel tongued solitudes around join in an anthem of praise in which no note of discord, no voice of discontent may be heard. "We praise thee, O God, we bless thee and magnify thee," seem to be forever the loud shoutings of their glad worship, as day and night they send up their unsullied nymns of joy. No cares and anxieties of life; no sorrows, nor trouoles, nor fears; no earthly hopes nor impure feelings may here intrude, for the soul is wrapt up and lost in the absorbing contemplation of that all powerful Spirit who reveals himself in such fearful and terrible grandeur. I would that a temple greater than Jerusalem's oride might come up, and the great Te Deum of the congregated Universe be chanted by hearts purified and exalted by such an exhibition of a power which knows no limit.

Humble thankfulness pervades my whole being that I am permitted

behold it, and gratitude, deep and fervent, arises to that beneficent Creator who has implanted a spark of his own eternal essence within this tabernacle of clay, and imbued it with faculties and feelings which may appreciate the beautiful, the grand, the sublime. I feel that it interest; for he renders double, aye, a hundred fold in this life, to can be no selfish enjoyment, for, could I bring together the tribes of the earth, they should stand with me and gaze upon Niagara till the loud shout of "Glory to God," should burst from every swelling heart, and rend the veil of the heavens. It is the tracery of the Almighty's ngers—it is the choir he has set upon the earth ever to praise Him cannot; and many that can, but will not. It is so much the more for his mercy and goodness in erecting so joyous and beautiful a world. Amid its foam has He set the everlasting bow of promise, bright with one stream of radiance, such as surrounds his throne, and which we may look upon, and remember that his words fail not to man. No as when He poured it out from before his presence.

This is the Sabbath, the holy Sabbath of rest, and I have spent its peaceable hours in gazing upon this awfully sublime spectacle; and sure I am that no sermon from man, no worship offered by the voices of created mortals, could so effectually have banished the world with its frivolities, and elevated me to the lofty contemplation of the su-preme character, as this. I have written on in, perhaps, an incoherent style, but I have no power over any language, either my own or another, to give you the faintest and most indistinct conception of the scene itself, or my own emotions. I can but say, "come and see," and then you will know how utterly impossible it is to convey to another what you have felt and witnessed .- Nat. Int.

From the Methodist Protestant and Family Visitor. HALL AND CHALMERS.

A comparison has sometimes been attempted between Dr. Chalners and the Rev. Robt. Hall. Few men have received so largely of may have underrated my ability; and that if I err, I may be sure to public approbation as Robert Hall. So long as his Divine Master ermitted him to occupy the pulpit, "he was a burning and a shining light." The same that he enjoyed was his due. The church and the world would have been dishonest and unjust in withholding it from him. To a natural genius of the finest order, he added all the advantages that are to be derived from careful study, close criticism, and erfect polish, and hence all his exhibitions united in themselves the elements of strength and beauty, a fulness of forcible thought, elegant imagery, and felicitous expression. Dr. Chalmers, in some of these respects, is entirely different from him. Whatever he undertakes is treated boldly and originally-both thought and language are on a grand scale. Minor points are overlooked. What may be called the ninutise of composition is entirely disregarded. Like a man eager for his object, he does not seem to study gracefulness. Hall is always chaste, never offending the most musical ear by a violation of the proprieties of style. If he argues, it is done warmly, but connectedy; with great strength, but with equal beauty. All the links in his hain correspond with each other. If his genius does not rise as high as that of Chalmers, it is more steady and uniform in its flight. Chalmers is always impassioned—always excited. Hall is more sedate and dignified. The one is the ocean in storm; the other, the ccean in colm. If I want to commone with a classical mind—if I want depth and penetration of thought—if I desire the English language in purity and ease-if I would see the sword of truth polished to a silvery brightness, and yet its keen edge fully preserved—give me Robert Hall. But if I would have truth in its most imposing garb—if I would see it in new connexions and forms—if I would be conducted to heights of which I never dreamed, and revel in a plenitude of glories that I never imagined-give me the daring, impetuous, overwhelming Chalmers. A. A. L.

NAPOLEON.

After having gained the battle of Wagram, the Emperor Napoleon established his head-quarters for a time at Schoenbrun, and there with reviewing his troops and distributing among them rewards and honours. One old and brave regiment of the line was drawn out bestowed praises and decorations on all who appeared worthy of them. Esq., he subscribed to the justice of his sentence. Had he lived and Five hours he spent in this occupation; and at length, when he had one of whom, however, has a sixpence been subscribed to the center of the confusion of nary fund. The Rev. S. Warner, the active Superintendent of this circuit, is laboring most diffigently and acceptably, preaching frequent. In some cases this might have been circuit, is laboring most diffigently and acceptably, preaching frequent. It is supposed he was from forty to a difficult matter; it did not appear so now. The Colonel, indeed, by four times, and travelling from ten to twenty miles, on Sabbath.

At Uttakura, Hokiangi, the 1st of January, 1839, the New Zealand and one universal answer came from the ranks. "Morio! Corporal cere Christian. After his conversion, he accompanied the writer of these lines to the southern part of New Zealand, and lived on his gave you my knapsack for your pillow at the bivouac of Ulm, when premises, and also with the Rev. John Whiteley, who watched over forty thousand Austrians capitulated; I took five hussers prisoners

> Morio still lives. He only quitted the service when his master fell; and, in spite of that change, Morio still enjoys the Emperor's gift, poleon .- French Paper.

THE FIRST OATH ON BOARD.

" My lads," said a captain when reading his orders to the crew on the quarter deck, to take the command of the ship, "there is one law that I am determined to make, and I shall insist upon its being kept; indeed, it is a favour which I ask of you, and which as a British officer I expect will be granted by a crew of British seamen—what say you, my lads, are you willing to grant your new captain, who pro-mises to treat you well, one favour?" "Hi, hi, sir," cried all hands. "Please to let's know what it is, sir," said a rough looking hoarsevoiced boatswain. "Why, my lads," said the captain, "it is this: that you must always allow me to swear the first oath in this ship t this is a law I cannot dispense with; I must insist on it; I cannot be denied. No man on board must swear an oath before I do: I am determined to have the privilege of awearing the first oath on board H. M. S. C—. What say you, my lads, will you grent me this favour? Remember you will come aft to ask favours of me soon a come, what do you say,—am I to have the privilege of swearing the H. M. S. C--first oath on board the C----!" The men stared, and stood for a moment quite at a loss what to say. "They were taken," says one, " all aback." " They were brought up," says another, " all standing." They looked at each other for a moment, as if they would say, why, there is to be no swearing in the ship. The captain reiterated his demand in a firm but pleasant voice, "Now, my fine fellows, what do you say, am I to have the privilege from this time of swearing the first oath on board 💯

The appeal seemed so reasonable, and the manner of the captain so kind and prepossessing that a general burst from the ship's company announced "III, hi, sir," with their accustomed three cheers,

when they left the quarter deck.
"I say, Jack," said one of the sailors to the boatswain's mato, as they went down the main hatchway ladder, " My eyes, but what a skipper we've shipped now; stand clear jaw tackling fore and aft now; look out for squalls now, every dog on board; mind you don't rap out, Jack, as you generally do; clap a stopper on the red rape now; keep your eye upon the corporal, all bands; the captain's to swear the first outh; depend upon it, he'll have the first fellow to the gangway who swears an oath before he begins." The effect was good,-swearing was wholly abolished in the ship.-Ep. Recorder.

INSCRIPTIONS FOR THE MARTYRS.

Nothing more forcibly represents the cruelty of the ancient persecutions against the Christians, than the peculiar brevity of some of the inscriptions left upon some of their monuments. The following specimens were taken from monuments in the catacombs, and proba-

Marcella and 550 Martyrs of Christ.

How brief and solemn. Marcella alone is mentioned by name who probably was some distinguished leader of the devoted band, while inknown around sleep more than 500 fellow disciples! The followng is still more indefinite:
Hic requiescit Medicus cum pluribus.

Here rests Medicus with many.

The number is omitted—he simply rests with many. Yet who were they thus included in so indefinite a phrase? Parents and children, heroic youth, and forms of beauty, of intelligence, and devotion—here they rest, perhaps beside their beloved pastors. Another inscription is simply this:

CL. Martyres Christi-150 Martyrs of Christ.

In another, the number XV is followed by the two words, in pacein peace. Prudentius, writing upon the catacombs, says—"There are many marbles, closing tombs, which only indicate a number; you thus know how many bodies lie piled together, but you read not their impress of sin is upon it-it is white and pure, ever rushing onward, names. I remember I learned there that the remains of 60 bodies vere baried under oae heap."

The names of these holy martyrs will not be forgotten. On more enduring tablets than any human inscriptions have ever adorned, they are engraven.

BYRON.

When Lord Byron was in Greece, he said to Dr. Kennedy, a pious physician of his acquaintance, that he wished he were a Christian. Said he, "I am tired and sick of every thing in life; there is no joy o be found on earth."

" Do you read the Bible !" said Dr. K.

"Yes," said he, "and carefully."
"Do you pray!" said Dr. K.
"Why no," said Byron, "I don't pray: I have not got quite so far as that yet. But perhaps I shall by and by."

And why did he not pray? And why did Dr. Kennedy find it impossible to induce him to pray! Because Byron could not pray, and yet cling to his hateful sins. He could not, as long as after the hour of midnight he returned to his room, from scenes of carousal and de. bauchery, then bow the knee in solemn prayer to a holy God. He must either abandon his profligacy, or abandon communion with his Maker. Which he abandoned you all know.

And when he said, "I have often wished for insanity, any thing,

to quell memory, the never dying worm that feeds on the heart," we see the evidences of that retribution for a prayerless life, which God sametimes commences even here on earth.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.—In this age we begin to think meanly of the Lord's Prayer: On how basely may the Lord think of our prayer! -Fuller.

For the Christian Guardian. LOVEST THOU MET St. John xxl. 15.

Would that I had of thine to show The nameless nature of my love :-The strength of this desire, to flow Out in rich numbers from above ! The astral Crown on thee is bright; Thy Name illustrious; and thy Throne High o'er the hierarchies of light;

But Thou art Love! And Thou, O Lord, art loved alone;

Love Thee! Love Life! Frail-frailest

Shall He not know, who is the Eye, The secret that in me is wrought, Since God in pity past me by !

I sink beneath thy wondrous Cross, With more than Peter's doubtful freight: And strangely find reproach no lose, Incarnate Love? O Thy delight in my estate !

Love Thee ! In Thee alone sceure, I live, and move, and have my breath; All cise—the wish, even, to endure-Is counted vanity and death. It is presumption thus to be: Infinite mercy kenge to fade :-Eternal Love! Above all beings Thou hast made.

A. J. WILLIAMSON

One of old once asked, What is life ! And echo answered, What is life !

A NAME IN THE SAND. BY MIBS GOULD.

Alone I walked on the ocean strand, A pearly shell was in my hand, I stooped and wrote upon the sand My name, the year, the day: As onward from the spot I passed. One lingering look behind I cast; A wave came rolling high and fast,

And washed my lines away. And so, methought, 'twill shortly be With every mark on earth from me! A wave of dark oblivion's sea

Will sweep across the place

Where I have tred the sandy shared Of time, and been to me no more. Of me-my day-the name I bore, To leave no track or trace,

And yet, with Him who counts the sands, And holds the waters in his hands, I know a lasting record stands Inscribed against my name, Of all this mortal part has wrought-Of all this thinking soul has thought, And from these fleeting moments caught For glory, or for shame.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

CENTENARY MEETINGS IN THE NELSON, HAMILTON, AND GRIMSBY CIRCUITS.

> Queenston, Sept. 17, 1839. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR SIR,—During the last cen or twelve days we have held Centenary Meetings in the Nelson, the Hamilton, and the Grimsby Circuits, and it affords me much pleasure to inform you that they have been generally well attended by our people, and that they have been in many instances seasons of no common gratification and profit. Two things in particular have afforded me and my companious considerable pleasure: The first is, that we have heard several of the oldest members of our societies speak upon the character and influence of Methodism in such terms of affectionate admiration as clearly prove, that, through a long life of toil and care, they have experienced its invigorating and cheering and sanctifying power. In simple language, but invigorating and cheering and sanctifying power. In simple language, but with strong emotions, they have adverted to those days when the first Wesleyan with strong emotions, they have adverted to those days when the first Wesleyan Ministers came to this Province—when those messengers of salvation followed the sound of the axe into the deep recesses of the wilderness, and when, forcing their way through trackless forests, and over bridgeless streams and rivers, they carried to the lonely settler and the half broken hearted emigrant the soul-reviving and life-giving blossings of the Gospel. In the log hut, the shanty, and the silent grove, those self-denying men collected around them the hardy backwoodsmen and their children, and, with an affectionate solicitude which will never be forgotten, directed their attention to the things which belonged to their excrlasting poace. Nor did they labor in vain—the finit of their honored ministry may now be seen in the conduct of many a respectable, proved and happy Methodist family. The greater proportion of those men of pious, and happy Methodist family. The greater proportion of those men of God now slumber in an obscure grave; but the hundreds of pious people whom they have left on earth, who, by their instrumentality, were brought to the an the several Circuits. knowledge of the truth, form a noble monument of their worth—a monument Waterloo, Meeting, School and the several Circuits. which will stand when the evanescent honours of this world are forever lost. Blessed men! may we, their successors, cherish their spirit and follow their Do. Meet example until the remotest corner of our Western Wilderness shall be rendered Cowin's do vocal with the praises of the Redeemer!

Another pleasing circumstance which attracted our attention—was, the

number of young people—the children and children's children of the Fathers Keeler's do of Canadian Methodism, who came forward and cheerfully subscribed to our Crosby & Kitley do of Canadian Methodism, who came torward and cheering subscribed to our Centenary Fund—thus evincing a strong and natural attachment to a system which they have been taught to revere from their infancy, and which they are constrained to love because its blessed influence has been placed before them, in forms the best calculated to attract their attention and excite their admiration. In the heavenly tempers—the benevolent actions, and the pions deportment of their decreat earthly connexious, they have seen what Methodism deportment a tuen dearest eating contextuals, they have seen what it can do. No wonder that they should love and support a cause endeared to them by so many, and such powerful, affecting associations.

You will be glad to learn that our subscription list is rapidly enlarging.—
During the last fortnight we have obtained in the Circuits referred to nearly

three thousand dollars. dear Sir,
Yours respectfully,
J. STINSON. Believe me, my dear Sir,

For the Christian Guardian. CENTENARY MEETINGS IN BELLEVILLE, SEVENTH TOWN, CAR RYING PLACE, AND CONSECON .- GENERAL REMARKS.

Consecon, P. E. District, Friday, Sept. 13, 1839. My dear Sir, -I continue to furnish you with a summary statement of our

centenary proceedings.

On Monday evening the 9th inst. we held a centenary meeting in Belle. VILLE. In my last, I ventured to predict that the centenary subscription offering of the Belleville friends would amount to £150. My prediction was more than fulfilled, as the subscription amounted to upwards of £100 or \$640; and will, we were confidently assured, be increased to £200, or \$300. The proceedings were very animated, and were continued until a late hour; but the interest and gratification of the assembly seemed to increase to the last; and some cornestly desired us next day to have an adjourned meeting, assuring us that the attendance would be even larger than it had been on the preceding evening. The Belleville subscriptions varied from 2s 6d to £56.

that the attendance would be even larger than it has seen \$2.50.

Seventh Town, P. E. District, Sept. 10.—This meeting was held in the neighbourhood of J. P. Roblin, Esq., late representative for this district. We had to cross the Bay of Quiate to get here from Belleville. The wind blow almost a gale; so that no boat could cross until late in the afternoon; and then we could not convey our horses, &c. My brather remained in Belleville to see the carriages brought on next day to the Carrying Place; and brother Green and myself ventured across the Bay. We got well drenched by the waves, which every now and then came over the boat. Not being able to procure a conveyance, we made our way to the meeting on foot—a distance of seven miles—which we accomplished in an hour and a half. On commencing our madeatrian excursion, we congratulated ourselves, that as we were going back pedestrian excursion, we congratulated ourselves, that as we were going back to first principles in our meetings, so we were now going back to the primitive times of Christianity and of Methodism in our mode of travelling. However, before we had proceeded four miles, our congratulations began to be succeeded before we had proceeded four miles, our congratulations began to be succeeded by limpings and weariness. Unfortunately for my brother Green, no sooner had be commenced this primitive mode of journeying, than a severe contest ensued between his great toe and a peg in the bottom of one of his new boots; and though he was ready to face any enemy of our Methodistic principles and progress of any human shape, yet he found himself rather unequal to this protracted contest with a shoe-peg, and repeatedly sought a cessation of bostilities by unsuccessful attempts to hire a horse or conveyance; whilst I, fearing my brother Green might be delayed or not be able to pursue his way on foot, and that our centenary friends might be disappointed, called to my assistance a third leg in the shape of a targe stick that I picked up beside the road, and, throwing my satchel of books on my back, and taking my top coat on my arm, plied myself with redoubled vigour, and reached the meeting, fatigued, hungry and thirsty, just as the chairman was opening the proceedings. My brother Green was also compelled to pursue his journey on foot, and arrived shortly after me, in great pain, and, as he informed the people, lame in both his feet. The bouse was literally cranmed with persons, as was the passage and the place about the door, and we soon forgot our fatigue in the ballowed and joyous feeling that circulated throughout the assembly. All seemed to be affected and delighted with the proceedings, which were not concluded until nearly delayed. and delighted with the proceedings, which were not concluded until nearly eleven o'clock. The thenk-offerings of this meeting emounted to £36 10s, or \$346. Our excellent friend Mr. J. P. Roblin subscribed £15 for himself and others ten pounds each. An old magistrate-who has always been considered a rigid tory—rose near the close of the meeting, and said that he was not a Methodist, but he really wished he was a good one; he wished success to the cause, and would be glad to contribute did the present pressure of his circumstances permit; however, he would be glad to have his name put down for two pounds. We have learned that in several instances name put down for two points. We have learned that in several instances persons, who had been opposed to Methodism itself, have come to the meetings out of curiosity, and have not only had their prejudices removed, but have actually subscribed to the contenary fund. One gentleman—a member of another church—a person of respectability and high moral feeling—came to one of our meetings in order to hear and learn for himself the principles and operations of Methodism; and he has since said that he should feel it his duty to contri-

bute all his influence and means to promote a cause which he believed to be pre-eminently calculated to advance the religious and social happiness and interests of the community. We anticipate, by the divine blessing, as much advantage from the centenary meetings, in the moral influence they will exert over the public mind, as in the pecuniary contributions which they are instru-Carrying Place, Wednesday evening, Sept. 11.-At this place we have but few members—only four or five that are able to contribute in a pecuniary way to the support of the cause. It was, however, thought due to them as old and devoted friends of Methodism, to hold a meeting in their chapel, without reference to the pecuniary results of it. However, two of those noble spirited friends subscribed £20 each. The whole sum subscribed was £46, or \$134.

bute all his influence and means to promote a cause which he believed to be

friends subscribed £20 each. The whole sum subscribed was £46, or \$184.

Consecon, Thursday evening, Sept. 12.—Few of our meetings have been more interesting and spirited than the one held in this place. The chapel is commodious; and the congregation was large. The thank-offering subscriptions amounted to £66 3s 9d, or \$266. A revival of religion is in progress in this place; several conversions have taken place during the past week; seventeen joined the charch on Sabbath last, and brothers Allison and Cosford seventeen joined the charch on Sabbath last, and brothers Allison and Cosford are diligently and successfully prosecuting their great work. Indeed every thing depends upon this throughout the entire field of our labour. We have a pure scriptural system of doctrines and discipline; and all deponds upon the united devotion, and piety, and zeal of ministers and people in accomplishing the divine purposes of those doctrines and of that discipline. The following remarks of the Rev. RICHARD WATSON are worthy of special and general attention at all times, but especially at the present crisis of our history:

"Ministers and people cannot be separated in that which was ever intended

to be the result of a common effort. Even the apostle l'aul, though under more than ordinary direction, led from place to place by the immediate conduct of the divine hand, working miracles himself, and the subject of frequent miraculous interpositions, never thought himself independent of the aids of the great body of Christians. He connected himself with their prayers: 'Brethren, pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified.' Pray for me, that utterance may be given me, to make known the mystory of the gospel.' He not only solicited their prayers, but received their gifts. They

'ministered to his necessities' when employed in his work.
"This union between ministers and people in the establishment of the kingdom of Christ arises out of the very constitution of the Church. In that, as in every other association, there is a common as well as a special object. In the society of Christians the particular work of every member is his own salvation; but he owes a duty to the whole body, which is to promote, by all the means in his power, the common end of the association. The common object is to bring 'the wickedness of the wicked to an end, and to establish object is to bring 'the wickedness of the wicked to an end, and to establish the just.' The Church is an association against error, against sin, against the powers of darkness throughout the whole earth. The duty of contributing to these ends devolves, therefore, upon all. It is not the business of ministers of missioneries only; it is the work of the whole community. This public spirit, this expansion of influence and action, St. Paul endeavoured to excite among the Christians of his day. 'No man,' he observed, no Christian man, 'liveth to himself.' In this he only echoed the sentiment of his Divine Master:—'Ye are the light of the world,'—not a candle under a bushel, to Master:— It are the light of the world,—and a candle under a bushef, to scatter a feeble light through the contracted space of a family or a neighbourhood, but a sun, to give light to the world. In perfect accordance with these views, not only apostles and teachers, but the whole hody of disciples are called to be 'perfect, as their Father in Heaven is perfect;' 'for he maketh his sim to rise upon the evil and the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust.' Delightful picture of the benevolent character intended to distinguish a Christian! He cannot be a solid, man, he cannot sended to distinguish adjust. Dengatian picture of the benevotent character intended to distinguish a Christian! He cannot be a selfish man; he cannot say, 'My sphere of usefulness is at home only; others have no claim upon me.' His sun shines not upon his own habitation only; 'its circuit is to the ends of heaven, and there is nothing hid from the heat thereof.' His rain falls not exclusively upon his own fields; but, like the rich clouds of heaven wafted by the wind, he scatters the heavenly fulness with which he is replenished over every land to which Providence directs him."

Yours very affectionately, EGERTON RYERSON. BELLEVILLE CENTENARY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Extract of a Letter from Billa Flint, Esq., dated Belleville, Sept. 14. "I had intended to have sent up our centenary list, but have deforred it until next week, in order to add to it as much as I can. The subscription is now upwards of £200, and I think from the present prospect it will amount to £250, or near that."

APPOINTMENTS FOR CENTENARY MEETINGS.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Deputation-The Revs. Joseph Stinson, (President of the Conference,) M. Richey, A. M., William Ryerson, and E. Evans, and the Preachers on the several circuits. Sept. 19, 7 pm | Oxford " 20, 7 pm | London Niagara " 20, 7 pm Ancaster Chatham Dolson's Chapel 7 pm Saudwich
7 pm Amherstburgh
7 pm Colchester
7 pm Gosfield Glanford 44, 23, Cooptown " 25, Jersey Settlement Dumfries 11, 12 ± 13, 11 am ± 7 pm " 14, 7 pm hopel " 15, 7 pm " 16, 7 pm " 17, 7 pm " 27, 7 pm Howard 12 ±
" 28, 7 pm St. Thomas
" 29. Bardick's Chapel Brantford

Mount Pleasant

Governor's Road

do & Brantford, (Sab) " 29,

EASTERN DIVISION. Deputation-The Revs. Wm. Case, J. Ryerson, A. Green, Eg'n Ryerson, with the Chairmen on the Augusta and Bytown Districts, and the Preachers

7 pm Walsingham

Waterloo, Meeting, Sept. 20, Kingston Sab. Serms. "22, Hull Meeting, Meeting, " 23, 64 pm Bytown do Kemptville do Gananoque de Elizabethtown de " 24, 64 pm Merrickvillo do " 10, 64 pm " 25, 61 pm " 26, 64 pm " 27, 61 pm Woolford Chapel Bissell's " 11, 71 pm " 12, 61 pm Augusta do 12, 03 Po-Brockville a Prescott Ser. " 13, "14. 64 pm " 29, " 30, 65 pm Perth Sabbath Sermor Do. Chapel. October 1, 62 pm "15, 64 pm "16, 64 pm "10, 64 pm "19, 62 pm Boyd's do Mansel's do Matilda do Brockville do. " 2, 61 pm " 3, 61 pm " 4, 11 am Vanluven's do. Wilton do. Carlton Place do Keerfoot's Chapel Switzer's Chapl, Sab. Ser. "20, do. Meeting, "21, 64 pm Shellington's do Goulbourn 4, 7 am " 5, 64 pm Napance do.

LOWER CANADA.

The Wesleyan Methodists of Montreal, and the Wesleyan Ministers through-The Wesleyan Methodists of Montreal, and the Wesleyan Ministers throughout the Provinces, cordially responding to the call uttered by the connexional efforts of their brethren and friends in the purent country and in the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, field a meeting on Wednesday avening, September 4th, for the purpose of contributing to the British fund, which has been raised for the accomplishment of objects connected with the religious observation of the centenary. The meeting took place in the Wesleyan Chapel, St. James's street, and although the congregation was admitted by tickets, that spacious edifice was filled at an early hour. The Rev. Dr. Alder, long of the General Secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society in London. tickets, that spacious edifice was filled at an early hour. The Rev. Dr. Alder, one of the General Secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society in London, presided on the occasion. In explaining the object of the meeting Dr. A. in a luminous and eloquent speech, glanced at the origin, progress, present condition and prospects of Methodism throughout the world, and specified the objects upon which the centenary contributions were to be expended. Among these objects, prominence was given to the Theological Institution—suituble premises as a Mission House—a Missionary ship to be employed principally among the South Sea Islands—the relief of burdened Chapels, by a donation to the Chapel Loan Fund Committee—and a fund for the support of aged Ministers, their Widows and Children. These verious objects, so important to the conservation and enlargement of the great work, in which the Wesleyan Connexion by its domestic Ministry and Missionary Aroncies is engaged in scattered. by its domestic Ministry and Missionary Agencies is engaged, in seeking to promote the salvation of men throughout the world, were recognized by the necting as deserving of their cordial support, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :---

Resolved 1st—That the plan and object of the centenary fund in England are most cordially approved of by this meeting, and that immediate measures be dopted to carry them into the most efficient operation in this province.

Resolved 2d—That John and David Torrance, Esquires, be requested to act

General Treasurers of the centenary fund for the province of Lower Canada and that the Rev. J. T. Hetherington, Wm. Lunn, John Mathewson, and James

errier, Esquites, be requested to act as General Secretaries for the same.

Immediately on passing these resolutions, the spontaneous thank-offerings of Immediately on passing these resolutions, the spontaneous thank-offerings of the congregation to Almighty God for the benefits personally derived and resulting to the world from Wesleyan Methodism, began to pour into the hands of the Treasurers, and within an hour the donations amounted to £1730 0s 0d. Additional contributions, amounting to £487 10s. 0d. were made the next day, making a total of £2217 10s. 0d.; and still further augmentation of the funds is confidently expected, and as similar meetings are to be held in Quebec, Odeltown, Dunham, Stanstead and other places, it is believed that the total amount will be proportionably liberal and large with that of any other district at home

The Meeting was characterized by the most hallowed and delightful feeling, The Meeting was characterized by the most nanowed and delight teering, in the hearts seemed to be deeply and gratefully impressed with a sense of the divine goodness, and each was led to enquire "What shall I render to the Lord?" The donations were in the strictest sense voluntary, appeals and solicitations were unnecessary. "The people gave willingly"—and the offerings of the poor, equally with those of the rich, were characterized by uncommon liberality; sums from the fourpence of the Sunday school scholar to the five handred pounds of the wealthy merchant, were east into the treasury of the Lord.-Montreal Herald.

ENGLAND.

WESLEYAN CENTENARY PICTURE -Mr. Parker of Newcastle, has just completed, and is about to exhibit at Liverpool, during the meeting of the Wesleyan Conference there, his truly splendid picture of the rescue of Mr. Wesley, when a child, from the fire at the parsonage house, at Epworth, in Lincolnshire. A work of art, such as this is, ought not to be disposed of, in justice to the artist, in a mere passing notice, and we shall, therefore, take an early opportunity of describing it in detail, as it may be truly considered the chef-d'œuvre of Mr. Parker's pencil, and will no doubt largely contribute to extend and perpetuate his professional fame.—London Watchman.

BURNLEY.—The friends of Weslevan Methodism, in this town and neighbourhood, held their Centenary Meeting on Thursday, the 13th inst. About 300 hundred persons took tea in one of the day schools, after which they proceeded to the chapel, where our highly valued friend, William Fishwick, Esq., of Long-holme, took the chair, and, in opening the proceedings, sketched the rise, progress, and present state of Wesleyan Methodism, in a sketched the rise, progress, and present state of Wesleyan Methodism, in a truly interesting manner. The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Rev. Thomas Stead, Peter Rothwell, Esq., John Robinson Kay, Esq., William Hopwood, Esq., and others. The contributions then began to be announced; and with great rapidity. The amount subscribed in the circuit, (including £200 promised by Mr. Hopwood at the Manchester meeting,) is upwards of £900; and it is only just to the friends to sny, that this is in addition to the sum of £2,600, subscribed in the months of Fobraary and March, for a Centenary Chapel in Burnley, and now in the course of erection .- London Watchman, July 3.

WHITEFIELD'S CENTENARY.—There was present at this cenenary a man named Richard Poulson, at the advanced age of 103 years, who had heard Whitefield preach on the same spot a contury before, liaving been taken there by his mother.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.-The Centenary Meeting for this circuit was, from local circumstances, unavoidably postponed until Monday, the 17th inst. On the evening of that day a meeting was convened in Nicholson-square Chapel; William Dawson, Esq. of Leith, Treasurer for the Circuit, took the Chaper; William Dawson, Esq. of Lexis, Areasonre for the Creat, Coaling chair, and the Rev. Robert Newton, the Fev. I. L. Bates, the Rev. E. Jannings, the Rev. Joseph Watson, and Mr. Hugh M'Kay, addressed the meeting The contributions received on this occasion, with those previously contributed make a total of about £250 raised in this circuit towards the Centenary fund -London Watchman, July 3.

UNITED STATES.

Coresbury Camp-meeting -After the storm at the Cokes bury Meeting had subsided, a collection amounting to upwards of \$180, including the subscription of members, was taken up by applications at the tents.
On Saturday, by request of the Quarterly Conference, a preparatory Centen
ary Sermon was delivered at 11 o'clock, before one of the largest and mos ary Sermon was denvered at 11 o clock, before one on the ingrest and most intelligent ussemblies, ever convened in the upper districts of South Carolina. In this sermon, there was given 1st, a rapid sketch of the rise and progress of Methodism in England and of the Methodist Epiceopal Church in this country. 2. Its civil relations, and conservative national influences. 3. Its clorical and disciplinary organization. 4. A defence of its itinerant plan of operations; and 5. An appeal in behalf of the measures recommended by the late Augusta Convention. Bro. Kennedy added a short and stirring address, and the subeription books were opened. One and another presented his thank-offering to

the Lord, accompanied with a brief address. The rock was struck and forth gushed the waters of benevolence. One of the brethren in presenting his subscription, told of the benefits Methodism had conferred upon his colored peo ple; and after contributing liberally for all his white family, put down \$50 for his negroes.—It was the very thing. Promptly and handsomely was this fine example followed. In fine, at the close of a most refreshing and spirit-rousing occasion, we found a sum on our books, which, augmented by a subscription here and there up to the close of the meeting, amounted to upwards of THRES HOUSAND SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS, We hold another Centenary meeting, God willing, at the Smyrna Camp meeting, on the 25th of October, where, if there be any thing like "answering fire"

to the spirit of the Cokesbury Meeting, our subscription will certainly be brought up to \$5,000, which I now fix in my calculations, as a minimum for this Circuit, a Circuit worthy of the character and consideration it has won in the South Carolina Conference.

At the Newberry Camp Meeting, held the week previous to the Cokesbury meeting, we had about 1000 dollars subscribed, which I hold to be a handsome

meeting we held a Centenary meeting. Interesting addresses were delivered by the Rev. D. Steele, of Alexandria, Rev. Dr. Dorsey, and the presiding elder, and subscriptions taken up amounting to two thousand four hundred dollars; and more will be done. W. HANK.

MURRAY CIRCUIT. Extract of a Letter from the Rev. C. R. Allison, dated Consecon, September 9th. 1839.

Dear Brother,—I am happy to say that the great Reformer of mankind has commenced a very pleasing reformation in this place. Two weeks ago last Saturday evening, a few of us met together for the purpose of prayer, during which there appeared to be an unusual thirsting for more of the waters of life. During the public service the next morning, I discovered signs of penitence; hence I made arrangements to have meetings the three following evenings. These meetings were very lively and interesting, as was the one on Wednesday evening. But the best of the mine was reserved till Thursday evening, when 13 or 20 came to the altar of prayer, of whom 3 or 3 were set at liberty by believing in "the atoning blood." More or less were converted every evening for the following week. On Saturday evening most of the young converts met at my house for conversation and prayer. It was now ascertained that the number professing to have found peace during the two weeks past was nearly thirty; most of whom gave satisfactory evidence of a sound and scriptural thirty; most of whom gave satisfactory evidence of a sound and scriptural conversion. During the services of yesterday it was very plain that many more in this place felt that all was not right within. After preaching, I baptised six children (among others a little Egerton Ryerson,) three adults; and received seventeen probationers into the church. After this we spent a short time in hearing Christians speak well of the name of Christ; after which we renewed our covenant at the sacramental board, and then parted exulting in the name of our once crucified, but now exalted Saviour. To His great name be all the glory for what He has already done. Through that name we are de-tormined to look for greater things to come. May this be but as a drop to the ocean to what will be done.

MISSISSIPPI CIRCUIT.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. A. Adams, dated Carleton Place, Sept. 5. We are exerting ourselves to build a stone parsonage house on this circuit. We expect to blister our hands and gall our shoulders, but a house must be built; and I think a strong pull and a pull altogether will do it, without a long pull. We have taken several into society since we came to the circuit, and there are other hopeful appearances. As ministers, we feel determined that whatever else we do or may not do in celebration of the centenary of Methodism, by the grace of God we will labour here for Him and His cause. May the prayers and exertions of all who wish well to our Zion be united and untiring; then may we look for the blessing of the Lord our God to be upon us, and prosperity to attend us : Amen.

MISSIONARIES FROM CANADA.

Rev. Wm. Case, and lady, of the Canada Mission, are now on a visit to New England, for the purpose of meeting their friends, and also for examining the plans upon which some of our schools are conducted, to determine the practicability of establishing such among the Indians. We were very much gratified with the interview we had with sister Case, who is both a pious and an intelligent ludy, and whose labours have been greatly blessed among the Indians of Canada. She possesses a peculiar faculty for conciliating the affections of the Indians, and for conveying truth to their minds, and have won for her their

respect and love.

Her descriptions of missionary sufferings and trials, and the happy results attendant upon faithful exertions for the salvation of the Indians, were thrilling. One instance which she related, illustrative of the difficulties to which the

missionaries are subjected, we will mention.

There had been a desire for a new missionary establishment, and Miss Barnes, now Mrs. Case, offered her services. The Indians garhered round her, eager to receive instruction, and soon, a meeting-house, at the cost of three shillings and nine-pence, and a dwelling house upon which three shillings were expended, were created, and every thing seemed to betoken prosperity to the ew mission.

Previous to this, the white traders had sold great quantities of whiskey to the Previous to this, the white tracers has soid great quantities or whiskey to the Indians, resping no small profits from their degrading traffic; but they soon discovered that the residence of the missionary among the Indians effected a very sensible diminution of their whiskey trade, the pure principles of Christianity opening their types to the evils of intemperance, and quenching their thrist for the murkerous "fire-valser." As may be supposed, the traders were unwilling to give up their gain without a struggle; and, as the most effectual way to accomplish their plaus, they setlife to the forests around the station.

quently their time was exceedingly precious, yet such was the trust of these children of the forest in the God they had but just learned to love, that they would not take a step for their own safety, until they had kneeled down and

Miss Barnes and her attendants were paddled down the river and were econ received by an Indian Chief, who wanted his own cabin for their reception.

During this voyage, Miss Barnes was without a bonnet.

The affection of the Indians for their missionary seemed to increase with her

The affection of the Indians for their missionary seemed to increase with hor privations and sufferings. A council of Chiefs was called, and after some deliberation, a deputation was appointed to invite her to meet them.—Upon entering the place of council, the Chiefs stood up and placed their hands upon her head, all repeating, Mahquatahk-one-ok-qua. Upon enquiring the meaning of the ceremony, she was informed that they had given her a name, the signification of which, was, "the light of the morning;" as she was the first dawning of the light amid their darkness. Deautiful name. Well worthy "the rich imagery of nature's own children." Operations were again commenced, a great revival broke out, and the peace

and harmony which prevailed, made their humble forest sanctuary seem, to the heart of the faithful missionary, as a place truly heavenly.

We hope these missionaries will have a pleasent and profitable visit to their friends, and, returning to the scene of their labours, continue to be as the light of the morning to those who are in a moral night.—Zion's Herald.

From the (Lendon) Watchman.

BRISTOL, (NORTH CIRCUIT.) - Grenville-place Chapel, in this circuit, was opened for divine worship on Thursday last, the 27th June. The Rov. Theophilus Lessey preached in the forenoon, and the Rev. W. Lord in the evening. The Rev. Messrs. Roberts and Prest engaged in the devotional exercises. These services were numerously and respectably attended. The building is in the early English style of architecture. It is lighted by four largest widows on each side by a trule window correspond with character. lancet widows on each side, by a triple window ornamented with clustered columns on the west, and by a circular one with stained and figured glass at the east end. The walls generally are built with Hanhom Stone, but the Bell Turrots in the west front, the buttresses, cornices, door and window dressings, &c., are of Bath Stone, forming an agreeable contrast with the grey tint of the intermediate walling. The chapel is calculated to contain 900 sittings, 400 of which are set apart for the adult poor, and 120 for children. There is a gallery round three sides of the chapel, extending at the west end (through an archway) over the vestibule and staircases. The Sunday School Children ere archway) over the vestibule and staircases. The Sunday School Children are accommodated in a separate gallery at the east end, over the vestry. The former is connected with the body of the chapel by a triple archway, and the latter separated from it by a stone altar screen, on the tables of which is inscribed a suitable extract from our Saviour's discourse on the bread of life, as marrated by the Evangelist John..... The rapid fall of the road from west to east has given facility for obtaining, underneath the chapel, but on a level with the side road, a light and airy School Room, capable of accommodating about 2000 till large facility for the screen states of accommodating about 200 children, from which there is provided a direct communication, by a separate staircase, to the gallery set apart for them in the chapel......Immediately behind the chapel there is also erected a very convenient house, as a residence for the minister, so that, in the present instance, there is that which is always so desirable, the minister brought into immediate connection with the scene of his public labours, and in the very centre of the neighbourhood over which he is to exercise his pastoral care. The public, and especially the Wesleyan Methodists, are indebted for this unique and very beautiful place of worship, to the christian zeal and munificence of J. Poole, Esq., tcho, although not a member of the Methodist Society, has conveyed it to the Trustees for the use of the Connexion, free from any incumbrance whatsoever, and in accordance with the provisions of the Model Deed..... After the forenoon services, the preachers and many of the friends, of both circuits, partook of a cold collation in the school-room, when resolutions, expressive of the graticude of the circuit and of the Trustees, were respectfully teadered to Mr. Poole. This gentleman, who was surrounded by branches of his numerous family, expressed in the kindest manner "his cordial attachment to Methodism,—his beartfelt gratitude to Almighty God for sparing him to consummate his intention in presenting the chapel to the Bristol North Circuit,—and his earnest desire that it may become the birth-place, the sanctuary, and religious home, of thousands.".....The Rev. Messrs. Lord, Lessey, Roberts, Prest, and Robert Smith, with Messrs. Williams, A. Harper, and J. W. Hall, severally addressed the meeting, and a day of more devotional feeling and pleusurable excitement has seldom been experienced...... Thomas Foster, Esq., the highly-talented architect, has also presented the Trustees with a very handsome communion service of plate......Our correspondent adds,..." The Rev. Robert Newton's friend and attendant, 'a collection,' was not present at either of the above services."

Salisbury.—An interesting ceremony was performed on the 3rd of June, in the Wesleyan Chapel in this city, in the public baptism of a female Kassir child, about eight years old, which was brought to this country y Mr. W. Davis, a Wesleyan missionary, and a native of this city. lerstand that the child was about to be sacrificed in the idolatrous worship of the tribe to which it belonged, and was purchased by Mr. D. in exchange for a cow and a goat.—Salisbury Journal.

EDINBURGH.—On Sunday, the 9th June, in consequence of the Rev. Robert Newton having been unavoidably prevented from fulfilling his appointments in connexion with the Missionary Anniversary in this city, sormons were preached in the morning and evening by the Rev. Jonathan I. Bates, and in the afternoon by the Rev. Joseph Watson. The public meeting was held on Monday evening, in Nicholson-square Chapel; the Rev. Robert Days of Glasgow. Day, of Glasgow, in the chair; and by adjournment, on the following day, at one o'clock, in the Hopetown Rooms, Queon-street, when Robert K. Greville, Esq. L.L.D., presided. These meetings were addressed by the Rev. Thomas Jackson, President of the Conference; the Rev. Daniel Bagot, B.D., minister of St. James's Episcopal Chapel; the Rev. D. T. K. Drummond, A.M., minister of Trinity Episcopal Chapel; the Rev. Archibald Bennie, minister of Lady Yester's Parish; the Rev. William Innes, Baptist minister; and the Rev. Messrs. W. France, I. Symon, D. Tatham, B. John, and Harland. On Tuesbeginning for that Circuit.—Conference Journal.

CAMP-MEETING AND CENTENARY.—We have recently closed an interesting Camp-meeting, on Lancaster circuit, Baltimore Conference, at which 50 souls professed to find peace with God. During the progress of the whole of the services were well attended; and although a Deputation from the

been held, in this circuit, at Portobello, Musselburgh, and Leith, at which we were favoured with the valuable assistance of the Rev. J. I. Batce, the Rev. E. Jennings, the Rev. Joseph Watson, the Rev. J. B. M'Crea, of Dublin, the Rev. Mr. Thorburn, Parish Minister of South Leith Church, the Rev. Mr. Rev. Mr. Thorburn, Parish Minister of South Leith Church, the Rev. Mr. Smart, of the United Secession Church, Dr. Coldstream, Mr. George Thompson, and Mr. William Dawson. We have also held our Annual Social Meeting in aid of the funds of the Sabbath School connected with the Nicholson-square Chapel, which was attended by upwards of 600 people. On this occasion, appropriate and interesting speeches were delivered by the Rev. Archibald Bennie, the Rev. L. B. M'Grea, the Rev. J. Gibson, one of the ministers of the Establishment in Glasgow, and the Rev. Messrs. Bates, Jennings, and Watson...... For the information of the friends of Scotch Methodism in England, it may be right to mention, that, in this circuit, we have raised within the last viver sight mouths between 5002 and 6002 for connexional objects. six or eight months between 500l. and 600l. for connexional objects.

South Australia .- New Wesleyan Chapel .- The ceremo. ny of laying the foundation stone of this building, took place on the 27th Dec. last, and at the appointed hour hundreds of individuals had gathered together ast, and at the appointed hour hundreds or individuals and gathered together to witness a scene gratifying to the feelings of every colonist, and of peculiar interest to those whose anxious desire is, that as we advance in temporal things so should our colony continue to maintain and extend its opportunities for religious instruction. To our mind, the scene we witnessed upon this occasion gious instruction. To our mind, the scene we witnessed upon this occasion was one of thrilling interest. As we stood upon that spot set apart for the worship of Jehovah, surrounded by the great and the good of our colonial society, and whilst the praises of his people were ascending to the throne of our Heavenly Father, soliciting his blessing and rendering thanks for his mercies,—we thought upon what less than two short years had effected, and how infinitely poor and meagre must be our thanksgiving in comparison with our mercies. Over this spot, two years ago, the wild and ignorant savage only reamed,—now, we were in the midst of a tapidly increasing and busy neighbourhood, erecting a temple to our God, which will resound with his praises long after those who were then present, shall have quitted this earthly pilgrimage :—may its ministers be eminently successful in disseminating the blessings age:—may its ministers be eminently successful in disseminating the blessings of Christianity, and may the people for whose worship it is especially intended be as good and as consistent as their venerable and excellent founder. After be as good and as consistent as their venerable and excellent hounder. After singing a suitable hymn, the Rev. W. Longhottom engaged in prayer, and in a most impressive manner entreated for the Divine blessing to rest upon the services of the day, and upon the temple about to be erected.—His Excellency the Governor their proceeded to lay the stone, inserting within it a scroll of lead, engraved with the following inscription:

The Foundation Stone of this Building was laid by His Excellency Lieut.

Colonel George Gawler, K. H. Governor of South Australia, 27 November, 1838. The Rev. William Longbottom, resident Missionary. Trustees: Jacob Abbott, John Boots, Robert S. Breeze, William Collins, Samuel East, William Lillecrapp, William Mischam, Archd. Macdougall, William Pearce, John B. Shepherdson, Thomas P. Sleep, Edward Stephens. Architect, G. S. Kingston. Builders, Messrs. East and Breeze.

ston. Builders, Messrs. East and Brezze.

His Excellency then delivered a short and appropriate address, complimenting the real and usefulness of the Wesleyan bady,—calling upon the Christian Ministers of the Colony to cultivate feelings of brotherly love, and to emulate each other in good works.—and entreating all present especially to remember their sable and degraded brethren, the Aborigines. Upon the latter subject His Excellency was very animated, and his remarks bore evidence of his deep and lively feelings and his carnest wish that some means could be adopted to bring them within the pale of the Christian Church. After the doxology, the Rev. T. Q. Stow, the Independent Minister, concluded the meeting by a most powerful prayer, and the numerous and respectable assembly separated, evidently much interested in the ceremony they had that day witnessed. The children of the Wosleyan Sunday School, amounting to upwards of eighty, were assembled upon the ground, and they had a very pleasing appearance. The Trustees and several friends took tea together in the evening, and followed up the appeal of His Excellency on behalf of the native population, by commencing a subscription towards the maintenance of a paster for them, and fifteen guiness were immediately subscribed;—we trust the subject will not now be allowed to drop.—Lendon Watchmanallowed to drop .- London Watchman-

TEMPERANCE INTELLIGENCE.

For the Chalstlan Guardian.

MEETING OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION SOCIETY IN TORONTO.

A Public Meeting of the TEMPERANCE REVORMATION SOCIETY was hold on Wednesday Evening, the 4th instant, in the Court House. The Rev. James Harris in the Chair, at whose request Rev. J. Roar offered up prayer that the divine blessing might rest on the proceedings of the evening,—after which the chairman stated that the committee were desirous of enlisting all the talent to be found amongst the members of the Society, in publicly advocating the cause; he then invited any one present who felt inclined to give their testimeny in favour of the principles of the Society, to do so; and at the same time, he said, that any one opposed to these principles, who would in a peaceable and orderly madner state their objections, would receive a patient hearing.

Peter Lawrence, Esq. J. P., of Yonge Street, first addressed the assembly; and showed from various facts which had come under his own observation, that the tee-total system is the only one that will, as singeans.

bservation, that the tee-total system is the only one that will, as a means,

observation, that the tee-total system is the only one that will, as a means, effectually stay the ravages of intemperance.

Jesse Ketchum, Esq., followed:—In the course of his remarks he made special reference to those who are engaged in making or vending intextenting drinks; he was particularly anxious of calling their attention to the anglul account they will one day have to render to the Judge of the whole earth for the misery and death they are the means of spreading in the community.

Mr. Williams, Junn, said he was a Mechanic, and unaccustomed to public speaking, yet he could not refrain from lifting up his voice in favour of total abstinence from all that can intexicate; he mentioned several cases, of individuals being mised by the use of strong drinks, and stated, as his firm conviction,—the refull of observations made while employed in one branch of his business—that one-third of the deaths which occur amongst the adult population, are caused by intoxicating liquors. This speaker made some pertinent tion, are caused by intoxicating liquors. This speaker made some pertinent remarks on the pravalence of intoxicating habits even among our soldiery, this is an evil we should be rejoiced to know had no existence any where-certainly not among the defenders of our country. They are a noble body of men, but we would have every individual sober.

JOHN CLIMIE, Junr. of Innishl, said, some might think it presumption in him—a stranger in the place—rising to address the meeting, but as all who felt so disposed, were invited to come forward, he wished to give what support he could to the object, for the promotion of which the meeting was a port to could to the select, for an invariant of which the internity was sembled; he addressed himself especially to those who profess the religion of the meek and lowly Jesus; domonstrated that the principles of the Society are the meek and lowly Jesus; demonstrated that the principles of the Society are in strict accordance with those of the Holy Scriptures; reminded than that the first step in the Christian walk is self-denial; that he whom they profess to serve, said to his disciples, "It may man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me." That the Apostle Paul says, "It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor any thing whereby thy brother sumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak;" and in another place declares, "that if ment made his brother to offend, he would not eat flesh while the world standeth, lest he made his brother to offend;" he affections ately urged that even although they considered their little drops, to be condials, though it might be a sacrifice to give them up, still they were called to do so—for the sake of those around; they were to be "lights" in the world, and the salt of the Earth.

The meeting was well attended, and the several Speakers listened to with much apparent interest. In one respect this meeting differed from any provious one: all the speakers were laymen. This was the result of circumstances; most of the members who usually advocate the cause being absent from the city; but we would suggest that occasionally such a change might be resorted to with adventage to all parties, as the more private members of the society would thereby have an opportunity of toatifying to the good effects they have experienced from the adoption of total-abstinence principles, while their testimony would not fail to convince the sceptical that men in the ordinary stations of life can perform all the duties of their callings, and even go through severe labour, without the use of stimulating drinks; and the old, tried advocates of the cause would have their hands strengthened by every additional proof, thus given, that the cause in which they have long laboured does bestow incalculable blessings upon all who will conscientiously refrain from asting, touching, or handling the accursed thing.

Fourteen names were added to the list of members, which, with two or

three received the following day, makes the number on the book 198; but the Society has more than this enrolled under its banner, several lists not having been handed in.

TEMPERANCE EXPEDITION .- On Wednesday, the City and North of London Temperance Society sailed on their annual excursion to Shoerness. The Mercury, a well known Gravesend fast packet, was freighted for the occasion. Earl Stanhope, the President of the Society, accompanied the party, which amounted to about 550 persons. The company were net at the Shoerness pier by a procession of tectotallers from that town and the Isle of Sheppy. The two bodies, having exchanged loud cheers, united and marched through the streets, until they arrived opposite Dr. Ward's house in the Circus. Earl Stanhope addressed the multitude from the Doctor's house. The noble President said, he only recommended what he himself practised, for he had been a searcheller more than seven years, and the result was that he he had been a tectotaller more than seven years, and the result was, that he now found himself, as all tectotallers must find themselves, better fitted either for pleasure or for duty. (Cheers.) He had the gratification to announce that there were not less than 200,000 testotallers in Great Britain and Ireland, all of whom were prosperous, and better pleased with themselves than when they gave the system that trial which he now recommended to the public. (Cheers.) The procession then returned to the Mercury, and commence back, amidst cheers from their Sheerness brethren.—Watchman. enced the voyage

Effects of Intemperance.—The following is the testimony f the Coroner of London, in relation to the effects of Intemperance:

"I have seen so much the evil effects of gin, that I am inclined to become tec-totaller. Gin is the best friend I have; it causes me to have annually 1000 more inquests than I otherwise should hold. I have reason to believe that from 10 to 15,000 persons die in this metropolis annually, from the effects of gin drinking, on which no inquests are hold. Since I have been coroner, I have seen so many murders and suicides by poison, drowning, hanging, and cutting the throat, in consequence of drinking ardent spirits, that I am confident the legislature will, before long, be obliged to interfere with respect to the sale of liquors containing alcohol. The gin seller will be made as responsible as the chemist, and I think it is right that publicans should know that even now they are to a certain extent responsible in the eye of the law. If a publican allows a man to stand at his bar, and serves him with several glasses of gln, and sees him drink it until be gets intoxicated, and if the man should afterwards die, and a surgeon depose that his death was accelerated by the gin so drunk, then is the publican hable to be punished for having aided in bringing about that death."— Zion's Herald.

Christian Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1839.

His notions fitted things so well, That which was which he could not tell."

REV. R. MURRAY'S LECTURES ON ABSOLUTE ABSTINENCE! -Let the winds be hushed, and the turmoil and din of life be suspended, that, on eilence becoming universal, the announcement may be made:-A Presbyterian Minister, at Oakville, Upper Canada, has published a work which is designed to abolish Temperance Societies! Golish is on the plain, boasting himself-his massive mail presses his shoulders-he lifts his ponderous spear-he brandishes his heavy glittering sword-the armics of Israel are defied, and their flesh will be given to the fowls of the air! Proud man! thy reward shall be confusion and dismay.

Since the publication of our last, we have been politely favoured with a copy of these Lectures, and we confess we have seldom read any thing so illiberal and sweeping. They might have been written by a Rector of the High Church. The principle of total abstinence is wholly repudiated, and Temperance Societies are forbidden an existence. We thought, when we commenced reading them, that the former was all the author objected to; but, reading on, we were surprised to find that both were comprehended in his denunciations. We should have been glad if our numerous engagements had permitted us to road the work in a leisurely manner. And we should have been more so, had a sense of duty allowed us to postpone our remarks. But such a work, at a time of widely extended and extending Temperance reformation as the present is, shall not by us be allowed to go forth without the accompaniment of our elecided reprobation. This is not the day for encouragement to be given to the drunkard, nor this the time when a Minister of the Gospel is (we hope unintentionally) to fill the cop of death, and present it to his fellows, without an attempt being made to dash it to the ground. We fearlessly make the attempt, certain as we are that we shall subject ourselves to the frowns of the champion of anti-tomperance. However, we are headless of his ite, and dare his heaviest stroke: We have a duty to perform.

In his proface he gives the reason why he publishes the work. It seems the Temperance men of New York annoyed him during a visit of his to that .city. He says, " I was struck with astonishment, not more by the mighty efforts which were then making to push forward the temperance scheme, than by the unchristian spirit in which those efforts were made." This reminds us of some of Apostolic times, who said, "These that have turned the world upside down, are come hither also." And we do not wonder that this advocate of ardent spirits should be offended with the enemies of it. We divine the glass of cold water was too frequently presented to him!

In the first lecture there are some of the most preposterous and fulse remarks ever penned. Take a sample:

"It is the result of this study, my friends, which I now beg leave to submit to vou, and I trust when you have heard me to the eml of my intended course of Lectures, that your eyes will be opened to see the darkness which this Society is spreading like sackcloth over your religious atmosphere. That you will be emboldened, like so many Samsons, to bend all your strength against the pillars which support this temple of Dagon, until it tumble to suins."

"But, if it is found that this Society have been teaching for dectrines the common enemy. And if it is found that an extension of the principles of this Society would subvert all kuman society, and extirpate the human race, will it not be considered a dangerous measure, and unworthy of further support? And if it is discovered that its most realous advocates have either ignorantly, or

Society would subvert all human society, and estilipate the human race, will it not be considered a dangerous measure, and unworthy of further support? And if it is discovered that its most zealous advocates have either ignorantly, or wilfully misrepresented the word of God to support the cause, will it still be considered necessary to unhold it at such an expense? And if it is found that many of the arguments by which it is supported, are direct reflections against the character and conduct of the Saviour, and if some of these arguments come within the sphere of blasphemy, will you still believe that there is no reason to stop and reflect, before pushing further your favouries scheme at such hazards? And since it appears to me to involve all these consequences, may I not hope that you will suspend your judgment on my non-conformance, till I have stated my objections fully, and until they have been removed satisfactorily."

"Is it really so that history must tell to generations yet unborn, that near the middle of the nineteenth century, a schome was hatched and propagated, and extensively patronized by the Protestants in America, for promoting morality and wirtue with sealed Bibles! Although many in the United States do look upon it as a national bonour that such a scheme had its origin there; yet, as certainly sat truth must finally triumph over falsehood, and the doctrines of the gospel over heresies, so certainly shall the time arrive, when the memory of this very scheme shall be retorted upon the Americans as a national disgrace. Oh, happy would it be for the honour of the United States, if they could, at any expense, collect all the books and tracts which have been published there on this subject, and burn them publicly, as the Ephosian converts did their books of magic."

"Since God created man upon the face of the earth, there never was a morn downright absurdity imposed upon, and supported by any enlightened, and civilized reconly. It and that the doctrines of the gotpen.

Since God crossed man upon the face of the carea, there hever was a more downight absurdity imposed upon, and supported by any enlightened, and civil ized people, than that of absolute abstinence from all intoxicating liquors."

Could Abron, a Grecian given to sensuality, have talked more characteristically? Verily Bacchus, the god of wine, is enthroned again, and proclaims his authority, and vaunts his surremacy, and bide us submits. Thyrsus, the rod of Bacchus, is held over the land, and mervels will be performed! Hide vourselves yo men of abstinence, or every one immediately procure a supply from the liquid fire vault and drink and drink again. Make haste to do itmake haste, or the thunderbolts of incensed justice will strike you!

In the 2nd and 3rd Lectures there is a great deal of quotation and argument to prove that wine is spoken of in the Bible, and that the people used it. What of that? Do we dony it? There is much labour to prove that it was often used. Who denies that? It had an intoxicating effect. This we allow. Christ, too, made wine miraculously. Well, and what of that? We will go farther still, and say that Christ drank wine, though we have no direct proof it. We know that we are going farther than some temperance men would go; but nothing we say touches our argumentation for the disuse of intoxicating liquor, and Mr. Murray ought to have known it, before he published his book. In the second lecture he has some ridiculous reasoning. The merriment of exciting liquor is to be an evidence—an haly evidence of the fulfilment of prophecy! Of the fulfillment of a certain prophecy in the Book of Jereminh, he says,

"Many of you, I am persuaded, have witnessed this prophecy fulfilled to the very letter.—Have you never seen young men making themselves cheerful with malt liquors, while the young maids were producing the same effect with the blood of the grape? Nor is there the slightest doubt on my mind, that the prophet hailed this event as a special manifestation of the great goodness of God."

In the 4th Lecture we have the bearing of total abstinence on the duties of hospitality. The writer is utterly alarmed for social joys. Friends will meet no more, for there is nothing to rejoice the heart! Hilarity is not! The sounds of festivity are heard no more! Languages, literature, history, biography, anecdote, poetry, to say nothing of religion, are unproductive of gladness; there must be wine or strong drink! Fearful man! Hoaven itself will have no joy for him without wine! If his theory be correct, angels have à "gin palace" in use.

. The 5th and 6th Lectures are designed to show that the Temperance Sci ciety is a direct insult to the Holy One of Israel. In the last Lecture, we have the writer's scheme for a Temperance Society. And what is it? It is this, that the Christian Church is the true Temperance Society. What a discovery! We deplore much the absence of Mr. Murray from the Arctic regions! Were he there, the North West passage would no longer be a conjecture! We would move that the party now exploring there be recalled, and Mr. M. and his friends take their place! Were he there, and his Lectures translated, the gormandizing Esquimanx would read them with avidity, if they could read at all. He might have his Dionysa, or feasts in honeur of Bacchus,-he might have his Epikens, or sacrifices to Bacchus,-he might have a Ganymede, as his cup-bearer; and it is probable many would be of the spirit of Silenus of old, the foster-father and companion of Bacchus, who lived in Arcadia, rode on an ass, and was drunk every day!

Had this mischievous author confined his onmity to Total Abstinence Societies, we should have wondered the less; but Temperance Societies come within his fell sweep. We regret that our duties will not afford us time to take a full view of the whole subject. As the book is principally devoted against what le calls Absolute Abstinence, what we now have to say is chiefly in reference to that; and we need not be prolix. It is said this is an uncalledfor society—that it is no where authorised in Scripture—that it is against Scripture-and that Christ would have instituted it had it been necessary. These, however, are objections which do not interfere with our view of the matter We ask not-we need not a specific command of Scripture for every thing we do; though every thing we do should, at least, be consistent with the epirit and principles of Scripture. Had the Christian world never have gone farther than the letter of Scripture, its enterprises would have been uncrowned with half its present amezing achievements. But to the point. The absolute Abstinence Societies are moral in their character and tendency; and have, amongst many others, four things to recommend them to us. They are volument tary, expedient, scriptural, and beneficial.

They are VOLUNTARY. I know that it is not every society that is laudable because voluntary; neither would these, if that was all they had to offer to us. Some of the members of these, we must confess, have not always spoken as if they allowed others sufficient liberty of judgment and action: (many a good cause has injudicious advocates;) nevertheless, the almost universal rule is, to leave men to act as they please. A number of men at first, uncompulsorily, formed a compact for the good of themselves and others. They made known their centiments, and stated their reasons for acting in a definite manner; they asserted the evils they were delivered from, and avowed the advantages they reaped from their peculiar organization. Where was impropriety in thiswhat could there be? Others believed their statements, and yielded to their argumentations-and became their associates, and then others. Their consorting was as politic as it was virtuous. I know it will be said that "Such a pro- they now possess of passing free of postage."

edure was unnecessary, and therefore supererogatory." No. It is an aid assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that this Society is a friend to five feet on the Middlesex side. good morals. Now, what is there in scripture, in logic, in law, to say that nen shall not embody themselves for this purpose? They do it, on other eccasions, for purposes much less praiseworthy. Commerce, Literature, Philosophy, Mechanics, have their bodies, which are patronised and applauded, though they are not able to find much, if any thing, in the letter of scripture to the Admiralty. sanction them, Were all Abstinence Societies swallowed up in one National Corporation, may we say, and its statutes enforced under pains and penalties, we should execuate it and resist: there is nothing in reason or the Bible to warrant this. But where all is a matter of choice or convenience, surely we should hide our enmity, if we do not show our attachment. Is it still urged, But that cannot be right which has not an express command of Scripture to authorise it." We ask, where is the specific command for the Sabbath School Society? For the Tract Society? For the Anti-Slavery Society? I want these questions answering. The objection that would abolish the Abstinence Society, because it has not a definite injunction to warrant it, would demolish those lofty Institutions.

[The remainder of our editorial, though prepared for insertion this day, is neasarily postponed till next week, to make room for other important matter.]

The Rev. Dr. ALDER came to this city on Saturday last, and preached an admirable sermon in the Wesleyan Chapel last evening. The Rov. Matthew Richey, A. M., arrived here on Thursday, and on Sabbath commenced his labours in the delivery of two able and impressive sermons. Since our last, too, J. R. Armstrong, Esq. M. P. P., has returned from England.

THE BRITISH CONFERENCE.—We are indebted to the Rev. Dr. Alder for the following cheering intelligence:-The increase to the Society the past year is 16,000. The number on Trial, 20,000. The amount actually paid into the Centenary Fund, £92,000. Fifty per cent has been paid on all the appropriations. No new appropriation will be made until the whole amount of the Centenary subscriptions is ascertained. Since writing the above, we have received the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, from which we copy the following:

"The Conference of the Wesleyan Society, recently hold at Liverpool, was one of uncommon interest to that body. The Rev. Robert Newton, one of the most distinguished divines of the present day, was requested by the Conference to be its representative at the general Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be held at Philadelphia, in May next. The centenary fund amounts to more than one million of dollars—of this som four hundred and ninety-four thousand five hundred and ninety-food dollars, or nearly one half of the entire subscription, have been paid to the general Treasurer."

This is delightful intelligence indeed. Never was a more vivid illustration given of Dr. Chalmers' apothegm-" Methodism is Christianity in earnest!" And that truly catholic-minded man, the Rev. Robort Newton, is to see America next year. We hope that arrangements will be made for his visiting Canada at the same time. We should like him to come and take Niegara in his way. He has witnessed the primitive Wesleyanism of England, and the sober Wesleyanism of Scotland, and the ardent Wesleyanism of Iroland. Let him come and the United States will show him Methodism triumphant; and Conada shall present him with a large and lovely group of Methodist children, who, while they listen to his holy and philanthropic elequence, will honour him as an elder son of the great Wesleyan Family. May the God of Wesley continue and multiply his benedictions to that family !

The specimen number of the St. Catherine's " Canadian Cultivator," which we have received, is deserving the attention and support of the inhabitants of our agricultural colony. The numerous articles it contains comprise many valuable suggestions for them; its form is convenient, and its ype nest; and it might with propriety be called The Farmer's Complete

To Correspondents .- We thank "Veri Amator" and "H" or their very seasonable articles. They will see from our editorial that this is not the day for anti-temperance lethorgy. The letter from the Rev. "Edmost the day for anti-temperance lethargy. The letter from the Rev. "Edmund Shephard" will be highly gratifying to our readers. "An Old Resident" will have an insertion. "Aloquis" is under consideration. Our acknowledgments are due to Billa Flint, Esq., of Belleville, for the good news he sends. When ready we shall be glad to receive the promised Centenary List (with an appendix of subscribers to the Guardian) and not only from him, but from all our friends who have such a list in progress. We hardly know how to get all our centenary news into our paper, but if they will send us it, we will have what we have not yet had, our Centenary Supplement, and that from week to week. No remark of ours need be added to increase the impression which will he made by the inspiriting communications of the Rev. Joseph Stinson and the Rev. Egerton Ryerson inserted this week. The people indeed are will-ing: God bless them for their love to His cause!

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

Ston:

Mr. Hume asked the noble Lord, the Secretary of State for the foreign Department, whother the statement which had recently appeared in the public journals was true—namely, that the five powers had agreed on a basis for the settlement of the affairs of the East.

Lord Palmerston was glad that the hoa. member for Kilkenny had asked him the question, because it would enable him to state that which he had no doubt would be satisfactory to the house to hear—namely, that on the 23th of last month a note had been presented to the ministers of the Porte, signed by the representatives of the five great powers, technically called a collective work. No remark of ours need be added to increase the impression which will be at the five powers were agreed generally as to the affairs not, which stated that they were instructed by their respective governments to inform the Porte, that the five powers were agreed generally as to the affairs now pending between Turkey and Egypt, and that they were directed to ask the note of the five powers. That note has been accep mund Shephard" will be highly gratifying to our readers. "An Old Resident"

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

·We copy from the New York Commercial Advertiser and the New York Albion, the following varied intelligence, just received by the GREAT WESTERN: The favourite steam packet Great Western was telegraphed this morning, a little before 7 o'clock, and arrived at her birth at the foot of Clinton Street at about 11 o'clock. By her we have received our files of European papers— London and Liverpool to the 23rd of August, and Bristol to the day of departure, the 24th ultimo.

Great Western, Sept. 10 .- This noble packet arrived this morning at 10 o'clock, after a passage of sixteen and a half days, having departed from Bristol on Saturday evening, August 24th, at 7 o'clock.

The Harvest .-- The most important event to the country is the The Harvest.—The most important event to the country is the probable result of the wheat harvest in England and on the continent of Europe. In France most of the grain had been harvested and the crops were remarkably good. In the southern parts of England the wheat harvest was nearly over, and the crops generally good. In Wiltshire very little was cut, up to the 22d, but the crops, it is believed, will be tolerably good. In the midland counties the prospect is not quite as favorable, and in the north the crops will be decidedly bad and the harvest very late. The weather for many days had been decidedly bad and the harvest very late. The weather for many days had been decided by the properties, and so had been the prices of wheat. In Mark Lance on the 19th edly bad and the narvest very tate. Inc weather for many days had been fluctuating, and so had been the prices of wheat. In Mark Lane on the 19th of August, wheat advanced from 2 a 3s per quarter, and a farther advance was looked for the naxt market day, but providentially the weather cleared up, which is at all times a barometer for regulating prices.

The Money Market .- By previous advices we learned that the money market had been very tight, and it continued so until the Chancellor of the Exchequer completed his arrangement for the funding of Exchequer bills the Exchequer completed his arrangement for the tunding of Exchequer bills to the amount of £4,000,000, since which it has been a little more easy, yet there was still great complaining, and even on the 23rd we find it stated in some of the loading city acticles that ten per cent had been given in some of the loading city acticles that ten per cent had been given in some cases, but since the sale of Exchequer bills it had been obtained at 6 per cent. Mr. Spring Rice, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, is to be raised to the peerage, and be succeeded in office by F. T. Baring.

As a strong evidence of the state of the money market, not only in England, but on the Continent, several gentlemen have returned in the Great Western,

who had been commissioned to Europo for the purpose of effecting losses for some public improvements in the West, particularly for Illinois, but with a few partial exceptions, they have not been able to obtain a farthing. So general as been the desire to obtain funds from the European capitalists, that during the year persons have gone to Europe with bonds in their pockets to the amount of one hundred millions!

Another thing has taken place which will tend to keep money in England. We allude to that important act of the repeal of the usury law. By the passage of this bill money for all purposes, except loans on lands, and on goods left with the pawn-brokers, is a mercantile article, and can be loaned on bills, &c. &c. et any rate which may be agreed upon.

Marriage of the Queen.-The Morning Post speaks positively on this subject, and says that it is fully sculed that Albert Francis, son of the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg, is to be the happy man. The Post infors, that as Her Majesty has not to be present at the forthcoming proregation of the two houses of Parliannent, that this important fact would be announced from the throne by the Lords Commissioners. This prince is just three months and two days younger than Victoria.

Prorogation of Parliament.-The Queen was to prorogue Parliament in person on Tuosday, the 27th day of August. There were reports in London that the prorogation was to be by commission, in order that mention might be made of the intended marriage of the Queen, but this report, although stated by the Morning Pôst, as by authority, proved to be unfounded, and her Majesty is yet to enjoy the sole advice of my Lord Melbourne. Among the bills to which the royal assent has been given is that called the Penny Postage Act. The following is a summary of this important bill:—Sec. 1. Every letter of a given weight, to be hereafter determined, one penny; with a proportionate increase for greater weight. Parliamentary franking abolished.

Sec. 3d. The Lords of the Treasury are authorized to average a published.

Sec. 3d. The Lords of the Treasury are authorized to suspend, wholly or in part, any parliamentary or official privilege of sending or receiving letters by the post free of postage, and to make any other regulations for the future exercise of official franking.

Sec. 4. Relates to the two-penny post in London and Dublin, and leaves it to the Lords of the Treasure to any post in London and Dublin, and leaves it

to the Lords of the Treasury to say whether they shall be continued, or whether the rates shall be reduced. ther the rates shall be redu

Sec. 5, 6, 7, and 3. Relate to stamp papers.

Sec. 9 and 10. Unimportant.

Sec. 11. Authorizes the Lords of the Treasury to make any reduction they may consider expedient in the allowance to masters of vessels for letters con-

Sec. 12. That whenever the word "letter" is used in this act, it shall apply equally to newspapers; but not so as to deprive newspapers of any privilege

The Thames Tunnel.-It is now reduced to a certainty that to plety. Morality, at least, is demanded by God, and there are a thousand means which will promote it not specified by God, but left with mass. And we Mr. Brunel has notified the Lord Mayor that the work is completed to within

Steam Packets to the West Indies .- It is already known that steam ships are building to run twice a month between England and Halifax. It has been officially announced that the government intend to have steam communication with all the West India Islands. The arrangements were stated in the House of Commons on the 21st of August, by Mr. Secretary Woud of

The Chartists.-Most of the leaders of the Chartists have been The Chartists.—Most of the leader's of the Chartists have been tried and found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment from one to two years, leaving the party without a head to direct their movements. Although they are still agitating various ports of the North of England, it is believed that little mischief will be done. Those men who were concerned in the riot at Birmingham, and who were sentenced to death, have been reprieved, and will be transported. The Chartists in many places are adopting a new and singular method of annoyance. They assemble at some public place and proceed in a body to the parish church, excluding thereby pew-holders, &c. Frequently they send to the clergyman a text, and if he preaches from it they appear to be satisfied with his efforts.

Generally, the clergyman proceeds with his subject in a manner not very

be satisfied with his entoris.

Generally, the clergyman proceeds with his subject in a manner not very gratifying to the Chartists, and this leads to tumult. At Sheffield, seventy-two persons were arrested; but two only had been committed for trial. On the 18th of August they filled the old parish church in that town, and also crowded the church-yard. They had preclaimed their intention of attending the same place on Sunday the 25th, and had sent a request to the clergyman to preach from 5th James, first six verses—"Go to, now, ye rich men," &c.
One of the chief leaders of the Chartists was Mr. Stephens, a dissenting ministor. He was recently tried at Chester, found guilty, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment. He conducted his defence, and made a powerful ap-

eal to the jury. The Canadas.-The act for making temporary provision for the overnment of Lower Canada received the royal assent on the 17th of August.

The first section provides that the Special Council shall consist of not less han twenty members, and no business to be done unless eleven be present. Section two repeals the provision of the act of 1 and 2 of Victoria, ch. 9

preventing the making of permanent laws. All permanent laws to be laid for hirly days before Parliament previous to being confirmed. Section three repeals the provision of the late act prohibiting taxation. No new tax to be levied except for public works and objects of municipal government and such received and provided the provided taxation. ment, and such taxes not to be appropriated by government.

Section four repeals the provision of the late act probibiting the alteration of acts of Parliament, but no law to be passed affecting the temperal or spiritual significant.

and rights of ecclesiastics or the law of tenure. Section 5, All laws to have a publication in the Gazette before going into

effect.

In the House of Commons on the 20th of August,
Mr. O'Connell enquired whether the Secretary for the Colonies had received
any information respecting the preclamation of Sir George Arthur against
Orange processions having been disregarded in Canada.

Mr. Labouchere answered that he had not received any information forther
than that the preclamation had produced good effect; and he added, that he
could give the house the seneral assurance that Sir George Arthur would do

could give the house the general assurance that Sir George Arthur would do all in his power to discourage Orangeism and Orange processions, and preven the irritation of party spirit.

Mr. O'Connell has given notice, that early next Session he would move a resolution that it is the opinion of this House that her Majesty's Ministers ought not to advise her Majesty to recognize the independence of the State calling itself the Texas, unless with the consent of Mexico, of which country it formed a part; nor unless the abolition of slavery, and the making the slave trade piracy, were necessary provisions in its constitution. Also an address to her Majesty, praying that she would be graciously pleased to give directions to her Ministers to make an agreement will the Government of Mexico, to place at her disposal a portion of the unoccupied territory on their northern boundary, to be set epart as an independent usylum, or a free state for persons of colour.

The Bank of Ireland .- Mr. O'Connell has obtained a triumph over the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by having driven the latter from his purpose of renewing the charter of the Bank of Ireland. It is postponed until the next session. Meantime a bill will pass allowing the bank a temporary continuance. It oppears to have been the wish of Mr. Spring Rice to have the charters of the Banks of England and Ireland to expire at the same time, in the all forum applications should be at the same care. so that all future applications should be at the same session.

Slave Trade Suppression Bill .- The royal assent has been given to the slave trade suppression bill. A very strong feeling of indignation prevails in England against the course pursued by Mr. Trist, the U. S. Consul

Affairs of the East.- In the House of Commons on the 22nd of August, the following important announcement was made by Lord Palmer

Mr. Hume asked the noble Lord, the Secretary of State for the foreign Do

France.—The treaty between France and Mexico has been The Duke and Dutchess of Orleans were travelling through the South of

France, and were every where received with marks of affection.

All is bustle in the diplomatic circle; the King himself has seen the ambassadors of England and Austria on the subject of the East. The naval and military departments are no less eagerly engaged on the same subject. On Wednesday the King had a conference of three hours with Marshal Soult. The appointment of M. Thiers to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs before December next, may, we are assured, be regarded as certain.

Spain .- Is still in a deplorable condition, and there is no prospect of a speedy change. The last accounts speak of a revolt against Maroto. The Memorial des Pyrennees of the 17th of August, states that all the provines had declared against Maroto.

The last dates from Madrid mention that the cabinet was in the greates mbarrassment, a majority being of the opinion that it was not practi United States Bank Agency .- The agency of Mr. Jaudon has

ceased in London, and hereafter the Bank will draw on Baring, Brothers & Co. Mr. Jaudon will spend a few months on the Continent, and return to the

Marine of France.—The French government are looking to an ncrease of steam vessels for naval purposes. Their most experienced mander of steam ships, Capt. Sarlat, came out a passenger in the Great Western, for the purpose of observing the machinery of this ship, and also to pursue his investigations in the United States. He spent much time in looking at the engine on his passenge, and we believe we are correct in saying that he was surprised at the working of the machinery during the severe storm which the

the opium in their possession, and declaring his government responsible for its -which was estimated at two millions sterling.

St. Petersburgh, Aug. 4 .- Yesterday the Emperor held a council at Peterhoff. All the ministers and privy councillors attended, and sat from 11 till his majesty's dinner hour. It is said in the diplomatic circles of the capital that Government has resolved to occupy Moldavia and Wallachia with troops, but undertake nothing against Constantinople or in Asia, until it is ascertained in what manner the differences between Turkey and Egypt are has sortled by diplomatic means. It is added that the Ministry of Western Constantinople or in Asia, until it is ascertained in what manner the differences between Turkey and Egypt are likely to be settled by diplomatic means. It is added that the Minister of War has already sent orders for the troops at Odessa to be marched to the two principalities, and to be replaced by a like number, to be drawn from the army of the South.

SOUTH AMERICA.

By the arrival of the schooner Benjamin Gaither, from Chagres, advices are occived from Peru to the 5th of June, and from Panama to the 17th of July.

The Chilians were still at Lime, but expecting soon to withdraw. The small-pox was prevailing at Payto, from 15 to 20 persons dying daily. It was reported that Gamarra, the new President of Peru, had declared war against

Mr. Sweetser, passenger on board the B. G., is the bearer of a treaty ne gotiated between the governments of the Ecuador and the United States of North America. - N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

UNITED STATES.

Singular Epidemic .- " A virulent dysentery, accompanied with symptoms of Asiatic cholera, has broken out amongst us, and hardly a family escapes. The wives of two of my neighbours died last night, and in every direction the disease scems spreading. We are not exempt. No stagnant water exists near. All nature is clothed in verdant beauty and luxuriant vegetation. I stay at home early on this account. I have calls to visit others, when my own family can spare me. One day, seven of our best young men and families are down with the epidemic."—[Boston Journal.

A Proper Decision .- We are pleased to notice that the upreme Court of Vermont has confirmed Gov. Jennison's decision, and supreme Court of Vermon has commune Gav. Jennisons election, and that the murderer Holmes is to be surrendered to the Canadian authorities. If any other decision were made, the name of the state might as well be changed to Botany Bay at once; the only difference between it and that paradise of regues would be, that it would become a voluntary instead of a compulsory residence for felons. The case may still be carried before the U. S. Courts.—

Burning of the Great Western.-The Detroit Daily Advertiser of Tuesday states that the engine of the Great Western was but slightly damaged by fire on hoard that vessel. The boat has been examined by competent persons, who think that it can be repaired for \$40,000. There was an insurance of \$5,000 on the vessel.

A destructive Fire occurred in Cincinnati on the morning of the 3rd inst. About \$50,000 worth of property is said to have been destroyed, only about 20,000 Dollars of which was insured. A youth, agod 17, was burnt in an oil mill, which was among the property consum

LOWER CANADA.

The Court of Queen's Bench at Montreal has decided against the application of Francois Jelbert, on trial for the murder of Lieut. Weir, to withdraw his plea of not guilty and plead Lord Durlam's amnesty; and on Twesday the trial was commenced. Jalbert is an old man, apparently about sixty-five.--The trial was expected to occupy several days.

UPPER CANADA.

Meeting in the city of Toronto. - A meeting of a few friends of Responsible Government was held on Monday evening, the 9th inst., at Mr. Stanous Daniell's, for the purpose of framing resulutions to be recommended for adoption at the Township Meetings which will shortly be held. The obfor adoption at the Township Meetings which will stortly be neid. The object of the meeting was to suggest a plan which would ensure that unanimous action from the District which is so necessary. There is no desire to dictate. The resolutions stand on their own merits, and are laid before the public that they may be carefully considered. The chair was taken by Dr. Baldwin, and Edward Hitchings, Esq., Barrister at Law, acted as Secretary .- Com.

Edward Hitchings, Esq., Barrister at Law, acted as Secretary.—Com.

1. That this meeting having witnessed with astonishment and regret the late unconstitutional refusal of Mr. Sheriff Jarvis to call a public meeting of the inhabitants of the District, in compliance with a requisition signed by upwards of two hundred individuals, feels itself imperatively called on to assert the right of British subjects to meet peaceably and constitutionally to discuss the public affairs of the Province, and to petition for the redress of grievances, if in their opinion any sitch exist, and to declare further, that the people themselves are the sole judges of the expediency of such meeting, discussion, and petition.

2. That any attempt to change the existing constitution conferred on the people of this Province by the statute passed in the 31st year of the reign of his late Majesty King George III. without the consent of the Local Legislature, would be, in the opinion of this meeting, a breach of the solenin pledge of security guaranteed to the people by the said constitution.

3. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the present House of Assembly have not represented the opinions of the people, and that they do not possess the confidence of the country.

4. That whether such want of confidence in the present House of Assembly be well founded or not, this meeting, holding that it, like all preceding Assembly

have not represented the opinions of the people, and that they do not possess the confidence of the country.

4. That whether such want of confidence in the present House of Assembly be well founded or not, this meeting, holding that it, like all preceding Assemblies of the Province, was chosen by the people to uphold and not to impair the existing constitution, deem it an essential preliminary to any discussion in the Representative Chamber relative to the abrogation of or alteration in the constitution, that the present Provincial Parliament be dissolved, and an appleal made to the people for their opinion with reference to the proposed changes.

5. That in the event of a dissolution of Parliament taking place, this meeting is desirous of recording its opinion, that if, to use the words of the Earl of Durham, "the Crown, by its Representative, shall make itself.a party in the clocationering contest," it will be impossible for the Imperial Parliament to obtain a true expression of the opinions of the people.

6. That this meeting has read with much satisfaction ceitain passages in a recent speech of the most noble the Marquis of Normanby, Her Majesty's Socretary of State for the Colonies, in which his Lordship admits "that no form of popular government for a colony could be properly conducted unless there existed a desire on the part of the superintending nathority, that the Executive government of the colony should as much as possible act in humony with, the representative body," while it deeply regrets that his Lordship should have expressed any doubts as to the practical applicability of this principle to the working of the Provincial constitution.

7. That the Report presented to Her Majesty by the Right Honourable the Earl of Durham, Her Majesty's High Commissioner to enquire into the affairs of British North America, presents the only sound and safe system of Colonial government, namely, "to follow out consistently the principles of the British Constitution, and introduce into the government of the segra

vince.

10. That this meeting cannot let this opportunity pass without expressing its' regret that public despondency should still urge many of the inhabitants to emigrate from the Province—a despondency which has no foundation, inasmuch as this meeting feels fully satisfied that so universal a union of sentiment as at pre-

this meeting teels fully satisfied that so universal a union of sentiment as at present pervades the people relative to the necessity and efficacy of a Responsible Government will no longer be opposed by Her Majesty's Ministers.

11. That this meeting cannot separate without expressing its grateful thanks' to the Earl of Durham for his deep attention to the welfare of the American Colonies, nor without declaring its hope that his Lordship will continue to exert himself in his place in Parliament, and by every other constitutional means, in their healf.

their behalf.

12. That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee to co-operate with the supporters of Responsible Government throughout the Province, and to carry out the intentions of this meeting, by correspondence or otherwise, as they may deem expedient.

Meeling in Lenox and Addington .- A number of Freeholders of the Counties of Leaox and Addington met at Mr. Dulmage's Inn, on the 7th instant, to take into consideration the best and most proper method for the people to express their opinion on the Earl of Durham's plan of Responsible Government for British North America. Several spirited resolutions were passed, one of which says that nothing short of the plan proposed by that eminent and enlightened statesman, the Earl of Durham, will ever satisfy the great majority of the people of the country, and make it ponceable, prosperrous and happy.—U. C. Herald.

British America Fire Engine Company.

Special Meeting,—Engine Company.

Special Meeting,—Engine House, 12th Sept. 1839.

Resolved,—That the British America Fire Engine Company feel fully satisfied with the existing regulations of the Fire Department, and are determined to cultivate peace and harmony,—the object of this Company being the security of the chizens of Toronto."—Carried unanimously.

DAVID PATERSON, Captain.

A. HAMILTON, Secretary

[A majority of the other Companies in the City, in a printed Resolution, have expressed their dissatisfaction at the existing regulations of the Fire Department. which we will give next week, and would have given this had we had room.]

A MEETING of the Inhabitants of the Township of Toronto will be held at Scott's Tavern, on Saturday, 28th September, at 12 o'clock; noon, to take into consideration the affairs of the Province.

Quarterly Meetings on the London District-2nd Quarter. Brantford, Oct. 19th & 20th. London, Nov. 23rd & 24th. Dumfries, " 26th & 27th. Goderich, " 30th a Dec.1st. Simcoe, Nov. 2nd & 3rd. St. Themas, ... Dec. 7th & 2th. Oxford, ' 9th & 10th. Gos. & How'd, ' 14th & 15th. Tharnes, ' 2fst & 22nd. EPHRAIM EVANS, Chairman.

MARRIED,—By the Rev. E. Shepherd, July 22nd, Mr. Isaac Morris to Miss Eliza Ann Robinson, both of the Township of King. On the 27th Aug. Mr. Joseph J. Hunt to Miss Emily Lundy, both of Whitchorch. On the 1st Sept., Mr. Lucius Root, to Miss Sarah E. Crydeman, both of E. Gwillimbury. By the Rev. H. Montgomery, July 28th. Mr. William W. Vanatters, of the township of Dumfries, to Miss Maria McKey, of the same place. On the 31st July, Mr. Richard Hopkins, of the township of Blenham, to Mrs. Many Ann Marks, of the township of Waterloo. Marks, of the township of Waterloo.
On the 3d inst., by the Rev. C. R. Allison, Mr. Robert Carnike of Amelias.

burg, to Miss Margaret, second daughter of Captain Murphy, Hallowell.
On the 3rd inst., Mr. W. Bevens from Stamford, to Mrs. Mary Price, from Port Robinson, daughter of Mr. James Holditch, late from Eugland.
In Ernest Town, on the 26th August last, by the Rev. E. Healy, Mr. John's. Shurtleff to Miss Eliza Miles, daughter of the Rev. Stephen Miles, former

ly of Kingston. DIED,-On the 11th Sept., Charles Wesley, infant son of Jabez Lewis, Mail Contractor, Streetsville, aged 4 menths and 9 days.

At a few minutes before 12 this day, Sept. 10, after a long and painful illness, deeply regretted by all who knew him, Henry Cassady, Esq., Mayor of
Kingston, in the 42d year of his age.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending Septr. 17. C. R. Allison, R. P. Grant, H. Biggar, H. Montgomery, T. Demorest, 2.

Books have been forwarded to-

II. Biggar, 1 parcel, in charge of Mr Applebe. R. L. Lusker, 1 box, care of Messrs. Macpherson & Crane. H. Biggar, 1 parcel, per steamer Britannia. S. C. Philp, 1 parcel, care of Rev. H. Biggar. S. Miles, 1 box, per schooner Sir Francis Bond Head, to Port Stanley, care of J. Coyne & Co. St. Thomas. W. Scott. 1 box, per do. to Amherstburgh. J. Brock, 1 box, in charge of Rev. W. Case. H. Wilkinson, one box, per steamer Cobourge cure of T. Fraser, Prescott.

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TORONTO VOCAL SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY. —
A PREPARATORY and ELEMENTARY CLASS will be OPENED on the 11th October next. Persons desirous of admission will apply to Mr. Mayhew, 1084. King Street, (previously to the 30th inst.) who will give every information as to requisites for admission, &c. 16th Sept. 1839.

FARM FOR SALE,—In the Township of Scarboro', Lot No. 30, 2nd Con. North helf,-containing 100 Acres, 55 cleared and fenced, and is within II miles of the city. The Land is of the best quality, and well watered. On the Lot are two Houses, Barn, Stables, and Outhouses. For terms apply on the promises
Scarboro', Sept. 13, 1839. 1505p JO JOSEPH WALTON.

STOLEN OR STRAYED, from Lot 25, 7th Con. Darlington, on Monday night, 9th instant, a Light Gray MARE, five years old, and stands about 15 hands high. She has a slit in the left ear, and a crack in her right hind hoof, and rather hollow in the face. Any person finding her or giving information where she may be face. Any person finding uer or giving investible found will be handsomely rewarded by the Subscriber.

ELIJAH BICE.

September 17, 1839.

OPINIONS OF THE CANADIAN PRESS

REFORMING INVESTIGATIONS VERY HONOURABLE TO HIS Excellency Sir George Arthur-On Thursday last, a case came on EXCELLENCY Sir George Arthur—On Thursday last, a case came on the preference, be field in every Township Intograbefore Judge Powell, of the Home District Court, and a special Jury, of
rather a rore description, against Mr. Sheriff, the Collector of Timber
Duties on the Ottawa River. Mr. Thornhill, Clerk in the Commissioner
of Crown Lands Office, appeared on behalf of the Crown, and produced
to the Jury an account, shewing a balance against Mr. Sheriff, of duties
unsecounted for of upwards of £9,000. It appeared, from Mr. Thornhill's examination touching this account, that no sattlement had taken
Upper Canada, and that subsequently operations, on a larger scale,
should be carried on, through means of District meetings. Their system
of organization was very simple, yet judiciously contrived; and it is only
to the Jury an account, shewing a balance against Mr. Sheriff, of duties
unsecounted for of upwards of £9,000. It appeared, from Mr. Thornhill's examination touching this account, that no sattlement had taken
Upper Canada, and that subsequently operations, on a larger scale,
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Count is the very found in the preference, and that subsequently operations, on a larger scale,
dison Henry
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Alis place with Mr. Sheriff since the year 1830, and that since that period, the amount of duties has been gradually accumulating in his hands. The appointment of Mr. Sheriff to this situation. Mr. Thornbill stated, he ught was as far back as Sir P. Maitland's administration, and although he was by law bound to have furnished security for his intromis-sions, be had none, and it did not appear that he had been required to furnish any. The Jury rendered a verdict for the amount;—they were struck with the extraordinary nature of the case;—the length of time that this public officer was permitted to continue without settling his accounts, which it appears ought to have been settled annually; and a whisper was heard to go round the Jury and those who were present in Court,—"the want of responsibility." This is another striking instance of the loose system which has been followed heretofore, and when it is remembered, that the revenues of the country are so low as not to meet the interest of the public debt, it is difficult to find an apology for permit-ting so large a sum to accumulate in the hands of a public accountant, for so long a period.

for so long a period.

There is also at present, an investigation going on into the affairs of the Toronto Hospital, of which Dr. Strochan has been for a long time the acting Commissioner, and we are informed, that the corruption in the management of this charity, is likely to turn out, if that be possible, more glaring than the college business. Mr. Nation, of the Inspector General's department, is the accountant, and we have understood, that he at first refused to deliver up the books, to aid in the investigation, but upon being told, that he would retain them at the expense of the situation he held in the Inspector General's department, he made no more scraples on

Upon different occasions, application was made to the Provincial Parliament, on behalf of this charity, and sums of money were granted for its relief; but it appears from what has now transpired, that the difficulties under which the Hospital laboured, are to be attributed to the bad management under which it was placed, and, among other things, to the circumstance of some of the lands, with which it was endowed, having been transferred, by Dr. Strachan, to St. James' Church, of which he himself the incumbent!-Evidence of this has been discovered, we are informed, under the Doctor's hand, in the course of the investigation now going on.

cannot but acknowledge the assiduity with which Sir George Arthur persists in making these investigations, and we would express a hope, that they may be carried into every public department, and that the parties may be made to feel the weight of their responsibility, by being obliged to make good, to the public, the losses that have been incurred under their mismanagement. The true way of making them feel a sense of duty to the public, is by compelling them to " pay up."— British Colonist.

WHERE IS THE MONEY?—So far from the Responsible Government party endeavouring to blind the people as to the true meaning of the words "Responsible Government" they have laboured carefully, and excuse yourself for not convening the district meeting on the pretext, that you had received an address signed by the Mayor, by several Memberore them in such a chaps as has shewn to the people the justice, conthe such a shape as has shewn to the people the justice, shape as has shewn to the people the justice, shape as has shape as has shape as the shape as has shape as the shape as has shape as the shape as has shape as ting its several parts to the action of a lens sufficiently powerful to dis-play its most minute formation, so for assist their visions as to enable them to discover the wonderful remification of its details—We do not teach the people to believe that "Responsible Government" means good roads bridges, but we tell them, what they all admit, that nothing but a Responsible Government can obtain them an HONEST expenditure of the funds, voted by them and paid out of their pockets, upon the Roads, Bridges, and NAVIGATION!!! and we DO assure them that when obtained, "riches and peace must follow." The Sran seems to regret that much discontent has been evinced at the manner in which public money has been managed.

" True 'tis a pity-pity 'tis 'tis true."

Aye and TO) TRUE! Our greatest regret is that that discontent has not been more strongly evinced and that Responsibility has not been long since insisted on. Had it been so, how many thousands would it not have saved the province! Look no farther than our own district—what has become of the £20,000 so generously, and liberally taken by the Commercial Bank in our inland Navigation and paid in "Specie" into the hands of the Receiver General of the province for the special advancement of that undertaking—but of which not one Shilling has ever been expended on it? What has become of the £16,000 received for the same purpose, which is being doled out to the Commissioners in hundreds and retailed by them to the Contractors in pounds? What has been done with the money already laid out, and why are not the securities of the defaulting contractors instantly proceeded against for the completion of their contracts? Look at the Emily Job!!! Look at that most barefaced and intricate piece of shuffling and public robbery the intended lower Bridge over the Otanabce, at Peterboro!!! Look at any Road, Crossway or Bridge in the District where public money has been or ought to have been expended, and then in the alarmed and whining accents of the Compact say "It is TOO TRUE that much discontent has been evinced at the manner in which public money has been managed." It is indeed true, but not TOO true. The statement in this day's publication from the Contractors at Crook's Rapids, will we doubt not lead to a clear developement of the benefits of the present IR responsible system and an investigation into what has become of the funds advanced for that section, and also we Whitla's Rapid, the most material point in the intended Line.

The acknowledgement wrung by popular feeling from the Compact press and the Hon. the Attorney General, that a Court of Impeachment s required in the province, clearly shows that they find they must at last yield to the growing strength of public opinion: and what is the acheme by which they would avoid it? Why, by proposing that a new court un. known to the British Constitution should be established; to consist of the advising not the touking portion of the Executive Council, so that those who advise should be the judges of those who act under their advice. in fact that following the present system they should have it all amongst liemselves. - Backwoodsman.

THE COURT OF IMPEACHMENT A HALF MEASURE .- The great cause of the evils that distress the province is, that our rulers have not regarded the people's interests, but their own; and the great remedy is to give the people the power to compet the dismissal of such public officers as pursue a course bestile to the general interest. It is true that the people have already the power to coores the Government by stopping the supplies; but some less extreme measure is wanted, and that is four constitutional principle by which the advisers of the government are displaced when they cannot command a decided majority in the Commons House of Patliament. This is English practice, and it must be es-

tablished in Canada if we are to have good constitutional government.

But its enemies have got a crotchet in their heads, and offer a sop to the people, by telling them that a Court of Impeachment for the trial of public officers, is all that is necessary. This is necessary, but not all that is necessary. Impeachment, like the stoppage of the supplies, is an extreme remedy, and to be applied only when it is absolutely required. Some milder, easier power is necessary. We could not impeach a man for a difference of opinion-for being a Tory, Whig, or Radical; -yet that difference of opinion would cause a difference of action, which would mightily hinder or promote a nation's prosperity, and form the sole differ. ence between had or good government. The required power is, therefore, the power to dismiss or cause to be dismissed, the rulers or their advisers whose course of government does not agree with that desired by a major-ity of the people. Possessing this power, the power of impeachment would be reserved for cases of fraud, corruption, or gross breaches of duty as they might arise. It must be remembered that the required power not so much the power to punish official fraud or malversation, as the not so much the power to punsa cincial traud or maiversation, as the power to regulate official duly, and prescribe the leading principles and course of government that shall be pursued. Every man knows that many reasons may induce a master to dismiss a servant short of actual fraud or insult. If he be negligent and careless of his employer's interests he is dismissed. It is even enough that he does not suit his master. A man would smile if he were told that he must keep an unsuitable servant until he had done something which would send him to the penitentiary yet this is the notion that is got up to evade responsible government! Public officers must not be dismissed unless they have done something worthy of impeachment? The constitutional rule is, that public servants are dismissed when their policy does not suit the people, as well as when they are unfaithful and corrupt. Where this rule is not in force, public officers may go on for a long course of years in misgovernment, and yet keep clear of any act that would sustain an impeachment, just as a servant may neglect his master's interests and waste his master's properly, and yet do nothing that would justify a criminal charge. It would be a strange crotchet that such a corvent must be retained, until he adds theft to care. lessness, and forgery to wanton waste. Men do not manage their private affairs in this ruinous way, and least of all should public affairs be so conducted. In the former, one man, or one family is injured; but in the latter thousands and millions suffer. Therefore the latter require peculiar care, and the constant operation of every guard and precaution that can be suggested.

We need say no more to show that this novel notion, that the disorders of the province can be remedied by a Court of Impeachment, is contrary to the nature and fitness of things and to the conduct of men in their private affairs. A Court of Impeachment is wanted—but not to supersedo responsible government. The latter is required in order to regulate the policy of a government : the former is required in order to punish the mal practices of public officers. Thus, their design and powers are totally distinct, and the one cannot be a substitute for the other.—U. C. Herald.

projected by the American sympathisers and their Canadian associates for the ensuing season, has been disconcerted and frustrated on its very

opening. Their intention, as we gather from an authority which has hitherto been confirmed by successive occurrences, was to take the Province by surprise under the cover of Durham meetings. The Patriot Executive Committee in the State of New York had determined that these meetings should, in the first instance, be held in every Township through

Ipper Canada. * * * Anderson Benj.

The sympathisers now find themselves materially disconcerted in their Arnold John movements and arrangements; and like the over-eager setter, they are compelled, to borrow a September phrase, to try back. They are now going to revert to their earliest plan that of nothing governments and arrangements; and like the over-eager setter, they are now Armstrong Mrs M. and J. E. Landon Killer A. or Keller Rankin Colonel Armstrong James Dunn Robert Kingsmill George Rea George W. going to revert to their earliest plan THAT OF HOLDING TOWNSHIP MEETINGS. Armstrong The last Mirror says; WE HOPE THE INHABITANTS OF EACH TOWNSHIP WILL Armstrong Wm MEET AS BOON AS POSSIBLE, THE MEETINGS TO BE RELD ON ONE AND THE SAME Armstrong David the freeholders of each township, or by the gentlemen named in the respondence with the Patriot Executive Committee in the State of New York,—but this we can saw remain that the state of the Mirror holds apy has been decreased by the freeholders. Asheridge Jonathan Eastgate Samuel Knapp William Correspondence with the Patriot Executive Committee in the State of Achia C. Earl Lawson Joseph New York .- but this we can say, namely, that these township meetings, Awburn Wm if held will be held on the recommendation of that body, as well as on the recommendation of the Mirrer; and that when they do take place, a D. E. distribution of arms, an interchange of treasonable communication, and Barrow Wm a general definite treasonable organization is fully contemplated. And Gurther, that it is at present intended that, immediately after, or simulta.

Repusity with, these meetings, the sympathicars on the other side should be repusity with these meetings. neously with, these meetings, the sympathicers on the other side should

neously with, these meetings, the sympatheers on the value of the commence active operations.

The day mentioned in the requisition, is one "not carrier than large than the 6th of September, as most convenient to the agricultural business of the season," — by which is understood, that by that time the crops will principally be got in on both sides, and that the sympathieers and rebels then take the field without greatly neglecting their farms, or Bell Abraham large than their usual exceptions. This we believe to be the true large Alexande interfering with their usual avocations. This we believe to be the true reason for such a period being fixed on by the Executive of the Patriots. We do not assert that Dr. Baldwin named the 5th of September with that Dellamy Wm object in view: but the co-incidence is certainly very curious, and very Boverly H'y favourable to the projects of the brigands and their Canadian allies.

Bigby Richa

The loyalists of Upper Canada are now informed, so far as it is in our Bingham R. power to inform them, of the intentions of the sympathisers and robels, Bilton Peter, or who wear the masks of Durhamites.—We predict, from no vegue surmise, but from trustworthy intelligence, that the month of September, or October at the latest, is marked out as a period for active exertion. It is a season well fitted for the contemplated machinations of our enomies.

They are sick of winter expeditions. They are going to try what can be done, while the woods supply wild fruits, while the foliage affords a shell ter for retreat, while there is no fear of being frozen to death, should a Boyd Capt. The. 2 Ford Orin Botsford John D. Forster Matthew Meers Hopper flight be necessary, in their forest hiding place. These are motives inducing to an opening of the sympathy campaign, earlier than usual. If such a campaign does not take place, it is not that we are false prophets, but because Gad will have again foiled the machinations of the wicked. Boidwell Silas

We are not dreaming - we are not conjecturing—we are not spinning spider. web theories; we write, with evidence before us, and we state Bouthro Joseph nothing but what we believe to be true—Cobourg Star.

Bainy Mis. Ma Bower James product of the conjecturing—we are not spinning bound of the conjecturing bound of the conjecturi

From the British Colonist.

autable period. And again, in reply to another requisition, you excuse Brisker David your non-compliance because you believed that a large majority of the Brennan Mrs. M. inhabitants of the city of Toronto thought it inexpedient to assemble, at Brand James inhabitants of the city at Toronto inought it inexpedient to assemble, at Brand James present, to discuss measures which had not yet been matured by the Home Bragg Henry Government. Had you declined compliance with the requisition, on the Brass Thomas ground that "under an impression that in the event of a public meeting, Brower Sylvester Brand Land and the complete sylve ground that "under an impression that in the event of a public meeting, being called, breaches of the peace of a serious nature would take place," levery reasonable man would have felt that, whether your impression was well grounded or not, you had acted upon a praise worthy motivo at least, and not deviated from the line of duty. But I ask you, what on earth had you to do with the mayor, several members of the corporation, and the 200 citizens of Toronto?—Had you been impressed with an exalted sense of your official situation, and assumed the dignity of the first magis. Brower Sylvester Gilchrist Duncal Breaker Brethourn Miss C. Gilbutson Wm Wm. Can be supported by the sense of your official situation, and assumed the dignity of the first magis. Brower Sylvester Gilchrist Duncal Breaker Brethourn Miss C. Gilbutson Wm Wm. Can be supported by the sense of your official situation, and assumed the dignity of the first magis. Brower Sylvester Gilchrist Duncal Breaker Brethourn Miss C. Gilbutson Wm Wm. Can be supported by the sense of the sense of your official situation, and assumed the dignity of the first magis. Bury Rowland 2 Glass Miss Miss Mary Bury Brown David Gileson Edward Gileson Ed trate of the district, you would have politely rejected the advice and dietrate of the district, you would have pointely rejected the advice and distation of the mayor, &c. and firmly resisted an attempt to prevent the free expression of public opinion at a meeting of the freeholders of the district; you would have challenged the mayor to produce one solitary precedent of a similar interference on the part of any mayor and corporation, of any city or borough of Britain, either directly or indirectly, or to dictate to the high sheriff of a county; for, had he dated to do so, the shoriff would soon have told him to mind his own business.

I signed the requisition presented to you by Dr. Baldwin, persuaded, as a magistrate of the district, that the inhabitants had a right to meet and discuss the various topics of Lord Durham's Report, an important state paper, extremely interesting to the people of Upper Canada, and presented, for the consideration of the Imperial Parliament, by the Ministers of the Crown. It was my impression, that the inhabitants of the district would use, and not abuse, their civil rights. You have decided otherwise. May I ask you from whence you apprehended a breach of the peace?—Assuredly not from the rural population. They never should "Durham for ever," crowded upon his Lordship's footsteps, or rent the sir with applause, and afterwards dragged his Lordship's Coronet in the common sewers of Toronto, pointing the finger of scorn at any man who has the manliness to pronounce a favorable opinion of his Lordship's fund against What the inchabitant of the control opinion of his Lordship's has the manliness to pronounce a favorable opinion of his Lordship's 79th Regt. Harris John P famed report. What the inhabitants of the townships may think of these Cameron G. Henry Harris James proceedings, these manœuvres of the mayor, &c., of Toronto, I know not. Peaceable, industrious, respecting each other's creeds and opinions, of freely expressing their opinions than through your sanction, and, it is my impression, that few township magistrates will disregard a requisition, having for its object the right of ddress and petition. The British Constitution has guaranteed to every British subject his civil and religious liberty, these no British Monarch will infringe—no Lieutenant Governor will deprive him of but the machinations of faction may thwart and obstruct, and finally drive him to saditious practices. For myself, I consider the situation of a Spartan

Helot a thousand times preferable to that of a disloyal subject. I am Sir. Yours, respectfully, Medonte, September 4, 1839. ELMES STEELS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL-The MISSES McCORD'S SCHOOL will RE-OPEN, after the Summer Vacation. on Monday, the 2nd September, 1839. George Street, Toronto, 20th August, 1839.

PORONTO AUCTION MART, 155, King Street. -SALE of SADDLERY and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. To be Sold by Aucrion, on Saturday, September 21st, at the Store of Mr. C. JONES, No. 220, King Street, the WHOLE of his STOCK of SADDLERY and SADDLER'S TOOLS, comprising Ladies' Saddles, Gentlemen's ditto, Single and Double Harness, Rollers, Pads, and a large Assortment of Saddler's Hardware, &c. Cox Arthur Conner Peter

The Whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, which may be seen Crawford John Lany time previous.

Sale at 11 o'clock-Terms Cash.

WILLIAM WAKEFIELD, 5142 w

Auctioneer. NEW STORE, MARKET BUILDINGS .-Cullen Mrs. The Subscriber respectfully informs the public of Toronto and its vicinity, that he has opened that shop directly under the News Room, Dark James where he will keep a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES of Davey Thomas the best description. Dawson John

N. B.—A few very fine Westphalia Hams.

Toronto, Sept. 2nd, 1839.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOY WAREHOUSE Date Thomas Darling Samuel Dagdale Charles AND MANUFACTORY, 1101 King Street.—JOHN MAYHEW respectfully invites the attention of the public to a choice and extensive assortment of Toya of every description, suitable for Town or Country Denrick Eyfraim Dixson, Elisha

Cases of Toys, well assorted, varying from £5 to £30 per case; the smallest cases containing not less than 150 separate pieces. Cases of better Toys for Town or City Establishments.

Also just received a large quantity of English, Dutch, French, and Jerman Wax, Kid, and Composition Dolls. Bonnet, Hat, Cap, Wig, Curl, and various other Boxes, for sale, whole. sale or retail, cheap,

RACKETS! RACKETS!! RACKETS!!!

manufactured at the above establishment. Clubs in any part of the Pro

vince supplied with all possible expedition on the lowest torms. Toronto, September 10, 1839.

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, DRESS-MAKING, AND MIL-LINERY.—S. MAYHEW, grateful for the kind and liberal patron-age which has been extended to her since she commenced business in this city, presents her sincere thanks to those ladies who have employed

Any number of Out-donr Apprentices will be received; application to be made between the hours of twelve and two. Toronto, September 10, 1839.

MICHAEL BROWN KIRWIN, Ladies' Boot and Armstrong, Township of Toronto, from the widow Elizabeth Armstrong, Shoe Maker, late of Dublin, is hereby informed that his Wife and or giving her any credit on account of the estate, as we are determined Child have come out from Dublin to this City in order to join him; but not to pay any debts she may contract.

ISTOFLETTERS remaining in the Post Office, City of Toronto, September 4, 1839 IF Person calling will please ask for Advertised Letters,

Kinsella Martia

Kifford Job

Lawson Agnes Laskey S.

Lumy Mrs.

Laird Hugh Leany William Little John

Lilley David

Lowrie John

Mark John Maddock Wm

Meyers Hopner

Millen George

Millen Henry Millen Jacob 2

Mirfield Peter

Mills Widow

Miller John 2

Mitchell George 2

Lightheart Wm

Laskey Daniel La Point Stephen

Prout Thomas 2

Ralston Thomas

Reed Thomas

Rheinhardt Isaac Rice Benjamin

Richardson J. or S.

Richards John

Robinson George

Robison Wm 2

Rose Mrs Mary

Rodgers Thomas

Roland Thomas

Ross Miss C. H. 2

Ross George Rowe Christophe

Roy Jno. late of St

Russell J.

Scott Jno.

Sergent Robert Magher Miss Mary Sewell George

Sargent Wm.

Samons Wm.

Sharp John 2

Sharpe Mrs. Shackelford Miss

Catharine 3

nortes Miss 2

Skillington Tho's Shottleworth John

Sides Richard

Simpson Robert Smith Emerline

Smith Edw., Mesr

Smith Terence Smith Miss Emalir

Stafford Frederick

Sweetman John

Turner Wm. 2

Ward Sheldon

Ward Leonard

Watking Ches.

· Watson Archd.

Weir Betsy

Welsh John

Warn Mrs. W. D.

Watkins Arthur 3

Weir James [Co. Weish Messrs. J. &

West Mrs. George

Wigelsworth Abm

Williamson Thos.

Wilson S. or F. Fips

Wilson W. John 2

Williamson Jas. 2

Wilson Margaret

Wilkinson W.

Ward James

Urchart Miss Jess

Central School

Smith John 3

Sheffield Joseph

Short Sarah

Andrews, N. B.

Richers Mrs.

Abraham, Wm Dougherty Patrick Kerr John Abbott Wm Dolton George Kennelly William Purdy Gabriel Addison Harr, Mrs Dobbin John H'y Keeffe Cornelius Putnam Geo. R. Alvis Miss Januet Duck Jonathan Kempshel Michael Quin John Allison Anthony Duggan - Lawyer Kendrick G. B. R. Quin Peter Dundas Geo, Ham. Kennedy Francis Kitchen Rob. or D'I Reed J.

Dudley Thomas Dwyer Robert

Elredy John Elkedge John Ellis James Elises John Henry Laing A.
Elives John Henry Laing A.
Labelle Joseph Buttey Richard Emery Robert England Wm Etherington or Herthrington Ts. Lindsay Mrs. Evans John Lilley David Farr Thomas 2

Falconder Douglass Longgigs T. J. B. Samons Wm. Falcher Edward Lynch Mrs And'w Sargent Ben. Farguson Andrew Lyons Mrs Wm Bigby Richard Fitzpatrick Mark Fitzgerald D. Magher Miss Mary Sewell George
Fitzgerald Patrick Markellan Mrs D. Sharfot or Sharf R
Flaherty Patrick Maxwell Rev. J. E. Shannon Sargent
Flood or Hood M. Mather Edward Sharpe William
Sharpe William Wm Geron Blake A. Foy Patrick Fowell Mrs. Black Sarah Ann Botsford John D. Forster Matthew Rawman Samuel Foster Lewis Borthwaite Charles Foster John

Boidwell Silas Foley Edward 2 Baliny Mrs. Maria Foley Owen Fox James Bouthroe Joseph French W. S. Boothby Thomas Brynes Wm Brownlee A. B. French Ralph Fullerton John Garbutt Mary Ann Miller George Gahan Townsend Miller William Gallagher Edward Miller David 3 Brown Alex. M. Gallagher Patrick Moffatt Miss M. J. Smith James Brown George 2

Gaskins Edward Moody Jas. Wm. Smith Anthony Brown Sergt. Dan'l Garthwaite Josh. Moody Mrs. Jane Smith Mrs. A. Brothen Joseph George James Mcody Mrs. J. A. Spilet Samuel George James George Robert Mosher John Moon John 2 Gilchrist Duncan Montgomery A. 5 Stewart Benj. 2 Mongomery Rob't Streetsville Tho's Mulholland John Stock Ann Gibbs Mary

Gibson John Murphy Patt Stephens Peter Gibson Wm. Capt. Murry Dr. Jas. M. Stillman Elizab'h Gleeson Edward Murphy Charles Stoddard Arvin Barr Rowland 2 Glass Miss Margt. Mullen William Strout -Gladwick William Murpehan James Sullivan John Glasford Jno Myers Isaac Buchanan John S. Gormly Mrs Han'h MacManus Mich'l Sylvester Mrs. Burrell Thomas Gosberry Edward McAllister Godfrey Central School Burress Miss Eliz. Gott A. W. McArther Alex'r Sylvester Mrs R.

Burgess Colin

Burdon Joseph

Carthy Peter

Carroll John

Clarke James

Clizie George Corrina Wm

Corry Helon

Dawson James

Dice W. M.

Dixon Wm

Dorogh Mary

Burrow Wm. McArther Robert McBirney James Tanaly John
McCarroll James Tatoo (late of Tone Gordon Matthew Goldring James Campbell Robt. S. Graham Mary McCabe Miss Eliz. Campbell Lt-Col J.Gray David McCondack Fra's Templeton Peter McCarthy James Temple Henry McCallough Hugh Thomas Miss An Campbell George Griffith Thomas Campbell G. B. Gwillim David Campbell Rebecca G. H. McDewell Arch'd Thomas Jno. [M.:

Campbell Robert Cabiil Miss And Hay John McDonald Wm
Hay John
Haines John
Harvey John W. McDonald Donald
Harvey John W. McDonald George
Hampton Geo. Joo. McGrath James

McDonald Wm
Thompson Thompson Mrs Ca.
Thompson Wm. 2
Thompson J. H.
Thompson Robert George McKay James Torry McKechney Flory Tray Mrs. Christa. Cameron Dunkin Handy Patrick Cameron Mrs. Handesides H. Cameron Mrs.

McKenzie Sarah Frency John Goor McKeown Miss E. Trowell -Cain David Hampson Israel 2 McLean Mrs.
Cain James Hamilton James Humbe
Chisholm Mrs. A. Hamilton S. S. McLynch Chearment Charles Hamilton Thomas McMahon James Chapman Nathan Henry Samuel McMaster James McMaster James Chapman Nathan Henry Samuel McMaster James Chearmel John Healy Daniel McMullen James Walker John McMullen Miss M. Wallace John McMullen Miss Church Richard Hamilton Alex'r McMshon Peter Hamilton Thomas McMahon Marg't Vauston Thos. . Chapel John Healy John McMullen James Walker John Clarke Miss Julia Healy John McMullen Miss M. Wallace John Charke Nathan Charke Wm 2 Hilton John late 92nd Regt. Ward David

late 92nd Regt. Ward David Hill Mrs Maple Hill McRay Mrs. Hickley Miss Hinckley H. Navil Mrs. Hinchcliff Thomas Neal Henry Honeyford Joseph Neal Miss Corny Win or Sarah Howard Thomas Nelgle John Conway Michael House Helen Nelson Mrs. Nelson Mrs. Mar't Watson Chas. Nesbit James Watson Arche Coolaghan Josh. Connery Mrs. Conners Thomas Hornby Dr. Nichols Mrs. L. A. Watt Thos. Hopkins John Nichole Geor Holmes Benj, ir, Nimmo John Hollins David Nixon Alexan Nichole George Nixon Alexander

Collins Michael Coulten James Hollins David Cormack John S. Holland G. B. Corcoran Themas Hoffman Jorm'h 2 O'Brine Moses Howard Thomas O'Brine F. Whitley John Hoffman Miss Em. O'Connell James. White Thomas Hodges Edward
Holmes John 2
O'Grady Dr.W. J. 3 White Joseph
Oliphant John Wigelsworth Abn
Omelia Miss Ele'r Wilkinson Thos. Cruikshank MissM. Hutchinson Mark Oper William Hutchinson G. O'Neil James

Cummings Cap J F Hunter William Orr Mrs. John Cummer Daniel Hunter C. Owen Abner Hunter Mrs Mar. 3 Humphrey Mrs Sa. Pangborn Tho's 2 Wilson Wm. Haghes Thomas Parkinson Mrs. Hustler Jeremiah Parks Charles Irwia James James William Davis J. & Broth's James Thomas

Jackson Miss Aug. Peary Austin or Jackson William Wm Woodford Jackson John Jones Thomas Jones George Jones Socphief Johnson James 2 Philip John Dowling John 2 Johnston John Donovan S. A. J. Johnson Samuel Douling or Donling Johnson Arch'd Miss Ellen Jordan John

Wilson Jan Pare Honry jr. Winchell Elder R. Parrott -Winter W. Patten Joseph 2 Woods Thos. Woods Richard Woodall Wm. Pearson Edward Woodruff Russell Pepper Pat'k Ric'd Woodings Mrs.
Phillips Mrs Jane Wray Geo. Phillips the Misses Wright James Phillips Dr. Wright A. Telfer Wright Edward 2 Johnson Miss My2 Piercy Jeremiah Wylie Wm.

Johnson Jinkin Place Elias Dohorty John
Johnson Miss My 2 Piercy Jeremiah Wyllie Wm.
Donaldson Wm Johnston Jinkin Place Elias
Donnelly Mrs M.A. Johnston Miss II'h Pollet Miss Ellen Yale Josiah

Owen Abner

Price Thomas S. Yeamans Jarius 2
Proudlowe John
Pudney Colonel
Young Jacob udney Colonel Young Jacob Serg't 4th Batt. Young James CHARLES BERCZY, P. M.

E MOVED-C. & W. WALKER, TAILORS, having removed their Clothing Establishment from 135 to 181, DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, DRESS-MAKING, AND MIL-LINERY.—S. MAYHEW, grateful for the kind and liberal patron-age which has been extended to her since she commenced business in this city, presents her sincere thanks to those ladies who have employed her hitherto; and assures them that it shall be her constant endeavour to will find it to their advantage to call on them. Toronto, Sept. 3rd, 1839.

OTICE.—This is to caution any person or persons from purchasing any of the personal effects of the late George ARMSTRONG, Township of Toronto, from the widow Elizabeth Armstrong,

SAMUEL PRICE, junt., Executors. George Mrles, Township of Toronto, August 22nd, 1839. 513 3m

LAKE ONTARIO. 1 8 3 9.

THE STEAMER HAMILTON, R. GASKIN, Master, will make Two Trips a week, during the remainder of the Season, between TORONTO and ROCHESTER, leaving Toronto on Tuesday and Friday Evenings, and ROCHESTER on Monday and Thursday Mornings, calling at Cosourc and Post Hors both ways. Toronto, 13th Aug. 1839.

PPER CANADA RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.—The Committee beg the attention of Clergymen, Officers of Sabbath Schools, Store keepers, and the Religious public, to their large Stock of the Publications of the Landon Religious Tract Society. Their terms are as follows:
To Subscribers, Clergymon, Sabbath Schools, Soldiers, and Sailors, the

price in Carrency as advertised in Sterling by the Paront Society. To Non-Subscribers, the Parent Society's Sterling price.

Re order of the Committee. JAMES CARLESS. Depository, 23 Yonge Street, . · Depositary.

Toronto, Aug. 10, 1839.
Editors of Newspapers publishing this Advertisement gratuitously will confer a favor on the Society.

OSEPH C. MORRISON, BARRISTER, &c. At the office of the late S. WASHEURN, Esq. Duke Street. 50

LEX. GRANT, ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., North East corner of the Court House, Church St. March 28th, 1837. 385-tf

TALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS .-'ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co. beg to intimate to their customers' and the trade of Upper Canada generally, that they are now opening our a very complete and extensive Stock of DRY GOODS, suited for the Fall and Winter Trade; and having shipments coming forward by most of the regular Traders, to arrive from the different ports of Great Britain, the extent and variety of their Stock will be kept full during the next

Front Street, Toronto, Aug. 6, 1839. CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & Co. will receive per first Spring Vessels their usual Supply of SCYTHES, SICKLES, &c. &c.

Which will be sold to the Trade low for Cash or approved short credit. Toronto, 20th April, 1839.

R. WOOD, DENTIST, Chewitt's Buildings, King Street.
Mr. W. on his return to the city begs leave to state, that he has made arrangements for a constant supply of Incorruptille Enumel Teeth, from the best manufacturers in London, Paris, and Philadelphia; and for immediate information of any improvements in the different branches of Dental Surgery. Besides the usual materials for filling decayed teeth. gold, platina, silver, and tinfoits, Mr. W. has the Royal Mineral Cement, which, in certain cases, is preferable to any other substance. Mr. W may be consulted at his office any hour of the day. Toronto, 21st May, 1838.

W ROUGHT IRON AXLETREES. - The SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing Wrought-Iron Axletrees, of Subscriber is now manufacturing Wrought-Iron Axtetrees, of improved description and material, from the best wrought scrap, by workmen of established reputation, which, in pattern and worth, are believed to equal anything of the kind in the market. To these acquainted with Wrought Axletrees it will be enough to state, that, besides the first rate quality of the iron, they are all made to a uniform size by swedges or dies, and that this size is made to correspond with the bexes which are fitted to and sold with them. They may be had at the Agencies. of the Long Point Foundry at Toronto-Hamilton-Breatford-and London ; or at the Manufactory.

G. R. VAN NORMAN, Agent. Dover Iron Works, Augt. 16, 1839. : 512

WORDS! SWORDS!! SWORDS!!!

The Subscriber respectfully informs the Military Gentlemen throughout the Country, that he is now prepared to execute any order he may be favoured with for Sword's of every description. New Regula. tion Swords constantly on hand, with Steel or Leather Scabbards; also, Sword Belts and Scales for the Shoulders made to order, and forwarded to any part of the Country.

SAMUEL SHAW,

Toronto, March 16, 1838.

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No. 120, King Street.

PAINTING.—HART & MARCH,
House, Sign, and Ornamental PAINTERS, GLAZIERS,
GRAINERS, and PAPER HANGERS, respectfully inform the
inhabitants of Toronto and its vicinity, that they have commenced business at No. 206, King St., nearly opposite the Farmers' Bank, where they hope, from a competent knowledge of their business, strict attention, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

Toronto, September 10, 1838. E MOVAL.—The Subscribers beg to inform their friends that they have removed their place of business to the Stores formerly occupied by the late S. E. TAYLOR, Esq. No. 173, King Street, Toronto.

83tf BENJAMIN & BROTHERS.

OTICE—I hereby give notice to the public, that I will not pay, or be accountable for any debt contracted by my Son George GEORGE DAVIS. Davis Albion, August 29, 1839.

L. PERRIN & CO., IMPORTERS OF recently REMOVED to No. 8.

WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, King Street. Toronto, March 5, 1839. . NOTICE .- All persons indebted to the late LUKE SHARP are

requested to make immediate payment to the Administratrix, Mrs. Mary Sharp; and the Creditors to send their accounts to her for pay-MARY SHARP.

Toronto, Sept. 4th, 1839. 514 3 m. Administratrix. PASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 148, King Street, (five doors West of Yonge Street.)

The subscriber, grateful for the kind patronage he has received, bega leave to return his best thanks to his friends and the public, and to acquaint leave to return his best thanks to his triends and the public, and to acquaint them that he has on hand at present a good assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Caesimeres, Devonshire Kerseys and Buckskins; also, a good assortment of Vestings, consisting of plain and figured silk Velvets, Valencias, Tuitenetts, &c.; all of which he is prepared to make to order, on the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner, at very low prices for Cash.

THOMAS J. PRESTON.

OTICE.—The Subscriber requests all persons who may have any book accounts, notes of hand, honds, or other obligations against him, to present them for settlement within three months from GEORGE PERMAN. Vaughan, July 4th, 1839. 505 3 m p

Toronto, April 16, 1839.

Toronto, August 14, 1839.

Upper Canada, 800 Acres of the very finest quality, in the Talbot Settlement, in that most desirable Township, Alpsonouch, which Talbot Settlement, in that most desirable Township, Alpsonouch, which ANDS FOR SALE .- In the London District, s bounded in front by Lake Erie, and in the rear by River Thames, being Lots Nos. 19. Con. A.; 18, in 2d Con. Eastern Division; 6, in 5th Con. Western Division.
The above are in the midst of an old and flourishing Settlement,

with all the conveniences of good roads, Mills, ready Market, &c., and large quantity of the finest Black Walnut and White Oak Timber

Also,-In the Township of Reach, Home District; Lot No. 12, in the 2d Concession, an extremely valuable Lot. The above lands will be sold low, or the proprietor will be glad to

mortgage the same for such period as may be agreed upon. For further particulars apply to H. Sparford, Esq., Brockville. April 20, 1837.

TRAYED, about the middle of last month, TWO FAT STEERS, dark brown, marked I. W. cut with scissors on the ramp. They were seen near Farr's Mills, on the Humber, on the 2nd instant. Any person bringing them, or giving information personally or by letter, so that they may be recovered, will receive \$15 REWARD.

JAMES WICKSON. Toronto Market, July 15, 1839. TOLEN or STRAYED, on the night of Saturday, Aug. 3,

A CHESNUT MARE, about 154 hands high, six years old, with a white stroke in her face, switch tail, considerable bone, and good condition. Also, A WHITE HORSE, about 141 hands high, aged, strong, with long tail, and quite fresh. They belong to Joseph Children, Smith, 56, Lot Street Tayonto, who will suggest that the street Children of the street Children. Street, Toronto, who will reward any person giving information by which they may be found.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

The price of this paper is Twelve Skillings and Sizpence a-year, if paid in advance or kitteen Skillings, if paid in six months; or Seventeen Skillings and Sizpence, if not paid before the end of the year, exclusive of postage. Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance.

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

**All travelling and local Preachers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church no authorised Agents to procure subscribers, and forward their names with subscriptions; and to all authorised Agents who shall procure ten responsible subscribers, and aid in the collection, &c. one copy will be sent graits. No subscriber has a right to discontinue until arrears are paid up.—Agents will be careful to attend to this.

All communications, unless from authorised Agents, must be post paid.

3.7 The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of the Contingent Fund of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, for making up the deficiencies of poor Circuits which are unable to support their Preachers, &c., and to the general epread of the Gospei.

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.