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Christian Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1839.

PRESENT INTERCESSION INDISPENSABLE.

We have no deeper conviction of mind at this moment, than that the prayers of the righteous are needed by others; and, as a religious Journalist, we think it right to ask them. Where shall we turn our eyes to escape objects which do not send this truth home to the heart! Turn them which way we may, there are objects of weakness and woe, of sorrow and sin, of darkness and death. Looking with the eye of a civilized being only, how much is there to arrest our attention and produce thought! There is barbarity in numberless multitudes who have been taught nothing of civilization. The polished world is a world of depravity, strife, perfidy, insubordination, and revolution. Ancient institutions are supplanted -corrupt foundations are sinking kingdom is the foe of kingdom-thrones are displaced, and new empires rise : Some final epoch is approaching, which shall clothe God. before the gaze of wondering nations, with the vivid attributes of wisdom, power, and sovereignty: that Scripture shall be plainer than ever, -" His kingdom ruleth over all." Looking with the eye of a is not thronged with idol worshippers. Heathen darkness is denso: redeemed being, what wide-spread hypocrisics, superstitions, sips, and dangers are before us! The world is destitute; and myriads of inteldangers are before us! The world is destitute; and myriads of intelwicked one!" Men and Brethren! rush—rush to the throne of They seem to be little aware, that, in all they eat and drink, they
lectual and never dying creatures stand before us, requiring, asking,
mercy for a criminal, perishing world! Weep and wrestle there, till subject my riads of their little friends, for whose life and safety they perishing for help; and in Christian communities, thousands live a that world can rejoice in the Saviour. "Oh that mine head were worse than heathen life. And "wrath is gone out from the Lord." Let every man of prayer be as Aaron, and "take a censer, and put fire therein from off the altar, and put on incense," and go quickly and stand between the living and the dead, and cry, "spare the people. O Lord ! spare the people !"

The pury of Intercession is obvious, and incalculably important. We have many reasons to assign, but our first and chief authority is the Word of God; and to it we should listen and submit. One of its injunctions is, "Pray one for another." An Apostle says, "I exhort, therefore, that supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of of Scripture, we are at liberty to say that even nature prompts to prayer. Whether in peril ourselves or we see others that are, we for if we cannot rescue ourselves, an application to another is proper. Religion inclines to it. If we are true Christians, the love of Christ ourselves from an absorbing sympathy, than we shall be to stop the in comings of God's love, while we believe in his Son. He who is a child of God does unto others what he would they should do unto him : us how to pray! and he does appreciate much the prayers of others for him. The duty of intercessory supplication is to be clearly inferred from the benefits Every intercession is a seed sown, bringing forth for us a hundred fold. This thought is beautifully exemplified by the Rev. Robt. Hall : dependence of our fellow-mortals, or rather of our fellow immortals, rise in view with all their affecting peculiarities; at those moments. when the mind is the most ralm, tender, and elevated-at those moments when none but God can enter-when we feel our own nothingingness before Him who is all in all. When we have been "spread. ing before the Lord" the circumstances of an orphan who has no friend, of a widow who has no protector, of an unhappy man who is ments the most noble, tender, and disinterested ?" The good derived by others we cannot calculate. He who has given us the duty to discharge knows its utility; and the day of awful scrutiny, and start. ling, as well as delightful exposure, must come, before we can say what prayer has done. Then will it be seen that the praying man has bestowed more gifts on men than any other has, and that his least donation surpassed in value the wealth of Ophir. Abraham preserved the guilty cities till there were less than ten rightcous persons found remember and sustain it. Thou hast a power more commanding than for the salvation of others.

. The subjects of intercession are manifold. There are our Kindred have claims which we cannot reject. The tie of blood exists; and rulers and officers, demand a share in our supplications. "The powers that be are ordained of God." The civil and the religious privileges with which we are invested render the words of a thankful man pro per for us to use: "The lines have fallen unto me in pleasant places. and I have a goodly heritage." For our beloved Queen, we may come near the throne of the heavenly grace, with the suitable words of our own poet:

With favour look moon her face. Thy love's pavilion spread; And watchful troops of angels place Around her sacred head."

For the authorities, we may borrow the comprehensive petition of Mr. Wesley's Sunday service : "That it may please Thee to bless and maintain truth." There is our Country. At present, a breathless expectation prevails; there is an assertion of our rights; and an earnest wish to enjoy them expressed. The period is eventful, and our legislators need wisdom, and the people prudence and firmness. To Him. "by whom kings reign and princes decree justice," must our timely entreaties be presented, that all our doings may be ordered by his governance, and that we may have righteousness, peace, and charity in our times. There is our Church. Wesleyans form a community specially favoured of God; from the first He has smiled upon them, and blessed them. At the present time, they stand on elevated ! ground. The retrospect of a century of unprecedented mercies, inter- time to accomplish this; in the successive centuries, ages, and revopositions, and spiritual successes, is what they are now taking. De. votedness of soul. body, and property, is expected. The eye pierces futurity, and every breast is swelled with hope. The hand of God has divines, legislators, and philosophers. Their reason has been busy been seen, and his arm has been made bare, and must be made bare in for three thousand 'years: now, what has it produced? Behold the ages to come. Come near, come near, ye followers of Wesley, to the prodigious result! "A god! a god appears!" But such a deity! altar of God! Deplore past infirmities, -- praise the love which has a god of carved wood! a god in human form! a god who was born. borne with them : vow-vow in faith: "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I prefer not the dust! Such have been the unaided efforts of burnan reason. apostle,—"We were willing to have imparted to you, even our own I arms also my chief for." There is the Church universal. cultivated, and educated, and exercised for three thousand years! souls?" Ah, what is the exhaustion we complain of after preaching? Jerusalem above my chief joy." There is the Church universal. cultivated, and educated, and exercised for three thousand years! The Ministers must never be forgotten. They ought ever to be "an example of the believers, in word, in conversation, in charity, in spirthen I will confess that human reason has less power than I have

the spirit of God's love and power. Sectarianism is hateful; bigotry is hell-born. Is it becoming for any individual of the one redeemed able petition when always used as secondary to another--" Bless thy church of every name!" That heavenly and catholic minded man, John Howe, says-" We are apt to pray for peace unto the Christian community, for halcyon days, prosperity, the abundance of all outward Then will they see the difference between Boodh and the God blessings, in conjunction with the universal reception of such forms of revealed in the Bible and approved by sanctified reason. Till then, community, for halcyon days, prosperity, the abundance of all outward religion as are most agreeable to our minds and inclinations; but do they are in darkness and the valley of death. This is what Christians we as earnestly pray for the reviving of primitive Christianity, and that the Christian church may shine in the beauties of holiness, heavenliness, faith, love to God and one another; in simplicity, meekness, patience, humility; contempt of this present world, and purity from all the corruptions of it? This we chiefly ought to have done." Pray for the peace of Jerusalem; they shall prosper that love thee. Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces. For my brethren and companions' sakes, I will now say, Peace be within

them not of the ability to say, "God is with us!" The members of

the church must never be forgotten. Ask for them a larger portion of

have no pleasure! What cunning, worldliness, deceit, display, impurity, blasphemy, guilt, is in existence! What jesuitism and auda. infidele! What crowds that have forfeited their piety! But millions are yet unspoken of! I was going to say, not a zone is there which waters, and mine eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night for the slain of the daughter of my people." "For Zion's sake will I not hold my peace, and for Jerusalem's sake I will not rest, until the righteousness thereof go forth as brightness, and the salva. tion thereof as a lump that burneth. And the gentiles shall see thy righteousness, and all kings thy glory; and thou shalt be called by a new name, which the mouth of the Lord shall name."

The manner of our intercessions must be properly regulated. They must be conformed to the mind of God. Under right influence, we make intercession "according to the will of God." They must be thanks be made for all men." Having first proclaimed the authority made in dependence upon the Spirit of God: "The Spirit itself maketh intercession for us." They must be associated with, and proceed from, humility of heart: Abraham said, "Behold now, I have involuntarily ask for deliverance. We are prompted to it by reason; taken upon me to speak unto the Lord." They must be importunate: St. Paul "sought the Lord thrice." They must rest for their potency on the sacrifice of Christ: He himself said, "At that day ye shall ask will "dwell in us richly;" and we shall no more be able to secure in my name." Such a conduct in us will ensure the divine approval; such a correspondence of our own mind and heart with his Word, will make our petitioning for our fellow men irresistible. May God teach

Our intercessions must be IMMEDIATE. There is a loud and lamentable cry from the ends of the earth :- " No man careth for my which result from it. What is there not of good accruing to ourselves! soul !" The objects that surround us are spiritually destitute. The multitude press to the precipice of perdition; -they press now. Now, then, pity them, pray for them, and with God prevail. Stretch "In solemn intercession with God, the misery, the helplessness, and out your hands in believing adoration, and the God of mercy will stretch out his arm in present salvation.

Do you look for encouragement? What else is there but en. couragement! His Son is given—his Spirit is sent—his promise is uttered-his ear has heard your supplications-his answer has been vouchsafed to praying men-our earth would have been an aceldama if it had not been for them-the world is being lighted up by the truth, in honour of Jesus and the desires of the believing. Encouragement ! under the dominion of lusts which are burrying him fast to eternal Can the Saviour say more? "Whatsoever ye shall ask in my name, destruction; is it possible to rise from our knees without feeling senti- that will I do." The original and pious Herbert has forcibly said,-

" Of what an easy quick access, My blessed Lord, art thou! how suddenly May our requests thine ear invade! To show that state dislikes not easiness If I but lift mine eyes, my suit is made: Thou canet no more not hear, than then canet die."

Brethren! Do you want honour, and your God to be glorified! Beome intercessors. Cannot you act without an Example? There is Moses: a name we pronounce with reverence and awe. God chose him in them. Reader, art thou an Abraham? If this be thy character, for his servant and placed the miracle-working rod in his hand. The mountain quakes: clouds and darkness are upon it: the lightnings that of an earthly sovereign, and the treasures at thy command are flash: the thunder peals and peals again. Jeliovah is on Sinai. The more costly. Exert thy power-the power of thy faith: expend thy tribes receive the mandate to stand afar off, lest they perish; but tressures-the blessings coming from God in answer to thy prayers Moses is to go up the mount, and hold intercourse in the thick darkness. O honoured, holy man! But we confess there is another as. nect under which we behold this man, which makes us wonder more. and Acquaintances. Husbands, wives, sons, daughters and friends, The people had sinned, and the Almighty said in his terrible majesty, Let me alone, that my wrath may wax hot against them, and that I there is a yet closer tie which might more frequently be found exist. may consume them." And Moses went to the Lord, and said, "Oh, ing between the same persons, even that of hely consanguinity. Job this people have sinned a great sin, and have made them gods of gold. offered sacrifices for his friends-let us pray for ours. There are our Yet now if thou wilt forgive their sin-and if not, blot me, I pray Rulers. Our rightful Sovereign and her Ministers, the Imperial Leg. thee, out of thy book." Here is Moses in his most august, sublime, islature, the Representative of Her Majesty in the colony, and all lesser and impressive character. He is an intencesson. Reader! Weep over the sins of thy country, the church, and the world, and then me AS MOSES.

HINDOOISM. No. 11.

Having given a synopsis of the religion of Boodh, I will now add a description of the god himself from the pen of Mr. Ward, the Baptist missionary, and then close my remarks on Budhism with a few reflections. Mr. Ward says,-

accompanied by his attendants. In most of the modern images he is to commit a thousand blunders in attempting something loftier and represented in a sitting posture, with his legs folded. A yellow cloth keep the Magistrates, giving them grace to execute justice and to is curling, and his ears long, as if distended by a weight. The image bility, indeed, is repressed and subdued by an anxious solicitude to is generally placed in the centre of the temple, under a small arch neatly gilded. Around him colestial attendants, male and female,

are ordinarily placed." dices in favour of the God of the Bible can be thought to exist. There has been a fair field for the exercise of human reason. could discover the being of a God, -if it could infer the duties of men, if it could perceive a regular morality, if it could establish a consistent scheme of religion,-why has it not been done? There has been lutions, how is it that not a single one ever made the discovery, even of what is now called natural religion? But their religion was not idle-it was active. They were men of intellect, poets, statesmen who died! a god whose head was encircled with serpents! a god that lives not, moves not, has not a being! a god that cannot stir. hear, nor speak ! a god that a blow from a human arm would level in Verily, if this does not prove the necessity of divine revelation, even

many Christians of every name, certain differences of sentiment rob must carry it, preach it, and live up to it. The Word of God is the trumpet that will raise the citadel of error. That word must be sounded, long and loud. It must sweep through the valleys of Asia, hope there will soon be again. Instances like these are sufficient to breathing life into the Valley of Dry Bones,—carrying the WHOLE make us ashamed at having been intrusted with an instrument of such reven, through all their splendid pagedas, and to the wounded heart, potent efficacy, and having by our unskilfulness and weakness, some in sounds more sweet than angels use." That Word must whisper, race, to say with cramped heart, "Bless my church?" It is an allow- Price! Then will they learn the insignificance of their gods when able natition when always used as secondary to another—" Bless thy contrasted with Him who inhabiteth eternity, who sitteth upon the circle of the earth, who weigheth the mountains in scales and the hills in a balance,-who comprehendeth the dust of the earth in a measure and stretcheth out the heavens as a curtain to dwell in! have to do for pagans :- Send them missionaries !- send them the Word of God! and God will send them the Holy Spirit! They have a right to demand it; God requires it; love to sinuers urges it; AND IT MUST BE DONE. It is the water of life;—shall they never drink it! It is the bread of life;—shall they perish without it? It will be the up by them under the yoke and idolatry of popery. Having learned curse of Christendom, in the day of eternity, that they never gave to to read a little in a school established at this station by a gentleman, those, who were dying without it, the Word of God—the bread of I proceeded, along with my father, to the Neilgherry Hills, about the

Reflection III. One cannot but be struck, in reflecting on Budhism as a religious system, with the surprising ignorance displayed through-There is the World. And now what a scene opens to our out its whole construction. For, not to mention their views of God view! How many bow the knee who never pray! How many give and of matter, their notions of the soul and a host of deities, let me who possess no charity! How many enjoy the pleasures of sin that fix on one of their five max ms of morality—that animal life must never be destroyed! Is it not surprising that a religion, practising the most horrid cruelties, neglecting the aged, burning the widow, sacrificing infants, should give us, as one of its first and fundamental city in papiets! What heterodoxy in many religionists! What baptized principles, that it is a most shocking impiety in any case to destroy the life of an animal? How much more tender is their regard for the inhabitants of the stall, for insects fluttering in the breeze, or for the animalcula luxuriating in a drop of water, than for their own pagen gods are countless: "The world lieth in the arms of the them a cloth through which they pass the water used for drinking. profess so high a regard, to an untimely and uncommiserated death. A remarkable exemplification of this is given by Sir W. Jones, who, when in India, by the use of his solar microscope, convinced a priest of the existence of these numberless animalcula in a single drop of water. The Brahmin, shocked at the discovery which overthrew his religion, for fear this knowledge should be communicated to his countrymen, importuned with Sir William until he obtained the microscope, when he instantly descended from the verandeh and dashed it in pieces, exclaiming—"O that I had remained in that happy state of ignorance in which you first found me!"

Reflection IV. But there was wisdom in one of their laws, and that consisted in the prohibition placed on the use of spirituous liquors. Ignorant as they were of the divine will, they nevertheless had human reason enough to direct them in their civil policies to place an interdict on the use of ardent spirit. Indeed, it requires very little reason to prove, and little sagacity to discover, especially in these days and in our own country, that no greater curse was ever inflicted on any people than their subjection to the evils, and miseries, and calamities of inebriation. It would be well for modern legislators in Christian lands to follow the example of paganism given three thousand years ago, and by civil enactments free the land forever from that-

" Which weaves the winding sheets of souls, And lays them in the urn of everlasting death!"

Brockville, August, 1839.

PREACHING. From Dr. Leifchild's Counsels to a young Minister.

H. M.

Your principal attention must be directed to that which is the main duty of the ministry, and to which its efficacy must be chiefly owing, —the preaching of the word. Upon the style and character of your preaching, every thing will depend. Aim above all things to excel as the books of the learned among the heathen, and finding them una preacher. For this purpose, see that you are possessed of all the proper requisites; knowledge, atterance, power of speech, fervour of affection, self-possession, boldness. There is an indescribable some-thing in a good preacher that takes hold of the attention of mankind, in the absence of which no efforts can raise us to the proper standard. But it is incredible what improvement may be made in the gift of preaching, by taking pains to excel, and being resolutely bent, in humble dependence upon God, on achieving it. You are aware of the feebleness of utterance, and impediment of speech, under which he laboured at first who afterwards became the most impassioned orator

on the mind to impress it, or remaining in the memory for subsequent impression. Nothing, however, is more carefully to be guarded against than a monotony of cadences, a perpetual recurrence of similar tones throughout a discourse, whatever be the change of topics or variation of theme. This is the bane of oratory, and would render the addresses of an angel powerless. Observe the methods of different preachers. Look around you, and see what is most successful, and what is useless; shun the one, cultivate the other.

on the character of your previous preparation for the pulpit. Neither let the memory be overloaded with what is previously prepared, nor yet so little furnished as to overtask the powers of invention and combination at the time.

The style of composition for the pulpit should be equally free from mposity of diction and collequialisms, or vulgar forms of speech. Yet it should be racy and familiar. It should neither be crowded with ornaments, nor encumbered with pedantry. What is preaching, but me much leisure, either to read God's word or to go to church, my an ordained instrumentality for a specific end? That end is the conversion of sinners to God by the truth, and the edification, by the same truth, of those already converted. What has a preacher to do with culling flowers of rhetoric to please the fancy, or amassing stores of learning to gratify the corious and ingenious? Sufficient provision is made elsewhere for the entertainment of the imagination, and for communicating the stores of literary information. Let the pulpit be sacred to its grand object, the winning of souls to Christ, and the improvement of the character of those who are won.

Without intending the most distant reflection on any particular persons. I cannot forbear to express my conviction, that the general style of preaching in this country is characterized by a formal and tame correctness. Its greatest fault is, that it aims to avoid faulte, "Budbu, as seen in many temples, appears seated upon a throne rather than to aspire to the highest degrees of excellence. It points placed on elephants, or encircled by a hydra, or in the habit of a king at too low a mark. He blamelessness is its weakness. It were better upon a wider scale. There is all the regularity and rigidity of art, is thrown over his right shoulder, enveloping his right arm; his hair but little of the freedom and spontaneity of nature. Natural sensiobtain the reputation of being chaste and correct speakers. Hence, our most impassioned efforts are frequently but artificial burs's, preriously elaborated, and, of course, producing but little effect. Reflection I. How inadequate are the efforts of reason and the thou wishest me to weep," says the orator. " thou must weep thyself." conceptions of the human mind to infer, even from the works of But never think of moving me by the state and common tricks of an thou wishest me to weep," says the orator, " thou must weep thyself." creation and Providence, just notions and right views of the God of artificial oratory. I can no more be affected by superficial emotion nture. Through the greater part of the continent of Asia no preju- than I can be warmed with painted fire. If, trammel'ed by a solicitude for the approbation of the critical and judicious, we are never If it able, at any time, to throw our whole soul into our subject-to let it take hold of us and carry us away with it, -we shall never powerfully seize upon others. Our auditors will be at leisure, because perfectly gool, to make observations on our manner, and to be amused or surprised at our seeming extravagance. The reason is obvious; we cannot carry them along with us by clamour, and we have no hold upon them by sympathy. Instead of hanging on our lips, with breathless expectation to the close, they give no unintelligible signs of an agreeble sensation, on observing the approach of our labours to a termination. When that takes place, scarcely any change is visible in their countenances or attitudes, resulting from a cessation of what had interested and absorbed their minds. They have been suffered to remain in one settled and unbroken state of frigid tranquillity.

What shall be thought of such a method of stating Divine truth. What is it but that chiefly of the bodily strength or animal fervour ? When is it that of the sublime energy of our intellectual and moral Bear them to the throne, and say, "May the trumpet blown by them Reflection II. Then is it not clear as the sunbeams, that, to save never give an uncertain sound." Thank God, that while there are so the Pagan world, they must have the Word of God; missionaries

There is night on his eye, and remorse on his brow As he size in his chamber, helpless, alone; For the deeds woke up in his memory naw,—Can riches, or blood, or sorrow atoms? Yet hope in fair promise the future arrays, For the Cracified pleads, and the Pharises plays. nature! But this is not what the apostles meant, when they spake

preaching to its proper height, and shown us the power it is capable of exercising over the human mind when so exercised. And such we hope there will soon be again. Instances like these are sufficient to potent efficacy, and having by our unskilfulness and weakness, some of us for many years, wielded it to so little purpose. Would God that the whole power of the pulpit were again in force through all the land! ~

ARTHUR TIDMAN, A NATIVE TEACHER. From the Evangelical Magazine.

The following narrative of the life and experience of one of the naive teachers at Chittoor, now named Arthur Tidman, translated from is own account in the Tamul language, has been received in a letter from our brother, the Rev. John Bilderbeck, under the 9th of July

Birth-early life-first attention to religion .- I was born at Co-

imbatoor, of Roman Catholic parents, in the year 1813, and brought year 1823, and there assisted my father, who was then serving an officer. When I was there, I obtained a portion of the Old Testament from a Protestant minister, and read through the Proverbs and Song of Solomon. Being pleased with this book, I asked my father to procure me another of the same kind, and he accordingly brought and gave me a copy of the New Testament. I was myself now in the employ of an officer; and one of his servants, a Tranquebar Christian, finding me ence, at a leisure hour, engaged in reading the Scriptures, asked me what religion I was, and then began to speak to me of the errors of Romanism. I afterwards reasoned about these things with my father in the same manner I was reasoned with by this man. He asked me who taught me to reason thus, and plucked away the Scriptures from me. He gave in lieu a Tamul grammar species and even offspring! To guard against this they carry with and some other similar books, and directed me to read nothing but uch books.

Early experience-progress in knowledge.—About this time my mother and brother died, and the gentleman whom I served, on leaving the country for England, recommended me to another gentleman. now again began to desire a New Testament, and obtained one from a catechist of the Rev. Mr. Cooper; who not only gave me a copy, but even introduced me to the minister. The Rev. gentleman spoke to me for some days on the errors of Romanism, the evil of sin. the nature of salvation, and the privilege of believers. Although I could not then understand what sin, and pardon, and piety were, yet it made me glad to hear of the unspeakable happiness which awaited the saints; and, supposing to myself, that if I would in future but refrain from customary sins, and pray to God, he would receive me to heaven, I asked the minister what he would have me to do, and that I was ready to obey him. He advised me to renounce Romanism, and join his church. I consented; but as there were then no other Christians at the place, we three only knelt together, and the catechist closed with prayer. The minister ofterwards told me, that as I was now received into the church. I should walk agreeably to Christ; and directed the catechist to teach me several other things necessary for me to know. Accordingly, whenever I was at leasure I used to go to the catechist, and receive Christian instruction.

Exposure to temptation—return to sin.—Two months after this the minister and the catechist left the place. When they were going they gave me a copy of the Old Testament, and another little book, I used to read them constantly, and pray. About this period a Soci-nian gave me a book to read, and told me that none shall perish, but that all shall obtain eternal life, and that there was no such thing as eternal punishment. Encouraged by this, I lived in the violation of the law of God.

Renewed study of the Scriptures -conviction of sin, &c .- I next oined a heathen teacher, whose views were nearly like those of Socioians. I saked him to explain to me many things. Finding that these persons spoke so contrary to one another, I thought it best to examine the real character of true religion myself. I read some of satisfactory, I left them, and began to study the Scriptures once more for myself. I also read a little work, entitled, "The Believer's Companion," and a tract, which I found of use to me. But the Epistle to the Romans was most instrumental in doing me good, capacially the seventh chapter, which enabled me to obtain a knowledge of sin. I could not then think of sin without great uneasiness of mind; and I used to retire alone to the groves, and kneeling down, confessed my sing to the Lord, praying that he would pardon me for the sake of the Lord Jesus.

Feeling it then to be my duty to make known to others the way of salvation through Christ, I began to talk about it to my father and other relatives. My father becoming vexed took me to the Roman One great rule for attaining excellence is to be constantly shunning other relatives. My father becoming vexed took me to the Roman and avoiding defects. Some of these relate to matter, some to man. Catholic priest, begging him to give me exitable advice; and charged ner. Of the former may be enumerated, poverty of thought, little me, before the priest, with having now learnt the Missionary's relivariation of ideas, superfluity of words: of the latter, the chief relate
to utterance. The rapidity of some prevents any thing from resting

on the mind to impress it or someline in the mind to impress the mind to me, said. "What fault do you find in our religion, that you should now wish to join the Missionary's religion, reflection: the slow drawling tone of others is equally unlayourable to (i. e. turn Protestant)?" In answer, I asked the priest a few questions; but he, instead of giving me proper replies, began to curse me, and to order me to be turned out of his church.

After this my father died. The Rev. Mr. Sawyer was then in the country, I used to go and hear his sermons. While I was thus occupied, both in seeking the things of this life and in attending to the concerns of my soul, two Roman Catholics, Aurokiyum and Joseph by name turned from their idolatry, and I directed them to Mr. Saw-From manner, however, I proceed to offer a little friendly advice yer. There were also two other young men, one of whom was almost a the character of your previous preparation for the pulpit. Neither prepared to join Mr. Sawyer's church, but was drawn away by the device of some Sociaians: the other went back to heathenism, from worldly inducements.

> Further progress in knowledge-arrival at Chittoor, &c .- Bcing accustemed, after this, to hear the Rev. Mr. Schmidt and others, my mind was gradually growing enlightened; but as my employers were void of piety, and as my occupation under them did not afford tions and difficulties, even though occasionally awakened by the Holy Spirit to a sense of my duty. I began to reflect, and had often a strong wish to throw up my situation, and to give myself to the sorvice of God. While I was myself so thinking, my master left the Hills for Chittoor, by appointment; and I was obliged to follow him,

> in the hope of accomplishing my desire some way there.
>
> I arrived here in 1636, and afterwards married a Christian woman from the congregation of Mr. Bilderbeck. Soon after this I resigned my situation, and continued some time without any employment. . I made known my feelings to Mr. Bilderbeck, who then took me into the service of the mission.

> I feel that I am a great sinner against God. I believe that I shall be saved through Christ alone. Adored be his glorious name for ever and ever! Amen.

To all persons who can appreciate superior poetry we introduce he following. The first piece is by the lamented Rev. RICHARD TREFFRY, jun, a writer whose geniue, learning, and piety will give his works lasting worth. We know of no poet whose style comes if near r to that of Byron .- The second piece is by Mrs. SIGOURNEY, the Poet of America, and is touchingly-beautiful;

SAUL OF TARSUS.

From the Life of Rev. R. Treffry. No trumpet was blown, as the gate they passed, Nor banner flung over their flerce array; But they rode like the brenth of the desert blast, Frently and silently passing away; Yel many tooked on that haughty man, Whose eye was the star of the fiery van.

With frequent fasts his cheek was paled. With frequent fasts the cheek was paired, And there sat a frown on his brow of pride; And scorn on his quivering lip prevailed, As he thought on the name of the Crucified; And his heart was as hard as the steel of his spea To the whispers of pity, or the naumurs of fear.

On—on!—the towers of Damascus are nigh, On—on!—the towers of Damascus are nigh,
The accursed Nazarenea are given to our hand;
When lo! an Ineffable blaze from on bigh
Burst, sudden as thought, on the harrying band;
And the glowing flood of that fashing light
Dims the cloudless sun in bis noon-day height.

Vain is the speed of the startled horse. Vain is the speed of the startled horse,
And win is the force of the gittering spear;
The scorner hath ended his ruthless course;
The Victor of Galiles triumplieth here;
And his words of mysite spirit appal
The awe-stricken heart of the prostrate Saul.

There is night on his eye, and remorse on his brow

PARTING HYMN. For Students of a Theological Seminary. Farewell: Farewell: We go!

"Brethren, tell us whither!"
Doth not Asia know?—
Hark,—with heathen woe
Loud she calls us thither.

Afric leads the gale With her prayerful wccping,— For the mission sall, Till the stars prevail Still her lone watch keeping.

Doth the Bloslem sigh?
We'll show his blinded nation
Hope that cannot die,—
Heaven, our home on high,—
Jesus,—our salvation.

We go !- We go !- Farewell! Hark, you village bell, With its tuneful swell, Sweetly warns us thinber.

From their postures fair,
Flocks are onward pressing,
For a Shepherd's care,
For a teacher's prayer,
For a pastor's blessing.

So, with hasting feet,
We'll bear the Gospel's story,-Breihren, may we meet
At the judgment seat
With our crown of glory.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

CENTENARY MEETINGS-HOME DISTRICT.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR SIR,-During the last few days I have had an opportunity of attending several Centenary Meetings, and have met with some things which have afforded me much pleasure, and with others which have been rather discouraging. On Wednesday, August 21st, I rode to Reesorville; there I found couraging. On Wednesday, August 21st, I rode to Reesorville; there I found a tolerable congregation, but I was informed by our principal friends that no efforts had been made to excite the least interest in our meeting. The Circuit Preachers were both absent; and as I was alone, I deemed it better to put off the Centenary Meeting until another period, when I could get the assistance of some of my brethren from Toronto. I therefore preached a short sermon, and dismissed the congregation. So far as Centenary business was concerned, I had a long ride for nothing. I found Reesorville a much larger village than I had thought it was. Our chapel is in a good and truly pleasant situation, and when it is finished will be ornamental as well as advantageous to the village, and a great accommodation to the surrounding neighbourhood.

The following day I met Brs. Jones and Evans at Button's Chapel: the

and a great accommodation to the surrounding neighbourhood.

The following day I met Brs. Jones and Evans at Button's Chapel; the congregation was rather small, but those who attended appeared to take a deep interest in the object of the meeting. The chair was taken by Francis Button, Esq., who acquitted himself-with great credit. He declared that he was indebted to Methodism for every thing which was really advantageous to him. Before he came under its influence, he had sunk deeply into the pit of iniquity, but by the blessing of the Almighty upon the labours of Wesleyan Ministers, he had been brought out of the horrible pit and the mirry clay—his foet were placed upon the rock—and the song of deliverance had been put into his mouth; and that he should ever love and support a cause that had done so much for him and his family. He reminded us that when they first came to that resignificantly of the partial and a moral wilderness that now it is in that neighbourhood, it was a natural and a moral wilderness; but now it is in a state of high cultivation, and moral and spiritual improvement. Others expressed similar sentiments, and at the close of the meeting contributed fifty-one dollars to our Centenary fund. In the evening we attended another meeting at Thornhill. The beautiful and capacious chapel at that place was well filled with people, and a considerable number were standing round the windows outside. Mr. Campbell took the chair, and made some very suitable remarks upon the nature and influence of the doctrines taught by our ministers, remarks upon the nature and influence of the doctrines taught by our ministers, and dwelt with great emotion upon the effect those doctrines had produced upon his own mind and heart, and expressed his determination to live and die a Methodlat. At the close of the meeting about eighty dollars were subscribed to our Centonery fund. Business of importance requiring my attention in the city on the 23rd, I left brothers Evans and Jones to attend the meetings of Monkman's and Sutherland's. I understand the congregations were small, but those who did attend entered heartily into the spirit of the meetings; some of them gave an affecting account of their religious experience, and as an expression of their grateful sense of the benefits conferred upon them by Methodism, subscribed more than four hundred dollars to our Centeánry fund.

pression of their grateful sense of the benefits conferred upon them by Methodism, subscribed more than four hundred dollars to our Centedary fund.

On the 24th we all met at Newmarket; the evening was very dark and rainy, but we had a fair congregation. Mr. Parke took the chair. He, in a very pleasing and affecting strain, descanted upon the character, and influence of Wesleyan Methodism—expressed his obligations to it, and his determination to support it. At the close of the meeting our friends subscribed upwards of eighty dollars. On the 25th, we held a meeting at Newmarket. The Chapul was crowded with persons from the surrounding country, who listened with serious attention to the word of life. The Love Feast was a tuly interesting and profitable season. Here were people from England, Ireland, Scotland, and the United States, all occusted by one spirit, participating in one common pleasure—the exalted pleasure of worshipping God in the heauty of holiness. The account which these different persons gave of their religious experience was a delightful proof of the unity and oneness of true picty. All who feel its infunce, whatever may have been their previous character, are re-

experience was a delightful proof of the unity and oneness of true picty. All who feel its influence, whatever may have been their previous character, are renewed in knowledge, righteousness and holiness, and bear the image of the heavenly as they have borne the image of the earthy.

Two o'clock.—We came to Richmond Hill, but the morning was very wet and so few people attended, that we thought it better to defer our centenary meeting to a more suitable time. In the evening we held a meeting at the brick chapel. The weather was very unfavorable—dark, wet and uncomfortable—but the attendance was larger than we expected. The chair was taken by Peter Lawrence, Esq., who gave an account of the influence of Methodism upon his own mind and life. His experience furnished a strong proof of the power of christian example. He was a thoughtless, worldly minded, pleasure-loving young man; but for some months he observed that an old man wont frequently to the house of prayer very early on the Satbath morning. When he saw this venerable christian paying such marked and regular attention to his spiritual interests, he was deeply impressed with the contrast which his conduct presented in that respect. These thoughts so occupied his mind that they induced him to go to the house of prayer himself. There he was spoken to in such a mild, appropriate and persuasive manner by the old gentleman, to in such a mild, appropriate and persuasive manner by the old gentleman, that he determined to join our church, and for upwards of twenty years has never absented himself from those meetings for christian fellowship which are so much despised by the world, so much neglected by some of our own members, but which are the most effectual means of keeping alive the true spirit of piety in a christian community. At the close of the meeting ninely-four dellars were subscribed to our fund.

spirit of piety in a christian community. At the close of the meeting ninetyfour dollars were subscribed to our fund.

27th. We went to Peck's chapel on the Humber, but being strangers to the
neighbourhood we mistook the distance and the road, and were so late that most
of the people had left the chapel, and that too in no very good temper; so we had
but a small and discouraging meeting. This is a populous neighbourhood—the
people generally are disposed to attend the chapel, but I am sorry to learn that
they have had but two sermons preached to them since the conference—neglect this, sufficient to tuin the cause in any neighbourhood!

28th. We held a meeting at the Lever chapel, Humber. Here we had a
good congregation. The people listened with great attention to the addresses
which were delivered, and evinced their interest in the object of she meeting by
a subscription of nearly one hundred dollars. On the 29th we held on meet
ing at Harrison's chapel; the congregation was small; our esteemed friend
Mr. Holtby took the chair. At the close of the meeting some of our friends
subscribed to the support of our cause—upwards of \$170.

On the 39th we held our meeting at Kent's School-house; here also we had
a small congregation,—J. Kent, Esq. in the Chair. He expressed, in a very
feeling manner, the obligation he was under to the Wesleyan cause, and his
determination to support it in word and deed. Our friends here subscribed

determination to support it in word and deed. Our friends here subscribed nearly two hundred dollars. The Rev. W. Ryerson, having joined our party at the two last places, and business of importance requiring my attention in the ciry, I deemed it my duty to return home for two or three days. During offer their warmest thanks. to witness the underliable marks of prosperity which have attended the labours of many of our friends in this country. Most of them came to this Province a few years ago with very little property,—but Divine Providence has so far smiled upon their efforts that they are now placed in circumstances of great comfort. In many instances the log-hut is displaced by commodious frame or brick houses—the forest is converted into well-cultivated and well-stocked farms; and most of them have assured me that the chief thing they want to make them as comfortable as they can reasonably expect to be in the world, is more of that true piety which alone can promote and secure personal, domostic, and social happiness. In this I fully agree with them—for I believe, in my conscience, that there is not a country, on the face of the earth, where honest and persevering industry could meet with a more certain and ample reward than in this, particularly when persons employ their energies and their resources in agricultural pursuits.

It is a matter of astonishment to me that the demon of disaffection and rebellion should ever have gained any power over even a small portion of a community, who, although they may have causes for complaint—(as will be the case under every form of government)—yet have so many real and substantial causes for gratitude. Nothing can so effectually exercise this demon as the diffusion of that "scriptural holiness" which the venerable Wesley aimed to promote, and which ever disposes its possessors, while they pay a suitable attention to their civil and religious privileges, to be subject to the higher powers—the powers that are ordained of God,—and to render unto all their ues-tribute to whom tribute is due, custom to whom custom-fear to whom

At a future period I shall (D. V.) address you more fully on these subjects. Yours respectfully,

For the Christian Guardian, CENTENARY MEETINGS, NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

PORT HOPE, Monday morning, Sept. 2nd, 1839. Mr DEAR Six,-I avail toyself a few moments this morning of furnishing you with a short account of our first week's centenary proceedings.

My brother, the Rev. John Ryerson, and myself left Toronto on Friday the
23rd ult. My brother proceeded to Port Hope on Saturday, and I stopped in
Darlington, and proceeded two sermons at the opening of a New Chapel in Bowmanville. The chapel is very commodious and neatly pewed; and the congregations were large and attentive. On Monday evening, we held our FIRST CRUTERARY MEETING in PORT HOPE. All the deputation were present but the Rev. W. Case, who, we hope, will join us in a few days. The congregation seemed to be very much delighted with the proceedings, which conted of a view of the origin, character, progress, and influence of Wesleyan ethodism, interspersed with various anecdotes from the several speakers. Notwithstanding the small number of members in Port Hope, and the very noble exertions they have made in erecting the neatest chapel in Upper Canada and a remaining debt of £100 upon it, the sum of fifty pounds was subscribed at the meeting, and some of it paid, as a centenary thank-offering to Almighty God for the benefits derived through the instrumentality of Wesleyan Methodism; and subscriptions are being circulated by our Minister and friends throughout the town. On Tuesday Evening, in the Hope Township Chapel, . we had an excellent attendance—a deeply interested congregation—and a sub were of a very subordinate kind. As the vessel neared the shore, a thick scription and donations amounting to nearly Seventy pounds, which will be considerably increased by other subscriptions. The subscriptions varied from 2s. 6d. to £2 10s. On Wednesday Evening we held a meeting in a small Chapel in Monaghan, where a Yorkshire farmer, (who commenced life at his marriage, as he himself informed us, with 3s. 6d., and who is now in middling circumstances,) with his family, subscribed twenty-five pounds. He was subscribed and made a partaker of pardoning grace in this peighbourhood.

Series of a very subordinate kind. As the vessel neared the shore, a thick mist surrounded her, and she was close on the land before it was observed. A little delay was thus occasioned. The Captain manned a boat to find the exact position; and this heing ascertained, the vessel was soon in the river. It was now interesting to find ourselves sailing on the line which divides the aminipartial eye, and could not well say which was the fairer—they were the was element of a very subordinate kind. As the vessel neared the shore, a thick mist surrounded her, and she was close on the land before it was observed. A little delay was thus occasioned. The Captain manned a boat to find the exact position; and this heing ascertained, the vessel was soon in the view. was awakened and made a partaker of pardoning grace in this neighbourh a few years ago. Other subscriptions were given; but I have forgotten the amount. On Thursday Evening we had a noble meeting at PETERBOROUGH.
The Trustees of the Scotch Presbyterian Church very kindly offered us the use in the absence in Scotland of the esteemed and excellent Pastor, the Re Rogers,) made some interesting romarks on the occasion, and desired to have his name enrolled on the Centenary Book as a subscriber of £2 10s. Several members both of the Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches, have, in Peterself, desired to have his name put down for ten pounds. At one of our meet precipices more supendous—but I have never beheld a scene in which the large agentleman came forward to the platform at the close, after most of the beautiful and the sublime were so blended together. The falls of diverse and in other respects? Or is the plan of church government so clearly de- Harvard, B. Shaw, W. Shaw, Dr. Duff, Seys, Lee, Clough, Roberts, Case,

ongregation had retired, and said to us that he had brought a one dollar, and a five dollar bill, and had intended to give the one or the other just as he might judge proper and feel after having heard what was to be said; but he thought

Judge proper and feel after having heard what was to be said; but he thought neither was enough, and wished to subscribe five pounds. At Peterborough our subscriptions and douations amounted to nearly £70, which was considered but the commencement of proceedings in that town and neighbourhood. On Friday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., we attended a meeting in CAMAN. The Episcopal Clergyman in this township is a violent partizan; he has frequently assailed the Guardian, and the Methodists at large, from the pulpit; and is accustomed to designate the subscribers to the Guardian in that neighbourhood by odious names. A report had been widely spread that if I came to Cavan, I would not leave as I came; and several of our friends felt much anxiety on the subject. But all feelings and approach had appro spread that if I came to Cavan, I would not leave as I came; and several of our friends felt much anxiety on the subject. But all feelings and purposes of that kind, had they existed ever so widely, were extinguished in the ballowed atmosphere of our glorious meeting in that place, in the course of which many grateful tears were shed, and many heart-felt thanks were offered up to the God of Wesley for the benefits of Wesleyan Methodism to the world. The meeting was held in the day time, in the busy season of harvest; but the chapel was crowded with a most respectable looking people, whose liberal thank-offerings testified from whence they had derived their religious knowledge and Calume and how work they would the advances of Methodism.

onerings testined from whence they had derived their religious knowledge and feelings, and how much they valued the advantages of Methodism.

I never visited the interior part of this (the Newcastle) District before, and um amazed at the excellence and advanced agricultural condition of the country, and the respectability and intelligence of the inhabitants

I could gladly

ve and labour among them.

The most lively interest is felt in the Centenary Meetings. Objections against them existed in the minds of some of our own friends; but those objections have been uniformly succeeded by feelings of satisfaction and delight. Some have followed on from one meeting to another, for the distance of from ten to fifteen miles. They say they never attended such meetings before; some say they never before knew so much about Wesleyan Methodism; they never loved it so well. Our Preachers and friends cherish strong and devost expections that carious officients of the Help Spirit will altern and devost expections that carious officients of the Help Spirit will altern and account expections. tations that copious offusions of the Holy Spirit will follow these exercises that this centenary year will be a harvest year of converted souls to Christ, as well as a season of raising a thank-offering fund to provide for our superannuated and worn out Preachers, and the widows and orphans of those who have lied in the work.

I hope to write you again next week. In the meantime, believe me to be yours very affectionately,

EGERTON RYERSON.

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

٠	several circuits. '	
•	Van Normaa's September 5, 7 pm	n 1 Cooptown Sept. 24, 7 pn
	Waterdown " 7. 7 nm	n Dumfries 4 26. 7 nm
,	Hamilton & Dundas (Sah.) 4 8, 11 & (6 Reportford # 97 7 on
,	do do " 9, 7 pm	Mount Pleasant " 28, 7 pg
•	(Saltileot 50 Mile Creek ** 10 - 7 pp	do & Brantford, (Sab) " 29
	Things Mile Carela of 11 7	- 1 C 1- D 1
3	Smithville "12, 7 pn Brown's Bridge "13, 7 pn Allensburg "14, 7 pn St. Catherines & Therold (Sabbath) "15, do do "16, 7 pn	Oxford October 1, 7 pm
3	Brown's Bridge " 13 7 pm	London "2, 7 pm
>	Allenshurg 4 14: 7 pp	a London " 2, 7 pm n Chatham " 5, 7 pm
ř	S. Catharinas & Thurst!	Dolson's Chanel " 5, 7 pm
,	(Cobbath) 44 15	Dolson's Chapel 4 6, 7 pm
•	(Saubata) 15,	Sandwich 48,7 pm
f	1 40 10, 7 pn	Amherstburgh 9, 7 pm
3	Lundy's Lane " 17, 7 pm	1 Colcueated 10, 7 pm
ì	Lyon's Crock "18, 7 pm Niagara "19, 7 pm	Gosfield "11, 7 pm
٠	Ningara " 19, 7 pm	Howard 12 & 13, 11 em & 7 pm
•	Beamsville " 20, 7 pm	St. Thomas " 14, 7 pm
	Ancaster " 21, 7 pm	Burdick's Chapel " 15, 7 pm
ı	Sabbath " 22,	Walsingham " 16, 7 pm
,	Sabbath " 22, Glanford " 23, 7 pn	1 Simeoo " 17, 7 pm

EASTERN DIVISION. Deputation-The Revs. Wm. Case. J. Ryerson. A. Green

ш	Department Ind Mers. 11 in. Case, 5. Hydrson, A. Greon, F.g ii Kyers					
	with the Chairmen on the Augusta and Bytown Districts, and the Preach					
	on the several Circuits.					
	Sidney Chapel do Se	ept. 6, 7 pm ₁	Do. Chapel,	Sept. 30, 64 p		
	Do. 5th Conces. do	" 7. 7 pm	Boyd's do	October 1, 64 1		
	Belleville Sab. Serms.	" 8,	Mansel's do	" 2, 67		
	Do Meeting,	" 9, 7 pm	Carlton Place do	1 2, 64 1		
	Roblin's S. House, do	" 10, 7 pm	Keerfoot's Chapel	" 3, 6 <u>1</u>		
	Dempsey's do do	" 11, 11 am	Shellington's do	" 4, 11		
	Carrying Place do	" 11, 7 pm	Goulbourn do	" 4. 7		
	Consecon do	" 12, 7 pm	Bell'a do	" 5, 641		
	Pleasant Bay do	" 13, 7 pm	Hull & Bytown Se	rmons, "6.		
	German's do	" 14, 11 am	Hulf Meeting,	" 7.6k1		
	Wellington do	"14, 7 pm	Bytown do	46 8.641		
	Hallowell Sab. Serma	." 15.	Kemptville do	# 9.64 r		
	Do Meeting,	"16, 7 pm {	Merrickville do	10, 64		
i	South Bay do	" 17, 7 pm	Woolford Chapel	# 11. 11 s		
,	Adolphustown do	" 13, 7 pm	Biasell's do	4 11, 71,		
t	Earnesttown, old chap. de	" 19, 7 pm	Augusta do	" 12, 6		
l	Waterloo, Meeting,	"20, 7 pm	Brockville & Presc	oft Set. " 13.		
,	Kingston Sab. Serme.	4 22.	Prescott Meeting.	" 14, 64		
ı	Do. Meeting,	" 23, 61pm	Matilda do	" 15. 6A 1		
•	Cowin's do	"24. 1 pm	Brockville do.	4 16 GL		
	Салаподие do	"24,6 ∮pm	Vanluven's do.	4 18, 64 1		
ı	Elizabethtown do	" 25, 64 nm	Wilton do.	. 19, 641		
ı	Keeler's do_	" 26, 64 pm	Switzer's Chapl, St	ab. Ser. 4 20.		
,	Crosby & Kitley do	" 27, 64 pm	do. Me	eting, "21, 61 i		
	Perth Sabbath Sormons,	" 29,	Naponee d	lo. "22, 64		
	l ' .	_	→ -			

THE EXCURSION TO THE FALLS.

The following communication from "A Tourist," we believe, vill be very gratifying to our readers. It relates the pleasurable doings of a day in which Christians of different denominations were harmoniously and plously united. We are desired by the Committee of the Schools to say, that the generosity of the party has furnished them with about £34, for which they

Fo the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR Str.-We have often felt ourselves in a pensive mood in Canada, and disposed to envy the feelings of the Indian Aborigines in gazing on its woods and waters, heightened by the reflection that it was their father-land. Our own hearts have turned in sadness to the early scenes of our youth; like Israel of old, by the banks of the Euphrates, we thought of home, and in the hought there was something of grief. It might be true, we were in the new world, but still we reverted to "our ain countrie," far divided from us by the waves of the Atlantic. Now it so happens that we have never been convinced of the orthodoxy of these feelings. We wished to be at home and to feel at home, seeing our lot was east in these western regions. And it was therefore with some pleasurable sensations that we were aroused by last week's trip to Niagara to shut out curly associations and to enjoy the scene. We have often heard of persons stealing away in solitude to enjoy some of the more sublime scenes of nature, but for ourselves we must say we have always found that society heightened the charm, and that to banish the sweets of social intercourse for the purpose of enhancing the delight which the works of God in part to the soul, was in fact to darken the perspective, and nature might as well be hung in weeds as in bridal flowers. Byron's gloom and misanthropy ed by his solitary musings while amid the sublime scenery Greece; but Cowper (a more pleasing poet) walking with his female friends on the romantic banks of the Ouse, in the graphic sketches of nature which he has given us, scatters lessons of churity to mankind. We have made these remarks that we might introduce our brief notice of the excursion to Niagara Falls on Friday last.

We may tell our readers that we were up betimes, and were glad to find

the morning fair and serene. As we proceeded down Yonge Street, it was easy to perceive that some powerful motive had aroused not a few as well as ourselves to enjoy the sweet hour of prime. Waggons from the country, filled with ladies and gentlemen in their best attire, were rushing towards the lake. while pedestrians were eagerly bending their course in the same direction. At while pedestrians were eagerly bending their course in the same direction. At a few minutes past six the Hamilton was under weigh. Her decks were crowded with parties walking to and fro, pleased with the prospect of witnessing the fur-famed Falls of Ningara, and perhaps not less pleased with the thought of being comfortably re-conveyed by the evening to their friends in thought of being connormally reconveyed by the evening to their triends the Toronto—for such was the agreement entered into with the Captain of the steamer. The arrangements appear to have been made with much judgment and attention to the comforts of the passengers. Mr. Stinson, the President of the Wesleyan Conference, was unremitting in those attentions which made all feel at home; and while they imposed no restraint on the good humour of the company, preserved a tone of religious feeling worthy of the occasion. Our readers are aware that the excursion was planned for the purpose of raising a small fund to promote the Wesleyan Sabbath Schools in Toronto. The object ave a zest to the enjoyment. It was not the witnessing a scene of surpassi grandeur that we thought of we passed to a more glorious scene, even that of an educated community dwelling in a peaceful land, and serving the Lord. It was perhaps the first time that a taste for the sublime, in the Niagara Falls, had been laid under contribution to promote Bible education. It was no easy matter to breakfast so large a company. Tables were spread for the purpose in the cabin as well as on deck, and diverso parties in succession took their seats. For our own part, we may say, and we believe the feeling was a general one, that the I alls and the company together had spoiled our appetite. Certain it is, that though the Breakfast was excellent, the pleasures of the table were of a very subordinate kind. As the vessel neared the shore, a thick mist surrounded her, and she was close on the land before it was observed. frontiers of two great and generous nations, capable, if united, of aiding the triumph of truth in the world. As we approached Queenston we had a sight of General Brock's monument on the heights. A friend informed us that the usew from the summit was the most sublime he had ever beheld. He looked The Trustees of the Scotch Prespyterian Churca very hinter value of their large and commodious church on the occasion. The place was crowded with a most respectable and intelligent assemblage, who seemed to take We felt a wish to land, and witness a scene so simple and unique, but the vessel continued to plough her way up the river until we reached Lewiston, a lively interest in the statements and addresses delivered. The Rev. Mr. on the side of the United States. As there were not carriages on the British side sufficient to contain our company, about one hundred and fifty of us landed at Lewiston, and proceeded by the railway carriages to Manchester. After paying the tax of a quarter dollar, which brother Jonathan has imposed on pilgrims, we crossed the bridge and found ourselves on Gost Island. We here walked under the shade of goodly trees that grew around us, delighted with borough and other places, given liberal subscriptions,—the advice of the Editor the State of goodly trees that grew around us, delighted with of "The Church" (who himself has lately subscribed £5 for the erection of the scene. Indeed, we were so much pleased with the converse of friends; a Roman Catholic Chapel) to the contrary notwithstanding. One gentleman, that we were on the Falls cre we were aware. I have heard the Atlantic who had not intended to have given any thing, after having heard for himbeat on the iron-bound shores of Zetland with a louder roar—I have stood on

streams and rivers, both in Europe and America, I have witnessed, but the while I write I see the mighty river falling in volumes of snow down the abyss, the mists rising towards the heavens, and the rainbow has appearing and disappearing in their bosom. But want of space forbids us to expatiate. We still wished to linger on the spot, but on looking at our watches we found that two hours had glided away. It was now time to return;—the remembrance of our Captain's injunction that the steamer would be under weigh at 4 o'clock gave wings to our flight. In a brief space we were again on the railway carriages, and though they were not the floetost, we reached the steamer by about six. Our friends on the British side had got the start of us, and were waiting of martyrdom.

It is asid. Mr. Wesley would have done "more permanent good" had be." our arrival; the better part of the dinner, however, was gone,—but the majority of us bore our disappointment with no small equanimity. The sail homewards was truly delightful; the full-orbed moon shone brightly on the waters of Ontario, but as there is always in the cup of life a mixture of the bitter with the sweet, so it was on the present occasion: some of our fuir passengers were sick, but they were comparatively few, and we floubt not soon recovered. Hymns were sung by a select band on the promenade deck, and the chorus, "O that will be joyful, joyful, joyful, to meet to part no more," was very pleasing. The Revs. Messrs. Stinson, Roaf, Bosworth, and Rintoul, addressed the company in excellent speeches, recommending Sabbath Schools as worthy of their support and prayers. These were listened to with marked attention; and by the hour of twelve the vessel had reached the wharf, and the party separated, much pleased with the excursion.

August 31st, 1839. A TOURIST.

Christian Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1839.

HIGH CHURCH INTERFERENCE AGAIN .- In The Church of the 7th ult. there is an editorial article to which we find it almost impossible to give a name, notwithstanding we have called into exercise all the ingenuity of which we are possessed; so much of a medley is it, and varied, and withal so specious. There is a face of friendliness and smiles turned towards the Wescolours and delincations to be sure, but not the touching outlines and living hues of the human countenance. The article is professedly written in denunciation of Mr. O'Connell, and in praise of Mr. Gladstone. The former, it seems, has lately been making one of his insidious characteristic attacks on the Wesleyan-Methodists, and the latter has replied to him in a manner honorble to them. The discussion was in the House of Commons, and the subject, the National Education Scheme of Ministers; and we have an extract from the contrast (which, by-the-bye, he has often made before) between the conduct of certain members of the Wesleyan Church in this city, and that of the great body of our people in Upper Canada, the design of which is, to exalt the few to the debasement of the many. His words are the following :-

"A short time ago a number of the most respectable and loyal Methodists of the city of Toronto made open avowal of the respect they entertained for the Established Church, and took occasion to remonstrate with a leading minister of their own denomination for his virulent hostility to that sacred institu-tion which they, and every true follower of John Wesley, felt bound to revere.',

which showed itself on the occasion, by a reference to it, or at least by such a line or two in Hudibras, and say of such a light, reference as he makes. We have a word of advice to give him. If he must speak in disparagement of the "leading minister" referred to in his remarks, he had better do it when he has answered him. That "leading minister" has presented arguments on the subjects involved in the controversy, which have not been refuted, and which cannot be. This is an assertion which we say, he ought to withhold his invidious reflections. But we just remember, that some men insinuale, because they cannot refute. The Editor blames all those who will not act within the circumference of

The Editor blames all those who will not act within the circumference of Tory and High-Church influonce; and what annoys him so much, is, the fact, that the great body of the Wesleyans in this Province will not come within the circle. For this, they must endure traduction and obloquy. In the article on which we are animadverting, the Wesleyans at home are extelled for their opposition to the Education scheme, and a quotation is given from a speech of Dr. Bunting's. It is said, "At a public meeting, Dr. Bunting had condemned the plan as 'at once ineffably absurd and atterly impracticable,'—and the bill founded on it as 'the most flagrant attack that had ever been made upon religion.'" We say nothing now of the occasion which called forth these remarks from the Doctor. We neither proise nor blame him, or others; and we only notice it at all for the sake of exhibiting the consistency of Take Church? For what are the Wesleyans in this Province blamed?

The Editor blames all those who will not come within the fact, that the great stop or down an archine, it would be an incalculable evil to the Church influonce; and whole an army which marches to order, because the first duty of a soldier is to become a machine, it would be an incalculable evil to the Church influonce; the first duty of a soldier is to become a machine, it would be an incalculable evil to the Church influence that the province way to form—life to death. Christ desired—red it as little for his spiritual kingdom, as for the caute of the bedieve the in the list had been mony, though with the greatest possible diversity of form."

"Were it possible by any means to produce this the fact, that do or a certain proof that spiritual hingdom, as for the church is the because the first duty of a certain proof that spiritual kingdom, as for the church is first duty of form."

"Were it possible by any means to produce this that do an incalculable or it does not certain proof that spiritual hingdom, as for the church is first duty of a certain proof that spiritual For their opposition to the Executive Council in their multifarious attempts to state of England." make the country submit to a dominant Church. Had they submitted, though not the slightest change should have taken place in their politics, they would religionists. There are three classes of persons from whom she has friends. rs to abridge the religious lib Dr. Bunting is as strong and comprehensive as any used in this country against | mercy but what she has bestowed upon them: But, they are away to anothernajority of the people are in their favor, (for the Bill passed;) the Methodists it be-a blessing! here oppose the Executive, while a majority of the people are against evitable lot of all patrons of passive obedience and non-resistance.

We pass on to notice the Editor's observations on Mr. Gladstone's defence diagnat; they are these:

"We cannot go so far as the honorable gentleman in his churitable extenuation of the Methodist secession from the Church, for we think that John Wesley would have accomplished a much more permanent good by a stricter observance of his ordination vows, and that there was no necessity or suffi-cient justification for the erection of his followers into a body distinct from the Church. Most cordially, however, we do concur with Mr. Gladstone in hoping that the union "so unfortunately broken may ere long be resumed," and that it may be the glorious privilege of us of this nineteenth century, to behold the Catholic and Apostolic Church of the British Empire welcoming before the Canonic and Apostotic Charten of the Dritish Empire vetcoming back to its bosom so large a body of its partially alternated children. Better notions on the subject of Unity are beginning to prevail in the Christian world; and it seems to us no strained conjecture, that the difficulties presented to the evangelization of the Heathen by the distintion of professing Christians, may be the means of leading Dissetters of every shade to review their principles more narrowly, and to come to the conclusion that there is but one ark Christianity, and that the dove will never return with the olive branch from pagan lands, until our own dissensions have subsided, and our own divisions

Here Mr. Wesley is blamed for leaving the Church and forming a new body of Christians. We wonder how long this objection will be largely made and epeated! The making of it is a shock to common sense and justice! He ever formally acknowledged that he left the Church, and the separation of us people from it was more a matter of necessity, than of choice. How uncalled-for then, and how unnatural is a charge of criminality on these grounds! Condemn him for the separation which did take place! Could be avoid it? Could be have remained in the Church? Who closed the pulpits and the hurches against him and his followers? The very Clergy of the Church which now malign his and their character, for forming a new society! They vere virtually and in fact booted and ejected from that church; and now behold, they are condemned for going out! A man is driven from his home,

and then pilloried for leaving it! These are the facts of the case. There is now another view to be taken of the conduct of Mr. Wesley and his ardent adherents. Was there any thing either in the Bible, in reason, or in conscience, to forbid their leaving the church? (I mean if they had chosen to do it.) I know nothing. Was the Church of England the Church of the New Testament, in its form of government,

fined there that none can mistake? Had one levely design been fully exhibited Niagara Falls, in grandeur and majesty, stand without a rival. Methinks there, and the Church of England been the copier of it, something fairly might while I write I see the mighty river falling in volumes of snow down the abyss, have been urged against those who left her. But the Testament, according to

It is said Mr. Wesley would have done "more permanent good," had he remained in the Church. We do not believe it. Do good where he was hated -persecuted-rejected? He did more good out of the church than in it. A ominency was given to his labours which subserved the cause of Christ; a holy rivalry took place, and enterprises resulted, which shall be to the praise of God's grace forever. Let the Rev. Richard Walson decide for us here-

He says:

"Now, in order to judge of these matters, and to ascertain what 'avil' has resulted to the Church of England from Mr. Wesley's measures, it is but fair to consider what the state of the country and of the Church must in all human probability have been, had he and his associates never appeared, or confined themselves to the obscurity of Epworth and similar parishes. It is not denied that other means and agents might have been raised up by God to effect the purposes of his mercy; but it is denied that any such were raised up,—for this is matter of fact. No agency has appeared in the Church, or out of it, tending to the general instruction and evangelizing of the action, and operating on a large scale, which is not much subsequent in its origin to the exertions of the Messrs. Wesley and Whitefold; and which may not be traced to the spirit which they excited, and often into the very bosoms of those who derived their first light or influence, either directly or indirectly, from them. What was, and not what might havebeen, can only be made the ground of argument."

In the paragraph from The Church, a hone is expressed that are long.

In the paragraph from The Church, a hope is expressed that ere long a nion may take place between the Methodists (alienated children! 1) and "the Catholic and Apostolic Church of the British empire." Catholic and Apostolic indeed! If Catholic means charitable and anti-sectarian; if Apostolic leyans, but on coming near to it, it is discovered to be a mask, bearing upon it means holy, simple and scriptural, there are few of the churches of Christen. dom but what have much greater claims to this two-fold appellation! For next to the Church of Rome, there is none so exclusive, bigoted and imperious. But let this pass : a union is hinted at-more, hoped for-more still-hoped for in the nineteenth century! Marvellous! We wonder what spirit has lately come over the Rector of Cobourg! Not many months ago when a "Churchman" proposed to him to have some plan adopted for the mutual good of the churches in Canada, he rejected it. We conjecture, were the Wesleyspeech delivered by each gentleman. This, so far, is right, as we like to be acquainted with both sides of a debate; and had the Editor confined himself and even then, as an indispensable pre-requisite, the knee must be bent! Were to the simple facts of the case, we could not have complained; but he forms a country, if a knee be bent at all, it must be the church's; for virtually, the Methodist is the established church ! Lot this, if it can, be denied. Priority, more extended influence, and the most marked success, are theirs. But to the point. The materials will not coalesce. On the one hand is formality, pomp and pride; on the other, plainness, simplicity and virtue. Unite! Every thing that can be done, is done by the church, to displease, disguet, and disunite. The Rev. Richard Jeffrey, junr. has well said, "I do not see upon what terms such an alliance could be effected without doing MORE INJURY than service." A union is impracticable-impossible: the Rev. R. Watson says,-Now, into the controversy which this occurrence gave rise to, we shall not "The idea of uniting the modern Methodists to the church is a VERT VISIONenter. An amicable adjustment has been effected, and we will not disturb, Art one." These are the opinions of two eminent men. After all, the Editor but do our best to perpetuate it. It is far from a true nobility for the Editor of The Church may have some new light on the subject. If so, we should of The Church, knowing of the adjustment, to attempt a revival of the feeling like to have it too. Till we are favored with it, we shall be tempted to use a

"Tis a dark lantern of the spirit, Which none see by but those that bear it. An Ignis Fatuus, that bewitches And leads men into pools and ditches."

Then we are told that " better notions on the subject of unity are beginning to prevail in the Christian world " If by this is meant, the different dissentplace in opposition to the assertions made by the Editor. Whon he con. ing bodies are beginning to see the propriety of joining The Church, it is a descends to reply fairly to the reasonings already addressed to him, we shall grand mistake. Union, in this sense, would be an evil—an evil to be deprecated. show him we are prepared to reply; and, until he does so, we have a right to We would niways love as brethren; but to unite in the manner meant we have no desire. A writer in the Evangelical Magazine so fully expresses our views that we quote him:

A union, however, is already taking place between the church and certain have been lauded for their consistency, wisdom, and loyalty. As it is, the tory organis have published them as "ignorant," "designing," unconstitutional," "disaffected," "rebellious," "republican," "infidel," "traitors," cling to her. Secondly, there are wavering, volatile individuals who have been anarchists!" This is what they have got for opposing the executive in members of more churches than there are cardinal points in the compass. They hop from church to church, as bird from bough not legitimate Wesleyans for having patiently and firmly reitorated their into the church for the sake of a change. Thirdly, there are ungrateful persons, onstitutional and conscientious claims. Theirs, forsooth, is " virulent who owe their all to Methodism, but who, nevertheless, forsake her. They hostility." Now, I would ask what is the Ministry at home? It is the were convinced, converted, and nurtured under her ministry: they have for years executive of Britain. By whom has the Education Bill been brought forward enjoyed her privileges; their earliest associations belong to her; their joys na and passed? Verily by the ministers. To whom have the English Wesleyans well as their griefs have been felt in connection with her; their brightest and peen opposed, in this business? To the Executive; and the language used by most beauteous prospects have opened while in her embrace; they have not a those who have been for palming an unlovely Church upon them. I blame not even the high church. The parents of some of these persons are Methodiats the doctor for using it: he speaks with a dignity which becomes him; but I -- even some of their fathers, ministers. Their improvement, their respectaask the Editor of the Church why he stigmatises the Wesleyans here for bility, their honors, their successes, all derived from Methodism; but their constitutionally dissenting from the Executive, while he cidogises the Doctor sons have forgotten these things. The sons themselves, many of them, one and his friends for their opposition to the Executive? The British Methodists their picty to her; they have been trained and caressed by her ministers, they mow when their interests are at stake, and they watch them with a kaudable have been taught at the Wesleyau seminaries at Kingswood or Woodhouse ealousy; and when necessity is laid upon them, advance their claims with a Grove; in a word, they would have been nothing, as Christians or as scholars, calm and pious majesty which diguifies them. The Canadian Methodists but for Methodism. But they have left the Church of their Fathers, and their know when their interests are at stake, and have advocated, and will advocate pious ancestors and friends, and a curse has followed many of them. We write them, in a tone not to be disregarded. The British Wesleyans have lately not precipitately. We were been in England, and there spent nearly all our shewn that they will have their rights as a body, though they become the eno- days, and we are acquainted with facts. We have heard of many, and we mies of the Ministers in acquiring them; and so will the Wosleyans of Canada, bavo known some such wilful ingrates. Their very apostacy, however, is a There is this remarkable difference, however, between the circumstances of mercy to the church which they have forsaken. I leave the Editor of The the two bodies. The Methodists at home oppose the Ministers, though a Church to say, what it is to the church which they have espoused. Is it—can

The most astounding affirmation which the Editor makes is this: "There them. We wish not to hold the Editor up to ridicule; but if he will so is but one ARE for christianity, and the dove will never return with the oliver conduct himself as to make himself ridiculous, we cannot help it. This is the branch from pagan lands, until our divisions have subsided." This, in the plainest language, is a ludicrous falsehood! The world is deluced, and there is a Noah's ark riding on the waters, even the Church of England ark ; and the Methodists, in which there is more than enough to surprise, smuse, and the non-conformists, not in the ark, nor near it, are floundering about, like so many perpoises! Poor dissenters! To be grave. How fulsome is all this! How exclusive! And the dissenters must all join the national church before they can do any good by their missions! The churches in other parts of the world are not the ark! There is one place of security, and that the limited, and corrupt Church of England! We pity the other churches; and we entross them to hasten to the ark ere it be too late! The "olive branch" will never -no never be borne by the dove till this is done! The man who makes this assertion must have a weak, ignorant, or wicked heart, or all in one. Ye missionaries of dissenting societies! Ye are insulted-your statements falsified--your labours contemned! Dut we advocate your cause against the traducing churchmen. We ask the editorial rector whether he be sincere? If he is, we challenge him for proof, and in the mean time, we require him to disprove the truth of the statements we make. The olive branch not be brought from pagan lands, that is, no good can be done by dissenters in heathen countries! By whom has the good already done been achieved? By dissenters chiefly. We enumerate some of the Translations made, and say by whom, and believe what we say is, in the main, correct:

Pushtoo Testament, &c .- By the Baptist Missionaries and others. Hindoostanee Bible,

Bengalee Bible, Orrisa Bible. Parts of the Bible into various dialects of India, Cingalese Bible, Wesleyan Missionaries and others. Burmose Bible, -Dr. Judson, for the American Society. Chinese Bible.—Dr. Morrison, a Dissenter. Chinese Bible, -Dr. Marshman, Baptist Missionary. Most of the Bible in Hawaian, -American Bible Society. Most of the Bible in Greenlandish, -Moravian Missionaries.

Esquimant Translations, do. Chippewa Translations, U. C., - Wesleyan Missionaries and others. Mohegan Bible, - Elliot, a Non-conformist.

African Translations, - Wesleyan, Scotch, and other Missionaries. Polynesian Translations,-Wesleyan and other Missionaries.

e Asiatic Translations,-Scotch and other Missionaries.

And who, we ask, was Brainerd, Hocker, Antes, Jens Haven, Xavier, Christian David, Christian Stach, Vanderkemp? And who is Ellis, Williams,

Quinlan Mrs Nanov

Rea George W.

Rheinbardt Isaac

Richardson J. or S.

Rice Benjamin

Richards John

Robinson Eliza

Robinson George Robison Wm 2

Rose Mrs Mary

Roland Thomas

Ross Miss C. II. 2

Ross George Rowe Christopher

Roy Inc. late of St.

Sargent Wm.

Sergent Robert

Sharpe William

Sharp John 2

Shackelford Miss

Sheffield Joseph

Shortes Miss 2

Skillington Tho's

Sides Richard

Smith Lewis

Smith James

St. John James

Steele Thomas

Stewart Benj. 2

Stephens Peter Stillman Elizab'h 2

Rob't Streetsville Tho's

Sullivan John

Sweetlove Elina

Sweetman John

Central School

Thompson Mrs Ca.

Thornton A. [W. 2

Freacy John Geer

Urchart Miss Jessy

Turner Wm. 2 .

Vauston Thos.

*Ward James

Ward Loonard Warn Mrs. W. D.

Watson Archd

Weir Betsy

Watkins Arthur 3 Watkina Chas.

Welsh Mesers. J. A.

West Mrs. Geotge

Wigelsworth Abm.

Wilson W. John 3

Williamson Thos. Wilson'S. or F.Fip#

Wilkinson W.

White Thomas

Stanford William

Moody Jas. Wm. Smith Anthony

Moody Mrs. Jana Smith Mrs. A.

Moody Mrs. J. A. Spilet Samuel

Mongomery Rob't Streetsville Mulhelland John Stock Ann

Murphy Charles Stoddard Arvin Strout -

McCarroll James Tatoo (late of Tene-

McConduck Fras Tempteon a clear McCarthy James Tomple Henry McCullough High Thomas Miss Ann McDewell Arch'd Thomas Jno. [M.2] McDonald Win Thompson Thomas

McDonald Donald Thompson Wm. 2.

McGill Catharine Thompson Mrs. Lu

McGlaughlin Mich Thursby Wm McIntosh Sarah Topin Peter

McMullon Miss M. Wallace John

late 92nd Regt. Ward David ScRay Mrs. Ward Sheldon

n Mrs. Mar't Watson Chas.

Nichols Mrs. L. A. Watt Thos.

McKeown Miss E. Trowell

McCondack Fra's Templeton Peter

love.)

Simpson Robert

Shuttleworth John

Smith Edw., Moore

Buckmaster's tray. Smith John 3

Smith Miss Emplin'

Sharpe Mrs.

Maxwell Rev. J. E. Shannon Sargent

Andrews, N. B. Russell J.

Lilley David

Lowrie John

Mark John

Maddock Wm

Medole John

Meyers Hopner

Mitchell George 2

Mirfield Peter

Mend J. & J.

Millen Henry Millen Jacob 2

Milla John

Mills Widow

Miller John 2

Mosher John Moon John 2

Moore G. S.

Myers Isoso

McArther Robert

McCabe Miss Eliz.

McDowell John

McGie James 2

McKay James

Neshit James

Nimmo John

Nixon Alexander

O'Neil James

Orr Mrs. John

Owen Abner

Nichole George

McKenzio Sarah

Quar. Mast. 2 Moria William

Morrow Marthew

Montgomery A. 5

Lightheart Wm

Lyons Mrs Wm

Richers Mrs.

Reed Thomas

Reilly Owen

"See the poor Chinese pondering Morrison's version of the Bible, the chieftan Tzatzoe preaching to his Caffres, the people of Rarotonga hailing the return of their missionary Williams. See heathen converts on the sea and on the continent ;-idols are cast away-the savage beast becomes a lamb-sacred the continent;—Idous at case day were assemble on the spicy Indian gale; but the apostolical succession is wanting—Morrison could convey no grace, Tratzoe is an intruder into sacred things, Williams has converted Rarotongs and a hundred other islands to an uncovenanted church.— * * retire before the men on whom episcopul hands have been laid! ye are but ministers by whom hundreds believe and thousands are instructed—but THESK impart the GRACE of the sacraments! "

schismatical Editor of The Church to them :-

THE CENTENARY .- The communications from the REV. Jo-SEPH STINSON, and the REV. EGERTON RYERSON, informing us that the Centenary Deputations cast and west, have commenced their happy work, will be a cause of gratitude and joy to our members and friends throughout the Provinco. Our advice respecting a thousand new subscribers for the Guardian, has not been forgotten; for with one of them we have some orders for it; and we hope every Class in the connexion is having a special meeting for the pur-We ask, on an average, one new order from every Class. Let us, in hamble dependence on the God of Methodism, act on a favourite maxim in Cornwall-" one and all." In this glorious Centenary business, let Canadians be cornick for once. Now, then, " Fathers, Mothers, Sons, Daughters, Mus ters and Servants, Adults and Children, " ONE AND ALL!

REV. JOHN CARROLL.—The friends of our excellent brother will be glad to learn that we have just received letters from him. He is staying for some time at Koy Port, Monmouth co., New Jersey. He speaks of the uniform kindness of the Ministers and people he has met with; and in concluding his last letter says, " My health is very sensibly improved."

We would remind our readers that a public Temperance Meeting is to be held in the Court House, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

More Fires .-- We are concerned to have to say another fire took place on Sunday morning last, between 11 and 12 o'clock, on the premises of Mesers. Hall & Leak, which did injury to the amount of £40. About I o'clock on Monday morning last, two coloured women were discov ered by a constable setting fire to a building near Lindsay's Tavern. They were arrested, and since then have been examined at the Mayor's Court. We are informed one of them confesses to having set fire to Mr. Colllins' house, this v and a few nights after to another, which, as we have already informed our

Sir,—I am sure you will be rejoiced to hear that the Rev. J. Thomson, Agent for the British and Foreign Bible Society visited this place on the 6th anstant, and a meeting being called, a branch of that great, philanthropic, and gignatic institution was commonced at this place, to be called the St. Clair and adjoining Townships' Biblo Society. Col. Wright, of the township of Mono, was unanimously appointed President, and Rendat W. Jones and M. Sommerville, Esquires, Vice Presidents; and the handsome sum of thirtoen pounds was subscribed on the spot...

The village is a new one, but is possessed of many natural advantages. The inhabitants are sobor, industrious, and united; and are beginning, as you see, at the right end. There are but about twenty dwelling houses, three stores, chapel—out of debt, a Bible Society, and the services of Mr. Douse, the Wesleyan Missionary among the Indians. This place is one of some importance in every point of view, There is no harbon between it and Goderich, and there is an open terry every day in the year; uninterrupted navigation to Prescott, or Buffalo, Chicago, South St. Mary, or Penetanguishene; only 60 miles due west of London; surrounded by the most cich and fertile hands; and opposite a rising and important town in Michigan, Port Huron, the terminaof the northern rail road through that State.

His Excellency Sir George Arthur was here yesterday. He was received with great enthusiasm, and with one voice and heart by the whole population of this village. We had flags flying; he was saluted with 15 guns, and received on landing by the troops under arms; he was then escorted by a number of the inhabitants on horseback during his tour of inspection; and we wound up

all by prosenting an address, which I trust will be published.

His Excellency appeared much pleased with the place and his reception, capabilities were beyond his conception; and at once remarked the great advantages of a military depot being stationed on Point Edward. His Excellency visited some of the Indian houses, and I am sure was satisfied, that here at least, the Indians are not the worse of civilization and christianity. He saw least, the indust are not the worse of civilization and christianty. He saw
the missionary and appeared deeply interested in the Indians, and especially in
the success of the gospol. His Excellency left this morning, and never did
he leave a more pleased and grateful people, whose prayers will ascend for his
guidance, protection and prosperity, as they are unanimously convinced of his
kindness, wisdom and sincerity. Yours respectfully, M. C.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Toronto Township, August 12, 1839. Str.,—In taking a look at the last Guardian, I see on the last page, under the head of "Opinions of the Canadian Press," "Joyful news for high Churchmen." To me, Sir, it is joyful news, and I believe to many more, that the Clergy Reserve Question in England has been postponed; and I believe that her most gracious Majesty could not do an act that would draw more fully the love of her Canadian people to her, than by not sanctioning the bill of re-investment. And I hope, ere long, the bill will be sent back to this country to meet the fate it deserves; and I am of opinion that the Reserves will yet be sold for the good of education and improvement.

It is my firm belief, that until the clergy of the Church of England are dependent upon their hearers for their support, that they will never generally care for the spiritual interests of their support. As a proof of what I have stated, I am sorry to say that we have not had divine service performed in the New Survey of the township of Toronto this twelve weeks, to my knowledge; and I am confident that if the voluntary system was introduced, it would not

Well might you head a paragraph in your last paper, "Clergy Forgotfulness," &c., and as well might the Rev. Mr. O'Neil cry aloud of the spiritual destitution of Upper Canada. It is great relative to the labours of the clergy of the Church of England. O may the Almighty of his infinite goodness revive his work in the hearts of the ministers and people of the Church of England!

This is the sincere wish of the writer. It would be injustice in me to pass by other denominations without notice. From every account that I can hear, and from all that I can see, the Wesleyan Methodists are doing well, and the Prosbyterians are acting nobly: Ministers

of both denominations are, as far as I can see here, punctual to all their appointments, and appear to care for the spiritual prosperity of their people.

In concluding, allow me to make a remark or two on politics. As it regards Lord Durham's Report, it is a good deal talked about by many persons, and I am happy to inform you that the people are getting more united in reference

am nappy to morm you that the people are gatting more united in reference to it. As it regards the union of the Provinces, the people here would rather remain us they are, as they do not appear to have a wish to have any thing to do with the French population of the Lower Province. But as it regards Responsible Government, it is agreed to, I believe, by nine-tentles of the people, and is a remark generally made, that if Responsible Government has worked well in England, how can it work ill here. Another remark is frequently made, that if the Officials, or what is commonly called the "Family Compact," are acting honestly, why should they be afraid to become responsi-ble? I see that the Editor of the New York Albion states, that the doctrine of Responsible Government is received by the disaffected. I would inform the Editor of the Albion that the writer of these remarks is as loval a man as he is. and as much attached to the British Constitution. My opinion is, that if Responsible Government becomes law here, where there are ten loyal persons I hope, Sir, you will pardon me for trespossing so much on your preciou

think the you are at liberty to publish it. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The intelligence received by the East India Company over land, from China, announces that the whole trade was entirely stopped, and that Mr. Elliot and all the British merchants had been cast into prison. A strong naval force will, without doubt, be instantly despatched to this very celestial

From the Indian army in Cabool, the most satisfactory information was received. It appears that Candahar surrendered on the 21st of April, and that the British army entered amidst the joyous acclamations of the people. They know the superiority of British protection, to the petty despotism and grinding exactions of their native princes.

mons by a very large vote. Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Goulburn and others op-posed it, on the ground that the revenue could not beer so great a loss-

In the House of Commons on the 29 of July on the motion of Mr. Packington, copies of certain despatches to Sir George Arthur, relating to the Clergy Reserves in Upper Canada, and certain returns relating to the Cler gy in Lower Canada, were ordered to be laid before the House.

HANGYER.

There had been serious disturbances in this kingdom, and particularly in the capital. They grew out of a petition to the Germanic Diet against the arbitrary proceedings of the King, and for the restoration of the constitution

MEXICO.

Santa Anna superseded in the Mexican Presidential chair by General Brave.—We were put in possession of this unexpected piece of intelligence yesterday by Captain Cottrell, of the schooner Essex, from Metamoras, which place he left on the 10th inst. That the present Mexican rulors are capable of effecting many strange deeds, we are always prepared to believe, but that Braye, with infinitely less talents and celebrity, should be elected or chosen for a situation, of which, as it appears, his master was are capable of enecting many strange deeds, we are always prepared to believe, but that Bravo, with infinitely less talents and celebrity, should be elected or chosen for a situation, of which, as it appears, his master was deemed unworthy, as a matter that seems to require more confirmation. The Essex's manifest shown to us by Cottrell, bears an endorsement to this effect—"On the 7th inst. an express courier arrived here from Mexico, stating that Santa Anna was driven from the presidential chair, and General Bravo elected to fill the vacancy."

On the correctness of this statement, Captain Cottrell entertained no suspicion; and when we take into consideration the well known fact, that the present race of Mexicans hardly recognise any principle of action but the tumultuous incentive of unbridled licentiousness, the nows may not wear so apocryphal a feature.

General Lemus and Canalizo are negotiating about making peace. The forms of the country permanent in the letters of the country permanent.

Ashbridge.

Askin C.

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omat a teature. General Lemms and Canalizo are negotiating about making peace. The ormer is encamped at Montercy, and the latter of Saltillo. Bustamento is yet

Fort Brooke, (E. F.) July 29th, 1839.

Sir.—It becomes my painful duty to inform you of the the assassination of the

greater part of Lieur. Col. Harnoy's detachment, by the Indians, on the morning of the 23d instant on the Coleosahatchie river, where they had gone in accordance with the treaty at Fort King, to establish a trading house. The party consisted of about 18 men, armed with Colt's rifles; they were encamped on the river, but unprotected by defences of any kind, and it is said without sentinels. The Indians in large force made the attack before dawn of day, and t is supposed 13 men were killed, among whom were Major Dalham and Mr

The remainder, with Col. Harnoy, escaped, several of them severely w ed. The commanding general therefore directs that you will instantly take measures to place the defences at Fort Mellon in the most complete state of measures to place the defences at Fort Plenon in the most complete state of repair, and be ready at all times to repel an attack should one be made. No portion of your command will in future be suffered to leave the garrison except under a strong escort. The detachment at Fort Maidand will be immediately withdrawn. Should Fort Mellon prove unhealthy and the surgeon recommend s abandonment, you are authorized to transfer the garrison and reinforce some of the neighboring posts. I am, sir, Lieut. W. E. Hanson, Com. of Fort Mellon.

William Johnston, better known by the name of Bill Johnston, was arrested in New York, on Monday, on a bench warrant, and brought to this village on Thursday last, where he offered bail, and the Deputy Sheriff from Albany, who had him in charge, went with him to Adams to see Judge Wright, about taking the proper recognizance. Judge Wright, we learn, was willing to release Mr. Johnson, but demanded bail to the smount of \$10,000, willing to release Mr. Johnson, but demanded buil to the amount of \$10,000, which Johnson considered exhorbitant, and paramount to being placed in durance vile. He offered bail to the amount of \$5000 which was not accorded to the invasion, got equipped and proceeded as far as Nugents, which Johnson considered exhorbitant, and paramount to being placed in durance vile. He offered bail to the amount of \$5000 which was not accorded to the considerable property with them. They threatened the lives of several to. The Deputy Sheriff and Mr. Johnson then left Adams for Watertown, whither Judge Wright was to follow next day for the purpose of making out the bond, &c. They arrived here after night fall, when Johnson having acted perfectly honorable and in candour thus far, obtained permission to look out for sume of his bail—since which time he has not been seen—having given leg bail, instead of bail bonds for his appearance at court. The Sheriff after all his trouble, left here on Saturday, retracing his steps "solitary and alone," and quite chop-fallen. The next time he gets hold of Bill Johnson, it is not and quite chop-fallen. The next time he gets hold of Bill Johnson, it is not over and above probable he will allow him to go out of his sight.—Waterloo

> At the recent session of the U. S. Circuit Court in Mississippi, hore were twenty-seven hundred causes on the docket. The fees of the Clerk of the Court for the session, were upwards of \$40,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Great fire at St. John, N. B .- We learn from the Boston Transcript of yesterday that another file has occurred at St. John, N. B. which destroyed about one hundred buildings. It broke out on Saturday night, about 9 o'clock, in a warehouse in Nelson Street, occupied by Messrs. Hugh Irvine & Brothers, ship builders, and before its progress was arrested it swept away all the buildings on both sides of Nelson street, and on Lawton's Waterpory's, Donaldson's and the North Market wharves, together with those on both sides of Dock street (from Market square to union street) on the south side, Union street from J. & J. Lawton's, new dwelling houses to the water, including all buildings and lumber on Blacks, Crookslun's and Walker's wharves, and all the bridges on the North side of Market square. The loss is estimated at \$300,000. The last great fire, which destroyed 115 houses and stores, occurred two years and seven mouths ago.

LOWER CANADA.

His Excellency, Sir John Colborne, Governor General of all North Ameri issued his proclamation, declaring, "that all the powers derived from Martial Law shall cease, from this day, within the District of Montreal."

Schools.—Robert Armour, Jun'r Esq. Advocate, has, we understand, been appointed to visit the different parishes throughout the Province, and to make a report on the state of the Schools, the Government intending to support one good school in each parish .- Quebec Mercury.

UPPER CANADA.

The Gore Meeting .- It will be remembered, that, a few

which, I apprehend, must inevitably follow its adoption.

Judging from the reported expressions of opinion from Her Majesty's Constitutional Advisers, and I am led 10 believe, that I am but reiterating their views, when I state to you, as the result of my own deliberations, that the proposed plan would lead to a state of things inconsistent with the relations of this Colony,

plan would lead to a state of things inconsistent with the relations of this Colony, as a dependency of the British Crown.

I consider, that the general influence of public opinion, on the exercise of the functions of the Sovereign, which the Constitution of England practically allows, ought carefully to be distinguished from the influence, which the people of a particular portion of the Empire may safely possess: and I cannot resist the conclusion, that the complete ascendancy of popular will in a Colony, which must necessarily accompany the introduction of "Responsible Government," renders such Colony practically independent, and its relations with the Mother Country thenceforth but a name.

Although, by means of the powers of legislation, wisely granted to this Province, the people have an immediate share in the management of their own Although, by means of the powers of legislation, wisely granted to this avoince, the people have an immediate share in the management of their own public and local concerns, and although they elect without control, the popular branch of the Legislature,—yet, I deem it most essential, that the influence of this part of our Constitution, should not be extended to such a length as would enable it virtually to supersede that legitimate action of the Royal Prerogative,

suided by national will, upon which, the connection between the Colony and the Mother Country, must mainly depend.

I think it apparent, that urder the proposed system, there would not be in existence any Constitutional power, which could preserve uniformity of principle, in the policy of Her Majesty's Government and the Imperial Parliament, with that to be pursued in the Colony; and I cannot imagine any thing so incompatible with respect for the Throne,—with all sound notions of Government and most principles and in the total principles. ment upon monarchical principles, and with the connexion between the Colony and the Parent State, as the establishment of a distinct, independent, and nconsistent policy.

I think that, so long as a Colony enjoys the protection and support, which are

the consequences of a connection with a mighty Empire, it is essential that the Colony, its Government, and its Legislature, should be modelled in such a nanner as would enable it to insure strict harmony with the supreme powers

of Government vested in the Farent State.

The powers required to be ceded to the popular branch of the Legislature would extend, not merely to the control and removal of the Officers of the local Government, even when acting in obedience to instructions from the Ministers of the Crown, but would enable that body to dictate to those Ministers a course

The Penny Postage Bill was passed by the House of Comof proceeding, in relation to the Colony, inconsistent with the general policy of
of the Emptre, to which a Minister, responsible directly to the Imperial Parliament, as well for his conduct in reference to the Colonies as to the Mother country, could not accede—and thus, instead of the maintenance of harmony, an

intent, as went for his conduct in reference to the Colonies as to the mother country, could not accede—and thus, instead of the maintenance of harmony, an impending, almost inevitable danger of collision, would be produced.

The necessity for the people of Upper Canada, preserving the sympathies and good will of the shabitans of the neighbouring Country, has been powerfully recommended by the Report, which formed the subject of consideration at the Public Meeting at Hamilton. Need I arge upon the Subjects of the British Crown in Upper Canada, the still more obvious duty and necessity of cultivating the affections of the Sovereign and people, by whose power they are sustained, and to whose protection alone, they can look with confidence?

I feel ass ured, that whilst the Crown has shewn its determination, on the one hand, to maintain inviolate, this valuable portion of the British Empire, the inhabitans of this Province must have perceived an extreme anxiety on the part of Her Majesty's Government, to act as much as possible in accordance with the views of the Provincial Legislature in all local questions, and to accede in every practicable manner to its wishes—even when the measures contemplated could not fail to affect more general national concerns.

I have endeavoured to make myself intimately acquainted with the true interests of the people of Upper Canada—I know that much requires to be done and that many difficulties have to be overcome, before the extensive tracts of uncultivated land can be made available, to advance the Provincial resources.

I am convinced of the necessity of diffusing over the whole Province, the inestitude of the people of the people of the province of the necessity of diffusing over the whole Province, the inestitude of the maney of the province of the necessity of diffusing over the whole Province.

on a satisfactory basis.

General Lemus and Canalizo are negotiating about making peace. The former is encamped at Montercy, and the latter at Saltillo. Bustamento is you in Tampico.

Metamoras, we need not say, is still in the possession of the government; the rumor of its being captured by the Federalists turns out to have been without foundation; The most remote idea is not entertained of attacking Texas.—N. O Bulletin.

UNITED STATES.

Florida.—The following account of the treacherous surprise of Col. Harney's commanding East of the St. John's has transmitted orders for immediate defence of the posts South.

Assistant Adjutant General's Office, Army of the South, Sort Brooke, (E. F.) July 29th, 1839. ince with the prosperity and happiness of a young and rising community

Government House, Toronto, 24th August, 1839.

To the people of Upper Canada.—The Committee appointed by the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Goro District, at the District meeting on the 27th of July last, in the discharge of one of its most important duties, begs to call the serious attention of the inhabitants of the other Districts of this Province to the resolutions adopted at that meeting, and to invite their concurrence in, and support of, the great constitutional principles they contain-Hamilton Journal.

Durham meeting, at Preston, Waterloo .- A very respectable Boothby Thomas fronch Ralph nd numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the township of Waterloo, was Brynes Wm held at Preston, on Saturday the 10th ult., when resolutions were unanimously adopted favourable to Lord Dutham's report.

Public meeting in Eldon-Newcastle District .- At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the township of Eldon, in the Newcostle District, on the 2nd of August, called to take into consideration the Report of the Earl of Durham, resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted favourable

We received the following on Thursday, by mail, from a Cor- Brisker David respondent at Moore, Western District, under date of the 24th August.

"Sir.—On the night of the 19th instant, a party of American Brigands crossed this river and commenced their work of plunder, within a few miles of this station, (Sutherland.) The Commander on this frontier immediately

brings the gratifying intelligence, that there is a plan now about to be adopted by the Ministry, that will effectually and entisfactorily settle all the difficulties of the Canadas. The Chief farther says, that Canadian affairs are looking brighter than they have done for many years.—Kingston Chronicle.

bers of the Methodist body in this City, took a pleasure trip to the Falls. It Burress Miss Eliz. Got A. was called a Sabbath School excursion, but comparatively few of the children Burrow Wm Gorman Was called a Sabbath School excursion, but comparatively few of the children Burrow Wm Gorman Gorman Was called the Commercial Herald.

We are enabled to state, upon good authority, that a Court Martial will immediately assemble in this town, for the trial of the prisoners implicated in the Cobourg plot. Lieut. Col. Bethune is appointed President; and Henry Sherwood, Esq., Queen's Counsel and Lieut. Col., Judge Advocate. - The Church.

At a meeting held on the 17th ult. at Mr. Meldrum's Tavern, Barrie, Mr. Andrew Graham having been appointed to the Chair, and John-than Lane as Secretary, questions were separately proposed and adopted, as necessary to be put by the Electors of the County of Simcoe to each of the candidutes for their suffrages at the next General Election, and distinct answers

-The necting were of opinion that it ought to be a rule without any excep-tion, that to each of the questions which relate to topics which have been a tion, that to each of the questions which relate to topics which have been a long time before the public, a plain and distinct answer should be given. Let there be no evasions; let no man delude you by telling you that he will act conscientiously, but that he will give no pledges. It is his duty to give pledges when you require them; and if he says his mind is not made up upon these subjects, he is unfit to be your representative.

We regret that other matter prevents us from giving a full report of the proceedings of the meeting. [ED. GUAR.]

OBITUARY.

Died,—August 11th, 1839, Mrs. Jane, wife of Mr. Walter Atkin, late of Atkin's Lake, roar of Brockville, Elizabethtown, U. C., and formerly of the county of Wexford, near Newtownbarry, Ireland. The deceased was brought to God about the year 1807, having during that year been led scriously to think of her soul's salvation through the instrumentality of the Rev. James Sterling. She was afterwards by him received on probation into the Methodist Society, and at time by faithful exhectation from him, was enabled to believe with her heart unto righteousness, and received an assurance of the forgiveness of her sins.

Church Charles Hamilton Thomas McMahon Marg't Vauston Thos Chapman Nathan Henry Samuel Chearnley Edward Henry Samuel Henry Samuel Chearnley Edward Henry Samuel Henry Samuel Henry Samuel McMahon James Chearnley Edward Henry John McMullen James Walker John Clarke Miss Julia Henry John McMullen Miss M. Wallace John Clarke Nathan Iliekling Goorge Wedler Wing unto righteousness, and received an assurance of the forgiveness of her sins. The Gore Meeting—It will be remembered, that, a few weeks ogo, we inserted the Resolutions passed at this Moeting, held at Hamilton. Since then, they have been presented to His Excellency the Humilton. Since then, they have been presented to His Excellency the Humilton. Since then, they have been presented to His Excellency the Humilton. Since then, they have been presented to His Excellency the Humilton. Since then, they have been presented to His Excellency the Goorge S. Tiffany, Esq. and others on the purport of the Resolutions. Though we reductantly, and conscionationly, differ from His Excellency to George S. Tiffany, Esq. and others on the purport of the Resolutions. Though we reductantly and conscionationly, differ from His Excellency to George S. Tiffany, Esq. and the subjects comprised in his communication, we admire it for its calmeness and candour; and as we published the Resolutions, Purifice, we dish, requires that we should give it an insertion :—

To Goorge S. Tiffany, Esq., and the Gentlemen composing the Committee appointed by the general Meeting, held at Hamilton, are such as to render, in deference to so reappointed by the general Meeting, held at Hamilton, are such as to render, in deference to so respectable a meeting, a reply on my part necessary.

I am requested to dissolve the present Provincial Assembly, for the portpose of referring to the constituency of this Colony, the expediency of establishing a system of Overnment, the effect of which would be to make certain Public Foundation of the Respiration of the Respiration of the Constituency of this Colony, the expediency of establishing a system of Overnment, the effect of which would be to make certain Public Foundation of the Respiration of the Respiratio

MARRIED,-On Thursday, the 29th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Saunderson Mr. William Bussell, of Trafalgar, to Eliza, third daughter of George Smith, Esq., West Flamboro, law of Miley Hall, co. Wicklow, Ireland.

DIED,—In Grantnam, on the 15th ult., Mrs. Mary Read, aged 77 years, relict of the late Mr. George Read, sen.

· Toronto Market Prices - Sert. 3, 1839. Flour, fine, per barrel, 30s. 0d a 32s. 8d | Pork, per cwt. 0 0 a 0 abban car bushel. 0 0 a U 0 | Butter, per lb. 0 8 4 6 | Flour, fine, per narret, | 30s, id. 5 ozer 64 | Pork, per cwt. | 0 0 a 0 0 | | Wheat, per bushel, | 0 0 a 0 0 | | Earley, do. | 0 0 a 0 0 | | Cars, do. | 1 3 a 0 0 | | Potaines, do. | 1 3 a 0 0 | | Potaines, do. | 2 6 a 0 0 | | Turnips, do. | 2 6 a 0 0 | | Beef, per cwt. | 22 6 a 0 0 | | Beef, per cwt. | 13 a 10 0 | | Beef, per cwt. | 13 a 10 0 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per cord, | 11 3 a 12 6 | | Fire-wood, per c

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending Septr. 3. R. L. Lusher, R. Jones, W. H. Williams, G. F. Playter, S. Miles, J. Norris, J. Crealy, J. McIntyre, H. Shaler, M. Whiling, H. Mulkins, W. Price V. B. Howard, (you did not) E. Healy, (yes.)

Books have been forwarded to-A. Adams, 1 box, care of Andrew Thomson, Smith's Falls. W. H. Wil-A. Adams, I box, care of Andrew Thomson, Smith's Falls. W. H. Williams, I box, care of J. Counter, Kingston. G. Ferguson, I box, care of G. Brouse, Matilda; all per steamer St. George. L. Warner, I box, care of J. Counter, Kingston, and B. Fliot, Belleville. R. Jones and W. Jeffers, I box, via Rideau Canal. G. F. Playter, I box, care of J. G. Playter, Bytown. M. Lang, I parcel, care of J. Counter; all per steamer Cobourg. G. R. Sanderson, I box, per steamer Britannia to Hamilton.

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.

I S T 0 F t f T T T E R S remaining in the Post Office. City of Toronto. September 4, 1339

DF Person calling will please ask for Advertised Letters. Abraham, Win Dougherty Patrick Kerr John Prout Thomas 2

Abbott Wm Dolton George Konnelly William Purdy Gabriel Abbott Wm Dolton George Konnelly William Purdy Gabriel Addison Harr, Mrs Dobbin John H'y Keeffe Cornelius Putnum Geo. Re Alison Henry Dods Robert Alvis Miss Januet Duck Jonathan Keenan James Allis of Anthony

Allis of Anthony

Duck Jonathan

Lawyer Kendrick G. B. R. Quin Peter Amonson Andrew Duggan George Kemp Quinlan Mrs Nam Anderson George Dunn Jao. Kelly Wm Moore Anderson Benj. Dundas Geo. Ham. Kennedy Francis Ralston Thomas Arnold John Dunning Mrs. Geo. King Thomas 2 Ránnels Givin Armstrong Mrs M. and J. E. Landon Killer A. or Keller Raukin Colonel Kingsmill George Rea Goo Kitchen Rob. or D'l Reed Ja Armstrong James Dunn Robert
Armstrong C. Dudley Thomas

Wm Dwyer Robert Kinsella Martin Armstrong David Kifford Job Egan James M. A. Kiddle William Ashbridge Jonathan Eastgate Samuel Knapp William Eakins James 2 Earl — Elton Harriet Lawson Joseph Awburn Wm Lawson Agnes Ellet Robert Laskey S Laskey Daniel La Point Stephon Elredy John Elkedge John Barrow Wm Ellia Jamea Lamy Mrs. Ellis James Eliyes John Honry Laing A. Labello Joseph Barry Mrs. Emery Robert Laird Hugh Leany William Little John

Buttey Richard Bagshaw Abm. England Wm Herthrington Ts. Lindsay Mrs. Evans John Lilley David Bell Robert Bell Andrew Farr Thomas 2 Begg Alexander Bernard H. G. 2 Falconder Douglass Longgigs T. J. B. Bellamy Wm Falaher Edward Lynch Mrs And'w Sargent Ben. Farguson Androw Beverly Bigby Richard Fitzpatrick Mark Fitzgerald D. Magher Miss Mary Sewell George Fitzgerald Patrick Murkellan Mrs D. Sharfot or Sharf Re Bilton Peter, or Flaherty Patrick Maxwell Rev. J. L. Flood or Hood M. Mather Edward Blake A. Foy Patrick

Fowell Mrs. Bly H. Blodgett Miss M. Fowler Mrs. Eliz'h Macklin Henry Bloomer Miss M. Fowler George Boyd Capt. The 2 Ford Orin Botsford John D. Forster Matthew Foster Lewis Bawman Samuel Berthwaite Charles Foster John Boidwell Silas Foley Edward 2 Balloy Mrs. Marla Foley Owen Bower James Fox James Bouthros Joseph French W. S. Brownlee A. B. Garbutt Mary Ann Miller George Brown Samuel Gahan Townsend Miller William Gallagher Edward Miller David 3 Brown Josh. Brown Alex. M.

Gallagher Patrick Moffatt Miss M. J. Brown George 2 Gaskins Edward Brown Sergt. Dan'l Garthwaite Josh. George James Brennan Mrs. M. Gedd James Gerray Casmo Brand James Bragg Henry Bruss Thomas Brower Sylvester Gilchrist Donca Brethourn Miss C. Gilbutson Wm Gilchrist Doncan Brandon Daniel Gibbs Mary Brydges Har'd J. 3 Gibson John Gibson John Murphy Patt Gibson Wm. Capt. Murry Dr. Jas. M. Brookes Noah

Burns David Gleeson Edward Murphy Charles Burr Rowland 2 Glass Miss Marge. Mullen William Bugg Elizabeth Gladwick William Murnehan James Burgess Colin Burdon Joseph Glasford Jno Glinson Patk Buchanan John S. Gormly Mrs Han'h MacManus Mich'l Sylvester Mrs.

Gorman James Gordon Matthew Campbell James Goldring James Campbell Robt. S. Graham Mary Campbell Lt-Col J. Grav David Campbell George Griffith Thomas Campbell G. B. Gwillim David Campbell Robert Cahill Miss Ann Hay John

Haines John Carthy Peter : Hampton Geo, Jno. McGrath James Thompson J. H.
Thompson Robert Carroll George. Carroll John ameron John D. 2 Hayes Michael Hayden Mich'l jr. Cameron John Cameron John, late Harrison Henry 79th Regt. Harris John P. 79th Regt. Harris John P Cameron G. Henry Harris James

Cameron Dunkin Handy Patrick Cameron Mrs. Handesides H. Caldwell Thomas Hamphelly Chas. Cain David Hampson Israel 2 McLean Mrs. Chisholm Mrs. A. Hamilton S. S. McLynch — Church Richard Hamilton Alex's McMahon Peter Church Charles Hamilton Thomas McMahon Marg't

Clarke Miss Julia Healy John McMullon Miss M. Wanner wood of the Clarke Nathan Healy John McMullon Miss M. Wanner wood of the Clarke Nathan Healy John McMullon Miss M. Wanner wood of the Clarke Nathan Healy John McMullon Miss M. Wanner wood of the Clarke Nathan Healy John McMullon Miss M. Wanner wood of the Clarke Win 2 Hillion John late 92nd Regt. Ward Sheldon Miss M. Wanner wood of the Clarke Win 2 Hillion John Late 92nd Regt. Ward Sheldon Miss M. Wanner wood of the Clarke Win 2 Hillion John Late 92nd Regt. Ward Sheldon Miss M. Wanner wood of the Clarke Miss Julia Late 92nd Regt. Ward Sheldon Miss M. Wanner wood of the Clarke Miss Julia Healy John McMullon Miss M. Wanner wood of the Clarke Miss Julia Late 92nd Regt. Ward Sheldon Miss M. Wanner wood of the Clarke Miss Julia Late 92nd Regt. Ward Sheldon Miss M. Wanner wood of the Clarke Miss Julia Late 92nd Regt. Ward Sheldon Miss M. Wanner wood of the Clarke Miss Julia Late 92nd Regt. Ward Sheldon Miss M. Wanner wood of the Clarke Miss Julia Late 92nd Regt. Ward Sheldon Miss M. Wanner wood of the Clarke William M

Hickley Miss Hinckley H. Navil Mrs. Hinchelif Thomas Neal Henry Corry Helen Honeyford Joseph Neal Miss Corny Wm or Sarahlloward Thomas Nelgle John Horton William Hornby Dr. Hopkins John Holmes Benj. jr. Hollins David Cormack John S. Holland G. B. Corcoran Thomas Hoffman Jerm'h 2 O'Brine Moses

Howard Thomas O'Brine F. Hoffman Miss Em. O'Connell James Holges Edward O'Grady Dr W. J. 3 White Joseph Holmes John 2 Oliphant John Wigelsworth Hutten John Cruikshank Miss M. Hutchinson Mark Onor William Hutchinson G. Jummings Cap J F Hunter William Hunter C. Hunter Mrs Mar. 3

Irwia James James William Davis J. & Broth's James Thomas Darling Samuel Dagdale Charles Jackson John Denrick Eyfraim Jones Thomas Jones George Jones Sorphicf Dixson Elisha Dice W. M. Dixon Wm

Dorogli Mary Doherty John Dowling John 2 Johnston John Donovan S. A. J. Johnson Samuel Douling or Donling Johnson Arch'd Pudney Colonel

Jordan John

Williamson Jas. 2 Humphrey Mrs Sa. Pangborn Tho's 2 Wilson Wm. Parkinson Mrs. Wilson Margaret Hustler Jeremiah Parks Charles Wilson Jan Parr Henry jr. Winchell Elder R. Parrott -Winter W. Patten Joseph 2 Pearson Edward Woods Richard Woodall Wm. Woodruff Russell

Oliphant John Wigelsworth Abn Omelia Miss Ele'r Wilkiason Thos.

Jackson Miss Aug. Peary Austin or Jackson William Wm Woodford Pepper Pat'k Ric'd Woodings Mrs. Phillips Mrs Jane Wray Geo. Jones George
Jones Socphief
Johnson James 2 Phillips the Misses Wright James
Phillips Dr. Wright A. Te
Wright Edwa Wright A. Telfer Johnston George Pickering Samuel Wrisinger Harna Johnson Miss My 2 Piercy Jeremiah Wyllie Wm. Donaldson Win Johnston Jiakin Place Elias Donaldson Win A. Johnston Miss H'h Pollet Miss Ellen Yale Josiah Price Thomas S.

Yeamans Jarius Yielding W. C. 2 Proudlowe John Young Jacob Serg't 4th Batt. Young James CHARLES BERCZY, P. M.

EMOVED—C. & W. WALKER, TAILORS, baving removed their Clothing Establishment from 135 to 181. King Street, (lately occupied by H. Steward,) beg leave to inform their customers and the public generally, that they will be found ready to supply them with clothing of all descriptions with all their former promptness and attention. C. & W. being practical workmen themselves, and understanding their business, Gentlemen wishing to be well served, will find it to their advantage to call on them. Toronto, Sept. 3rd, 1839.

NOTICE.—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, or giving her any credit on account of the estate, as we are determined

not to pay any debts she may contract. Samuel Price, junt., } Executors. GEORGE MYLES, Township of Toronto, August 22ad, 1839.

513 3m

OPINIONS OF THE CANADIAN PRESS.

Official Arbitrariness .- The Sheriff of this district, as will be seen by his reply to Dr. Baldwin, has declined calling a public meeting of the Home District, although the requisition desiring it was admire that constitution; yet, strange to say, the proposal has provoked and the public at large, that the next Session will commence on Monday, numerously and respectably signed; and several Magistrates of the District are among the requisitionists. The occuse made by the Sheriff, for those who most loudly extend that constitution is the most furious enmity from those who most loudly extend that constitution is the most furious enmity from those who most loudly extend that constitution is the proposal has provoked and the public at large, that the next Session will commence on Monday, the 2nd of September next. The Session will commence on Monday.

The occuse made by the Sheriff, for those who most loudly extend that constitution is the public at large, that the next Session will commence on Monday. The 2nd of September next. The Session will consist of three Terms, and the public at large, that the next Session will commence on Monday. having thus acted, is a very lame one; and the course which he has thought proper to adopt would not, under the circumstances, have been followed by any Sheriff in England.

The first requisition was presented by Mr. Henry J. Boulton, late Chief Justice of Newfoundland, and its object was, to call a district meeting, to take into consideration the affairs of Upper Canada. The second was presented by Dr. Baldwin, and its object was confined to the consideration of Lord Durham's Report. What reply was made to the first, if any, we have not heard, but the reply made to the second we have published. Had the meeting been called, in compliance with either requisition, the effect would have been the same, as the attention of the people assembled would have been directed to the present state of the country, and the opinions of the inhabitants of the principal district in the province, would thus have been obtained, on matters, to them, of the utmost importance; although some difficulty might apparently have been caused, by the two requisitions having been presented, any objection, on that ground, has been removed by Dr. Baldwin in his letter to the Sheriff.

The refusal of the Sheriff, then, to call the meeting is an arbitrar proceeding, and the reason assigned for it very unsatisfactory.-IIe knows well that the great majority of the freeholders of the district approve of Lord Durham's Report, and the true cause of his having refused is, that they might be deprived of the opportunity of giving expression to their sentiments on the subject. Such conduct is unworthy of the Sheriff of the Home District, and although it may, for the present, have the effect of delaying an expression of sentiment being given, by the inhabitants of the district collectively, on the important questions that are now agitated, in relation to Canada, that delay will not be of long continuance, as the time is fast approaching, when they must be appealed to, in compliance with the terms of the Constitutional Act, and when

neither Sheriff nor any other person can interpose to prevent them.
We do not suppose that it will be ettempted to hold a district meeting without the sanction of the Sheriff; township meetings have already been held in several places, and they will be followed by others. A correspondent, from a distant part of the district, writes to us as follows. with reference to the proposed district meeting:—"I presume that this meeting will be held in Toranto; if this be the case, very few will attend from this distance, and the farmers are at present very busy with their harvest. We must, however, have township meetings when the busy times are over."-British Colonist.

LORD NORMANBY FOR THE PRINCIPLE OF RESPONSIBILITY .-A debate took place in the Itonse of Lords on the 25th July, in reference to Canada, in which Lords Normanby, Brougham, and Molbourne, the Duke of Wellington and Lord Durham took a part.

Lord Normanny, in his speech upon this occasion, commended the Report made by Lord Durham, on the affairs of Canada; but from the principle of local responsibility, as therein laid down, his Lordship disserted; as he says, "the double responsibility of the Colonial Executive to the Co'onial Legislature and the Government at home was impractical ble." According to Sir Francis Head's notion, no such double responsi-bility would exist, as he always contended, that the Executive were not Governor. Now, the object of Lord Ducham's suggestion is, to make the Executive responsible, to such an extent as to bring into operation a system, under which the Executive and Parliament will act harmonicus. ly together, in reference to those subjects for which the Local Parliament has been constituted. It was never contemplated to interfere with the Lioutenant Governor, or to transfer his responsibility from the Imperial to the local Parliament, or to subject him to a double responsibility But we find, by reference to the full report of Lord Normanby's speech given in the London Times, of the 27th of July, that his Lordship conceived it desirable, that the government should be carried on, barmoni ously with the views entertained by the Local Assembly; this, of itself amounts to a recognition of the principle contended for by the approvers of Lord Durham's report, and without it, the Executive and the Parliament must always have differences .- Ib.

A NEW AND PURFECT Scheme at Last!-A letter has appeared in last Friday's Patriot from the pen of Mr. Altorney General Hagerman, in which the principal topics of discussion in Upper Canada are adverted to at some longth. On the subject of responsible govern ment Mr. Pagerman appears to entertain most extraordinary opinions He thinks that a court of impeachment should be provided for the trial of all officers of government, and he holds that it would be exceedingly unjust to dismiss individuals from office without trial merely because they are obnuxious to the House of Assembly. We readily admit that it would be very desirable that judges or officers of any kind who hold office quandiuse bene gosserint, should be liable to impeachment in the province; and even with some officers holding during pleasure, such as district court judges, militia officers, clerks in public offices, &c. the same principle might properly be adopted, that is, they ought not to be punished without their guilt being proved.

apply this rule however to executive councillors or the law officers of the crown, is as about in principle as it is contrary to all usage and precedent. These officers hold their situations during pleasure, and their duty is to advise the Executive. Without being guilty of any thing meriting impeachment, they may hold opinions entirely opposed to the wishes of the people, and according to Brutish usage, this alone is a disqualification for office. Is it necessary to impeach the advisers of the Executive in England and prove them guilty of peculation or mal-practices before dismissing them? If not, why should it be so in Canada? We have noticed these remarks of Mr. Hagerman's, because we are aware that mistaken views on the subject are very prevalent in certain quarters, and there is an appearance of plausibility in the argument that an individual should not be punished without trial. The only officers removesble for their opinions would be those whose duty it is to advise the Executive, and who ought, therefore, as it is distinctly admitted by Lord Normanby, to possess the confidence of the !louse of Assembly. -Exa-

WE ARE RICH IN CANADA!-Local Responsibility has been frequently the theme of our editorial observations :- one fact, it is admitted, on all hands, is a more conclusive argument, than tomes of deductions. The following extract from the Herald, contains assertions, which, if correct, shew up trresponsibility with a vengeance. Where, we ask, under free institutions, could such shameless squandoring of the public money be practised, except in Colonies, where there is no responsibility; or, a mero sham responsibility?-where, indeed!-Montreal

The correspondent of the Colonist says truly, that the fees of the At torney General are enormously large—he might have added that they were far too large and ought to be reduced. What he got for drawing up the bills of indictment against the political prisoners we do not know, but his charge for drawing up the poper, commuting the sentence of death to transportation for life for seventy-two of them, was the moderate sum of eight guineas sterling for each individual, within a fraction of six hundred pounds sterling. The sole difference in these seventy two papers, was the name of the individual, whose sentence was to be commuted, so that the work required no brains and only a little mechanical dexterity in copying, which any boy could easily execute. For extra services during the past year, we have heard that the Special Council allowed him six had the country not been in a state of rebellion. All this may be according to law, but it is far from being according to justice, and really it is extremely ridiculous that the Attorney General should have a higher sathis law be amended—that the pruning knife be applied to the branches of this official tree.—U. C. Herald.

AGAINST SYSTEMS-NOT MEN .- The Kingston Chronicle has attempted a defence of the Family Compact; and after fully admitting its existence, he denies that it "exercises any control over the Executive Government of this country." Admitting this to be a fact—but which nobody believes—what stronger argument can he adduce in favor of "local responsibility." and in the absolute necessity of the people's managing their own affairs? If we are to believe what the Chronicle asserts, then the maladministration of the government, for the last ten or fifteen wears, is to be attributed solely and exclusively to our irresponsible Governors! If this really be true, it furnishes one of the most singular coincidences that we remember over to have read of +that some half dezen Governors should be sent out from England, total strangers to every body in the country, and yet entertain precisely the same views with the "Family Compact," relative to the administration of the government, and carry it on so harmoniously with their feelings, and so advantageous to their intorests; and all without being "influenced by them !" Very singular, indeed; no wonder that the "Compact" kick at " respon-

The Chronicle asks-" If such a compact does really exist, is there any thing extraordinary about it, or more than what might naturally be expected?" There is, certainly, nothing very extraordinary in it, unless it be in the very trivial circumstance of their having "their nests so well without their "exercising any influence over the Executive

protection of Great Britain, the opposition to this plan could not have exceeded the frantic war which is now waged against him and his monsures. His Lordship merely recommends that the principles of the British Constitution be adopted in Canada; and it might have been supposed that this suggestion would at once have been agreed to by all who profess to mittee of Management for this Institution desire to inform its friends eulogize in Great Britain, is execrated if transferred to Canada. The No pains will be spared on the part of the Committee to render the idel which they worship when afar off, is blasphemed when it is brought Institution efficient: arrangements have already been made to provide near. The perfection of wisdom in England becomes the essence of folly in Canada. The sun which sheds light and glory in the east, is a baneful

comet in the west, and from its "horrid hair shakes pestilence and death." How is this? Is the constitution such a changeable, dangerous thing? r are the "compact" men insincere in praising it at home, and execrating it in Canada? How is it that Lord Durham's proposal to adopt the principles of the British Constitution should excite so much deadly ire in the breasts of professed constitutionalists? Is this the way that they ing exertions with those of the Teachers to promote the morals, improve show their principles? or are those principles the very reverse of what they profess to be? Are these men all false and hollow, constitutional in name, but despotis in reality? Yes; they are hypocrites. * * * Who could have believed that to recommend a closer conformity with

British practice would ever have been represented as a measure that would sever British connexion? The nearer we approach, the farther we are removed! To adopt British principles is to inspire a hate of British rule! The calumniators do not believe their own statements. Course. To such pupils will be given as thorough a preparation as They display the cloven foot at every step. With all their art they cannot disguise the fact, that their opposition to Lord Durham's plan pro-ceeds from the conviction that it will end their profligate rule over the people, and put in force a responsibility that will be real and effectual. The people's interests must then be first regarded, or their servants will te dismissed to make room for those who will consider public before pri vate measures. How much chicanery has been practised in this province "compact" men in order to enrich themselves at the public expense! Those haloyon days are over. The people will not submit to be plundered as they have hitherto been. A practical local responsibility for all our local affairs will be enforced forthwith .- U. C. Herald.

THE REAL REBELS-WHO ?- The Tory party are striving, in their usual unprincipled way, to east the odium of this (the Cobourg) affair on the party who support Lord Durham's policy, as if they were to te answerable for the crimes of every villain who chooses to use that name. The Tories in this copy the Infidels who charge on Christianity all the abominations done by men calling themselves Christians. They are very ready to rebut this unprincipled attack when it is made on themselves, and they are equally ready to resort to it against the reformers. The Chronicle says that the sheathes of the knives found in Ash's house had on them titles of — 'The Durham Knife' — 'The Responsible Executive Council Knife"--" The Canadian Reform Knife." informed by a person who saw tho knives, that there was nothing of the kind on them. Somebody has heaxed the Chronicle.

The ceaseless efforts made by the Tory tribe to misrepresent the reforners as rebels, thieves, and murderers, give a good ground for the opinion which many persons entertain, that the Tones want to encourage inva-sious from the States, in order to keep themselves in office and pay. It which many persons entertain, that the Tories want to encourage inta. be instructed in the principles of Oratory once a wook, by reading original composition and declaiming select pieces. The elecution of the is certain that their writings have this effect, who her they intend or not. young ladies will also be improved by reading original composition and The refugees and other desperate persons in the States take up the Tory papers of Canada, and what do they see in them? Do they see it stated that, though a large party in the province went a reform in our institu-tions, yet those who would resort to violence to obtain it are very few indeed? On the contrary, nearly all the reformers acek reform by constitutional means, and would again, as they have done before, be imong the first to suppress rebellion and resist invasion; and as for robery and murder they hate them worse than Torics. Is any thing of this tind stated in these papers? No; quite the reverse. The reformers are indiscriminately branded as traitors robels, "aiders and abettors" of this research murderers, and thus above half of our population are represented as being ready to join any plundering gang who chooses to come into the province. The Tories invite them over, by saying that the reformers, amounting to more than half of the people, are ready to aid them. Thus amounting to more than half of the people, are ready to aid them. Thus instruction communicated; and thus, by analyzing the various subjects or branches directly instigate the crimes which they profess to condemn, and accourage the very villains against whom they exclaim. Well may original and independent investigations. The advantages of each and original and independent investigations. The advantages of each and original and independent investigations. and encourage the very villains against whom they exclaim. Well may original and independent investigations. The advantages of euch an they be anspected of being in league with the villains, and desirous of Academic course of education must be obvious to every intelligent perpositing by their crimes. If they would convince the public that they are sincere in denouncing such villains, they must learn to do justice to that

The Committee affectionately request their friends, and especially the

GEOLOGY IN RUSSIA.

Some idea of the activity of the Russians in pursuits of science, but especially that of Geology, may be gathered from the following state-

The Inspector in chief of the mines, Count. Canerina, has for several years obtained his Imperial Majesty's permission to make Geological and mineralogical researches in various parts of this vast Empire; and a Scientific Committee has been established to superintend the publication of a work entitled 'Annals of the Russian mines.' M. Parret, professor at the University at Dorpat, was ordered by the Russian Government, to explore Armenia and Transcaucasia, and he placed his baronieter a the top of Mount Ararat, which he found to be of volcanic formation M. Kupfler has determined the height of Elbrous, the culminating poin of the Caucasian chain, and is at this moment making meteorological and magnetic observations throughout the Empire. Baron de Humboldt and M. Rose have traversed the northern mountains. M. de Pusch has described the chalk formation in the south of Poland; M. Pander those of the neighbourhood of St. Petereburgh; M. Dubois do Montpereux has for veurs been devoted to the same researches in Caucasia, the Crimen, and Podolia; and Mons. de Verneuil has also visited the Crimea. Mons. do Semenoff, Principal Engineer of Mines, has described the geological formation of the northern part of the Altai Mountains, the cen tral crest of which is composed principally of granite, and granitoid syenite, which are often at the base adjoined to mica slate. The lower regions are marly and covered with forests, which disappear in the region of eternal snow; and from the aliuvial soils which load the shallows an beds of the rivers, gold is now plentifully extracted by washing. M. Amixine has thrown light on the western remification of Jahlonowoc, in Eastern Siberia, in which granite and mice state predominate, and a formation of porphyry, of fifteen square leagues, is on all sides surroun ded by granite mountains of great elevation. In this same chain, M Fileff also found rel sandstone, diorite, and a trachitic formation. The Altai and Aral seem, however, to have been most explored, for the rubie which they present. Not only have they rich veins of gold, but lead garnets, tourmalines, topazes, amethysts, aquamarinas, and the finest emeralds. On the coast of the Caspian Sea are hills which contain abundance of fossil shells and strata of gypsum and rock solt. A great exten of coal is found in the chain of Dunetz, and in the Government of Kark ff .- The Gleaner.

THE INTELLIGENCE OF ANIMALS.

In the forests of Tartary and South America, where the wild horse is gregarious, there are herds of five or six hundred, which, being ill prepared for fighting, or indeed for any resistance, and knowing that their safety is in flight, when they eleep, appoint one in rotation who acts as sentinel while the rest are asleep. If a man approaches, the sentinel walks towards him as if to reconneitre, or see whether he can be deterred from coming near; if the man continues, he neighs aloud and in a peculiar tone, which rouses the herd, all gallop away, the sentinel bringing thousand pounds currency in lieu of fees which he would have received up the rear. Nothing can be more judicious or rational than this arrangement, simple as it is. So a horse, belonging to a smuggler at Dover, used to be laded with run spirits, and sent, on the road, unatten extremely ridiculous that the Attorney General should have a higher say ded, to reach the rendezvous. When he described a soldier, he would jump lary than the judges or even the Governor himself. It is high time that this law be amended—that the pruning knife he applied to the branches would fight for his load. The cunning of foxes is proverbial; but I know of this official tree. If the official tree of the official tree. If the official tree of not if it was ever more remarkably displayed than in the dake of Bean fort's country, where Reynard, being hard pressed, disappeared suddenly and was, after a strict search, found innersed in a water pool up to the very snout, by which he held a willow bough hanging over the pond. The cunning of a deg, which Sergeant Wilde tells me of, as known to him, is at least equal. He used to be tied up as a precaution against hunting sheep. At night he slipped his head out of the collar, and returning before dawn put on the collar again, in order to conceal his necturnal excursions. Nobedy has more familiarity with various animals (besides his great knowledge of his own species) than my excullent, learned and ingenious friend, the Sergeant; and he posse

His anecdote of a drover's dog is striking, as be gave it to me, when we happened, near this place; to meet a drover. The man had brought seventeen out of twenty oxon from a field, leaving the remaining three there mixed with another herd. He then said to the dog: "Go, and fetch them;" and he went and singled out those very three. The Ser: geant's brother, however, a highly respectable man, lately Sheriff of London, has a dog that distinguishes Saturday night, from the practice of tying him up for the Sunday, which he dislikes. He will escape on Saturday night and return on Monday morning. The Sergeant himself has a gander, which was at a distance from the goose, and, hearing her make an extraordinary noise, ran back and put his head into the cage, then brought back the goslins one by one, and put them into it with the mother, whose separation from her brood had occasioned her clamor. He CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

The purpose of having them succeeded by others, who would in all probability, exhibit as much "greediness" in plucking feathers for their own nears, as their predecessors. We war against systems—not men.—St. Catharines Journal.

A BLESSING THERE—A CURSE HERE!—A man who was not equainted with the tree motives which is sembled operation for half an not equainted with the tree motives which actuate the "family comparing the same part, till and continuing this combinance of their own past, and others, following in quick succession, did the same, striking and others, following in quick succession, did the same, striking and others, following in quick succession, did the same part, till and the same part which they all the marked at the string and stread of the timulat and aguatation in which they had been at their first assembling, the same part which as the same part will be samely and the most reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail they all the most reasonable terms, a foreward their names are solved the same part will expend to the suppose of the people. It all the same part will be part to the province, would not have appeared the same part will be part to the province, would not have appeared the same part will be part to the province, would not have appeared the same part will be provided to the supposable to the people. It all the same part will be part to the province, would not have appeared the same part will be provided to the supposable to the people. It all the same part will be part to the province, would not have appeared the same part will be part to the province, would not have appeared the same part will be part to the province, would not have appeared the same part will be provinged to the supposable to the province which as a subtraction and the province would not the same part will be provinged to the supposable to the province would not the same part will be provinged to the supposable to the prov

ADVERTISEMENTS.

mittee of Management for this Institution desire to inform its friends

suitable Chemical and other Apparatus in order to aid in the illustration of Lectures, and facilitate the progress of the students in the study of the

Natural Sciences The government of the Academy is strictly parental. All the pupils are regarded as members of the same family; and their wants will be

The Officers of the Institution intend to pursue the following course of instruction, viz.:

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

This department is intended for boys who may have made some procourse. To such pupils will be given as thorough a preparation as through the English and modern languages can be given for the active business of life, either as Merchauts, Engineers, or Mechanics. The outlines of life course of study in this department are the following:—
1. Grommar and Composition. 2. Geography and History. 3. Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and Trigonometry. 4. Penmanship and Book keeping. 5. Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. 6. Rhetoric, French, and the Modern Languages.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ARTS. This department includes Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemis ry, Botany, Mineralogy, and Geology.

DEPARTMENT OF LETTERS AND ARTS. Course of study-Latin, Greek, Hebrew, with critical reading of the criptures; English Literature and Belles Lettres; French, and other Modern Languages.

Lectures, either formal or in connection with the recitations, will be given on all the more important studies; such as the Roman History, Antiquities and Literature, Greek Language and Literature, Hebrew Language and Literature; and on the Style, Imagery, Ethics, and Antiquities of the Bible—as also on the various branches of Natural Science and English Literature.

Any student may pursue any or all of the various branches as his parents or guardians may direct; and on leaving the Institution he will receive a letter stating his moral character, general deportment, habits of industry and attention to business, the branches he has pursued, and

his proficiency.

Due attention will be paid to Composition; and young gentlemen wil

elect pieces in meetings appointed for that purpose.

A daily record will be kept of scholarship and deportment; extract rom which may be sent, occasionally, to the friends of the pupils, Both the Committee and the Officers of the Institution assure the publie that every exertion will be made, in the discharge of their arduous duties, to promote the health, morals, comfort, and instruction of the children committed to their care; and they trust the Institution will con-tinue to merit and receive the confidence and patronage of an enlightened

commanity.

The Committee affectionately request their friends, and especially the large part of our population who support reform, but not revolution, still Ministers, throughout the two Provinces, to use their influence to extend less robbers and murder. By their false and wicked course, the Tories the operations of the Institution and promote the best interests of the are the real aiders and abottors of the plundering gangs.—U. C. Herald, rising generation, by recommonding the attendance of as large a number of youth as possible, and at the proper seasons. The terms of Board and Tuition have been, and still will be, published in the Guardian from time

> TERMS. Extra Charges, French, ... per Term, Drawing and Paluting,

The charge will be the same whether one or all of these Branches be taught. The following are the Officers for the present year ;-Rev. MATTHEW RICHEY, A. M., Principal,

Mr. JESSE HUBLEURT, A. B., Classical Teacher. (Who will also take a class in Mathematics.)

Mr. D. C. Van Norman, A. B., Nathematical Teacher. (Who will also take a class in the Classics.) Mr. WM. KINGSTON, English Teacher. Miss M. E. Boulton, Preceptress.
(Who will have a suitable Assistant.)

WILLIAM CASE,

Chairman of the Committee of Managem 508

Committee Room, U. C. Academy, ?

July 17th, 1839. N. B .- The Rev. John Beatty is Treasurer and Accountant, to whom all applications or communications about terms and payments must be made.

ANSON GREEN, Secretary.

OFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS And PHENIX BITTERS.—The universal estimation in which the celebrated Life Pills and Phenix Bitters are held, is satisfactorily demon. trated by the increasing demand for them in every State and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among his afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprietor of these pre-eminently successful medicines is desirons of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some persons will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never known or been informed of an Instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease, such as ehrunic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious headache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrolubus swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt-rhoum, and all other chronic affectious of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In cold and coughs, which, if neglected, appared that the present in the large and indeed the present in st fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the viscera in superinduce the me eneral, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most belightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual emptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of suitable dose at the pext hour of hed-time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more quantity; and persons retiring to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most slarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the ferce enemy has been overthrown, and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and visceral in flammations, however critical, will yield—the former to small and the latter to large doses of the Life Pills; and so also hysterical affections, hypocondriacism, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurotical class of diseases, are cured by the *Phenix Billers*. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesals and retail, at 375 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled

success are always open to inspection.

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's " Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicines; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

French, German and Spanish directions can be obtained for application it the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOPFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again. Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the united States and the Canadas. Ask for Mossat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a faceimile of John Mossat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bittersor box of pills.

LAKE ONTARIO. 1839.

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 Cosoura and Pour Hore both ways.

Toronto, 13th Aug. 1839.

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UPPER 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 London Religious Tract Society. Their terms are as follows: To Subscribers, Clergymen, Sabbath Schools, Soldiers, and Sailors, the

price in Currency as advertised in Sterling by the Parent Society.
To Non-Subscribers, the Parent Society's Sterling price.
By order of the Committee.

JAMES CARLESS,

By order of the Committee.

Depository, 23 Yonge Street,

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. Washrurn, Esq. Duke Street.

L. PERRIN & CO., IMPORTERS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURES, have recently REMOVED to No. 8, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, King Street. Toronto, March 5, 1839.

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.

S3tf BENJAMIN & BROTHERS.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co. beg to intimate to their customers and the trade of Upper Canada generally, that they are now opening out 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 three months. three months.

Front Street, Toronto, Aug. 6, 1839. 510 13 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.

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R. WOOD, DENTIST, Chewitt's Buildings, King Street.
Mr. W. on his return to the city begs leave to state, that he hes made arrangements for a constant supply of Incorruptille Enumel Peeth, 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 tinfoils, Mr. W. has the lloyat 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.

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 Swords 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. Toronto, March 16, 1838. SAMUEL SHAW, No. 120, King Street.

MAYHEW .- MILLINERY AND DRESS ESTABLISHMENT, MAYHEW.—MILLINERY AND DRESS ESTABLISHMENT, BADY LINEN MANUFACTURY, and TOY WAREHOUSE, 1083 King Street, (late T. Paison.)

OF TWELVE APPRENTICES wanted immediately t the above establishment. Toronto, Oct. 16, 1838. 50

AINTING.-HART & MARCH. House, Sign, and Ornamental PAINTERS, GLAZIERS, GRAINERS, and PAPER HANGERS, respectfully inform the inhabitants of Totonto 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 merita share of public patronage.

Toronto, September 10, 1838.

461y

PILES, &c.-NO CURE-NO PAY!!!-The Price, One Dullar, is refunded to any person who will use One Bottle of HAY'S LINIMENT for the PILES, without being cared,-These are the positive orders of the Proprietors. Several Thousand have been sold, and not a failure known.

PILES - DROPSY - SWELLINGS - ALL SORES -RHEUMATISM.

It is absolutely asserted, on the most positive proof, that all the above complaints are arrested and cored by the timely use of HAY'S LINIMENT. It is impossible to find room in this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at length it the Shoos named below.

The true article has a splendidly engraved wrapper, with Agents' and Proprietor's names,

Call at nearly all Druggists in the Provinces, particularly at J. W. BRENT'S, and JOSEPH BECKETT'S & Co. 202, King Street, Toronto.

COMSTOCK & Co., New York,

Sole American Agents.

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

The subscriber, grateful for the kind patronage he has received, begueave to return his best thanks to his friends and the public, and to acquaint them that he has on hand at present a good assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Carsimeres, Devonshire Kerseys and Buckskins; also, a good

assortment of Vestings, consisting of plain and figured silk Velvets, Valencias, Tollenetts, &c.; all of which he is prepared to make to order, on the shortest notice, and in the most fashiunable manner, at very low prices for Cash. THOMAS J. PRESTON. Toronto, April 16, 1839. N O T I C E.—The Subscriber requests all persons who may have any book accounts, notes of hand, bonds, or other obliga-

tions against him, to present them for settlement within three mouths from the date of this notice. GEORGE PERMAN. Vaughan, July 4th, 1839. LANDS FOR SALE.—In the London District.

Upper Canada, 800 Acres of the very finest quality, in the Talbot Settlement, in that most desirable Township, Aldronough, which is bounded in front by Lake Erie, and in the rear by River Thames, being Lote 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 a large quantity of the finest Black Walnut and White Oak Timber

Also,-In the Township of Reach, Home District; Lot No. 12, in

he 2d Concession, an extremely valuable Lot. The above lands will be sold low, or the proprietor will be glad to

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

TRAYED, about the middle of last month, TWO FAT STEERS, dark brown, marked I. W. cut with seissors on the rump. 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 be handsomely rewarded. JAMES WICKSON,

Toronto Market, July 15, 1839.

STOLEN 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 hone, and good condition. Also, A WHITE HORSE, about 14½ hands high, aged, strong, with long tail, and quite fresh. They belong to Joseph Chilvens, Smith, 66, Lot Street, Toronto, who will reward any person giving information by which they may be found. Toronto, August 14, 1839.