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The Treasurer of the CENTENARY FUND most respectfully

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INSTANCES OF DILIGENCE IN READING THE SCRIPTURES. "Read and revere the sacred page; a page Which not the whole creation could product Which not the configgration shall destroy."

Josephus testifies of his countrymen, that if asked concerning the laws of Moses, they could answer as readily as to their names. The Bereans are commended for searching the Scriptures. Timothy knew the Scriptures from a child, Aquila and Priscilla were so well acquainted with them, that they were able to instruct the eloquent Apollo, and "expounded unto him the way of God more perfectly." Erasmus, speaking of Jerome, says, "Who ever learned by heart the whole Scripture, or imbibed, or meditated upon it, as he did ?" Tertullian, after his conversion, was engaged night and day in read-

ing the Scriptures, and got much of them by heart.
The emperor Theodosius wrote out the whole New Testament with seven times. Alphonsus, king of Arragon, read the Scriptures over, together with a large commentary, fourteen times.

The venerable Bishop Bede is said to have been a great reader of the Bible, and that with such affection, he often wept over it.

Bonaventure wrote out the Scriptures twice, and learned most them by heart. Zuinghus wrote out St. Paul's Epistles, and commit-

Cromwell, Earl of Essex, in his journey to and from Rome, learned all the New Testament by heart. Bishop Ridley thus attests his own practice, and the happy fruit of it: "The walls and trees of my orchard, could they speak, would bear witness, that there I learned by heart almost all the Epistles; of which study, although in time a greater part was lost, yet the sweet savor thereof, I trust I shall carry with me to heaven."

Dr. Gonge used to read fifteen chapters of the Scriptures every day; five in the morning, five after dinner, and five before he went to bed. Mr. Jeremiah Whitaker usually read all the Epistles in the Greek Testament twice every fortnight.

Joshua Barnes is said to have read a small pocket Bible, which he usually carried about with him, a hundred and twenty times over. Mr. Roger Cotton read the whole Bible through twelve times in a year. The celebrated Witsius was able to recite almost any passage of Scripture in its proper language, together with its context, and the criticisms of the best commentators.

The learned father Paul read over the Greek Testament with much exactness, that having accustomed himself to mark every word, after he had fully weighed the import of it; he, by going over it, and observing what he had passed by in a former reading, grew up to such ripeness, that every word in the new Testament was marked.

Sir Henry Wotton, after his customary public devotions, used to retire to his study, and there spend some hours in reading the Bible. The excellent Sir John Hartop, in like manner, amidst his other vocations, made the book of God so much his study, that it lay before on his bended knees.

Lady Frances Hobart read the Psalms over twelve times every year: the New Testament thrice, and the other parts of the Old Testament once. Susannali, Countees of Suffolk, for the last seven years of her life, read the whole Bible over twice annually.

The celebrated John Locke, for fourteen or fifteen years, applied himself closely to the study of the Holy Scriptures, and employed the last period of his life scarcely in any thing else. He was never weary of admiring the grand views of that sacred book, and the just relation religion, in the full and just extent of it, he replied : "Let him study

in a dark dungeon, was never indulged with a light, except for a short time when his food was brought him; he used to take his Bible and we had a good deal to do. Those who came were chiefly young persons, could not read. - Henry Willis, farmer, aged 81, devoted almost every hour that could be spared from his labour, during the course of so long a life, to the devout and serious perusal of the Holy Scriptures. He had read, with the most minute attention, all the books of the Old

It has been the regret of several eminent men at the close of life, that they had not studied the Scriptures with greater assiduity. saw cause to exclaim bitterly against himself. "Oh." said he, "I have lost a world of time !-time, the most precious thing in the world! Had I but one year more, it should be spent in perusing David's Psalms, and Paul's Epistles!—Oh, sirs," said he to those about him, "mind the world less and God more!"

RELIGIOUS.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION IN KILSYTH, SCOTLAND. From the Scottish Guardian.

At the ordinary Meeting of the Presbytery of Glasgow, on Wednesday week--

The Rev. Mr. FAIRBAIRN, of Bridgeton, called the attention of the Presbytery to the occurrences at Kilsyth, where, he observed, God had done great things, and had wonderfully manifested himself, thro' his Spirit, by an extraordinary revival of true religion among the people of that place. He observed Mr. Burns, the worthy and faithful pastor of the parish, present, and he proposed that he should be called npon to give the Presbytery some account of the state of matters at Kilsyth, and the real nature of the awakening which had there taken place, together with an account of any circumstances which might have predisposed so many people to the blessed change which they

had undergone.

This call being responded to by the Presbytery. eacy which he felt in the matter, spoke nearly as follows :-- When I entered on the charge of the parish of Kilsyth, about eighteen years ago, it appeared to me a beautiful valley, like that of Sodom, resem-Lord's day, and other evils, were exceedingly prevalent among the such language as this, in relation to the preceder, "Who is to be but when I considered that the advantages and privileges possessed the actor and performer this evening?" these individuals have been were much greater than those of the people of Sodom, I could not brought under the power of the Gospel. One of them I some time help the reflection that a greater number of pious families would be required to save the place than was necessary in the case of Sodom. Even those who were pious, devout people, seemed to be obtuse, and blinded to the existing evils. When I went among them I commend ed early to visit the parish, and to go through every family, and this been enabled, under the goodness of Providence, having a robust and healthy constitution, to continue annually up to the pre-sent time, excepting a part of the country parish, that could not be overtaken every successive year. I also commenced classes for the young, and from these operations I can now trace great practical convinced of his error. Indeed, there are many such cases. I rebenefit to have been derived. From the latter of these, my classes, very great advantage has been drawn; for some of those, who are now my elders, belonged to them in their youth. In 1829 there were many affecting proofs of depravity and immorality exhibited in the parish, which called for more than ordinary exertions on our part. We at that time resolved on setting apart a day of humiliation and fasting, and reasons for adopting this step were set before the people of the parish. This course was attended by an evident blessing from on made on the minds of many, which have never left them to this day. In 1832, the country was visited with cholera; the neighbouring par. active and useful, and have been the means of bringing many individish of Kirkintilloch, as you know, was deeply affected with that vis-itation, and the impression on the minds of our people was, that,

thinner, but we nevertheless continued them as before. In March, 1836, a meeting was held in the evening of the Monday after the communion, the object of which was to improve the dispensation of the ordinances, to pray for the Divine blessing on the services, and evenings the Prayer-meetings were crowded, and that both there and for the revival of godliness among us. A deep impression was made on the auditory, and prayer-meetings increased in the parish till they reached to the number of thirty. At that period some were converted. One individual told me that the means of his conversion were very simple. The morning prayer on the Sabbath, he said, was more close and searching than usual. One part of it was for those people who had come to church without prayer; and the passage immediately struck him, "Thou art the man." He was deeply impressed, as were also many others, and they set about calling upon their neighbours to go to the prayer meetings. On these occasions it was usual to call on young parents, more especially those who did not pray in their to the Scripture warrant as the ground of the hope they entertain. I his own hand, and read some part of it every day. Theodosius, the second, dedicated a great part of the night to the study of the Scriptures. George, prince of Transylvania, read over the Bible twentytheir minds impressed by the practice. At this period prayer meetings were held in various parts of the town on the mornings of the Sab-bath, to pray for a blessing on the services of the day. In 1837, these good practices were rendered more efficient still by the labours of a missionary, who wrought among them with great zeal; a new church was erected, and many additional prayer meetings were instituted; and gradually, from eighty to ninety, the numbers assembling in that church, on Lord's day, amounted to 300, and since the present move and he has not been idle here. Cher designinations liave come in ment began there has been a great accession to the numbers, and now they are making application for the appointment of a minister. In the month of July last more than usual solemnity characterised the meetings on the fast day, and on Friday evening when there was a sermon by my son. The solemnity that was observable on these occasions led me to adopt a course I had not followed before, and in the evening I had a meeting to confer with those who wished to receive instructions and to give advice. On the Monday the attendance was good, and the services interesting and solemn; and in the evening there was held a half annual merting of a Missionary Society. A sermon from the 1st verse of the 52od of Isaiah, " Awake, awake; put on thy strength, O Zion; put on thy beautiful garments, O Jerusalem, the Holy City," was preached by my brother from Paisley. It was then intimated that as my son was about to leave us on a foreign mission, and perhaps would never have an opportunity of speaking to the people of Kilsyth again, he would preach to them in the open air. The circumstance of his being a young man, brought up among them, and the interesting circumstances in which he was placed, as about to leave his native country, all these had the effect of bringing out a very unusual attendance. The day was unfavourable for having the services in the open sir, and they were proceeded with in the church, which was crowded to overflowing by the people, many of whom had never been seen in any church before, and who had remained away on the excuse that they had not the requisite dress. After praise and among the people no desire to hear anything eccentric, or striking and prayer, a portion of the second chapter of Acts was read. The im pression produced by the reading of that portion of God's word was bim night and day. James Bonnel, Esq. made the Holy Scriptures bis constant and daily study; he read them, he meditated upon them, ested; and this solely by the reading of it, with perhaps a remark or two in passing, by way of explanation. The sermon was from the read daily three chapters of the Bible, with his head uncovered, and the said of explanation. The sermon was from the read daily three chapters of the Bible, with his head uncovered, and was nothing unusual in the first half hour, though there was a tendency and a predisposition to the burst of emotion which took place at the close. When the preacher was depicting the scene in the parish of Shotts, and when he was dwelling on that topic, and making affectionate and earnest addresses to the people, many of them known to him from his boyhood, and some of them known to be neglectful of the ordinances, circumstances which gave a degree of affection and pathos to his address-when he was referring to this topic, he spoke of the of all its parts. He every day made discoveries in it, which gave him fresh cause of admiration. And so earnest was he for the comfort of his friends and the diffusion of sacred knowledge amongst them, that there would be no crown." When he came to these words, the audit even the day before he died, he particularly exhorted all about him to text and the sermon of Mr. Livingstone, which converted in one day read the Holy Scriptures. His well known recommendation to a person who asked him which was the shortest and surest way for a learned afterwards, the emotion was just the effect of a powerful impression made on their feelings, for the results, as seen in the future, were the only things, as all might be aware, on which we could rely. the Holy Scriptures, especially the New Testament. Therein are contained the words of eternal big. It hath God for its author—sathers were supported to pause. A psalm was then song and my brother warron for its end—and TRUTH, without any mixture of error, for its relied on, without the influence of the Spirit. The meeting broke up, The Rev. William Romainy studied nothing but the Bible for the but met again in the evening, my son deeming it his duty to remain. last thirty or forty years of his life. A poor prisoner being confined and to send another person to supply his place in Dundee. After this, in a dark dungeon, was never indulged with a light, except for a short meetings were held every night; many people came to the manse, and read a chapter, saying, he could find his mouth in the dark, when he but still persons of all ages waited upon us for advice. On Thursday evening a meeting was held in the open air, and many individuals no present before were brought by the report of what had occurred. At this and future meetings, sound impressions were made on every occasion we met. We heard of many cases, and I saw personally the power and New Testament, eight times over; and had proceeded as far as of the gospel on many. At the meeting in the open air, held on the the book of Job in his ninth reading, when his meditations were terminated by death.

Somewhere, we nearly thank case, and test open air, held on the Thursday, in the market place, 3,000 or 4,000 people attended, and a deep impression was made on that occasion. Hough not so strong as on the first day, but the emotion felt was considerably beyond what is usual. After the meetings we adjourned to converse, chiefly with the young persons, and these were the most remarkable features of the case. On the Lord's day, when we met in the church yard, the conversation continued from three o'clock till eight, and we then found it almost impossible to withdraw. There were in attendance from 3,000 to 4,000 persons, and about 1,000 returned, desiring us to continue our conversation, that they might hear more and more of the gospel. Our strength became exhausted, and we intimated to those whose feelings would not allow them to wait till another day, that there were elders and others who were ready to attend to their wishes; and I stated that I would meet them at seven o'clock next morning. At seven clock, on Monday, there were about 300 present,-many of them under deep concern about their souls. Mr. Somerville came out on Monday, from Glasgow, and preached that evening in the open air to the greatest composure and doep interest exhibited in every thing that was said. In short, from the 23rd July, up to the present hour, we have found it the path of duty to occupy the present scene, and to improve what we may call a spring time. We acknowledge that there are difficulties connected with a work of this nature; and I have sometimes been reminded of that passage in the life of our Saviour, where we are told that the apostics threw their net to the wrong side of the ship, and found nothing, but that on the other side of the ship they found a multitude of fishes, so great that the net broke. The breaking of the net, Sir, is not pleasant; but though the labour put This call being responded to by the Presbytery,

The Rev. Mr. Burns, after a few introductory remarks in reference been greatly assisted by my brethren coming forward, and occupying to his want of preparation for the duty requested of him, and the delimon delivered has affected this and the other individual, before careless and ungodly, or whose conduct was characterised by apathy and formality, and led to a concern about their souls. The last thing ling it indeed too closely; for intemperance, lewdness, neglect of the beard was, that two individuals, who resisted all opportunities of hearsuch language as this, in relation to the prescher, "Who is to be the scior and perfomer this evening?" these individuals have been brought under the power of the Gospel. One of them I some time ago charged with the reading of infidel books; he denied it then; but after his change he brought the books and burned them all before the whole of the people. One individual, a Chartist, and a violent kind passages expunged, and with preliminary notices by two of our minisof man, from Kirkintilioch, was also affected, and he went home to ters. I have no doubt that the sale will be extensive, and its influence tell his mother the change that had come over him. Another individual was, some time ago, accosted by me for holding infidel principles, and reading their books, when I told him that I kept a list of all my parishioners who held these sentiments. At that time he abjured his coinions, but still held them, nevertheless. He is now, however, marked only the other day that there was one individual I had heard nothing of during all this time—one whom I knew to be a neglecter of ordinances; but since that I have seen him in the church listening with the greatest attention. Mr. Smith was preaching when I saw him there; and, after he was done. I proposed to address a few words to the audience, when the man I refer to was the first to call on the people to remain. I might also refer to another individual, similarly circumstanced, although not thoroughly imbued with the principles of high, and I marked afterwards that solemn impressions had then been infidelity. In laying this statement before you, Sir, I most willingly do justice to all parties. The Wesleyan Methodists have been very

finding that the face of society is altered in it...... The reverend gentlemen, after stating that a great change had taken place in the observance of the Sabbath, observed, that in the in the churches strangers were struck with the life and animation with which the praises of God were sung; additional Prayer meetings have been formed, these now amounting to upwards of sixty. Many persons give very scriptural and intelligible accounts of their conversions; and my friends, and myself, as well as the elders, have remarked, that while the accounts given by individuals of the impressions made on their minds are very various, all of them agree in this, that the grounds on which they have rested their peace are pure and scriptural. There are individuals of that description and character who speak just as they hear, but, even in these cases, still they come view this awakening as altogether of a very scriptural character. I have endeavoured to explain the difference between a real and false revival; and for this purpose have read passages from President Edwards's account of the revivals of 1775, and find that much good has been derived from it. The tracts, giving narratives of the revivals in this country, have also been productive of good results. In the picture I have drawn, I am not sensible of overcharge, but rather the reverse, yet we have many things to make us uneasy. Satan, as among us. A Socialan preacher, and gib as it holding the doctrine of universal atonement, have been am at 5 to but have not succeeded to any extent. We could have wished \$\partial O^{\delta}(\text{O})\$ over had the assistance of more of our own body, and of the RelC\(\text{S}^{\delta}\) byto hold the same scriptural doctrines with ourselves, though many brethren did come forward to aid us in the work. A number of individuals of both sexes bave, in my opinion, gone too much among the subjects of this great work, particularly among persons who followed irreligious lives before; though this has been done from good motives, and from a wish to show them attention, it has a tendency to do harm; some indi-viduals, for example, invited the parties to tea, with a view to give them Bibles; but though the object was good I remonstrated with them upon it as tending to draw too much the eyes of people towards In conclusion, the Rev. gentleman said they had still much cause for vigilance and prayer, and requested the prayer, and advice of all his brethren in his present circumstances. It greed with Mr. Fairbairn, and thought the course he proposed at the strended with the best practical benefits, and the revival of the work of God among us. After stating that there were upwards of sixty Prayer meetings now established, and referring to other symptoms manifested in the case, he said, all this shows that there is no delusion; and he continued, " I give glory to God that I have been a party to such a work ; but I trust I will ever remember that it is not the work of man. We are only feeble instruments, and it is pleasing to know that there is

ly and simply set forth." The Rev. Mr. Rose said, he could corroborate much that had just been narrated by Mr. Burns. He had gone out himself to Kilsyth, as quietly as possible, in order that he might not be known, had attended sermons, and remained in the village all night, and, from the inquiries he had made, he learned that a wonderful change had come upon the whole face of society in the place. He had met and entered into conversation with two boys, about fourteen years of age, and he found that they spoke not like bays, but like old staid Christians. Mr. R. said he was glad to hear that, not in Kilsyth alone had the work of revival appeared, but also in Finnieston, and he called upon his brethren not to neglect the opportunities which lay in the way of their doing much good in that place. In conclusion, he proposed that a thanksgiving should be offered up to God for the signal manifestation of his mercy, as narrated by their brother Mr. Burns.

Dr. Fonnes being called on by the Moderator, offered up a prayer.

extravagant, but a humble desire to hear only the word of God plain-

Some conversation followed, which ended in Mr. Burns being requested to reduce his statement to writing, in order that it might be read from the various pulpits; and it was enjoined that on Sabbath fortaight each minister should direct the attention of his congregation to the subject of revivals.

From the N. Y. Evangelist. PROTRACTED MEETINGS IN ENGLAND. Extract of a letter from the Rev. J. A. James of Birmingham, duted July 29, 1839.

Mr. Editor,-Although I am unknown to you as a correspondent, you will not on that account refuse to insert the following communication, which, perhaps, may not be uninteresting to some of your readers. Your English friend, who writes so often and so well for your columns, has already alluded, in his valuable communications, to the subject on which I now address you, but not at such length and in such detail as to render superfluous any further information from other sources. It will be gratifying to the friends of revivals of religion in the

United States to know, that these holy movements are exciting a deeper and a more general interest, and practical attention in this country. An effort was made about eight or nine years since, to call the minds of both our ministers and churches to the subject; and the effort was not altogether without success: for, although no very striking and visible results followed, yet many of our pastors, and some of them labouring amidst large and influential congregations, were roused to a more vigorous discharge of their official duties. An impulse was given which never spent itself; still, however, no general or continuous excitement was produced. About two years since, one of our most eminent and esteemed ministers, I mean Dr. Redford of Worcester, determined to try the experiment of a protracted meeting in his place of worship, and invited four of his brethren in the vicioity to come and preach on selected topics. which were announced to the public. The experiment was successful so far as collecting large congregations goes; and in some instances, it is known, persons were deeply and savingly impressed with Divine

about four thousand people. At the conclusion of his sermon, there truth. A statement of the results having been communicated to the was a desire to go to the church, which was quite filled. There was public through the medium of our periodicals, the plan was soon imitated in other places, and always with considerable effect in attracting large audiences and exciting considerable interest. The disposition to adopt this means of rousing the people to a more solemn and earnest attention to eternal realities, is still deepening and extending in various parts of the country, as well as in the metropolis and ite vicinity.

The work has been materially aided and benefited in several places,

by the circulation of Finney's Lectures on Revivals, which, with all their faults, and some not inconsiderable ones they are thought by us to possess, are heart-stirring appeals to the consciences and hearts of both pastor and churches. It is the opinion of many of our most eminent ministers that while no book requires to be read with more caution and discrimination, very few can be read with more benefit by those who will thoroughly sift it-receiving what is good, and rejecting what is bad. Opinion, however, is much divided upon the work; but it is certain that it has quickened the movement, which tias been so happily commenced in many places. It is proper also to observe, that Rev. Dr. Sprague's Letters, republished in this country some years ago, with two introductory essays, though a totally different book from Mr. Finney's, had led many to consider the subject as deserving their most serious attention. A new and cheap edition of Finney's revised and with notes, by Dr. Patton of New York, is just about to issue from the press, with many of the more exceptionable considerable.

Providentially two American ministers arrived in our country at this very time, when the public attention was engaged by the subject of protracted meetings. I mean Mr. Kirk, of Albany, and Dr. Patton. The former was eminently useful in London, especially at Spa Fields Chapel: and in connexion with Mr. Sherman, the esteemed and beloved successor of Mr. Rowland Hill, at Surrey Chapel. At that place, a series of meetings, conducted in great measure by Mr. Kirk, was held, with most delightful results, of which an account has reached America, and been already published in your columns.

When it was determined to hold similar meetings in Birmingham, in April last, the question was asked, "Shall we invite Mr. Kirk to come?" Andit was decided in the negative; lest it should be supposed that the success of an attempt to produce a revival depended on any one man, or that the result should look more like the work of man than the operation of God. By a singular circumstance, which need not here be mentioned, Mr. Kirk was brought to our town at the time of our meetings, and proved a great use, both at our private ministeitation, and the impression on the minds of our people was, that, tion have been equally interested with our own in the whole matter. rial conferences and our public services for the people. His addresses whatever might be the cause—whether it came from the east or the wave attended all the meetings as much as our own people, and were pungent, full of pathos, and very powerful. The Saturday west—whether it was the result of moral, natural, or physical causes, they now hold a meeting every other night in their own church. We following, Dr. Patton arrived, and preached for me on the Sabbath west—whether it was the result of moral, natural, or physical causes, they now had a meeting every other night in their own charch. We showing, by a factor and present of the seconge. In consequence of this, our are glad to see that the spirit of party is for the time away, and that morning. His sermon was a most solemn and pressing demand upon Prayer-meetings were crowded, and many consultations were held people who would not before receive us freely, now receive us with the congregation for an immediate and public confession of Christ, about spiritual matters; but I must say much more about prevention and perpetuating the impression disease. The panic passed away, and our Prayer meetings got enter the village, which has a population of 2,600 or 2,700, without sions produced by the services of the preceding week. Many were

this town, so far as I can at present ascertain them, in our own congregation, will be the adding to our church of nearly 100 members. A large number have also joined Mr. East's church, the other congregational minister in this town, who entered warmly into the design of the meetings. Not that I mean to say these persons have been all, house? The addresses were continued until ten o'clock, during which time or even most of them, first awakened by the services we held; for the large audience continued in the hall, all being greatly delighted, and many many of them had been long the subject of religious impressions and convictions; but they were then brought to decision, and led to give up themselves to the Lord in an entire and willing surrender. One great advantage derived from the services, is the quickening and stimulating influence exerted upon the minds of the ministers, of whom I have seen forty assembled morning after morning, for conference, spon topics most vitally connected with their personal piety, official duties, and successful ministrations.

labours; and was delighted to see the deep and solumn impression produced by the services which were held. When at Hanly, he preached twice on the Sabbath; on Monday evening; on Tucsday afternoon to children; on Wednesday evening gave an address to Sunday School Teachers, on Thursday morning before breakfast; and attended three morning conferences on successive days, which were held by the pastors and deacons. On one of the evenings when he preached, the whole congregation seemed in a very extraordinary manner and degree to be affected by his sermon, and were literally bowed down under it. His zeal in the cause of temperance also, was ardent and continuous-never losing an opportunity to introduce and advocate it. On one occasion, the ministers assembled purposely to hear his statements and arguments on the subject of total abstinence; and I know that not a few were convinced, and resolved to commence the dieuse of all alcoholic drinks. And many whole families were induced by him to do the same.

COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY .- The Rev. Dr. Ross, of COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIATY.—The Rev. Dr. Ross, of Ridderminster, upon the urgent application of the Committee of the Colonial Missionary Society, has consented to proceed on a mission to this rapidly rising town, the most important probably in the British Colonics. Dr. Ross expects to close his labours among his beloved flock on the last Lord's day in the present month, and to sail for Sydney from Plymouth, in the Earl Grey, on the 23th of October. The Committee of the Colonial Society had long been anxious to provide effectively for the Congregational cause in Sydney. May the Lord smile on this effort, and may it also find that approval among our churches which will draw forth the liberal contributions needed by the Society for its extending operations! It is expected that Dr. Ross will also act as

for its extending operations! It is expected that Dr. Ross will also act as agent in Sydney for the London Missionary Society.

On Wednesday evening, the 4th inst., a farewell service was held in Wycliffe Chapel, to take leave of, and command to God, the Rev. Samuel Harris, late of Alderton, Suffulk, proceeding to reinforce the Society's Mission in Upper Canada. The Rev. Dr. Reed and the Rev. A. Wolls assisted in the service. Mr. and Mrs. Harris embark on the 10th inst. from Portamouth, for New Yorking the President Canada. The Action Canada. York, in the President, Captain Chadwick. The efforts of the brethren already sent out by the Society to various stations in Upper Canada have been so greatly prospered, that the Committee feel the most serious regret at their inability, for want of funds, to add many to their number.—London Patriot.

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON .- The Methodists are doing wonders, truly. The Zion's Herald informs us that at the Centenary Meeting of the Church Street Church, on Sunday evening last, \$700 were subscribed. This is additional to \$1,500 subscribed by the Church in Bloomfield Street; 1,400 in Beanett Street; and \$380 in North Russell Street; making a total in Boston, thus far, of \$4,430. Pretty well, this, for hard times; and yet Boston by no means takes the lead in these contributions. The "Liberty Street Charge," (Pittsburgh) held its Centenary Meeting on Friday evening. ptember 28th, and subscriptions were received amounting to four thousand three hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents! - Mercantile Journal.

STATE OF RELIGION IN NEW YORK .- Revivals, if not so numerous of late, have been very powerful and very extensive in some places, as will be seen by referring to the revival department for this and several weeks as will be seen by referring to the revival department for this and several weeks past. In this city, we are happy to learn that some of the charches have been graciously visited of late. At Allen-street, seven were converted last Sabbath se'emight, and about the same number since. The preachers of this city, Brooklyn, and the mission, have agreed to hold a meeting among themselves once a month to pray for a deeper baptism of the Holy Spirit. May wisdom direct their counsels and heavenly ardor inspire their prayers; and may this be the "beginning of months" unto them, and to the people of their charge !—N. Y. Christing Advantage & Journal. Christian Advocate & Journal.

REVIVAL IN THETFORD, VT.—A correspondent of Zion's the part the pa

The Centenary subscription at the public meeting in Richmond, Virginia, amounted to \$11,000; and the Conference Journal published in that place says it will be increased to \$14,000. A revival of religion is also in progress in that town.

TEMPERANCE.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

General Movement in the United States to procure the prohibition by law of the sale of Intoxicaling Liquor.
From the Western Temperance Journal.

A State Convention of the friends of Temperance is proposed in Maine, to be held previously to the next session of the Legislature, for the purpose of clusions become more copious taking into consideration the propriety of enecting laws prohibiting the sale of out but by fasting and prayer." intoxicating drinks.

recommended that the Legislature be requested to pass similar laws, and that tive matter be submitted to the people, previously to the next session of the Legislature, for their sanction. The Legislature of the States of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Illinois.

have placed it in the power of the citizens of the respectable towns, State, to probibit the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

The Legislature of the State of New York will be requested at its next session to pass an act prohibiting the retail traffic of intoxicating drinks, as a boverage, to such extent as the laws of the United States will allow. The State Temperance Society of New Jersey, at a recent meeting in New-

ark, recommended that immediate measures be taken to effect the same object

A meeting having in view the same object met recently at Harrisburgh,

A State Convention has just been held in Baltimore, Maryland. The about lition of the license law was its object.

A memorial is in circulation, in South Carolina, to procure petitioners to

the next Legislature for the repeal of those laws authorising the sale of ardent spirits under twenty gallous, except by apothecaries and druggists, who may rep them for medicinal purposes.

In Georgia, vigorous efforts are making to secure the adoption of similar

Kenincky also will be called on at the approaching session of her Legislature, to act in reference to intoxicating drinks.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, Tennessee, and Mississippi, have already acted. The retail traffic of alcoholic drinks, in their more virulent form, has

dy acted. In a retail traine or alcohole drinks, in their more virulent form, has been prohibited in these States, entirely

It is right, or it is wrong, to license the sale of intoxicating drinks. Drunkenness is an evil, and it proceeds from intemperate drinking. Intemperate drinking is the result of a promiscuous traffic in whatever intoxicates; thus the

convinced by that discourse, that it was their duty to delay no longer, in their declaration of the great advantages of tectotalism, both in reference to convinced by that discourse, that it was their duty to delay no longer, in their declaration of the great advantages of sectoralism, both in reference to but to come forth and avouch the Saviour to be their Lord. On the their personal health and domestic comforts. One of the speakers (a black-smith) said his health was greatly improved, and his ability for labour was myself, to about 200 female servants. The result of our meetings in greater than ever; and although his was a very laborious occupation, he found himself botter fitted for it than ever before in his life; and "best of all," said he, "I have also found the comforts of religion." Another said, with great artlessness, "I cannot speak in such an assembly as this, as I never was called to speak before; but I have a wife down there below, and if it were proper for her to speak, she could tell you all about what teetotalism has done at our deeply affected with their interesting and touching narrations. Such meetings, must have a strong tendency to remove any prejudices that may exist against the operations of the Temperance Society, and are well calculated to claim the sympathy and support of every philanthropic and christian mind,—Leeds

Something better than Suicide.—A farmer who preferred attending the races at Hereford to superintending his harvest, having drained attending the races at Hereford to superintending his harvest, having drained potations, and successful ministrations.

Although Dr. Patton arrived too late to be present at the Birming ham meeting, I made arrangements for his attendance at several other places, where his labours both in the pulpit and in the more private circles of his ministerial brethren, were powerfully impressive and eminently useful, and will long be remembered with grattude and pleasure. I accompanied him to two of these places; Hanly in Staffordshire, and the town of Northampton, the scene of Doddridge's information and suspecting his purpose, gave him a packet of creem of tartar, labelled poison, which the poor man took home and swallowed. He then called his labours; and was delighted to see the deep and sulumn impression. story on those who surrounded the dying man, the hysterics of the wife, the horror of the friends, and the joy which immediately followed the discovery of the truth. The sagacious chemist had not only saved the poor farmer's life, but had also reformed his habits.

> WINE DRINKING.-Dr. Darwin was a determined enemy to what he called "vinous potation." He believed that almost all the distempers of the higher class of people arise from drinking vinous spirit. During his lifetime he almost banished wine from the tables of the rich of his acquaintance, and persuaded most of the gentry, in his own and the neighbouring counties, to become water drinkers .- Edgeworth on Education.

> HOPES FOR THE NEXT GENERATION. - A tavern-keeper in St. Paul Street, in the course of conversation with a friend, mentioned that he took and paid for the Temperance Advocate regularly, and considered it good value for the money, as his children read it with great interest. 'For,' added he 'though I sall fluor myself, I do not mean my children to pursue such a business."—Temp. Adv.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

IVEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1839.

Three days later intelligence has been received from England. The British Queen was to start the first of November; and news by her may be daily expected. The only items of news by the last arrival worth notice. together with a miscellaneous summary from late English, American, and prorincial papers, will be found under the proper heads.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION .- A large portion of this day's Guarian is occupied with an account of a revival of religion amongst the Presbyterians at Kilsyth, in Scotland, and of protracted meetings among the Independents in England. It will be seen that there is a perfect similarity in the ssential features of these revivals with those which have from time to time taken place among the Methodists, both in regard to the means employed, the exercises experienced, and the effects produced. Would that such revivals iniversally prevailed amongst all the Protestant Churches of Christendom! In the Philadelphia Episcopal Recorder of the 9th inst., we observe a letter from one of the Editors-an Episcopal Clergyman-who is now travelling in Europe for the benefit of his health. He says;

"At Edinburgh, I met with truly a evangelical elergyman of the Scottish Episopal Church, (Rev. Mr. Drummond,) to whom I had a letter from Mr. Noci. Ir. D. informed me that there are of seven Episcopal chapels in Edinburgh, three in which the gospel is decidedly preached; though in the country the Episcopal Church in Scotland is far from being alive. He says, the revival of religion in Edinburgh within the last eighteen or twenty years, both in the Scotlish Kirk and in the Episcopal churches, is owing under God, to the preaching of Rev. Gerard Noel, (brother of Baptist W. Noel,) who visited that city some twenty years ago and preached with great power."

By a revival of religion, let it be understood, we mean an increase of scriptural knowledge, love, piety, and obedience. Religion consists in a conformity of the least and life to the revealed will of God; and this conformity is produced by the love of God shed abroad in the heart by the Holy Ghost, and or religion is an increase of this spirit, knowledge, and practice, and is invariant of religion is an increased zeal and devotedness on the part of professions Christians. part of professing Christians-an alarm and conviction of careless individuals, sometimes of whole neighbourhoods-and an experience or consciousness on the part of many of reconciliation with God by faith in the Atonement of

Such a revival of religion took place on the day of Pentecost, when three thousand were awakened, converted, and made happy in the pardoning love of God; such revivals marked the early propagation of Christianity in various countries; such revivals characterised the whole Protestant Church during the period of the Reformation in the thirteenth century, when Germany, France, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, the Low Countries, England and Scotland were visited with copious showers of divine influence. In the early part of the seventeenth century, multitudes in various parts of Scotland, and in the North of Ireland, were brought out of darkness into marvellous light, and experienced joy and peace in believing; and during the last and present century what has God wrought amongst the Methodists and other Protestant denominations in every division of the globe! Signal effusions of the Holy Spirit have always marked the brightest periods of the Church's history. May those offusions become more copious and general! "Howheit this kind goeth not

The following most fercible observations on the necessity of marked revivals of religion are from a tract recently published by JAMES DOUGLAS, Esq. author of the popular and excellent work on the "Advancement of Society in Knowledge and Religion :"

"Men are searcely conscious when they are declining in religion, because "Men are scarcery conseious when they are decriming in reagion, account as seeds of decay are constant, permanent, and every where surrounding them; but when they advance forward, in general they must be conscious of that advancement, since it is made contrary to the bent of nature, by the effort of the higher faculties, and in the exercise of faith and prayer for the Divine assistance. We owe our progress to the especial teaching of God, by his providence, and by his Spirit—to the outward calls upon our attention, which are made by disappointments and distresses, or the more inward admonitions which are addressed to us; when the imagery of our vain imaginations is broken, and our houses are foreibly called to the truth; when a Power superior to our own bids the tunuit

"It is the same in public as in personal religion—the decay is continuous, but the progress is not so, and whatever advancement is made, may be traced to dis-incly recurring intervals of moral sunshine, when the waste of many generations has been repaired by a sudden and reviving spring. It is thus that we may trace whatever is flourishing in religion to some former periods of moral restoration all of them repetitions, on an inferior scale, of the great period of revival during the Reformation, which itself was a lesser repetition of the great awakening which took place, when Christianity was first proclaimed, during the times of the apostles. And thus we find that religion consists in a series of influences mutually connected, and depending upon each other.

"With regard to vital and inward religion, we may lay it down as a maxim which cannot deceive us, that where there is no revival, there must be decay."

That decay may be silent and secret, but it is sure. It is the more dangerou because the corruption series first on the more vital powers, and assails the heart, before it manifests itself in the extremities. Were it observed from the first, it degreed. The retail traffic of skoholic drinks, intheir more violated form, has been prohibited in these Stotes, exitingly

It is right, or it is wrong, to licence the sale of intextenting drinks. The store of the sale of intextenting drinks. The store of the sale of intextenting the sale of the store of the sale of

make former pursuits and purposes pall upon the mind. The old governments grateful and heppy expressions of scores of individuals, who new rejoiced in the blessings of temperance, and many of them in the higher enjoyment of true religion, were enough to convince the most sceptical, and expectally any Ohristian religion, were enough to convince the most sceptical, and expectally any Ohristian religion, were enough to convince the most sceptical, and expectally any Ohristian religion, were enough to convince the most sceptical, and expectally any Ohristian religion, were enough to convince the most sceptical, and expectally any Ohristian religion, were enough to convince the most sceptical, and expectally any Ohristian religion, were enough to convince the most sceptical, and expectally any of those presents, added greenent, and agreement, no argument can be as antiquated lumber. The wild warfare of feverish opinion has commenced, and he possibly as a single glass of wine, the dark of the world with control to the cause of religion, whether it were exercised over the religion, we there it were exercised over the religion of the world fever the religion of the world extended and solver generations of the wines and moliters of many of those present, added greenent, no argument can be set of the whole. The possible possible that the understance of the finer tensible blood and solver great that the understance of the first oncluding one of the best difference were religion. We there it meets and the stand and solver great that the understance of the first oncluding one of the best difference were religion. We then the first oncluding one of the best defices were religion to the first oncluding one of the best defices were religion. We then the first oncluding one of the best defices were religion to the first oncluding one of the best defices were religion. We then the first oncluding one of the best defices were religion.

mined upon the establishment of a College in Kingston. The objects of the Institution are two-fold. First, the thorough education in human and divine Institution are two-fold. First, the thorough education in human and divine learning of candidates for the Holy Ministry; Secondly, the instruction in the elements of general Literature and Science, of such as may desire to cultivate them for secular professions. The Legislature is to be applied to for an Act of Instruction of Sunal have published a vary account and Instruction and encourage outsiness, not only amongst two makers, some lers, carriers and others, but amongst the doctors and lawyers, the half of whom might shut up shop, but for drinking.

2. They promote and encourage outsiness, not only amongst one makers, some lers, carriers and others, but amongst the doctors and lawyers, the half of whom might shut up shop, but for drinking.

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2. They promote and encourage outsides, but amongst the doctors and lawyers, the half of whom might shut up shop, but for drinking.

3. The Commission of Sunal keys might shut up the learning of Sunal keys might shut up shop, but for drinking.

3. The Commission of Sunal keys might shut up the lawyers and the lawyers and the learning of Sunal keys might shut up the learning Incorporation. The Commission of Synod have published a very earnest address to the members and adherents of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in behalf of the proposed Institution. With all our heart we wish the most complete success to this noble effort for diffusing education and knowledge upon sound Protestant christian principles. We extract the following passages from the Address of the Commission of Synod:

"The Commission after much deliberation have determined on commencing the Institution with two Professors and two Assistants or Tutors. The selection of the Professors in the first instance to be with the Committee on Colonial Churches of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. Eminent taents, well disciplined by study, and consecrated to the cause of true religion,

are the qualifications we will look for it our teachers."

"For the founding of the Institution, on the scale now mentioned, we look "For the founding of the Institution, on the scale now mentioned, we look for aid from the mother country; and, communications are about to be sent to the Committee of the General Assembly, the Committee of the Glasgow Colonial Missionary Society, Presbyterians in England and the Synod of Ulster.—Yet we entertain the full conviction, and we would have you feel the same, that our own exertions and sacrifices towards this great work will be the measure of the assistance that we may expect from other quarters. Christian and churches elsewhere, yea, and the State itself may be expected to help its when they see that we are in carriest in carrying it forward.

"We do therefore entreat you, friends and brethren, by the vast importance, and the necessity of this undertaking, to assist us in it by large and bountful offerings. Think how the Israelites in the wilderness responded to the call of Moses for offerings of gold and silver and precious stones and suitable furniture, for the erection and adornment of the moveable sanctuary, in which the

ture, for the erection and adornment of the moveable sanctuary, in which the cloud of glory dwelt, even so, as that their liberality had ultimately to be restrained,—and, shell the population of the Canadas, acknowledging a consexion with the Presbyterian Church, amounting as is said to 100,000 souls, feel it too great a burden to raise eighty or one hundred thousand dollars for

ANDREW STEVENS, Esq., Gore Bank, Hamilton.
JOHN GAMERON, Esq., Commercial Bank, Toronto.
FRANCIS HARPER, Esq., do. do. Kingston.
Honourable Peter McGill, Montreal. John Thomson, Esq., Quebec.

Trusting that the proposed Institution will commend itself at once to the patriotism and the piety of those into whose hands this circular comes, we claim for the lastitution both their offerings and prayers. "Wisdom and knowledge shall be the stability of Messiah's times," and let ours be the honour and blessedness of those who sid in the extension of his kingdom."

In name and by appintment of the Commission of the Synod of the Presby-

terian Church of Canada, at Hamilton, this ninth day of October,

terian Chutch of Canaga, at standards, cone thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine years.

Robert McGill, Moderator.

mission of Synod—the executive in this important work, call on all the members of the church, and all who favour the measure to come forward and help bers of the church, and all who favour the measure to come forward and help vident is not acting against the Guardien, and if there is any charge, any continuous conceive any object demanding the united energies of a christian community, of higher importance than this. To found an institution for the instruction of youth in sound learning and science, and for the training of those who are to be instructors of young and old, in the knowledge that relates to an immortal destination, is to provide for the highest interest of a not even done so. I have barely, in my first letter to The Church, corrected a missister of the day, I should have been clear of any blame. But I have community for time and elsewing the content of the content of the church, corrected a missister of the day, I should have been clear of any blame. But I have not even done so. I have barely, in my first letter to The Church, corrected a missister of the day and the vent and a beta way and the vent and the vent and a beta way and the vent and the

community for time and eternity.

We had been right glad if the government had been prompt and liberal in

that the institution shall go into operation so soon as two professorships shall be endowed; these may suffice for the immediate wants of the presbyterian be endowed; these may suffice for the immediate wants of the presbyterian community at least. Buildings and additional professorships will follow as a matter of course, on an increase of funds and of students. The proposal to have a college in a hired tenement, does, we admit, seem a little odd; but brick and mortar can no more constitute a college than a church. Upper Canada College, with its stately buildings and well paid professors, gives no higher education than some of our grammar schools at home, and has not in attendance on some of those institutions. And the University of King's College has its charter, its princely endowments, its council, its president, and other stipendiary officers, yea, its spacious pleasure grounds; yet it wants two principal things, professors and students,—we must add, a third, buildings. We notice these things in sorrow, not in envy, for the endowment of colleges well befits a state, and, the sorrow, not in envy, for the endowment of colleges well befits a state, and, the mal-administration of them is a public calamity. Let our Presbyterian College, have its professors and its students, then will its buildings and its grounds comas a matter of course. But who does not see, that to the endowment of pro fessorships and the obtaining of suitable accommodation for the business of teaching, there must be large and liberal contributions. The people who glory in the parish, and high-schools, and universities of Scotia must in this case render a practical homage to learning and divine truth. The Roman Catholics have obtained a charter for a college at Kingston, and are now we believe, erecting an edifice for it.—The Methodists to their great honour, have an Academy at Cobourg, and though they have been aided by the government, it was not until their sacrifices and exertions in this cause, and gained them general respect, and, the same body are now in honour of the completion of a century, since Wesley began his labours, making large contributions for the cause of religion and learning. And shall those who revere the memories of Knox and Melville, and who hear with complacency of the exertions of the church of Scotland, in the present day for the extension of education and christianity at home and abroad, show themselves indifferent to the cause of learning and religion in

* The contributions for church extension alone have in 5 years amounted to more that

TEMPERANCE MEETING IN MONTREAL. - In that valuable little periodical, the Temperance Advocate, for November, we have the following account of a Temperance Meeting in Montreal:

"We call the attention of our readers to the following account of the largest and most interesting meeting, that has been held in this city, in reference to tem-perance, for some time past. It is from the pen of a worthy and indefatigable friend of our Society:"

"A very interesting temperance meeting took place in the American Presbyterian Church on the evening of the 22nd ultimo. The meeting having been opened by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Dobie, the Chairman (Mr. Dougall) said, that the evils

PRESENTERIAN COLLEGE. -The Synod of the Presbyterian After I had concluded," continued Mr. Kirk, "the stranger rose and said :-Church in this Province in connexion with the Church of Scotland have deter Now, I will not take much of your time, but give you four weighty reasons in

neir favour,

1. They promote and encourage business, not only amongst the makers, sel-

43. They promote and assist in family government; for we sometimes seemen who can neither rule their own families not any thing else when they are soder, who yet make wives and children stand about by the aid of the poker or

tongs, when they come bone drunk.

4. They promote the Christian virtue of humility; for let the proudest man in the country drink rum enough, and before night he will be as humble as a bod. Now, if these arguments do not refute what the stranger has been saying, I have done. "You may imagine," added Mr. Kirk, "the astonishment of Uncle John and his party."

and his party."

At the end of the meeting, which was closed with prayer by Mr. Kirk, such as wished to contribute to the cause were told that they should have an opportunity of doing so; and a collection amounting to three pounds fourteen shillings was a crowded one, and the andience very attentive. Indeed, the feeling appeared to be general that something must be done in Montreal to stop the ravages of intemperance.

REV. SIR.—I respectfully and earnestly beg an insertion of the following remarks in the Christian Guardian. I consider the various observations which Mr. Scott has made in my case are highly calculated to mislead the minds of all who have read them, and on that account I do feel that I am deeply injured by their publication, without being accompanied by my letter which would have spoken for itself. I, us a fellow-minister of the Lord Jesus Christ, appeal to.

action with the l'resbyterian Church, amounting as is said to dollars for feel it too great a burden to raise eighty or one hundred thousand dollars for objects so momentous as the training of youths for the ministry of the gospel, and for the professions which the necessities of secular life require?

"Our desire and purposes is to give all the members and adherents of our Church an opportunity of contributing to the proposed Institution. We have appointed committees in every Presbytery, who may associate others with them, and whose business will be to plead this cause within the bounds of every congregation.

"The following gentlemen have been appointed to act as local Trensurers, to make the whom payments may be made on account of the College, by collectors or the whom payments may be made on account of the College, by collectors or the companion of the complaint."

The attempt to companion of the complaint of the complaint of the complaint of the complaint. Here I cordially anxious to set that matter right. Mr. G., I am informed, was "arraigned." I have read every line in the Watchman, of Conference news, and I have not seen any statement of his being arraigned. And I read of no vote of censure, or disciplinary act in "these dignified, just, condemnatory, and imperative proceedings;" but only such a practice was thereby prohibited. So those dignified proceedings were annexed with lenity, blamcable as was Mr. G.'s conduct; and the evil of it I admit as much as Mr. S. can do. And why should he be so anxious for my condemnation; even if I were an erring brother, which in this case I deny.

There is no similarity in the two cases. Mr. G. interfered in a matter which.

was explicitly and definitely committed to the consideration and management of a committee appointed by Conference: not with a matter left indifferent; not with a matter decisively prohibited; therefore in assailing those proceedings, he directly opposed the authority of the Conference itself, who appointed them to that special work.

Now I know that the Guardian is the organ of the Conference; but I know ROBERT McGILL, Moderator.

Alexander Gale, Clerk,

We also add the following from The British Colonist.

We also add the following from The British Colonist.

PRESENTERIAN COLLEGE IN UPPER CANADA.—The readers of the Colonist, will see from an address in another column, that the presbyterian church of Canada, are about to break ground for the founding of a college. The commission of Synod—the executive in this important work, call on all the mem
mission of Synod—the executive in this important work, call on all the mem-

a mistake or two made by your substitute, and that was done without any; harshness or bitterness. I am prepared to show more at large the propriety

I can appeal to the scores of Methodist ministers with whom I have had to do. If I become a fool in glorying I am compelled to it. I have uniformly coincided with the views and measures of those who have had committed to them the government of the Church. I have never been factious, and still I am not endowed with a factious spirit. The motto I wish to adopt is,—"As much as

as his powers are so extraordinary, so his mode of exercising them must be equally extraordinary, inasmuch as in his official corrections of the real or sunposed aberrations of the Editor of the Guardian, he is not to confine himself to the tribunals of the Church, but is forthwith to appeal to the world through the newspaper press. Such appears to be the plain doctrine of Mr. Slight's letter. Whether there is a vestige of the letter or spirit of Methodism in such doctrine, any one that has ever read the discipline is competent to judge.

As the sentiments which Mr. Slight avows, in connexion with the example he has attempted to set, are, in our view, subversive of the connexional print ciples of Methodism, and at variance with its usages, we deem It our duty to bestow more than a passing notice upon them. In order to a correct understanding of the whole matter, it will be necessary

to review it from the beginning. What then were the original points of difference between Mr. Slight and the

conductor of the Guardian ! The above letter of Mr. Slight would convey the impression that he had only opposed the Guardian in discussing the " party politics of the day." But the fact is otherwise; Mr. Scott was not liable to that charge. The circumstances are these: The Church had made a direct attack upon the Canadian connexion, and had introduced part of a speech delivered by the Rev. Dr. Bunting in England on the subject of the government education scheme, with a view to make an invidious use of some parts of it in respect to the Methodist connexion in this province. Mr. Scott, in the Guardian of the 4th of September, replied to The Church; and in doing so, exposed the unreasonableness of the protensions of the Church of England to be the exclusively established and endowed Church in this province; adduced proofs of the claims of other Protestant denominations to stand on an enum footing with the Church of England; and insisted that the Methodist connexion by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Dobie, the Chairman (Mr. Dougall) said, that the evils of intemperance abounded so fearfully in Montreal, that the Committee of the Temperance Society considered it their duty to avail themselves of every opportunity to discourage the use of intoxicating drinks; and they were happy, that, on the present occasion, they had secured the aid of an advocate who had done great good in his own country, (the United States,) great good in Europe, and, he confidently hoped, had done, and would do, great good here. He meant the Imperial Executive. The question, therefore, which Mr. Scott discussed—and Rev. E. N. Kirk.

But suppose the conductor of the Guardian had not adopted the language of "pitifulness" and "courteousness" according to Mr. Slight's taste and rules of interpretation, but deemed it his duty, in accordance with the precept of St. Paul, to "rebuke them sharply" while discussing the unjust and haughty preteneions of "The Church;" or suppose he had used as strong language in re gard to the high churchmen of Upper Canada as Mr. Wesley himself did respecuing the high churchmen of England, when, in a "Calm address to the inhabituats of England" in 1777, he said, "Do you imagine there are no High Churchmen left? Did they all die with Sacheverel? Alas, how little do you know of mankind. Were the present restraint taken off, you would see ther swarming on every side, gnashing upon you with their teeth.- If other Bon ners and Gardiners did not arise, other Lands and Sheldons would, who would either rule you with a rod of iron, or drive you out of the land." Suppose, we say, that Mr. Scott, as conductor of the Guardian, had proferred Mr. Wesley's severity to Mr. Shight's "pitifulness" in discussing the church question, what rule of Methodism could dictate to Mr. Slight to attack him through the public press? Is this the Wesleyan and connexional mode for one preacher to bring another to account for any real or supposed impropriety?

But Mr. Slight assures the public that he has not opposed the Guardian even "in discussing party politics;" he has "barely corrected a mistake or two." Now it is very singular that Mr. Slight should go to the columns of The Church to "barely correct a mistake or two" that had occurred in the Guardian; and it is a singular method, indeed, of "barely correcting a mistake or two" to assert and labour to prove that the Guardian was anti-scriptural in its epirit and anti-Wesleyan in its sentiments!

Mr. Slight says-"but if the Editor chooses to step aside from his proper work, and stray on forbidden ground; then, I say, that preacher is the best friend of the Conference, who will endeavour to bring him back to his own enclosure." In this we quite agree with Mr. Slight; but are the columns of a newspaper the place and the medium of correcting the Editor for a departure from his duty? Suppose, on the other hand, that Mr. Slight should "choose to step aside from his proper work, and stray on forbidden ground," of preaching politics, of negligence in any of his duties, or from the spirit of "courtesy and the language of "pitifulness" in his communications with any of his brethren; then, we say, "that preacher will be the best friend of the Conference who will endeavour to bring him back into his own enclosure;" but we think that preacher would give but a sorry proof of his love of Methodistic rules, or of the Conference, or of Mr. Slight, to attack him in a public journal under the pretext of bringing "him back into his own enclosure,"

We apprehend the Editor of the Guardien is entitled to the forms and advan tages of disciplinary law as well as his brethren; however ignorant Mr. Slight may be of the fact. We apprehend the Editor is not appointed to fight the battles of the connexion, and then denied the ordinary protection of a Methodist preacher. The Conference has appointed a Committee to which the Editor is accountable for his aditorial conduct in the intervals of Conference. Any preacher or other member of the church who thinks the Editor has "strayed" beyond his "enclosure,"-to use Mr. Slight's elegant phrase-has a right to arraign him before that Committee; to whose decision the Editor is subject until the ensuing Conference.

Every preacher in the connexion has an equal right to his own opinions on any matters of "secular party politics," and to the individual expression of them; but no preacher has a right to attack the character or conduct of another preacher through the medium of the public press.

Mr. Slight has adverted to the case of Mr. Galland. The discussion of that case is unnecessary; but we think it right to observe that the conductor of the Guardian was perfectly correct in his allusion to that case. Mr. Slight says Mr. G. was not "arraigned" before the British Conference; yet he says his case "came before the Conference in the form of a complaint." If a preachcase "came before the conference in the form; is given in the demise of which, and of the Queen's grief on the occasion, er is not "arraigned" when "his case comes before the Conference in the form; is given in the ministerial Morning Chronicle. The loss is partly componented, by the receipt at Windsor Castle, of a pair of "tail-less cats" from the Isle of Man, which have been graciously accepted.—The other arrivals consist of a matter which was explicitly and definitely committed to the consideration and matter which was explicitly and definitely committed to the consideration and twelve superb cream-coloured and black horses, purchased at Welmar, by order proposed of Lord Albemarle." appointed its ordinary Committees for the ordinary Connexional purposes; in the course of the year, Her Majesty's Privy Council proposed a scheme of national education; the leading members of the Wesleyan Connexion conceived that the tendency of that scheme, though recommended and sanctioned by the constituted authorities of the Empire, would be injurious to the interests of Protestant Christianity in the United Kingdom; special meetings of the Committees in London were called by the President of the Conference; they took the Government scheme of National Education into consideration; they adopted resolutions condemnatory of it; they recommended the circulation of petitions throughout the Connexion against it; they addressed a circular, with a form of petition, to all the Superintendents of Circuits, calling upon them to co-operate with the Committees in London; Mr. Galland refused, and publicly objected to the whole proceedings of the Committees. His conduct came before the Conference " in the form of a complaint;" he fully acknowledged the authority of the Conference in the matter, but justified his conduct upon the ground that the Conference had never expressed any opinion on the subject, and had not conferred upon the Committees authority to proceed in the manner they had done. The Conference decided in favour of the Committees. and passed over Mr. G.'s conduct by adopting a resolution which prohibited any preacher for the future from opposing the proceedings of its Committees. The British Conference never "explicitly and definitely committed" even itself on the subject of the national scheme of education until its last session, as eeen by referring to the Guardian of the 7th inst., where it will be seen that Mr. Galland even then defended the Government scheme of education in Conference, although he bowed to its decision when it took place. But the "Canadian Conference had decided on the "question of an ecclesiastical estabdishment in this Province;" had authorised the Editor to discuss it, in all its bearings, either as a matter of constitutional right or of religious privilege; and Conference on that very question. The difference, therefore, in the case of Mr. Galland and that of Mr. Slight makes materially against the latter.

We should not have occupied so much space with this subject, was it not one of the greatest importance to the peace and unity of the connexion; nor should we have alluded to it at all, had Mr. Slight merely confined his remarks to what appeared in Mr. Scott's last observations; but as he has thought proper to introduce the subject of his first officious, uncalled for, and antithey could not be maintained at any thing like their recent elevation. It is a
Methodistic letter, and set up a formal claim to the right of attacking the
organ of the connexion, whenever its conductor, in Mr. S.'s (as far as we may
learn from his letter) unerring judgment, should "stray" from his "encloof; and the exportation of our manufactures is still so inconsiderable as hardly proper to introduce the subject of his first officious, uncalled for, and antipears to us to be the proper light; so that while perfect freedom of individual year we shipped nothing to the corn-growing districts of the continent; this opinion amongst the members of the conference is admitted and secured, there shall also be a proper regard to the decisions and proceedings of the Consure,"-we have thought it necessary to place the whole subject in what apshall also be a proper regard to the decisions and proceedings of the Conference and of its appointed Committees and organs. In the fulfilment of the ducies of our office, while we are painfully conscious of many errors, the writer has not hesitated to make for himself hundreds and thousands of bitter personal enemies, in defending the character and proceedings of the Conference and Institutions of the Clurch, and in advocating the civil rights and privileges of its ministers and members; and but for which advocacy Mr. Slight
is heavy. It is understood that the Bank has drawn upon Paris to the full exunderstood that the Bank has drawn upon Paris to the full extent of the amount (£2,000,000) that the Bank of France undertook to discount; and, as this support to the exchanges has been withdrawn, a further Slight or any other person; but while we are in any way entrusted with the decline is anticipated. guardianship of the Institutions of Methodism, especially its connexional principles, the mainspring of its efficiency, we shall not, for any consideration, as far as in our power, suffer the introduction of that disorganizing democracy and independency which are involved in Mr. Slight's letters, and which it seems were prompted by a desire to support " Church and State" in this province, upon principles at variance with the repeated decisions of the Conference, and, we may add also, with the unanimous sentiments of the Book Committee at its last meeting. Mr. Slight may feel much gratification in the means adopted by Englishmen to raise funds in America are not of the means adopted by Englishmen to raise funds in America are not of the means adopted by Englishmen to raise funds in America are not of the means adopted by Englishmen to raise funds in America are not of the means adopted by Englishmen to raise funds in America are not of the means adopted by Englishmen to raise funds in America are not of the means adopted by Englishmen to raise funds in America are not of the means adopted by Englishmen to raise funds in America are not of the means adopted by Englishmen to raise funds in America are not of the means adopted by Englishmen to raise funds in America are not of the means adopted by Englishmen to raise funds in America are not of the means adopted by Englishmen to raise funds in America are not of the means adopted by Englishmen to raise funds in America are not of the means adopted by Englishmen to raise funds in America are not of the means adopted by Englishmen to raise funds in America are not of the means adopted by Englishmen to raise funds in America are not of the means adopted by Englishmen to raise funds in America are not of the means adopted by Englishmen to raise funds in America are not of the means adopted by Englishmen to raise funds in America are not of the means adopted by Englishmen to raise funds in America are not of the means adopted by Englishmen to raise funds in America are not of the means adopted by Englishmen to raise funds in the means adopted by Englishmen to raise funds in the means adopted by Englishmen to raise funds in the means adopted by Englishmen to raise funds in the means adopted by Englishmen to raise funds in the means adopted by Englishmen to raise funds in the means adopted by Englishmen to raise funds in the means adopted by English presume to give him any advice in respect to it;—but we sincerely hope he will be for the purpose of obtaining ready money.

It appears that immense quantities of merchandize have within a month been sold at auction in New York and Philadelphia, at low prices, on account which we have felt it our painful duty to animadvert.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—By the Montreal Papers we learn that the Governor General was to leave Moutreal for Upper Canada on Monday last, (day before yesterday) and that he is expected to remain in this not visible. Province about two months. We have also been informed, by a gentleman who read it, that the new Commission which was lately brought to this Province by the Governor General's Aid-e-camp, and according to the provisions of which Sir George Arthur has taken the oaths of office, only authorises Sir George to administer the government of this Province in the absence of the Governor General, or the Senior Officer in command of the Forces. We understand that orders have been received for the Executive Council to be in readiness to meet the Governor General to-morrow evening.

The Sum of £30,000, sterling, has been granted in loan from the Pope's Treasury, to erect Roman Catholic Chapels in Ireland.

Money going out of the country. By our American exchage papers, we learn that ten thousand barrels of flour have been recently purchased at ROCHESTER for the Canada market; which will amount to forty five or fifty thousand dollars. The Government contract, of two thousand and five hundred barrels, to supply the Garrison in this City, has been fulfilled with flour purchased at Rochester.

THE REV. DR. BANGS' HISTORY of the Methodist Episcopa Church in the United States (in two volumes, to the year 1816) has already gone through three large editions. The Editors of the Christian Advocate and Journal say that a third volume is preparing for the press.

We find the following notice in a late London paper: "The Rev. Mr. MALKIN, whom the Bishop of Exeter suspended from the

curacy of St. Ives for entering the Methodist chapel of that town, preached on Sunday evening se'nnight in the Wesleyan chapel, Barnstaple." A great Temperance Meeting was held in the Wesleyan chapel

at Oakville, on the 29th ultimo. Several able and interesting addresses wer decholic liquers.

If our space allows of it, we may next week give the substance of some a

The Merchants in this City have got up a Congratulatory Address to be presented to the Governor-General on his arrival here. His Excellency is expected to arrive to-morrow or Friday.

The Centenary Subscription lists from Nelson, Oxford, and HULL Circuits have been received, and will be published next week.

the U. C. Herald, lost a pocket-book containing upwards of fifty dollars, on out having experienced any infirmity during her long life. She was an African by birth, was purchased by the Marquis de Couchelet, and taken to St Domin-Saturday evening, at the Ontario House. He left a coat containing the pocketbook in charge of the bar-keeper; calling for the coat in about half an hour afterwards, the pocket-book was missing, and Mr. B. has not been able to redom, and a pension for life. During the last fifty years she has lived at Neuilly, much respected by all her neighbours.

THE HAMILTON "EXPRESS."—We have received the first umber of a new series of The Express. The Editor, referring to the new stands out in bold relief for ' British Freedom and Canadian Rights."

THE "CANADA INQUIRER," published at London, London Disrict, and edited by Thomas Parke, Eaq., M. P. P., has been enlarged in its trict, and edited by Thomas Parke, Eaq., M. P. P., has been enlarged in its another column, contains the significant announcement that a "man who can quantity of matter; and the Editor states his intention to enlarge it again, both neither read nor write will be preferred." We believe a very similar feeling prevails amongst most employers of the agricultural class.—Berks Chronicle. in size and matter, in the course of a few weeks, as soon as he can get a auitable supply of paper.

Under the Temperance head it will be seen that noble efforts are naking in various states of the American Union to suppress the ordinary trade in Spirituous Liquors. Such efforts are worthy of imitation; and Christianity, bumanity and patriotism loudly demand them in this province, in order to arrest and suppress one of the greatest evils that are datkening the prospects of the country, and ruining tens of thousands, soul and body.

We find the following singular piece of intelligence among the Editorial items of the London Watchman of the 9th October:—"The Queen's Quabgurens .- Her Majesty has had to deplore the death of her favourite monkey, a long account of the demise of which, and of the Queen's grief on the occasion

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 13.

Packet Ship Oxford-Three Days Later from Liverpool. The packet ship Oxford, Captain Rathbone, arrived this morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 21st October, bringing advices from that port three days later than were received by the Great Western. The London stock market continued to wear rather a gloomy aspect, the quotations of Saturday ranging generally one quarter per cent lower than those of the pre-

The Oxford has been only 53 days absent from this port.

The intelligence by this arrival is of precisely the same character as that by the Great Western; and indeed it could not be expected that two days would produce any change of moment. The worst feature of it is the continued decrease of specie in the coffers of the Bank of England, as shown in the

quarterly average. We quote an article from the London Spectator, in which it is stated that application has been made for an order in council authorizing the issue of one pound notes. The same statement was made in papers brought by the Great

Mr. Stevenson, the American minister, and his lady, were on a visit to the Earl of Fitzwilliam at his seat in Yorkshire.

Another suicide, by leaping from the Monument, was committed on the 18th. The victim was a mere lad, only 15 years of age, named Hawes. He deliberate which was the irretely climbed over the iron r

Another cause of dispute was the course to be pursued with Don Carlos,—
the King and Marshul Soult being disposed to set him at liberty, and the other
ministers insisting on continued surveillance. It was reported that passports would be granted to the Don as soon as intelligence should arrive of a victory

ed by Espartero over Cabrera. bearings, either as a matter of constitutional right or of religious privilege; and

No farther progress seems to have been made in settling the affairs of Turkoy
yet Mr. Slight attacked the Editor while advocating the expressed views of the
and Egypt. Letters from Constantinople say that Reachid Pacha was holding frequent conferences with the Russian ambassador, and that he had declared his determination to stand by the treaty of Unking Skelessi in all its ports

London Money Market, Saturday, October 19.—The London Morning Post of the 19th says:—"We have no amendment to notice in the continental exchanges. The quotations are still drooping, and, but for the support given to the market by the house of Baring, Brothers & Co., who are believed to be acting for the bank of England, it is not too much to suppose that

From the London Spectator of October 19.

It is said that the Bank Directors are very earnest in pressing the Govern ment to issue an order in Council for suspending in their favor the act of Par-liament by which the circulation of notes for sums of less than £5 is prohibited. The ministry are, however, understood to have refused compliance with this

STATE OF TRADE IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA .- At present, if not absolute distress, much embarrassment and anxiety prevail in England and America. The British Queen, which arrived here on Tuesday lost from New York, brings acrounts of the continuance of a mighty struggle with commercial and monetary difficulties. The efforts to pay their debts to this country are combined with operations incurring fresh liabilities to English capitalists.

The same vessel which carries bullion and bills of exchange, representing the data of the country are considered to the country are

same description, nevertheless the markets of the United States are resorted

of the English owners. No doubt the gain of such transactions rests eventually with the purchaser—the loss with the needy seller; but in the meantime additional pressure is put upon the American money market just when it most

This state of things is unnatural as well as distressing. Permanent, or ever of long duration, it cannot be; but the symptoms of speedy improvementare

turers, in various parts of the neighbourhood, have already ceased to light up their factories. We have not heard of any agreement to that effect, but understand that se-

veral meetings, for the purpose of considering the subject, are in contempla-tion. The foreign exchanges, in defiance of every effort to support them, continue to decline; and a farther contraction of accommodation by the Bank of England is anticipated.

The British Queen will start on her third trip to New York on the 1st of November. We were incorrect in stating last week, that she had already 200 United States government conveys of her berths engaged. On Thursday, we believe, she had not more than 130 conveys land to its own citizens. Laken.—Liverpool Albion of Oct. 21.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lord Glenelg .- We learn that our distinguished countryman, Lord Gienelg, is preparing to leave England, with a view of residing two years in Germany. We trust that he will resume those literary studies and pursuits in Germany. We trust that he will resume those literary studies and purruits which adorned his early life, but from which he has long been divorced by ublic service. Few men have a finer taste in literature, or a mind more eeply imbued with the classic stores of antiquity .- Inverness Courier.

Banquet in the Thames Tunnel .- On Saturday afternoon the directors of the Thames Tunnel Company gave an elegant dinner, in the Tunnel, to the persons employed in that undertaking, to celebrate their having reached low water mark. Mr. Hawkes, M. P., was in the Chair, and 280 persons sat down to table. On a raised platform about 500 visitors, the majority of whom were ladies, were provided with places to view the gratify-

The late Sir John Ramsden .- The property left by this Baronet, is prodigious. We have heard, that his grandson, the young Baronet eleven or twelve years of age, succeeds to £120,000 per annum, £500,000 in divided amongst his three sons, £40,000 to each of his daughters; and to his widow the residence at Byron, with £8,000, per annum.—Leeds Intelligencer.

Death of Sir Thomas M. Hardy .- About two o'clock on Friat Oakville, on the 29th ultime. Several able and interesting addresses were day, afternoon, Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Bart. G. B., delivered, vindicating the cause of Temperance Societies from certain charges Governor of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, breathed his last. Admiral brought against it in a series of Lectures some time ago delivered in that place Hardy succeeded the late Sir Richard Goodwin Kents as Governor of this by the Rev. Mr. Murray. The assemblage was large, and listened with institution, in the month of March, 1824. On Friday last the Admiral was in marked attention to the various speakers. A motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously, (for there were only three or four dissentients—the surgeon of the Hospital, and Drs. Gludstone and Darville; his complaint Mr. Murray and some of his friends being present,) approving of Societies was constipation of the bowels, and he continued to get worse until Thursday formed with the view of discountenancing the use, as a beverage, of all afternoon, when he had an interview with Ludy Hardy and his two daughters, and expressed to them, in the most firm and heroic manner, his conviction that he must die on the morrow. On Thursday night his brother, a wealthy landed proprietor in Dorse'shire, also arrived and had an interview with him, and at the time of his death, it is said that all the members of his family and his medical attendants were at his bedside. He had been engaged in nearly all the naval engagements of Lord Nelson. At the battle of Trafalgar he was flag captain of the Victory, and he it was who endeavoured to persuade Lord Nelson not to appear on deck in his full naval uniform. When Lord Nelson received the fatal shot, he fell into Captain Hardy's arms; and on hearing the triumphant shout of victory, he inquired what number of the enemy had struck, and being answered, "Twenty one," he feebly ejaculated, "Kiss me, Hardy,"

Longevity .- A woman of colour, Maria-Marguerite Charles. We regret to learn that Mr. Thomas H. Bentley, Proprietor of died lately at Nevilly, baving attained her one hundred and twelfth year with

Circumstantial Evidence.—There is at this moment at Gaillon. in Normandy, a poor fellow who was condemned to twenty years' hard labour at the Bogne, for a crime for which he might have been sentenced to death dress in which he presents his paper, says—"It is true we have altered the head of the paper, but the heart of the Editor is unchanged. Our motto stands out in bold relief for 'British Freedom and Canadian Rights." was found to be correct, and the poor fellow was set at liberty after nineteen years of misery and association with thieves and murderers.

No Schoolmaster !--- An advertisement for a farming bailiff, in

the other day, and could scarcely believe her eyes when she found herself so uddenly transported under the walls of the ancient city. When asked what she had seen on her route, she answered,—" All that I had time to see was a haystack flying past!"—Ituli Paper.

Female Preaching.—We observe that the annual sermons on behalf of the Sunday-schools of the Wesleyan association, at Sheffield, were preached last Sunday and Monday week, by the Rev. R. C. Lestie and his wife.

Negro Condescension .- " Cuff," said an American militia offier to a negro at his side, as he prepared to swallow his seventh tumbler,-"Cuff, you're a good honest fellow, and I like to compliment a man works led an honest life, even if he is a black—you shall take a glass of something to drink with me, Cuff." "Well, Captain," says Cuff, wiping his mouth with his coat sleeve, "I'm berry dry, so I won't be ugly 'bout it. Some niggers is too proud to drink with a millishy ossifer—but, I tink, a millishy ossifer when he's sober-is his as good as nigger-specially if de nigger's dry!

Very Extraordinary.—There are now confined in the public and private establishments for the treatment of insanity in London and its neighborhood, no fewer than sixty men and women who consider themselves the legitimate but unacknowledged sovereigns of the country.

Clay in Soan .- At the Assizes in Liverpool, it came out that clay had been used, of late years, in the manufacture of soap! Some makers,

appeared, introduced as much as 50 per cent. of clay. Hops.—The quantity of hops used in England in the manufacure of beer is enormous. It is computed that in 1838 the kep plantations overed an area of 56,323 acres.

Morals of London.-The population of London, including the cities of London and Westminister, and the boroughs of Marylebone, Finsbury, Tower Hamlets, Southwark, and Lambeth is 1,610,868.

Of these it is estimated that one half, or 805,434, are capable of attending Within the same limits there are, among all denominations, 660 places of

within the same limits there are, among all denominations, bott places of worship, capable of accommodating 517,614 people.

It is estimated that on the average about three-fifths of the scats are occupied. This gives 252,570 as the whole number of persons attending public worship at one time; and 552,364 as the number of adults who are capable of attending it, and are neglecting it; a number, greater than the whole popula-tion, young and old, in the South Sea Islands at present visited. Again within these limits there are 660 temples of the living Gud, and near

Thirty thousand persons are annually fined as "drupk and disorderly." and f these more than one third are females.

Comparison of Speed.—A French scientific journal states that

ry rote i

Of a bare. a good sailing ship, Of the wind, Of sound, 1038
Of a 24-pound cannon-ball, 1300

ment to the accused. "Well," snys he, "I have had you arrested for stealing my wheat. I can't prove it—and am corry for it."

Jews in Russia.—Hitherto the title of citizens of the first class could not be held by the Jews in Russia. The Emporor has just issued an order to the Minister of the Interior, by which this title may be held for any eminent service rendered to the State, either in art, science, manufactures

UNITED STATES.

American Aborigines .- The region assigned for the permanent ocation of all the Indians residing within the territories of the United States s bounded as follows:-

Beginning at the source of the Puncah river; thence down the same to the Vissouri to the state of Arkansas: thence southwardly on the western line of hat state to Red river; thence up Red river to a point two hundred miles west of the state of Arkansas: and thence porthwardly to the beginning -- Making a ract of fittle over six hundred miles long, from north to south, and two hundre niles wide from east to west.

So little is known of the remote tribes, that we cannot safely attempt to state either their names or their numbers, given below, has been made with much care by comparing the whole region inhabited by them with nearer districts, within which the numbers are well known, making allowances for climate, &c.,

Population of the tribes indigenous within the district, 21,660 Number of Emigrants, is 73,200

remnants of tribes east of the Mississippi river, and the portion of the Sauks and Foxes west of that river, and north of the state of Missouri. When all shall be thus located the aggregate will be 140,682 souls.

Twenty-three tribes have already received assignments of land. These ssignments are described by the surveying of the exterior boundaries of each tract. A large portion of these surveys have been made.

To each tribe a Patent, in due form, signed by the President of the United States, will issue from the General Land Office. The Cherokee Patent is the first ever given to an Indian tribe. Patents at once change the tenure by which Indians hold their lands. Hitherto both the Indians and the whites allowed that the chiefs and principal men were competent to alienate the lands of the tribe. A patent secures to every individual of the tribe, an equal right in the land, and the right of one cannot be alienated by another. The members of an Indian tribe have never been known to consent, unanimously, to a sale of their The manufacturers of the North of England are preparing for a dull season, the whole of the tribe held land on the east of the Mississippi river, by patent, the whole of the tribe could not have been removed by purchase, and if their the Manchester Guardian, "a number of individual spianers and manufacturers, in various parts of the neighbourhood.

in cases of trespass upon the lands of citizens of the United States.

The pressure of the white population upon that of the Indians on the east of the Mississippi, and which has occasioned the emigration of the latter to the west has in all cases been, under the sanction of law, commonly predicated upon State claims. With these State claims every tribe between the Mississippi ver and the Atlantic, has been incumbered ever since the Europeans made Within the appointed Indian territory, these State claims do not exist. The

United States government conveys it to the Indians, in the same manner that it The preceding important information is contained in a recent letter received

from Rev. Isaac M'Coy, of Westport, Jackson county, Missouri. - N. Y. Bap-

From a Paper One Hundred years old.—The following is a droll specimen of Yankes wit. It has actually appeared in a Providence paper; and if the Groceries of this Rhode Island Jester be as high flavoured

as his humour, he deserves a daily crowd of customers > " To be sold by Nicholas Branch, at his Refectory, west end of the Bridge,

Providence.—
Solid Arguments,—Consisting of Bread, Butter, Cheese, Hams, Eggs, Salmon, Meats, Tongue, Oysters, &c., ready cooked.
Agitations.—Cider, Vinegar, Salt, Pickles; Sweet Oil, &c.:
Grievances.—Pepper, Sauce, Mustard, Black Pepper, Cayeone, &c.:
Punishments.—Wine, Brandy, Gin, Spirits; Bitters, Porter, &c.:
Superfluities.—Snuff, Tobacco, and Segans.
N. B. Any of the above articles to be exchanged for
Necessaries, viz: French Crowns, Spanish Dollars, Pistareens, Cants,
Mills, or Bank Bills. Credit given for

PATMENTS,-30, 60, or 90 seconds, or as long us a man can hold his breath.

RUDIMENTS. - Gratis, viz: Those indebted for Must not be Arguments Agilated, Nor think it a Grievance. Punishments; If they should meet For calling for such Superfluities, Necessary And supposing it not Payment.

Tremendous Power.—A Locomotive Engine, built at Lowell, Massachusetts, for the Westera Railroad, was tried on the Lowell Railroad, on Thursday, and storted from a state of rest a train of sixty-three cars, filled with merchandise, weighing 333 tons, or 666,000 lbs., and carried it with ease over an ascent of 10 feet to the mile, at the rate of nine miles an hour!—

Mental Excitement .- Dr. Peck, of Washington, Ky., died in a fit of mental excitement, during the great race over the Onkland course at Louisville, between Wagner and Groy Eagle. It is said that he had \$10,000 et upon the race. What foliy!

A New Society. - A Society is about to be established in Boson, the object of which is to discountenance the use of figs and old cheese, it naving been ascernined that we deprive a great many innocent creatures of ife every time we indulge in those luxuries — Baltimore Clipper.

The Indians of Florida have again become troublesome .- Two lanters had been fired upon and wounded by one of these parties, and three nen of a garrison on New River, who went to a dance on the invitation of a party of Seminoles, were treacherously murdered. The whole garrison, 30 men, were invited, and had they been rash enough to accept the hospitality of their treacherous hosts, would no doubt have shared the face of their tooonfiding comrades.

UPPER CANADA.

Increase of business on the Rideau Canal.-We have it from good authority that the business on this route has increased this senson upwards of one hundred and fifty per cent over any preceding year since the opening of the Canal in 1832. This may be viewed as a sais criterion to judge of the improving condition of the trade of the country and the increase of the imports from England. The large importations of flour this season, from the U. States, are forwarded altogether by the Saint Lawrence, and do not, therefore, influence in the least the trade of the Eiden Canal & Kingstov Chronick. in the least the trade of the Rideau Canal .- Kingston Chronicle.

The Mechanics' Institute.-This is a useful institution, and we should desire to see it more generally patronized. Upon several occasions we remarked that but few persons attended the Lectures; and even the number of mechanics, (for whose particular benefit the institute has been established.) who frequent it, is far short of what might be expected. The Lectures which who trequent it, is far short of what might be expected. The Lectures which we have, upon various occasions heard delivered there, were both useful and we have, upon various occasions heard delivered there, were both useful and we have, upon various occasions heard delivered there, were both useful and instructive; and it occurred to some with whom we have conversed upon the other day, and could scarcely believe her eyes when she found herself so subject, that the attendance was thin because it was not generally known that the institute was open to visitors. This, however, cannot be correct, as the Lectures have invariably been advertised in the city papers, and other means have besides been used, to give them publicity. We trust that an interest can be created in the minds of the inhabitants of Toronto, more favourable for the

be created in the minds of the inhabitants of Toronto, more favourable for the support and advancement of this institution.

On Thursday evening last, Dr. Lang delivered a Lecture in the institute, on chemistry. Dr. Lang is allowed to be, not only an able, but a pleasant, agreeable Lecturer, and he has invariably given satisfaction when he appeared in the institute. The week previous, Mr. Ross delivered a Lecture on the principles of mathematics, introductory to a proposed course. As a mathematician Mr. Ross excels, and it is to be hoped that he will meet with proper encouragement. He latends to open an academy in connexion with the institute, which may be gradered highly beneficial.—Coloniel. may be rendered highly beneficial. — Colonist.

Public Meeting .- We understand that a public meeting of the inhabitants of the Townships of Oro, North and South Orillia, Medonte, Floa, Tiny and Tay, in the County of Simcee, has been called, to meet at Thornton's Tavern, Town line of Medonte, on Monday, the 18th instant, for the purpose of voting a congratulatory address to Ilis Excellency the Right Hon'ble Charles Poulett Thompson, Governor General, &c. &c. on his arrival in this province.

The Grand Jury of Niagara-reported, that there was not a debtor confined within the walls of the jail, at that place.

Wm. D. Miller, Esq., has been appointed Inspector of the District of Niegara in the room of the late Capt. Jordon-

Honourable Conduct of Mr. John Ashley .- The Kingston Herald says:—Our readers will remember that last year, an action was insti-tuted by Mr. John Ashley against Col. the Hon. H. Dundas, for false imprison-ment, and a verdict awarded for £200 damages, which verdict was confirmed by the Court of King's Bonch. Mr. Ashley afterwards voluntarily gave up his claim to the damages on payment of the expenses. Governor Thomson's Rank .- Upon this subject, we cannot

Governor Thomson's Kank.—Upon this subject, we cannot help remarking on the senseless cry got up by some provincial journals, and among others the Cabourg Star, of the Governor General's not possessing that high rank which should always accompany the high office he fills.—This is a senseless cry indeed; for the Right Honorable C. Poulcut Thomson being a Privy Counsellor, is of positive higher rank, than three of the last five Governors General of Canada, viz.—The Earl of Dalhousie, Lord Aylmer, and Sir John Colborne; and inferior only in rank to Earls Gosford and Durham. And this is independent of his having been a Catinet Minister. When the late Mr. Canning accepted the higher office of Governor Geograf of India, his rank of Canning accepted the higher office of Governor General of India, his rank os a Privy Counsellor was considered fully sufficient for that dignity; since it permitted such men as William Pitt and Charles J. Fox to rule the destinies of permitted such men as without the back of the mighty British Empire. A commoner who is a Privy Counsellor is bigher in rank then a Peer who is not a Privy Counsellor, and takes his seat at a higher tribunal. The one is Right Honorable by Privilege-the other Right Honorable by courtesy. Moreover, were the fact otherwise, the last thing we should have dreamed of in a free country like Canada, would be an objection to a man because he had not a handle to his name.—British Whig.

Quarterly Meetings on the London District-2nd Quarter. Brantford, Deer. 28 and 29. London Feb. 8 and 9.

MARRIED,-In this city, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., by the Rev. H. J. Grasset, George Duggan, Esq., Barrister at Law, and Alderman of this city, to Phebe Anne, fourth daughter of J. R. Armstrong, Esq. M. P. P. By the Rev. J. Currie, October 2nd, Mr. Taylor Backer to Miss Phebe

Dackins, both of Augusta.

By the same, Oct. 22nd, Mr. William Rose to Miss Ann Bennett, both of Edwardsburgh. By the same, Nov. 12th, Mr. Robert Earl to Miss Ann Ready, both of

On Tuesday, the 12th inst., by the Ray, R. D. Cartwright, Mr. Benjamia Whitney, of Mass. U.S. to Miss Elizabeth Thompson, of the township of Pittabu On Thursday, the 7th inst., by the Yen. the Archdeacon of Kingston, Mr.

Wm. Bray, Master at Arms, R. N., to Miss Eliza, youngest daughter of Mr. John Lang, Timber Master, of Kingston. On Thursday, the 7th inst., at Kingston, by the Rev. John Machar, Mc. William Derry, of Kingston, to Miss Esther Crawford, of the towaship of

Pittsburg.
On the 14th Inst., at Stamford Church, by the Rev. Wm. Leming. Mr. Samuel S. T. Falconbridge, second son of Samuel Falconbridge, Esq., of Drummondville, U. C., (formerly of Belfast, Ireland,) to Sarah Louisa, only daughter of Joseph Pell, Esq., Niagara Falls.

etters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending Novr. 19. R. Corson, L. Misiner, W. McFaddon, J. Fawcett, W. H. Williams, G. loodson, J. Lever, J. Currie and H. Wilkinson, G. Buchanan, W. Coleman,

C. Flumerfelt, E. Evans.† * The accounts for the circuit were sent off before this letter was received.

† No,—our last order we expect to receive tenentrow.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Gas Light and Gas Manufacturing, with Experiments, at the Rooms of the Institute, in the Market Buildings, on Thursday Evening, the 21st Instant, at 8 c'clock, by the Mr. Rox,

Admission - Persons not members, 72d. Ladies free.
Toronto, Nov. 18, 1839.

J. F. WESTLAND, Sec'y. Toronto, Nov. 18, 1839.

TUST RECEIVED, direct from Staffordshire. a large quantity of EARTHEN WARE, which will be sold,

Wholesale and Retail.

A Splendid Assortment of DINNER SETTS, new patterns.

THOMAS MILBURN.

524 13 Toronto, Nov. 19th, 1839.

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, DRESS-MAKING, AND MIL-LINERY. - S. MAYHEW, grateful for the kind and liberal patron. age which has been extended to her since she commenced business in this city, presents her sincere thanks to those ladies who have employed her hitherto, and assures them that it shall be her constant endeavour to merit a continuance of their favors. Any number of Out-door Apprentices will be received; application to

be made between the bours of twelve and two.

Toronto, September 10, 1839.

OPINIONS OF THE CANADIAN PRESS.

[The Insertion of any article under this head is not to be considered as pledging us to the approbation of its contents. The object of these selections is to affind our readers information from presses of different views, on various public matters which are interesting to the community.—Editor Guardian.]

(PROM TERESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT PAPERS.)

ON THE UNION OF THE CANADAS.—The Legislative Union of the Canadas is a measure which no one will have the absurd felly to deny to be fraught with the most important consequences to their prosperity, whatever may be the result of His Excellency's visit to Upper Canada in that respect. The commercial and financial advantages to both Provinces are so palpable, and have already been so frequently matter of discussion and demonstration, as not to require repetition, nor will it be necessary to enlarge except in general terms, upon the incalculable benefits to be secured to the provinces in general, and to their inhabitants individually, from a concurrent and general action upon internal improvements, to be conducted upon a liberal and comprehensive scale in the Canadas. The went of harmony in this essential has been loudly and severely enveighed against in every part of Upper Canada, and by no persons more industriously than by the opponents of the Union. It is too much to anticipate or hope for a ready and willing assent to the extent much to anticipate or hope for a ready and willing assent to the extent or to the character of such improvements, whether they should be considered as merely local and for local use, or whether the beneficial advantages to flow them should confer upon them the distinction of a general character; how these general improvements are to be carried on, in what proportions the appropriations for the undertakings are to be in what proportions the appropriations for the undertakings are to be in what proportions and in what proportions and in what proportions are to be in what proportions and in what proportions and in what proportions are to be in what proportions and in what proportions are to be in what proportions and in what proportions are to be in what proportions and in what proportions are to be in what p levied in each province, and in what manner the want of some superin- partizane," is "one of the unavoidable evils attending popular assem tending power of a general nature to compel obedience to requisitions for blages in times of political agitation and excitement?" So riot and such purposes is to be supplied, are all matters of grave consideration.

It cannot be conceived that the Imperial Parliament or the Celonial party feeling within the laws!! How this silly pretence was laughed Minister would interfere in matters of so purely a provincial character, to scorn when it was set up by some Americans as a palliation of the nor can it be believed that the Executive of either provinces would under triot" invasions! To be unable to restrain the people was declared to any circumstances, and especially the present, assume a responsibility virtual dissolution of the government, and the Americans were taunted unwarrented by the extent of its authority; nor moreover is the reluctant or objecting province to be coerced into consent by the might makes. It is a thousand times with having "no government." Yet there was some shadow of truth in the American plea, because they had no sufficient right rule of the other. To whatever point attention may be directed in military force; but there is not the shadow of truth in Sir George this respect, it must be apparent, that the union alone is competent to remove the difficulty, in the united Legislature alone is to be found the power of directing and completing improvements, without espricious or fession for a British Governor to make! With a British Army at his factious delay, and in it alone will both provinces find the certain means ctious delay, and in it alone will both provinces find the certain means

exertion is required to give those advantages a most favourable existence. We consider, however, that constituted as the Legislature of Lower Canada is now, and as it will possibly continue to be during the suspen-sion of the Representative Government, but hitle can be expected; it is certainly no want of charity, and we trust it will be deemed no want of respect to the Special Council to remark, that the real value of its Lo. independently of the army, he has only to use his proper authority over and restricted as that body is in its functions; in fact, it is a body without a soul, almost a shadow without a substance, a nominis umbra of Legislatire capacity. But little of local advantages to Legisa soul, almost a shadow without a substance, a nominis umbra of Legislative capacity. But little of local advantages to Lower Canada, there, events" from occurring. The civil power is sufficient to prevent them, fore, can be hoped from the continuance of this system; still less can be. The power in the Lieut. Governor's own hands is sufficient. Lot him

Union of the Canadas.-It may further be said, that a dissolution is necessary to ascertain the opinion of the inhabitants of the province upon the union question. We cannot think that any great por tion of Upper Canadian loyalists can be in favor of the union. They know that the Conservatives have as much as they can do to command a majority in the Assembly of Upper Canada now; they as frequently fail as succeed in doing so. We know that there are about 450 000 French Canadans or rebels in Lower Canada, and at least 150,000 reformers or rebels in Upper Canada; making a total of 600,000 persons opposed to our connexion with Great Britain. The loyalists of Lower Canada are about 150,000, and of Upper Canada about 250,000; making a total of 400,000 in favor of British connexion. Suppose we are united with Lower Canada welld not the lowal or Eritish members he in a mined with Lower Canada, would not the loyal or British members be in a minority of 4 to 6? Most assuredly they would. They need not flatter themselves with the idea that the representation of Lower Canada would be so arranged as to give a preponderance in the Legislature to British influence. No; the loyalists of Lower Canada will stand no better chance then of returning loyal members, than they have heretofore; and as to their euccess in that respect up to the last session of parliament, let their present condition speak. Surely the loyalists of Upper Canada cannot so far have taken leave of their sonses as to advocate a union with Lower Canada, under such circumstances. Parliably sites the declaration of the Member under such circumstances; particularly after the declaration of the Mon treal Gazette, that the Lower Canadians are wholly unfit to sit even as under such circumstances; particularly after the declaration of the Mon treal Gazette, that the Lower Canadians are wholly unfit to sit even as jurors. Witness the trial of Jaleent for the murder of Lieut. Weir, and of the monderare of Chartenel.— tabours Star. of the murderers of Chartrand .- Cohourg Star.

means responsibility of the Executive to the Commons. But the Com. mone in Lower Canada are French, and the Commons in Upper Canada are Americans; so that responsible government in these provinces would confirming in the strongest manner what he had before advanced. His be the subjection of a British Executive to foreign nations. Lord Durham, communications have evidently been written with care, and after mature wishing to signalize his administration by doing some notable good to the Canadas, and thinking that the most efficient mode of doing it would be "without any doubt, in accordance with the spirit of the British consti-Canadas, and thinking that the most efficient mode of doing it would be "without any doubt, in accordance with the spirit of the British constitution, the Lieutenant Governor of this province would not have it in his state, promised them a responsible government. But, in the ardor of his power, to retain in office, councillors who did not possess the confidence benevolence, he overlooked the fact that the rules which apply to the of the House of Assembly, or who could not, upon matters of importance British constitution, are wholly inapplicable to ours. In Great Britain, to the country, command a majority of that House. In case therefore responsible government is the responsibility of British to British Whether aristocracy or democracy prevail in Great Britaie, it is still and procure those who could and would act with the majority of the Whether arestocracy or democracy prevail in Great Britain, it is still and procure those who could and would act with the majority of the Britons who govern;—England, under Cromwell, was England still. But Assembly. Should the Lieut. Governor, however, conceive that the opinion of the House of Assembly was not in accordance with that of the States of America. Responsible government, in its true sense, is wholly inapplicable to the Canadas. The only responsibility which can properly exist in them, is responsibility of the functionates to the Governor, the responsibility of the Governor to the ministry at home, and to public opinion here and at home. By brouching the subject, Lord Durham has a practical illustration of this occurred during the administration of the States of Assembly. Should the Lieut. Governor, however, conceive that the opinion of the House of Assembly was not in accordance with that of the country at large, he would have it in his power to determine the majority of the country at large, he would have it in his power to determine the majority of the country at large, he would have it in his power to determine the majority of the sense of Assembly. Should the Lieut. Governor, however, conceive that the opinion of the House of Assembly was not in accordance with that of the country at large, he would have it in his power to determine the majority of the country at large, he would have it in his power to determine the country at large, he would have it in his power to determine the country at large, he would have it in his power to determine the country at large, he would have it in his power to determine the country at large, he would have it in his power to determine the country at large, he would have it in his power to determine the country at large, he would have it in his power to determine the country at large, he would have it in his power to determine the country at large, he would have it in his power to determine the country at large, he would have it in his power to determine the count unintentionally occasioned a disposition to rebel in Upper Canada; and, by sustained the Executive,—the proceedings of the Assembly not being in trying to carry it into execution, there would be an actual rebellion both accordance with the desires of the constituency. A like result would at there and here .- Montreal Herald, Nov. 7.

THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.-It will be seen, from the Proclamation of this day's paper, that the Legislature will meet for the actual despatch of public business on Tuesday, the 3rd day of December

The Chief Justice's residence at Toronto is preparing for the reception of the Governor General. Although His Excellency will pass some part of the winter at the seat of Government, yet it is not supposed that he will take any part in the public business of the session, unless unforeseen circumstances may require it. His Excellency, however, will doubtless communicate fully the views of Her Majesty's Government to the Legis-

lature through the Lieutenant Governor. It is understood, that one of the primary measures to be recommended is the union of the provinces; and upon this important subject, unless some andden change has taken place in the sentiments of the members since last session, no great obstacle will be thrown in the way, as at least two. thirds of them are known to be in favor of a union.

His Excellency is said to express his sentiments continually and moderately on most subjects-evidently showing a disposition to become well acquainted with all our wants before he attempts to apply his re-

listened to by the Home Government, that would in any way have a lone Government, so far as they can do so without compromising extendency to weaken the connection with the parent state. That the heads of departments will be rendered responsible to some authority to be hereafter constituted within the province. In regard to all Provincial done in some other mode than that proposed by Lord Durham, it will be rendered to say, that when a difference of opinion arises between the several branches of the Legislature, the quarrel for them if the essence be retained unimpaired. In fact, the Government and their application and use in the Fever and Ague: and his

On Saturday last, we were solicited by a gentleman, for whom we entertain no inconsiderable respect and regard, to advocate a new sub-division of counties in L. Canada; for, ead he, Mr. P. Thomson will not or ———? every Frenchman shall, according to Mr. Thomson, enjoy the same rights, privileges, immunities, and political influence, that the loyal subject does! The gentleman forther informed to that the loyal subject does! The gentleman further informed us, that Mr. T. was equally bent on a legislative union of the two provinces. He had acqui. Arthur has sent home his resignation by the Great Western. This wil red this knowledge from Mr. T. himself. He begged we would write, so be gratifying news to the people of this province, who have been oppressed as to assist to obtain a British majority of representatives from Lower and maltreated during His Excellency's administration in the most cruel Canada. We told the gentleman, we would think of it. We have done so, and we now tell him, we shall do no such thing. Nontralization of may be such as to insure him general support. The only hope entertained medicines exist, and hence the propriety of advertising them. It is hoped, French hostility, or the annexation of Montreal to Upper Canada! In this we feel assured they will be disappointed. In the City of Toronto, that there is no medicine or mode of treatment extant, for Fever and believe, the wisest plan for the British population to adopt,—is to no Dr. Baldwin and several other gentlemen, whose property may possibly normand! British exertion is but playing into the hands of the French! be materially affected by this measure, have pobly sacrificed all personal British statesmen will persist in looking upon us as Tories in England, considerations to the public weal, and have become its advocates. We or Orangemen in Ireland, although we are neither. Let us not play our feel assured that their example will be imitated and that the Reformers of one my's game. As for British Canada! we think we hear the shrill cry the Province will unite as one man in support of this important portion of of the elfin page to Deloraine,-" Doomed, doomed, doomed."-Montreal Courier, Nov. 11.

FROM RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT PAPERS.)

The Cobourg Star is much opposed to the dissolution of Parliament and not without reason. Our contemporary distinctly admits the probability of a change in the representative body. "A majority has tile to British interests and British connexion" "will," in the opinion of tile to British interests and British connexion" "will," in the opinion of the "Star," he returned. The Star elsewhere speaks of the loyalists of "where the inhabitants are neither too rich nor too poor." "That," said Thales, "where the inhabitants are neither too rich nor too poor." "That," said John Mo Upper Canada being 250,000, and the rebels 150,000. Can he account Ancharsis, the Scythian, "where virtue and the virtuous are honoured, and of Pills. for this manifest inconcistency? Will the 150,000 be able to roturn a never the base." "That," said Clockulus, "where the citizens fear blame For sa majority to Parliament? We shall inform the Star what is our opinion more than punishment." "That," said Chile, " where the laws are more the state of parties in the Province. If a new Parliament be called regarded than the orators."

d the Governor General should carry out a liberal policy, there will be "But that," said Solon, "where an injury done to the meanest subject and the Governor General should carry out a liberal policy, there will be about 5,000 rebels in the whole Province, composed of such infuriated is an insult upon the whole constitution."

partizans of the Compact as our contemporary and a few of his coadjutors, who will join that fraternity in "casting about in their mind's eye for a new state of political existence."

In reply to the Star's charge of dieloyalty against the mass of the people, we shall quote the opinion of Mr. Attorney General Hagerman, no nean authority with our contemporary; —
"No country in the world has presented a more industriously disposed

or devotedly loyal people than Upper Canada. The people are intelligent as well as patriotic, and when left to themselves in the free exercise of their Constitutional rights, they have ever proved themselves able to apply the necessary remedy to any attempt to oppress or mislead them. * * * With respect to the loy. sity of the people, your committee will not insult the noble pride and exalted patriotism of their fellow subjects by any sentence or word that could imply in the most distant degree that there was a necessity for defending it."

The above centences were expressed since the rebellion, and yet this Compact .-- The Examiner.

What shall we say to Sir George Arthur's strange assertion, triot" invasions! To be unable to restrain the people was declared to be a virtual dissolution of the government, and the Americans were taunted of securing their prosperity and importance.

That Lower Canada possesses advantages second to none of her sister colonies on this continent at least, must of course be conceded, and we presume we are not incorrect in stating our conviction, that but little

Riot and murder are now "unavoidable evila," and thus the Tory mob is encouraged to usury Her Majesty's throne and destroy her subjects with impunity. What hollow-hearted flummery is this, worse a thousand times than ever debased the Americans. They had but little military presents that he cannot keep the peace among those under his care. But, independently of the army, he has only to use his proper authority over fore, can be hoped from the continuance of this system; still less can be I no power in the Lieux Sovern and a sufficient. Les min anticipated to Upper Canada, and the necessary conclusion follows, that internal improvements of any extent or importance can only be procured clear of them in future. The people may meet and discuss political from a representative system, and that that representative system can questions in peace then. The "unavoidable" will prove of easy avoidenly be based upon the Legislative Provincial Union.—Montreal Herald.

of soldiers, and rout the rioters as the French were routed at Waterloo.

But as Sir George has virtually abdicated his office, and abandoned the province to that worst of all democracies a tory mob, we hope His Excel. lency will have the honesty and honour not to touch a farthing of his salary, at least not until he has restored the supreme authority of the Queen and the laws. No honest man will take money for doing a thing which he is unable or unwilling to do; and as his Excellency is unable or unwilling to control the government, and protect the people from vio. lent death by his and their servants, he will of course decline taking the people's money for what he has not done, and declares himself unable to do. If so let him give place to those who can and will do it; and at any rate let the salary be suspended as long as the laws are suspended, free men's rights violated and their persons slain .- U. C. Herald.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT .- In May last, a requisition respectably signed by several freeholders of the county, was presented to Mr. Dallas, requesting that he would allow himself to be put in nomination as a candidate, at the next election. With this requisition he complied. giving at some length his views on important subjects, and expressing himself in favor of the introduction into the administration of the local government, of that vital principle of the British constitution, which requires the government to be administered in accordance with the desires of the people, as expressed through their representatives in parliament. warmly to the British Crown." In a correspondence which subsequently RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.—Responsible Government took place between Mr. Dallas and Capt. Steele, R. N.—a gentleman who is responsibility of the Executive to the Commons. But the Commission warmly esteemed by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. Mr. Dallas gave some further and more full explanations of his views

all times follow similar appeals, when the proceedings of the Assembly is apposition to the Executive, were not in accordance with the wishes of the people; or, should the Assembly attempt unduly to extend their acts beyond the legitimate bounds within which their powers are properly restricted. To argue otherwise would be to distrust the people who have already, on the occasion referred to, decided manfully in favor of British

connection, when the question of separation was openly discussed. Mr. Dailns goes on to explain how the operation of the principle mich be effected. He says, " It may be done by legislative enactment of the Imperial Parliament; or the Crown may instruct the Licut. Governor of this colony so to act; it would thus become the use and practice in the province, and so without any formal act or deed further on the part of the Crown, the practice, as in Britain, would become incorporated with the constitution. The term responsibility must either mean something determinate or nothing, and I can see no plan coming short of this, that

would, in fact, be deserving of the name."-British Colonist. On the question of Responsible Government, His Excellency the Governor General is said to be an advocate for local responsibility, but not to the extent proposed by Lord Durham. If the principle of local responsibility be fairly established, so as to make it really effective, to be added to the number of complaints which modern skill has conquered, and not a mere name, we apprehend that there will not be much difficulty. In Fever and Ague the LIFE MEDICINES not only give quicker relief than any other remedy, but if persevered in, effect a PERMANENT medies.

Sind not a mere name, we apprehend that there will not be much difficulty about the particular mode of applying that principle. Its advocates are said to entertain the following views: That no responsibility can be quite ready to give due weight to the wishes and recommendations of the point at issue shall not be lost, as formerly, but shall be referred to the decision of the Home Government, which decision shall be final.—Kingstern Schronicle. mejority, and the whole material part of the contest will be settled. We contend for the principles of the British Constitution; and as these were content to obtain them in the same way here. In what way the Gover-

> It is currently rumoured that His Excellency Sir George Lord Durham's Report. Our only safety is in uniting for the Union. If there should be a split in the Reform ranks on this important measure, the time-serving, trimming Tories will, by advocating it without its adjuncts of Responsible Government and religious equality, succeed in preventing the return of a Reform majority .- Examiner.

Which is the most perfect popular Government?-" That,

ADVERTISEMENTS.

UPPER CANADA ACADEMY. TERMS.

Extra Charges.

French,
Drawing and Painting,
Music,
Drawing, and Painting,
Use of Piano, * The charge will be the same whether one or all of these Branches be taught.

THE commencement of the Second Quarter of the U. C. Academy will be on the 18th November. It is very desirable that all who design to attend the next Quarter should be here at that time. Students labour under serious disadvantages by entering the Classes after the commencement.

The Institution is now in the most flourishing condition. The number of Students thus far exceeds that of any previous year, and is gradually increasing. The Committee have obtained an extensive and superior Apparatus in the various departments of Science: amongst them are a superior Microscope; a splendid Plate Electrical Machine; a fine Telescope; a very choice selection of Chemical Apparatus, and various others of the latest construction and of the first quality. The entire Apparatus is believed to be as complete and useful, for the purposes of instruction, as that of any similar Institution in America.

The Quarters are eleven weeks. Our friends will please to recollect that the Tuition and Board are required in advance.

The next Quarter will open with Lectures in Chemistry, Philosophy,
and Astronomy.

J. HURLBURT. and Astronomy.

Cobourg, Oct. 11, 1839. JUST PUBLISHED, at the Palladium Office, York Street,

Toronto, U. C., (Fothergill's) Tononto Almanac, and Farmer's Calendar, for the year 1849. A cheep edition, containing a large mass of neeful knowledge, besides the usual astronomical calculations, signs, &c. &c. This work is not only necessary for every individual in Upper Canada, but it will be found to yield a handsome profit to Merchants, and Traders in general. The wholesale price being only 3s. 9d. per dezen—and the retail 74d. each. Any person remitting (free of postage.) Two Dollars shall have 3 dozen copies of the work sent to his direction. For Three Dollars, 5 dozen will be sent. For Four Dollars, 7 dozen, and so on in proportion. Orders (post paid,) sent to the Palladium Office, will receive immediate attention.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, DRESS-MAKING, and HABERDASHERY.— Mas. PORTER and Miss King, No. 11, Wellington Buildings, King Street. Bonnets, Cloaks, Dresses, Caps, &c. &c. furnished on moderate terms. Toronto, October, 1839.

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

A LEX. GRANT, ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER, NOTARY POPULO, &c.. North East corner of the Court House, Church St. March 28th, 1837.

EATHER! LEATHER!!-The Subscribers have just received a large supply of LEATHER. consisting of Sole, Upper, Calf (oak tao,) and Lining and Binding Skins. The whole Stock has been selected by one of the Partners, in the principal Markets in the United States, and will be disposed of on ARMSTRONG & BEATY, 523 6 ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS, at their old stand.

Toronto, Nov. 12, 1839. 57, King Street.

N O T I C E!--- t U, D E It I W I has no authority to contract or collect debts, either in the name of R. PRENTISS.

 $522 \ 3$

Rochester, October 25, 1839.

BROTHERS, O II A M P I O N, 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, 1939.

ter, post paid, stating to what country, and what religious denomination he belongs, addressed to Samaritan, at the Guardian office, Toronto.

Toronto, October 15, 1839.

519

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOY WAREHOUSE AND MANUFACTORY, 1103 King Street.—JOHN MAYHEW respectfully invites the attention of the public to a choice and extensive assortment of Toys of every description, suitable for Town or Country

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

Also just received a large quantity of English, Dutch, French, and German Wax, Kid, and Composition Dalls. Bonnet, Hat, Cap, Wig, Carl, and various other Boxes, for sale, whole

RACKETS! RACKETS!! RACKETS!!! manufactured at the above establishment.- Clubs in any part of the Pro vince supplied with all possible expedition on the lowest torms-Toranta, September 10, 1839.

MEW CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE The Subscriber offers for Sale a Choice Assortment of GEN TLEMEN'S and LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES, low for Cash, at his Shop, 52, Yange Street, three doors south of Lot Street. The above articles are City made, and can be warranted.

All Orders executed with neatness and despatch. GEO. ANDREWS. Toronto Oct. 2nd, 1839.

FEVER AND AGUE.—It is but a very short time E since these Medicines have been introduced into the Fever and Ague Districts, and the proprietor flatters himself that during that period, where ever they have been used according to the directions, they have done more towards exterminating the disease, than all other remodies and prescriptions combined. It is a common excuse among "regular practitioners" when specifics are introduced, that they cannot care diseases which people are in the habit of considering incurable. Medical experience is continually doing away a part of the list of the incurable diseases, and Mr. Mollat has the happiness of confidently announcing that Fever and Ague is now with them and their application and use in the Fever and Ague : and his object in now addressing his friends at the West is to request them that they will spare no pains in communicating their experience, and disseminating this highly interesting information, now that the season for Fever and Ague has arrived.

It is not for the mere purpose of disposing of a few hundred packages of the Life Medicines, that the proprietor makes this appeal. The demand for his Medicine is already greater than he can conveniently supply; and even were it insufficient to afford him business, he would conceive himself supremely selfish, if his pleasure was not greater at the benefit conferred upon the suffering part of the community by an increase in his sales, than at his own pecuniary profit.

The Life Medicines, if properly used and persovered in, recommend themselves; still it is necessary that the public should know that such therefore, that the proprietor will not be accused of egotism when he says Ague, so appropriate, thorough and positive, in its happy effects, as MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

For forther particulars of the above Medicine see Morfar's Good Sama-RITAN, a copy of which accompanies the Medicine. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the Medicine for sale. French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on appli

and CHAPEL DEEDS, for sale at this Office.

TO B A C C O. — THREE HUNDRED PACKAGES 1 PLUG and CAVENDISH TOBACCO, just received, and for Sale at uncommonly low Prices, for Cash or approved Endorsed Notes.

CHARLES HEATH. Kingston, October 29, 1839.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. JAMES SANDERSON begs to acquaint his friends and the public

generally, that he has just opened the Shop lately kept by Mr. Samuel Evans, first door East of St. James's Church, 10t, King Street, where he intends to parsue his business in all its branches.

An assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING always on hand.

Targeto Oct. 15, 1839.

REMOVAL.—THOMAS J. PRESTON, Tailor and Draper, having removed his Establishment to his New Store, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, begs leave to return his best thanks to his friends and the public, for the kind and liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and would respectfully inform them that he will keep on hand an extensive and well-teslected Stock of West of England Cloths and Kersey-meres, Buckskins, Tweeds, &c. Also, Vestings, of the best and most fashionable descriptions,—all of which he will make to order, on the shortest notice possible, and in the most modern style.

Toronto, Oct. 9, 1839. 519tf.

REMOVED .-- C. & W. WALKER, TAILORS, having removed their Clothing Establishment from 135 to 181, King Street, (lately occupied by II. 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. 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.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT. 128, King Street, TORONTO.

G. BILTON respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has removed his Establishment from 48, Newgate Street, to 128.

King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street, where he intends carry. ing on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches.

G. B. would solicit attention to his well-assorted Stock of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he will offer at the very

lowest prices. Toronto, Oct. 15, 1839. E MOVAL.—ANDREW HAMILTON respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed

to No. 161, King Street, nearly opposite his former residence; where he offers for sale an extensive and general assortment of genuine Groceries. Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Colours, Window Glass, Brushes, &c. &c. Cheap for prompt payment. Toronto, October 20, 1339.

NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT. FALL GOODS. The Subscriber begs to inform his customers, and the Commercial Trade of Upper Canada generally, that he is now receiving a well assorted supply of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Fall and Winter Trade, assorted supply of DAL development which he will dispose of at moderate prices for Cash, or on approved credit.

JOHN ROBERTSON. credit. Toronto, 1st October, 1832.

L. PERRIN & CO., IMPORTERS OF WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, King Street Toronto, March 5, 1939.

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

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

S W O R D S! S W O R D S!! S W O R D S!!!

The Subscriber respectfully informs the Military Gentlemen throughout the Country, that he is now prepared to execute any order COMFORTABLE HOME for a destitute Orphan Boy, he may be favoured with for Swords of every description. New Regula-COMFORTABLE HOME for a destitute Orphan Boy, about 14 years of age. He must have a pretty good knowledge of Arichmetic, must write a tolerable hand, and be willing to conform strictly to the habits and rules of a religious family. His occupation will be to warded to any part of the Country.

SAMUEL SHAW, Toronto, March 16, 1838.

100 A company of the Country of th

R E M O V A L. -- The Subscribers beg to inform their friends that they have removed their place of business to the Stores formerly occupied by the late S. E. Taylor, Esq. No. 173, King Street, Toronto. 83tf BENJAMIN & BROTHERS.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late Luke Sharr are requested to make immediate payment to the Administratrix, Mrs. Mary Sharp; and the Creditors to send their accounts to her for payment.

MARY SHARP, Toronio, Sept. 4th, 1839. 514 3 m. Administratrix.

OTICE.—This is to caution any person or persons from purchasing any of the personal effects of the late George.

Armstrong, Township of Toronto, from the widow Elizabeth Armstrong. or giving her any credit on account.

not to pay any debts she may contract.

Samuel Price, junr., Executors. or giving her any credit on account of the estate, as we are determined

James Myles, Township of Toronto, August 22nd, 1839. 513 3m

STRAYED, from the premises of the Subscriber, about the latter part of August last, A RED BULL, about 4 years old. Whoever will bring the said Bull to the subscriber will be liberally JONATHAN DUNN. rewarded Toronto, Oct. 11, 1839.

STRAYED,—From the Pasture of the Hon. J. B. Robinson about the end of May last, A RED OX, between 8 and 9 years old. Whoever will bring said Ox to the subscriber, will be handsomely re-JONATHAN DUNN. warded. Toronto, Obtober 14, 1839.

STRAYED from the 4th Concession of York Township, East of Yonge Street, on the 19th of August last, a small Yellow and White Cow, about 4 years old, with a white star in her forehead. Whoever will bring her to the subscriber, or give him information where she may be found, will be liberally rowarded. ROBT. CAINES. York Township, Oct. 26, 1839.

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

with all the conveniences of good roads, Mills, ready Market, &c., and a large quantity of the finest Black Walnut and White Oak Timber Also,-In the Township of Reach, Home District; Lot No. 19, in

the 2d Concession, an extremely valuable Lot.

The above lands will be sold low, or the proprietor will be glad to

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

ARM FOR SALE,—In the Township of Scarboro', Lot No. 30, 2nd Con. North half,—containing 100 Acres, 55 cleared and fenced, and is within 11 miles of the city. The Land is of the best quality, and well watered. On the Lot are two Houses, Barn, Stables, and Outhouses. For terms apply on the premises.

Searboro', Sept. 13, 1839.

15:155p JOSEPH WALTON.

STOLEN or STRAYED, on the night of Saturday, Aug. 8, A CHESNUT MARE, about 15½ 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 Chilvers, Smith, 56, Lot S reet, Toronto, who will reward any person giving information by which Toronto, August 14, 1839, 10

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

The price of this paper is Tweire Skillings and Superce a year, if paid in advance or Fifteen Skillings, if paid in six months; or Seventeen Skillings and Superce, if not paid before the end of the year, exclusive of postage. Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number with the considered in advance.

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 Moffat's Life Pills and Phonix Bitters; and be sure that a fac-simile of Moffat's Life Pills and Phonix Bitters; and be sure that a fac-simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.

For sale by J. W. Brent, King Street, Toronto, and T. Bickle, King Street, Hamilton.

BLANK DEEDS, for sale at this Office.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

The price of this paper is Tweire Skillings and Superce a year, if paid in advance or Fifteen Skillings, if paid in six months; or Seventeen Skillings and Superce a year, if paid in not and suppart of the Considered special subscriptions and Superce and S