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## CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

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### MURRAY CIRCUIT—NEWCASTLE AND P. EDWARD DISTRICTS.

William Butler	4 0 0	William Huxley	5 0 0
Mrs. Elizabeth Butler	4 0 0	Abram Marsh	1 10 0
John Butler	1 5 0	Mrs. Abigail Marsh	1 10 0
John Butler	1 5 0	In memory of Almira	
George C. Butler	1 0 0	Marsh	0 10 0
Harriet C. Butler	1 0 12 10	Alvin Marsh	0 10 0
James Rankins	1 5 0	Amanda Marsh	0 10 0
Mrs. E. Rankins	1 5 0	Sarah A. Marsh	0 10 0 5 0 0
Rev. D. McMillan's		David Wale, Esquire	1 5 0
additional subscrip.		Mrs. Sarah Wale	1 5 0
Rev. T. Cosford	12 10 0	Susanne Wale	0 5 0
Andrew Davis	1 5 0	Amos Wale	0 5 0
Mrs. Maria Dedor	4 10 0	David Michel	3 10 0
Amelia Dedor	4 0 0	James Jacques	2 10 0
J. St. Geo. Dedor	4 0 12 10	Miles Ferguson	2 10 0
John B. Youngs	1 5 0	Israel Street	0 15 0
John Bate	1 5 0	Henry Marsh	1 0 0
Mrs. Bate	1 5 0	Mrs. Ann Marsh	1 0 0
Thomas Newton	5 0 0	Aaron Marsh	0 5 0
Henry Vansassel	0 10 0	Joseph W. Marsh	0 5 0 2 10 0
Vansassel	0 10 0	John Wright	1 0 0
J. G. Daigite		Mrs. Elizabeth Wright	1 0 0
James Potts		William Wright	1 0 0
A. Curlett		Mary Ann Wright	0 5 0
A. C. Singleton		Sarah Wright	0 5 0
Mrs. Bryant		Luiza Wright	0 5 0
Martha Pevlin		Reuben Wright	0 2 6 3 15 0
Charlotte George		Peter Vanderkinder	1 5 0
Isaiah Thayer	1 5 0	Mrs. A. Vanderkinder	2 10 0 3 15 0
George Roblin	2 0 0	James C. Kemp	4 0 0
Mrs. Roblin	2 0 0	Mrs. Mary Kemp	1 5 0 5 5 0
Owen Roblin	2 0 0	Henry McDonald	0 2 6
Mary Grew	4 10 0	Mrs. J. McDonald	0 2 6 5 0
Elizabeth Campbell	0 10 0	John Osborn	15 10 0
J. P. Roblin, Esq.	4 7 6	Mrs. Sarah Osborn	0 10 16 5 0
Mrs. N. L. Roblin	4 7 6	Smith Walt	0 15 0
Marabel B. Roblin	1 5 0	Mrs. Thebe Walt	0 10 1 5 0
Manley C. Roblin	1 5 0	Catherine Babcock	0 5 0
Finley P. Roblin	1 5 0	Catherine Welch	0 2 6
Marcus W. Roblin	1 5 0	Phoebe Huxley	0 10 0
Anna Eliza Roblin	1 5 15 0	Caryann Huxley	0 5 0
James Peterson	3 15 0	William Anderson	0 10 0
Mrs. Mary Peterson	3 15 0	Mrs. Mary Anderson	0 10 0
John B. Way, Esq.	2 0 0	Martha Anderson	0 5 0
Wm. Beckman Esq.	5 0 0	John Anderson	0 5 0
M. L. Drickman	5 0 0	Wm. Anderson junr.	0 5 0
Jeane Williams	2 10 0	Levi Anderson	0 5 0
Mrs. C. Williams	0 10 0	George Anderson	0 5 0
Elizabeth Gibson	0 10 0	Jas. W. Anderson	0 5 0
Edward Crowder	1 5 0	Margaret Anderson	0 5 0 2 15 0
John Platt	1 0 0	J. Hancock & family	2 10 0
Mrs. Hester Platt	0 5 0	D. Shufflet & family	2 10 0
Alexander Peterson	1 0 0	Joseph Peterson	2 10 0
George Ross	1 5 0	John Stapleton	2 10 0
Richard Brinkman	1 5 0	Mrs. J. Stapleton	2 10 0 5 0 0
Mrs. M. Brinkman	1 5 0	James Pierson Esq.	5 0 0
Arthur Martin	1 5 0	Mrs. Sarah Pierson	5 0 0 10 0 0
Mrs. Martin	1 5 0 2 10 0	Sarah Cory	1 0 0
Peter Vallean	1 5 0	Mary Ann Kendrick	0 10 0
M. L. Vallean	1 5 0 2 10 0	William Coulter	2 10 0
Wm. T. Giles	4 0 0	Sarah Jones	0 1 3
Mrs. Maria Giles	4 0 0	Georgiana Page	0 10 0
Thomas Giles	1 0 0	Susanne Page	0 5 0
Elizabeth Giles	1 0 10 0	Mary Ann Sherman	0 5 0
James Martin	2 0 0	Nancy Brooks	0 10 0
John Johnson	0 10 0	Deborah Darling	0 5 0
Wm. E. Johnson	0 10 0	Elizabeth Huxley	0 5 0
Mrs. A. Johnson	1 0 0	Mrs. C. McGrath	0 10 0
Mrs. R. Johnson	1 0 0	William H. McGrath	0 5 0
James A. Johnson	0 10 0 2 10 0	Harriet E. McGrath	0 5 0 1 0 0
Charles Biggar Esq.	6 5 0	James Whittey	0 10 0
Mrs. Camilla Biggar	6 5 0	Mrs. S. A. Whittey	0 5 0 15 0
James L. Biggar	2 10 0	David W. Walt	0 5 0 10 0
Mary E. Biggar	2 10 0	John Darling	0 10 0
John McCall	1 0 0	Mrs. L. Darling	0 10 0
John Clarius	0 10 0	Ann Graham	0 5 0
Sarah Ann Marsh	0 10 0	Catherine Weller	0 5 0
Amanda Marsh	0 10 0	Ann Kemp	0 5 0
Mary E. Marsh	0 10 0 2 0 0	Abner Cory	1 5 0
Robert Biggar	20 0 0	Mrs. Jane Cory	1 5 0 2 10 0
Harvey Brundage	1 5 0	Reuben Cory	0 5 0
Mrs. Ruth Brundage	1 5 0	Mary Graham	0 10 0
Nathan Brundage	0 5 0	Mary Gilpin	0 10 0
John W. Brundage	0 5 0	Elizabeth Gilpin	0 10 0
Elizabeth Brundage	0 5 0	Clara Lee	0 10 0
Robert A. Brundage	0 5 0	William Reed	0 2 6
Sarah Brundage	0 5 0 3 15 0	Mrs. Eliza A. Reed	0 2 6 5 0
Catherine Waldron	0 10 0	John R. Reynolds	0 5 0
Reuben Young	1 0 0	Mrs. M. Reynolds	0 5 0 10 0
William Ireland	1 0 0	Peter Waldron	0 5 0
Chancy B. Wees	1 0 0	Mrs. D. Waldron	0 5 0
William Cross	0 10 0	For four children	0 5 0
Mrs. Hannah Cross	0 10 0 1 0 0	In mem. of a brother	0 5 0 1 0 0
Wm. W. Whittier	3 15 0	Seilor Waldron	0 5 0
Mrs. H. Whittier	3 15 0	James H. Waldron	0 2 6
Clark Whittier	1 5 0	Thomas Webster	0 11 3
Smith Whittier	1 5 0	Robert Anderson	0 10 0
Ann Whittier	1 5 0	Mrs. M. Anderson	0 5 0 15 0
William Whittier	1 5 0	James Haggerty	0 5 0
James Whittier	1 5 0	A. Webster	0 1 3
In memory of Abigail		Wm. B. Marsh	1 0 0
Whittier	1 5 0 15 0 0	Joseph Hutchinson	1 0 0

### PRESBOTT STATION.

Rev. Wm. Patrick	15 0 0	Sarah Hines	4 0 0
Mrs. A. A. Patrick	0 0 25 0 0	Hannah Headlan	2 0 0
N. B. Mallory	5 0 0	Mrs. Ann Davidson	2 0 0
Mrs. R. Mallory	5 0 0	Anna M. Davidson	1 0 0 3 0 0
In memory of Mrs.		John Williams	2 10 0
S. Mallory, a pious		Miss E. Ellis	2 0 0
mother, deceased	1 0 0	C. H. Park	2 10 0
For Mrs. M. Kimble	1 0 0	Mrs. H. Hilliard	1 0 0
Charlotte A. Mallory	1 0 0	Lucy Hurlbut	1 0 0
Mary J. Ballentine	1 0 0	John Hurlbut	1 0 0
Robert Ballentine	1 0 15 0	Sarah Crane	5 0 0
Thomas Fraser	25 0 0	Mrs. Eunice Crane	1 0 0 6 0 0
Mrs. Sarah Fraser	5 0 30 0 0	George Robinson	0 5 0
Horace Tupper	1 0 0	Mrs. J. Robinson	0 5 0
Mrs. Pamela Tupper	1 0 0	Ann E. Robinson	0 5 0
Rev. R. E. Tupper	25 0 0	John G. Robinson	0 5 0
Elon Tupper	1 0 0	In memory of a pious	
Calvin E. Tupper	1 0 0	father deceased	0 5 0
Elizabeth C. Tupper	1 0 0	In memory of a god-	
Bonah E. Tupper	1 0 0	mother deceased	0 5 0 10 0
Stephen C. Tupper	1 0 0	Daily Salk	5 0 0
Mrs. L. Tupper	1 0 0	Mrs. Mary A. Salk	1 10 0
Selva W. Tupper	1 0 34 0 0	Eliza D. Salk	1 0 0 7 10 0
Rev. G. B. Butcher	25 0 0	George Humphreys	5 0 0
William Dunn	1 0 0	Rev. James Butfield	1 10 0
Martha Dunn	1 0 0 2 0 0	Emily Vano	0 2 6
A. Friend	2 0 0	Charles Willard	0 10 0
Fidolia More	1 0 0	Catherine Robinson	1 0 0
A. Friend	2 0 0	Rebecca Cone	0 5 0
McDonnell	5 0 0	George Hurlbut	1 0 0
Mrs. B. McBean	5 0 0	Eliza Durland	1 10 0
Elizabeth McBean	2 10 0	George Durland	1 0 0 2 10 0
William Telfer	2 10 0 15 0 0	Mrs. Lee	25 0 0

### LONG POINT CIRCUIT—TALBOT DISTRICT.

J. B. Hutchinson, Esq.	£4 0 0	James Price	2 10 0
William Gishby	5 0 0	Richard Oaks	1 0 0
Hannah Backhouse	0 10 0	Winford Oaks	2 0 0
David Evans	4 0 0	Margaret Dawson	0 2 6
Jeremiah Crayser	1 0 0	George Neal Prouner	1 0 0
Mary Backhouse	1 0 0	Butter Hucherson	1 0 0
Romulus B. Cook	1 0 0	Henry R. Boamer	1 0 0
Roger Ryan	2 10 0	Thomas Price	2 0 0
John Myers	2 0 0	Paul Woodward	2 0 0
Arthur Price	2 0 0	Hannah Smith	1 5 0
Monetta H. Franklin	1 0 0	Robert Monson	3 0 0
Thomas Bousar	2 0 0	Benjamin Teackle	1 0 0
Leah Price	0 10 0	Francis Oaks	0 10 0
James Price	1 0 0	Rebecca Ann Oaks	0 10 0
Joseph Oaks	4 0 0	Ruth Elsworth	0 10 0
Seth Ryerson	1 5 0	Emeline Oaks	0 10 0
John Hanson	1 0 0		

## INSTANCES OF DILIGENCE IN READING THE SCRIPTURES.

"Read and revere the sacred page, a page  
Which not the whole creation could produce;  
Which not the confogation shall destroy." Youva.

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 reading the Scriptures, and got much of them by heart.

The emperor Theodosius wrote out the whole New Testament with 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 twenty-seven times. Alphonsus, king of Arragon, read the Scriptures over, together with a large commentary, fourteen times.

The venerable Bishop Bude 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 of them by heart. Zuinglius wrote out St. Paul's Epistles, and committed them to memory.

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. Gouge 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 so 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 him night and day. James Bonnel, Esq. made the Holy Scriptures his constant and daily study; he read them, he meditated upon them, he prayed over them. M. De Renly, a French nobleman, used to read daily three chapters of the Bible, with his head uncovered, and on his benediction 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. Susannah, Countess 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 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 even the day before he died, he particularly exhorted all about him to read the Holy Scriptures. His well known recommendation to a young gentleman to attain to the true knowledge of the Christian religion, in the full and just extent of it, he replied: "Let him study the Holy Scriptures, especially the New Testament. Therein are contained the words of eternal life. It hath God for its author—salvation for its end—and truth, without any mixture of error, for its matter."

The Rev. William Romaine studied nothing but the Bible for the last thirty or forty years of his life. A poor prisoner being confined 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 read a chapter, saying, he could find his mouth in the dark, when he 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 and New Testament, eight times over; and had proceeded as far as the book of Job in his ninth reading, when his meditations were terminated by death.

It has been the regret of several eminent men at the close of life, that they had not studied the Scriptures with greater assiduity. Salmasius, who was one of the most consummate scholars of his time, 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 upon 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,

The Rev. Mr. Burns, after a few introductory remarks in reference to his want of preparation for the duty requested of him, and the delicacy 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, resembling indeed too closely; for intemperance, lewdness, neglect of the Lord's day, and other evils, were exceedingly prevalent among the people. Many Lots, indeed, there were, exhibiting genuine piety; but when I considered that the advantages and privileges possessed were much greater than those of the people of Sodom, I could not 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 commenced early to visit the parish, and to go through every family, and this I have been enabled, under the goodness of Providence, having a robust and healthy constitution, to continue annually up to the present 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 benefit 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 high, and I marked afterwards that solemn impressions had then been made on the minds of many, which have never left them to this day. In 1832, the country was visited with cholera; the neighbouring parish of Kirtinilloch, as you know, was deeply affected with that visitation, and the impression on the minds of our people was that, whatever might be the cause—whether it came from the east or the west—whether it was the result of moral, natural, or physical causes, we would have a visit of the scourge. In consequence of this, our Prayer-meetings were crowded, and many consultations were held about spiritual matters; but I must say much more about prevention from disease. The panic passed away, and our Prayer meetings got

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 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 families. These attended for some weeks before they were called upon to pray, so that they might be instructed how to do so, and have their minds impressed by the practice. At this period prayer meetings were held in various parts of the town on the mornings of the Sabbath, 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 movement 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 meeting of a Missionary Society. A sermon from the 1st verse of the 52nd 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 air, 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 prayer, a portion of the second chapter of Acts was read. The impression produced by the reading of that portion of God's word was unusual, and the feelings of the people were evidently deeply interested; 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 text, 'Thy people shall be willing in the day of thy power.' There 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 text and the sermon of Mr. Livingstone, which converted in one day five hundred souls; and he went on affectionately to ask if he was to leave them in their sins, using the words 'If there was no cross, there would be no crown.' When he came to these words, the audience went beyond all bounds with their emotion; some cried out, and others swooned away. With regard to three or four of them, as was 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 preacher's voice was drowned by the feelings of his auditory, and he was compelled to pause. A psalm was then sung, and my brother delivered an address, warning them that mere feeling was not to be relied on, without the influence of the Spirit. The meeting broke up, but met again in the evening, my son deeming it his duty to remain, and to send another person to supply his place in Dundee. After this, meetings were held every night; many people came to the manse, and we had a good deal to do. Those who came were chiefly young persons, 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 not 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 of the gospel on many. At the meeting in the 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, though 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 o'clock, on Monday, there were about 800 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 about four thousand people. At the conclusion of his sermon, there was a desire to go to the church, which was quite filled. There was the greatest composure and deep interest exhibited in every thing that was said. In short, from the 23rd July, up to the present hour, we have found 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 apostles 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 before us was great, we found it our duty to sow the seed. I have been greatly assisted by my brethren coming forward, and occupying the field of labour; and I may say, for their comfort, that every sermon 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 I heard was, that two individuals, who resisted all opportunities of hearing the Gospel, and mocked at it, and who were accustomed to use such language as this, in relation to the preacher, 'Who is to be the actor and performer 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 of man, from Kirtinilloch, was also affected; and he went home to tell his mother the change that had come over him. Another individual was, some time ago, accused 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 opinions, but still held them, nevertheless. He is now, however, convinced of his error. Indeed, there are many such cases. I remarked 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 infidelity. In laying this statement before you, Sir, I most willingly do justice to all parties. The Wesleyan Methodists have been very active and useful, and have been the means of bringing many individuals to a sense of real religion. The people of the Relief Congregation have been equally interested with our own in the whole matter. They have attended all the meetings as much as our own people, and they now hold a meeting every other night in their own church. We are glad to see that the spirit of party is for the time away, and that people who would not before receive us freely, now receive us with kindness. All baneful controversies have subsided. You cannot enter the village, which has a population of 2,600 or 2,700, without

finding that the face of society is altered in it. . . . .  
The reverend gentleman, after stating that a great change had taken place in the observance of the Sabbath, observed, that in the evenings the Prayer-meetings were crowded, and that both there and in the churches strangers were struck with the life







tion between "merely secular party politics" and "the question of an ecclesiastical establishment in this Province, and our constitutional and religious rights and privileges." 2. That it is the right and duty of the Editor of the Guardian to discuss and advocate the latter. It is therefore proved to demonstration, that Mr. Slight attacked the conductor of the Guardian while in the discharge of his appointed duty; and that in the face of the decision of the late Conference in an analogous case.

But suppose the conductor of the Guardian had not adopted the language of "piffutiness" and "couthness" 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 pretensions of "The Church," or suppose he had used as strong language in regard to the high churchmen of Upper Canada as Mr. Wesley himself did respecting the high churchmen of England, when, in a "Calm address to the Inhabitants of England" in 1777, he said, "Do you imagine there are no High Churchmen left? Did they all die with Sacheverell? Alas, how little do you know of mankind! Were the present restraint taken off, you would see them swarming on every side, gnashing upon you with their teeth." If other Bona-fide and Gardinians did not arise, other Lauds 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 preferred Mr. Wesley's severity to Mr. Slight's "piffutiness" 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 spirit 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 "couthness" and the language of "piffutiness" 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 Methodist 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 Guardian is entitled to the forms and advantages 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 editorial 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 in 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 preacher is not "arraigned" when "his case comes before the Conference in the form of a complaint," we confess we do not understand Methodist phraseology and usage. Mr. Slight is also mistaken when he says, "Mr. G. interfered in a matter which was explicitly and definitely committed to the consideration and management of a Committee appointed by the Conference." The Conference 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 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 may be seen 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 establishment in this Province;" had authorized the Editor to discuss it, in all its bearings, either as a matter of constitutional right or of religious privilege; and yet Mr. Slight attacked the Editor while advocating the expressed views of the 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 anti-Methodist 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 "enclosure,"—we have thought it necessary to place the whole subject in what appears to us to be the proper light; so that while perfect freedom of individual 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 Conference and of its appointed Committees and organs. In the fulfilment of the duties 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 Church, and in advocating the civil rights and privileges of its ministers and members; but for which advocacy Mr. Slight might not have exercised the privilege of solemnizing matrimony; nor do we desire to be shielded on our own personal account from the attacks of Mr. Slight or any other person; but while we are in any way entrusted with the 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 having "long ago learnt and practised his duty;" we would not therefore presume to give him any advice in respect to it;—but we sincerely hope he will hereafter give better specimens of his knowledge of the connexional principles of Methodism, and of his regard for them, than are furnished in the letters on 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 Montreal for Upper Canada on Monday last, (day before yesterday) and that he is expected to remain in this 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 Aide-camp, and according to the provisions of which Sir George Arthur has taken the oath of office, only authorizes 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 exchange 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 Episcopal 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 sermons 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 were delivered, vindicating the cause of Temperance Societies from certain charges brought against it in a series of Lectures some time ago delivered in that place by the Rev. Mr. Murray. The assembly was large, and listened with marked attention to the various speakers. A motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously, (for there were only three or four dissentients)—Mr. Murray and some of his friends being present, approving of Societies formed with the view of discountenancing the use, as a beverage, of all alcoholic liquors.

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

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.

We regret to learn that Mr. Thomas H. Bentley, Proprietor of the *U. C. Herald*, lost a pocket-book containing upwards of fifty dollars, on Saturday evening, at the Ontario House. He left a coat containing the pocket-book 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 recover it.

**THE HAMILTON "EXPRESS."**—We have received the first number of a new series of *The Express*. The Editor, referring to the new 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.'"

**THE "CANADA INQUIRER,"** published at London, London District, and edited by Thomas Parke, Esq., M. P., has been enlarged in its quantity of matter; and the Editor states his intention to enlarge it again, both in size and matter, in the course of a few weeks, as soon as he can get a suitable supply of paper.

Under the Temperance head it will be seen that noble efforts are making in various parts of the American Union to suppress the ordinary trade in *Spirituos Liguors*. Such efforts are worthy of imitation; and Christianity, humanity and patriotism loudly demand them in this province, in order to arrest and suppress one of the greatest evils that are darkening 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 Quarters."—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, is given in the ministerial *Morning Chronicle*. The loss is partly compensated by the receipt at Windsor Castle, of a pair of "tailless cats" from the Isle of Man, which have been graciously accepted.—The other arrivals consist of a "beautiful Arab steed" from Tripoli, which Her Majesty much admired, and twelve superb cream-coloured and black horses, purchased at Wexmar, by order of Lord Almaraz."

## 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 Rethorne, 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 previous day.

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 Western.

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 deliberately climbed over the iron railing and sprang off, falling about 40 feet from the base.

Another cause of dispute was the course to be pursued with Don Carlos, the King and Marshal Solt being suspended to set 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 gained by Espartero over Cabrera.

No further progress seems to have been made in settling the affairs of Turkey and Egypt. Letters from Constantinople say that Reschid Pacha was holding frequent conferences with the Russian ambassador, and that he had declared his determination to stand by the treaty of Unkjar Skelessi in all its parts.

**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 expected to be acting for the bank of England, it is not too much to suppose that they could not be maintained at like their recent elevation. It is a very curious fact, very easy of solution, how it is that a balance of trade should still be in operation against us. The payments made and making for foreign grain, are, it is to be presumed, much more considerable than the public are aware of; and the exportation of our manufactures is still so inconsiderable as hardly to be worthy of being taken into account at all as a medium of exchange. Last year we shipped nothing to the corn-growing districts of the continent; this year there is the same absence of orders, and we suppose it may now be fairly understood that this branch of our export trade has all but ceased."

From the London Spectator of October 19. It is said that the Bank Directors are very earnest in pressing the Government to issue an order in Council for suspending in their favor the act of Parliament 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 request.

The foreign exchanges have declined slightly, and the appearance of them is heavy. It is understood 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 decline is anticipated.

**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 last from New York, brings accounts 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 produce shipped, also brings bonds and post notes and other promises to pay exorbitantly for immediate accommodation. And it would seem that although the means adopted by Englishmen to raise funds in America are not of the same description, nevertheless the markets of the United States are resorted to for the purpose of obtaining ready money.

It appears that immense quantities of merchandise have within a month been sold at auction in New York and Philadelphia, at low prices, on account 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 needs relief.

This state of things is unnatural as well as distressing. Permanent, or even of long duration, it cannot be; but the symptoms of speedy improvement are not visible.

The manufacturers of the North of England are preparing for a dull season. "In consequence of the unfavourable prospects of the coming winter," says the *Manchester Guardian*, "a number of individual spinners and manufacturers, 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 several meetings, for the purpose of considering the subject, are in contemplation. The foreign exchanges, in defiance of every effort to support them, continue to decline; and a further 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 of her berths engaged. On Thursday, we believe, she had not more than 130 taken.—*Liverpool Advertiser* of Oct. 21.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

From late English Papers.

**Lord Glenelg.**—We learn that our distinguished countryman, Lord Glenelg, is preparing to leave England, with a view of residing two years in the United States. He will resume those literary studies and pursuits which adorned his early life, but from which he has long been divorced by public service. Few men have a finer taste in literature, or a mind more deeply imbued with the classic stores of antiquity.—*Evening 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 gratifying scene.

**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 is 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 Friday afternoon, Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Bart. G. B., Governor of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, breathed his last. Admiral Hardy succeeded the late Sir Richard Goodwin Keats as Governor of this institution, in the month of March, 1824. On Friday last the Admiral was in apparent good health, walking in the Hospital grounds. On the evening of the same day, he became indisposed, and was attended by Sir Richard Dobson, the surgeon of the Hospital, and Drs. Gladstone and Darville; his complaint was congestion of the bowels, and he continued to get worse until Thursday afternoon, when he had an interview with Lady 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 land proprietor in Dorsetshire, 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 endeavored 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," and expired.

**Longevity.**—A woman of colour, Maria-Marguerite Charles, died lately at Neuilly, having attained her one hundred and twelfth year without having experienced any infirmity during her long life. She was an African by birth, was purchased by the Marquis de Choiseul, and taken to St. Domingo, where she was entrusted with the care of his children, and came to France at the time of the revolution in that island. Here her master gave her freedom, and a pension for life. During the last fifty years she has lived at Neuilly, much respected by all her neighbours.

**Circumstantial Evidence.**—There is at this moment at Gaillon, in Normandy, a poor fellow who was condemned to twenty years' hard labour on the Bogue, for a crime for which he ought to have been hanged to death. After nineteen years' imprisonment, a woman who was on her deathbed confessed that she committed the crime, and had denounced the man from a feeling of revenge at some slight which she had experienced. Her statement 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 another column, contains the significant announcement, that a "man who can neither read nor write will be preferred." We believe a very similar feeling prevails amongst most employers of the agricultural class.—*Berks Chronicle*.

**Moving Bodies.**—An old lady went down to York by railway the other day, and could scarcely believe her eyes when she found herself suddenly 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!"—*Illustr. 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. Leslie and his wife.

**Negro Condescension.**—"Cuff," said an American militia officer to a negro at his side, as he prepared to swallow his seventh number. "Cuff, you're a good honest fellow, and I like to compliment a man who's not an honest lie, even if he is a black—your shall take a glass of something to drink with me, Cuff." "Well, Captain," says Cuff, wiping his mouth with his coat sleeve, "I've 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 jis as good as nigger—specially if he's 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 legitimate but unacknowledged sovereigns of the country.

**Clay in Soap.**—At the Assizes in Liverpool, it came out that clay had been used, of late years, in the manufacture of soap! Some makers, it appeared, introduced as much as 50 per cent of clay.

**Hops.**—The quantity of hops used in England in the manufacture of beer is enormous. It is computed that in 1838 the hop plantations covered an area of 56,323 acres.

**Morals of London.**—The population of London, including the cities of London and Westminster, and the boroughs of Marylebone, Finsbury, Tower Hamlets, Southwark, and Lambeth is 1,610,863. Of these it is estimated that one half, or 805,434, are capable of attending public worship.

Within the same limits there are, among all denominations, 660 places of worship, capable of accommodating 517,614 people. It is estimated that on the average about three-fifths of the seats are occupied. This gives 252,570 as the whole number of persons attending public worship at one time; and 552,964 as the number of adults who are capable of attending it, and are neglecting it; a number, greater than the whole population, young and old, in the South Sea Islands at present visited.

Again within these limits there are 660 temples of the living God, and nearly 100,000 of the temples of drunkenness and debauchery. Thirty thousand persons are annually fined as "drunk and disorderly," and of these more than one third are females.

**Comparison of Speed.**—A French scientific journal states that the ordinary rate, per second, of a man walking, ..... 4 feet. Of a good horse in harness, ..... 12 " Of a good horse in a race, ..... 26 " Of a reindeer in a sledge, on the ice, ..... 26 " Of an English race horse, ..... 43 " Of a hare, ..... 88 " Of a good sailing ship, ..... 14 " Of the wind, ..... 82 " Of sound, ..... 1038 " Of a 24-pound cannon-ball, ..... 1300 " Of the air which, so divided, returns into space ..... 1300

**Acknowledgment.**—A miller had his neighbour arrested, under the charge of stealing wheat from his mill, but being unable to substantiate the charge by proof, the Court adjudged that the miller should make acknowledgment to the accused. "Well," says he, "I have had you arrested for stealing my wheat. I can't prove it, and am sorry for it."

**Jews in Russia.**—Hitherto the title of citizens of the first class could not be held by the Jews in Russia. The Emperor 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 trade, or otherwise.

## UNITED STATES.

**American Aborigines.**—The region assigned for the permanent location of all the Indians residing within the territories of the United States, is bounded as follows:—

Beginning at the source of the Puncba river; thence down the same to the Missouri to the state of Arkansas; thence southwardly to the western line of that state to Red river; thence up Red river to a point two hundred miles west of the state of Arkansas; and thence northwardly to the beginning.—Making a line of about six hundred miles long, from north to south, and two hundred miles 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., &c.

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

Total within the district, ..... 94,860 Within the territory above described, which is designed for the permanent residence of the Indians, it is contemplated to accommodate all the tribes and 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 assignments 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 the 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 extends 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 lands. Had any 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 lands had been taken without a fair bargain with the real owner, the latter could recover damages by our laws with the same certainty that protection is secured 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 river and the Atlantic, has been incumbered ever since the Europeans made settlements in this country.

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 conveys land to its own citizens.

The preceding important information is contained in a recent letter received

from Rev. Isaac McCoy, of Westport, Jackson county, Missouri.—N. Y. Baptist Advocate.

**From a Paper One Hundred years old.**—The following is a droll specimen of Yankee 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, Tongues, Oysters, &c., ready cooked. AGITATIONS.—Cider, Vinegar, Salt, Pickles; Sweet Oil, &c. GRIEVANCES.—Pepper, Sauce, Mustard, Black Pepper, Cayenne, &c. PUNISHMENTS.—Wine, Brandy, Gin, Spirits; Bitters, Porter, &c. SUPERFLUITIES.—Snuff, Tobacco, and Segars.

N. B. Any of the above articles to be exchanged for Necessaries, viz: French Crows, Spanish Dollars, Pistareens, Cents, Mills, or Bank Bills. Credit given for

PAYMENTS.—50, 60, or 90 seconds, or as long as a man can hold his breath. RUBINENTS.—Gratis, viz:

Those indebted for Arguments, Agitated, Grievances, Punishments, Superfluties, Necessary Payment.

**Tremendous Power.**—A Locomotive Engine, built at Lowell, Massachusetts, for the Western Railroad, was tried on the Lowell Railroad, on Thursday, and started 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.—*Boston Transcript*.

**Mental Excitement.**—Dr. Peck, of Washington, Ky., died in a fit of mental excitement, during the great race over the Oakland course at Louisville, between Wagner and Gray Eagle. It is said that he had \$10,000 bet upon the race. What folly!

**A New Society.**—A Society is about to be established in Boston, the object of which is to discountenance the use of figs and old cheese, it having been ascertained that we deprive a great many innocent creatures of life every time we indulge in those luxuries.—*Baltimore Clipper*.

**The Indians of Florida have again become troublesome.**—Two planters had been fired upon and wounded by one of these parties, and three men 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 fate of their too confiding 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 season 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 safe 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 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 institution has been established,) who might be expected to be present, was not very numerous. The Lectures which 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 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 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 intends to open an academy in connexion with the institute, which may be rendered highly beneficial.—*Colonist*.

**Public Meetings.**—We understand that a public meeting of the inhabitants of the Townships of Oro, North and South Orillia, Medonte, Floss, Tiny and Tay, in the County of Simcoe, has been called, to meet at Thornton's Tavern, Town line of Medonte, on Monday, the 13th instant, for the purpose of voting a congratulatory address to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Charles Poulett Thompson, Governor General, &c. &c. on his arrival in this province.—*Colonist*.

**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 Niagara in the room of the late Capt. Jordan.

**Honourable Conduct of Mr. John Ashley.**—The Kingston Herald says:—Our readers will remember that last year, an action was instituted by Mr. John Ashley against Col. the Hon. H. Dundas, for false imprisonment, and a verdict awarded for £200 damages, which verdict was confirmed by the Court of King's Bench. 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 help remarking on the senseless cry got up by some provincial journals, and among others the *Cobourg 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 Honourable C. Poulett Thompson 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 only one rank to Earl of Gosford and Durham. And this is independent of his having been a Cabinet Minister. When the late Mr. Canning accepted the higher office of Governor General of India, his rank as 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 the mighty British Empire. A commoner who is a Privy Counsellor is higher in rank than a Peer who is not a Privy Counsellor, and takes his seat at a higher tribunal. The one is Right Honourable by Privilege—the other Right Honourable 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*.



## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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