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Chrístian Guardían.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1839.

THE FATHERS OF WESLEYANISM AND THEIR SONS. From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Francis Hall, publisher of the Commercial Advertiser, now on a tour in England, to Dr. Reese, of this

Liverpool, August 1st, 1839.

My dear Doctor,-Here I am at last in a place where I am informed there are five hundred Methodist preachers assembled in Conference. Conference proper met yesterday morning, in the Brunswick cha-pel at six o'clock, and, after going through the regular routine of preliminary business, elected the Rev. Theophilus Lessey, president; no doubt a good selection. Ho was the first person I heard preach on my arrival at Bristol. Walking out, a few minutes after we land. ed, in company with the Rev. Dr. Skinner, we met our old friend the Rev. Mr. Lord, and in a few minutes after Mr. Lessey came up, and I was introduced to him. They were on their way to open a new sion of the state of things in Madagascar at the moment when the chapel at Clifton, (a part of Bristol.) We returned and attended the persecution broke out, in order that you may more distinctly appreservices, which were of high order. One fact I must mention as it is of the same character with that of your new church recently finished in the city of Philadelphia. This chapel which was opened in Established Church, at a cost of some thirty thousand dollars. I have of christianity. But it was not till about that period that the Queen

small—will probably accommodate from twenty to twenty five passenders. The entire of her between decks is fitted up for the passengers and crew. The after cabin, very small, is a drawing room for the rusing the Holy Scriptures, which were in circulation amongst them. ladies - the midships is the dining or public room - the residue of the Two places of worship had been erected, and were well filled with ship, with the exception of the forecastle, is fitted up into state rooms. She will come round to London, and sail thence to New Zealand.

From the mission ship I went to the "Old Room," the first preaching place of Mr. Wesley, and where that good man resided. I saw every apartment. It is now in the possession of a Welsh society. Our people regret that it was permitted to pass from them. They would repurchase it at almost any price.

Aly first attraction in London was the City Road. It was the day

after I first arrived. When I entered, the prayers were reading by the "reader," a person regularly appointed by the conference. The chapel is one of the best in the kingdom, and shows that Mr. Wesley was not devoid of taste. Monumental stones extend nearly around the entire of the building—and such singing—with instruments, such as a single and double bass, and a number of tenor instruments. Indeed I have not been into a chapel in the kingdom, large or small that had not an instrument of some kind.

After service I went into the vestry, and was there introduced to the venerable Henry Moore, the biographer and executor of Mr. Wesley, now eighty-seven years of age; to the President of the Conference, and to many other of the preachers. I then passed into the grave yard in the rear of the chapel, and there I saw the tombs of the venerable dead, Wesley, Benson, Clarke, Gaulter, &c. &c. What a moment of contemplation!

Before I went to my abode I passed into the Bunhill Fields grave yard, and there saw the tombs of John Bunyan and Dr. Watts. This

was enough for one day.

My next visit was at the Rev. Mr. Grindrod's, City Road. He is
the stationed preacher at that place. There I saw the rooms which
Mr. Wesley occupied—the room in which the soul of that great man took its departure to the upper world. I saw his book case, his private desk, some of his handiwork therein, &c.

During the week I had the pleasure of dining with Dr. Bunting, Mr. Jackson, the President of the Conference, Mr. Grindrod, Mr. Newstead, Mr. Davis, Mr. O-borne, and breakfasting with the Secretaries of the Mission, Mr. Beecham and Mr. Hoole.

Yours very truly, FRANCIS HALL.

OLDEN TIMES OF METHODISM.

a very pleasing character. Besides its being observed as a quarterly When her servants, therefore, laid an accusation against her, the occasion, part of the time was occupied in making statements relative government could not, even in that unjust land, receive the charge. to the introduction of Methodism into the west more than forty years She was, therefore, merely fined on that occasion, after having been ago. Many aged pilgrims were present, and several of them gave short narratives which were dear to memory. Among the rest, was the Rev. William Burke, who said what was highly interesting, and to become the instrument of their conversion; she obtained a house deeply pathetic. One paragraph is all we have room for, and we at some distance from that where her father lived, for the very pur. have been led to select it, in preference to others, for the sake of an pose of having them immediately under her care, direction, and in honoured name, oft repeated-that of Asbury-a name which is mu. sic in many an ear. Mr. B. said,-

In the winter of 1791-92, I was appointed by Bishop Asbury to West New River circuit. In May, 1792, Bishop Asbury held an an-stead of reproaching, pitying us; and now we begin to feel to our nual conference at Huffaker's in Rich Valley, Holston, in the State of Virginia. He had previously crossed the mountains and wilderness from South Carolina to Kentucky, in company with Hope Hull, and had held a conference in Kentucky, and on his return held the fore. going conference. The preachers that came through the wilderness with the Bishop were, Hope Hull, Wilson Lee, Barnabas M'Henry, and Stephen Brooks. Hope Hull returned to the south. Wilson ac companied the Bishop to the east. Barnabas M'Henry was appointed presiding elder; and Stephen Brooks and William Burke were appointed to Green circuit, western territory, including all the settle- us that she had suffered martyrdom. In the providence of God, howments west to the Cherokee nation. At this time all the southern Indians were in peace and friendship with the whites. But in September of that year the Cherokee war broke out, and many depreda-tions were committed on the frontiers of Green, Holston and Clinch sion became general; the soldiers who had her under guard, and the circuits, all of which I rode, through the course of the year. In very executioners, forgot at the moment their duty, and the order for August, 1792, we held a quarterly meeting at Pine-chapel, south of execution remained in suspense-not countermanded by higher auth-French Broad River, in peace and quietness, and a better meeting I ority, unless it was that of Him in whose hands are the issues of life have never seen. But in one short month, and before I came round and death. (Cheers.) Two or three days passed away amidst this to that part of the circuit, the whole neighbourhood was cut off by confusion, and during that time another eminent woman uttered hold the Indians, and left without an inhabitant. The people on the ly her sentiments on behalf of christianity. They were conveyed to frontiers betook themselves to the stations, and the circuit preachers the Queen, and upon her head the indignation fell. She was led forth visited from station to station under the protection of guards. In the to the place of execution, and died there a believer in Jesus, pleading month of April, 1793, the conference met at William Nelson's, on with God for the conversion of her beloved country. Rafaravavy was Holston, Green circuit. Bishop Asbury attended. Conference conthen put in irons, and for five months was kept in that situation, unatinued three days. At the conclusion of the conference, the Bishop ble to move a single inch day or night. Five soldiers were appointed called for volunteers, and William Burke and James Ward gave their to guard the house where she was kept, but even there the desire of names. We started from Nelson's on the 4th. The 5th we spent in converting others to God never forsook her. She seized moments for fixing and collecting those friends who were to be our guards, &c. Bishop Asbury suggested a plan, should we camp in the wilderness, to make a rope—and at it we went—for the purpose of defeating the Indians. His plan was to camp in open ground, where the trees slavery, first in a private house, but as that was not deemed a suffi-would be sufficiently numerous to stretch the rope round the camp, cient disgrace, it was ordered that she should be taken into the most so as to strike the Indians a little below the knee; when they would public part of the capital, and there, under the eye of all her friends fall down, and we should have time to retire through a gate way that should be left, and defend ourselves. The plan was defeated on the to suffer shame for the sake of Christ. But again she was found, ere 8th day of April, 1793. While travelling up a very stony piece of long attending at a meeting for prayer, and a young man was accused road, between two hills, all of a sudden our attention was arrested by of having permitted her to meet at his house. That young man was the Indians on our right hand. We immediately put spurs to our apprehended. He had been one of those, and I believe the only one horses, and soon crossed the ridge. At the head of this hollow was of the christians, who ventured to attend the martyrdom of the first the Indian war path from the north to the south. Our company confemale put to death. He returned from that scene with a heart preeisted of sixteen : Bishop Asbury, Henry Hill, Barnabas M'Henry, James Ward and William Burke, preachers; the remainder, except two or three, were our friends, who had armed themselves to accompany us through the wilderness. This alarm took place in the afternoon, a little before sun-set. About sun-down, we called a halt on Camp Creek, to determine whether we should camp or proceed after request. He knelt down on the spot where he was to die, lifted up night. Brother Hill, who had the best horse in the company, said, his heart in prayer to God for the Queen, the government, his fellow "If we determined to go on it would kill his horse." Bishop Asbury, during the council, had remained on his horse, reined him up, and that land. There are usually four or five executioners, sometimes more, observed, "Kill man, kill horse, kill borse first. Come on boys." They were about to throw him with violence to the ground. "No." The night was dark, and nothing but a horse path. We, therefore, concluded to form a front and rear guard; the one in front to keep the

We had then been on our horses twenty four hours. The next day, | tened torture; they brought their pincers that they might pluck the the 9th, we arrived at the Crab Orchard station, about 2 P. M., and flesh from the bones. They then brought hammers, that they might proceeded to Willis Green's, near Stanford, where we arrived in safety about dark."—Western Adv. and Jour.

They then brought hammers, that they might crush the several joints of her fingers. She was then scourged, and her nails were extracted. It was more than flesh and blood could sus-

PERSECUTION IN MADAGASCAR. From the London Watchman.

A Special General Meeting of the members and friends of the London Missionary Society was held at Exeter Hall, on Tuesday, the 4th August, for the purpose of receiving to the protection of the society and the sympathy of the religious public, six Christian Refugees from the Island of Madagascar. The great room was crowded by an audience of the highest respectability. At twelve o'clock, T. Wilson, Esq., came on the platform attended by the committee and the refu-

gees, the latter were placed on the right and left of the chair. They vere received with enthusiastic cheers. The Rev. J. J. FREEMAN said, in the arrangements which have been made by our Directors for conducting the business of the mornng, it has devolved upon me to place before you a brief account of the present state of Madagascar, in reference to that persecution which has driven to our shores the christian converts who are amongst us on the present occasion, and to state the circumstances connected with their escape from their own land and their arrival here. After having made this brief statement, I am to introduce the individuals to our Chairman who will then receive them in the name of the Society, and in your presence as wilnesses, and as sympathising with them in their sufferings, while at the same time we express the joy we experience in having them among us as proofs of what the grace of God has effected in that Island. It may be desirable to put you in posseshend the contrast between that and the circumstances which have supervened. It is now rather more than four years since the direct persecution of the Magadash government against christianity commenced. Established Church, at a cost of some thirty thousand dollars. I have not seen a neater place of worship in England. Mr. Lessey took occasion to say that it was the first time he had preached at the opening of a new chapel when a collection was not taken up; but it could the mission appeared to be highly satisfactory and encouraging.—

There were about 5,000 children enrolled in our missionary schools, that time. and some few thousands of the natives, including a vast multitude of adults, were also, by their own voluntary determination, acquiring native congregations. About 200 natives had submitted to the rite of christian baptism, nearly all of whom were received into christian fellowship. About 20 meetings for prayer were established by the natives themselves in their respective houses in various parts of the capital and the immediate vicinity. Nearly the whole volume of the Scriptures was translated, revised, printed, and put into circulation; but especially the New Testament and the book of Paalms. In these labours we were abundantly assisted by the kindness of the British and Foreign Bible Society. (Applause.) During this state of things the Queen published her edict, a copy of which has been circulated in this country. At the time of the suppression of christianity, all who had made a profession of it fell under the condemnation of the severe measures of the government. Several hundreds of officers in the army were reduced in rank, and the whole of those who had voluntarily acquired the art of reading, and attended our chapels, and especially those who had instituted voluntary prayer-meetings, were placed under penalties; so that perhaps from 2,000 to 3,000 natives suffered at once in consequence of the publication of that edict against christianity. The first direct measures of persecution fell upon that eminent woman, of whom we have all heard with the deepest feelings of sympathy—Rafaravavy. She had been a convert prior to the suppression of christianity. Previous to her conversion she was a most devoted idolater. Brought under the influence of the gospel through the medium of conversation with a native believer, the inquiry was awakened in her heart how she might escape the broad road, walk in he narrow path, and obtain eternal life. Brought afterwards into imnediate connection with the missionary, we have reason to believe that the heart of the savage was changed by the grace of the Holy Spirit. She then became one of the most zealous converts; she obtained one of the largest houses she could in the capital, for the purpose of instituting a prayer meeting. We have attended there on various occasions. By her simplicity, fervour, and consistency, she became the means of inducing the regular attendance of many on the means of grace. This awakened the enmity of some around her, and three of her own servants accused her to the government. She was charged with encouraging meetings for prayer, having the scriptures in her possession, and keeping hely the Sabbath day. At that time one of the principal officers had fallen under an accusation by his servant, and he, to screen himself, had effected the re-issuing of On the 10th and 11th ult. a meeting was held at Milford, Ohio, of by which accusations were not to be laid against masters by servants. sometime detamed as a prisoner. Her father, who was not a converted man, filled with indignation against the servants, put them in irons .-The moment she was released, her heart cherished a burning desire struction. Her earnest and persevering efforts were devoted to effect the conversion of her accusers. She prayed with them, she went over them, till at last they wept for themselves, and confessed, "We thought there was something in this religion, when we saw you, inown hearts what this religion is." There is reason to hope that two those servants became savingly converted to God by her means,-(Hear, hear.) One of these has since been subjected to severe punishment for attachment to the gospel, and she is not without hope that the whole three have become lovers of the Saviour. After this she was again accused, with several others, of continuing to read and They were apprehended, and she was ordered for execution simply because she retained her profession of faith in Christ. It was declared publicly that she had been put to death, and the news reached ever, it occurred that that very night, when at the cock crow the next morning she was to have been led forth to execution, an alarm-

her affectionate prayers and counsels became the means of turning his

heart to God. After suffering this confinement, she was sold into

female put to death. He returned from that scene with a heart pre-

pared to yield his life to God, if called upon to do it. He was the

next martyr. (Hear, hear.) He fell on the same spot. He suppli-

cated the executioners, before the spear was plunged into his heart,

to allow him a few moments to commit his soul to the hand of Christ.

countrymen, and pleaded that the gospel might spread and triumph in

They were about to throw him with violence to the ground. "No."

he said, "there was no occasion for that, I have no fear of dying."-

He calmly prostrated himself on the ground, and the spears transfixed

themselves at so vast a price, cheerfully prepared to relinquish their brightest honors and fairest possessions, their leveliest academic bowers, and stateliest palaces: yea, did they behold royalty itself retire, and cast aside its robes of purple, its sceptre and its diadem. and issue forth in the footsteps of the Divine Redoemer into the waste-howling wilderness of sin, to seek and to save them that are lost? Ye grovelling sons of earth! call this fanaticiem if you will. Drand to the glorious sons of light and ask, " Was not this, in principle, the very enthusiam of Patriarchs, who rejoiced to see the day of Christ afar off, and were glad? Was not this the enthusiasm of Prophets, whose harps, inspired by the mighty thome, were raised into strains of more than earthly grandeur? Was not this the enthusiasm of conversing with one of her guards, and there is reason to believe that a postles and martyrs, who gloried in the flames of the funeral pile as the most illustrious apparel? Was not this the enthusiasm of angels, who made the plains of Bethlehem ring with the jubilee of peace on earth and good will to the children of men? Was not this the enthusiasm (with reverence be it spoken) of the eternal Son of God himself when he came forth travailing in the greatness of his strength to endure the agony of bloody sweat ?" And if this be enthusiasm, which is kindled by no earthly fire, and which, when once kindled, burns without being consumed, how must the hopes of the church lie sleeping in the tomb, where it does no

exist! Oh, untill a larger measure of this divine enthusiasm be diffused through the churches of Christendom, never, never need we to realize the reign of Millennial glory, when all nature shall once more be seen glorying in the first bloom of Eden-where one bond shall unite, and one feeling animate all nations-where all kindreds, and tribes, and tongues, and people shall combine in one song, one universal shout of grateful Hallelujah unto him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the The very executioners, hard-hearted men as they were, granted his Lamb for ever and ever.

"I HAVE A PRAYING CHURCH."-When a certain pastor whose ministry had been very highly blest in the conversion of many, was asked the secret of his great usefulness, he replied, "I have praying church." We believe that this is one of the most powerful auxiliaries. The apostles recognized it as such. "Pray for us." said

her nails were extracted. It was more than flesh and blood could sustain, though we have reason to believe that she was a pious woman, and we know that she long concealed the names. It has since been to her a matter of grief that she divolged them. The names were carried to the government, and the parties were brought under fresh accusations. Rafaravavy was among them, and also two young men who are here present. Six of them instantly fled from the capital, and passed about 60 miles across the country to the west, to a village where they knew there were many who loved the Saviour. They were welcomed there. A leading man in the district gave them the right hand of fellowship. "Come," said he, "to me. As long as I have food to eat you shall share it with me; as long as I amsafe, you (Applause.) He concealed them there, and his wife, who sits by us, assisted in their concealment. The soldiers came to the house and searched for those who had fled, and especially for Rafaravavy, for she was deemed the leader of this little band, which neither threats nor spears could induce to relinquish their faith in Christ .-She was in the house when the soldiers arrived, and there seemed no possibility of escape; but she was concealed behind a piece of matting which the soldiers did not descry. Her life was thus preserved. The soldiers retired from the village, expecting to find her in an adjoin. ing mountain, where it was known that she and others retired to pray. During the absence of the soldiers they were enabled to escape an find refuge in another part of the country, where they were mercifully watched over. They continued there for a few months, till information came of the arrival of Mr. Johns (a missionary) on the coast of Madagascar, in the nutumn of last year. Communications were made by means of confidential friends, and as soon as they heard of his arrival they travelled by every possible means of secrecy, and arrangements were made to conduct them to the shores of Great Britain, where they might feel that they could worship God, and enjoy bberty. (Loud applause.) Mr. Johns mentioned their escape among our Christian friends at the Mauritius, and a young man there in the Queen's service, an officer in the army—(Applause)—went among his brother officers, and collected in one day £70 sterling—(Cheers) -towards paying the expenses of bringing them from the coast of Madagascar. Arriving at the Cape of Good Hope, Dr. Phillip received them and urged their coming to this country, that British Christians might see in them what the gospel had done on their behalf. Thus encouraged, Mr. Johns brought them forward, and they arrived last Saturday week. They have been before the Directors of your Sociely, who have conversed with them, put numerous questions to them ncerning their knowledge, piety, and history, and have felt themscives warranted in presenting them before you as fellow-citizens and saints—a part of the household of God. It merely remains for me to

From the London Missionary Register. MISSIONARY ENTHUSIASM.

And is it really so? Has it really come to this, among the thousand who bend the knee to the name of Jesus that the very proposal that they should, one and all of them, be ready to imitate their Lord and Master, must be unccremoniously classed in the category of lunacy And are we really bent on bringing heaven down to earth, instead of exalting earth to heaven? Are we, in right earnest, resolved to adjust the divine standard of what ought to be, by the human standard of what is? Do I now stand in an assembly of professing Christians? Well, who is this that cometh from Edom, with dyed garments from Bozrah? It is the man who is Jehovah's Fellow! It is Immanuel, God with us! But who can portray the underived, incomparable excellence of Him in whom dwell all the fullness of the Godhead bodily?

add that two of the men have been subjected to the ordeal of the tan-gena. I hold one in my hand. It is the nut of a tree, the kernel of

which contains poisonous qualities. It is used by the natives to as-

certain what guilt attaches to persons concerning whom they have

no obvious proofs of guilt. One young man was near death at the moment of taking it. A pit was dug before him, he was placed on its border, and compelled to undergo the ordeal. If he had refused it

would have been instant death, and by taking it he was momentarily

n danger of dying: at that solemn juncture he cried to the Saviou

to deliver him, and committed his soul into the hands of Christ for life

or for death. The Saviour mercifully interposed, his life has been spared, and he is here with us this morning. I could read letters regarding the condition of their country at this moment, but I feel that

In this contemplation we are at once lost in an unmeasurable ocean of overpowering glory. Imagination is bewildered—language fails. Go take a survey of the earth on which we dwell; collect every object and every quality which has been pronounced fair, sweet, or lovely combine these into one resplendent orb of beauty. Then leave the bounds of earth: wing your flight through the fields of immensity: in your progress collect what is fair and lovely in every world, what is bright and dazzling in every sun; combine these into other ords of surpassing brightness, and thus continue to swell the number of magnificent aggregates, till the whole immense extent of creation is exhausted. And after having united these myriads of bright orbs into one glorious constellation, combining in itself the concentrated beauty and loveliness of the whole created universe, go and compare an atom to world—a drop to the full ocean—the twinkling of a taper to the full blaze of the mountide sun : and then may you compare even this all-comprehending constellation of beauty and loveliness with the boundless, ineffable beauty and excellence of Him, who is the brightness of his Father's glory, who is God over all, blessed for ever. And yet wonder, O heavens! and rejoice, O earth! this great, and mighty and clorious Being did, for our cakes condescend to veil His Glory, and appear on earth as a man of sorrows, whose visage was so marred more than any man's and his form more than the sons of men. Oh is not this LOVE?—self sacrificing love! love that is higher than the heights above. Geener than the depths beneath! Oh is not this condescension; condescension without a parallel and without a name? God manifest in the flesh! God manifest in the flesh, for the redemption of a rebel race. O, is not this the wonder of the world? Is not this the astonishment of an universe!—And in the view of love so ineffable and condescension so unfathomable, tell me, oh, tell me, if it would seem aught so strange—I will not say in the eye of poor, dim, beclouded humanity-but in the eye of that celestial hierarchy which caused heaven's arches to ring with anthems of adoring wonder when they beheld the brightness of the Father's glory go forth eclipsed, mysteriously to sojourn on earth and tread the wine-press alone, red in his apparel and his garments dyed in blood-tell me if in their cloudless vision, it would seem aught so marvellous, so passing strange, did they behold the greatest and the mightiest of a guilty race, redeemed

as wild enthusiasm. I care not for the verdict. From you I appeal

path, and the one behind to bring up intelligence every fifteen minutes. his heart. The government then sent their officers to the wife of that they often, "that the word of the Lord may have free course and be They reported frequently that the Indians were in pursuit until near young man to ascertam who the parties were that had been assembling glorified." Let pastors have "praying churches," and the cause of midnight, in consequence of which we did not stop until day-break. for prayer at his house; she refused to name them. They then threa. God will flourish, and souls be converted.—Zion's Herald.

DISSENTERS' BAPTISMS.

Extract of a letter from the late Dr. Adam Clarke to a Wesleyan Preacher. Should any one tell you that your baptism is not sufficient or legal, onvince him of his mistake, if you can, and show him that his assertion is false. Your baptism is as legal and as effectual to Christian and civil purposes as that of the Archbishop of Canterbury. This was ever the sense of our law in reference to the baptisms performed by Dissenters; but it had not fully expressed that sense till a few years back. I attended the arguings in the Court of Arches, before Sir John Nichol, in the case of Kemp v. Wickes, clerk, who refused to grant Christian burial to the child of the former, being a Dissenter f ecause he alleged it had not Christian baptism, being baptized by & Dissenting minister. But the learned Judge examining the practice and doctrine of the Christian Church from the Apostles till the final revision of our Liturgy, proved that in all cases where water was used as the element, and the sacred name of Father, Son, and Holy Chost, invoked in the act of sprinkling or immersion, then baptism was administered to all Christian ends and purposes, without any particular reference to the person who officiated; that the church always abhorred the iteration or repetition of baptism, even in cases where persons officiated who were deemed heretics, when it was fully proved that water was used, and the person was sprinkled or dipped in the name of the ever blessed Trinity. He then gave it as the judgment of the Court, that such a baptism, administered by any Dissenting minister or person in holy orders, pretended holy orders, or pretending to holy orders, was an efficient and legal baptism to all Christian and civil purposes.

This is therefore the doctrine of the Church and State relative to this point; and this ever was the doctrine of both, previously to this declaration; for the interpretations of Mr. James Wheatley, and the rubrics of King James in the Common Prayer, are of no legal authority, consequently worthy of no regard as to the subject in question. The opposite is both a false and dangerous doctrine, unterly unworthy of the charitable and dignified spirit of Christianity. It is dangerous, as it might involve one of the most important State questions that could come before the British public.

Mr. Thomas Seeker, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, was the son of a Dissenting Minister, born in 1693, was baptized after the form of that church, and studied at three Dissenting schools successively until he was nineteen years of age, when he went to the University of Oxford, and afterwards entered the communion of the Church of England. He was, in 1732, nominated one of the Chaplains of the King; in 1733 was appointed Rector of St. James's; January 5th, 1734, he was elevated to the hishopric of Bristel; to that of Oxford, in 1737; in 1750, exchanged the prebend of Durham and rectory of St. James's for the deanery of St. Paul's; and in 1758, he was named and confirmed to the archbishopric of Canterbury. He officiated at the funeral of King George II., and at the proclamation of King George III., whom he had baptized when rector of St. James's; and whom, with his Queen, he married and crowned on the 8th of September, 1761; and on the 8th of September, 1762, he baptized the Prince of Wales, and afterwards several of their Majesties' children. We hear nothing of his ever having been re-baptized. If his baptism were not a Christian, efficient, and legal baptism, consequently he could not baptize or confer orders; but he did both. Now, were we to allow the anti-christian and dangerous doctrine, that no baptism is either efficient or legal, but that which is conferred by a popish priest or a clergyman of the Church of England; then these monstrosities and abominations would follow; -King George III. was no Christian, for he was baptized by a person who was never himself baptized; and he was no rightful sovereign, for he was consecrated by a man who was no Christian! And added to all this, the true succession in the Church is interrupted and broken ; for all the baptisms and ordinations of Archbishop Secker, not only while presiding in the see of Canterbury, but also while he was a country clergyman, and successively Bishop of Bristol and Bishop of Oxford, were invalid and anti-christian; and all the ecclesiastics and high church dignitaries who have descended through that line are spurious; and the whole state of the English Church is unsettled and corrupt. God save us from such anti-christian, unholy, and unconstitutional doct nes!

"CHARITY ENVIETH NOT."

THE HON. AND REV. B. W. NOEL AND THE CITY MISSION: The following letter, addressed by the Hon, and Rev. B. W. Noci o the editor of the Record newspaper, is so fine an exemplification of his Christian spirit, and, at the same time, so noble a stand for catholic unity among Christians, in the great work of doing good to the souls of men, that we cannot forbear giving it a place in the pages of our Magazino .- Evangelical Magazine.

"Sir,-Allow me to place before you the facts respecting the Lon-

don City Mission. "I. The only change which has occured in its constitution since its commencement, when you approved it, has been to make it far less iggonting since now helf the C

all might be Dissenters. " 2. Since its present constitution no one clergyman, I believe, has withdrawn from it on account of its Dissenting tendency.

"3. It is unjust to associate pious and peaceable Dissenters with those who are violent, or to separate from some Christians in doing right, because others are doing wrong. Why ought we not, on this principle, to leave the Church, because some Churchmen are Puscy-

"4. If it is wrong to associate with Dissenters in the City Mission, it is equally so in other Societies. The greatness or usefulness of those Societies makes no difference in the principle.

"5. You cannot point out any means by which the poor may be visited except this. I know of many souls saved through this instrumentality. I know that the poor of London are famishing by thousands for lack of knowledge. The District Visiting Society cannot visit them, because you cannot get district visiters in those parishes in which the clergymen do not favour their efforts. The Pastoral Aid Society cannot, because the rule forced upon them by circumstances has been, that they will send no agents except when invited by the clergyman. So that they are shut out from all the most populous parishes of London-St. George's, Marylebone, St. Pancras, St. Luke's, &c. &c. Nor can you even sketch, much less form, a Church Society which could send either lay agents or curates to these perishing creatures, in these and similar parishes. Such a Society would be crushed from the day of its birth. The effect of your advice is to ruid housands of immortal souls. If you would not leave the memory of saving hindered the truth being addressed to thousands who might have heard it, from plain, pious, sensible, experienced Christian men, with no other object in view than to save their souls, I beseech you to strengthen the efforts which you have laboured to destroy. Every one of your premises is fallacious, as I could easily show; but I do not want to enter into controversy, my time being better occupied. But I do entreat you, for Christ's sake, if you have any love to him, do not oppose his cause; do not hinder the ignorant hearing of his love, in any way, till you can show a better way in which that knowledge I remain, dear Sir. yours truly, "Baptist W. NOEL. may be imparted.

"Walthamstow, Feb. 6.

"I SING OF CALVARY." Down from the willow bough
My slumbring harp Fit take,
And bid its silent strings
To heavenly themes awake;
Feaceful let its heatnings be,
Soft and soothing harmony.

Lezs, Love Divine, I sing, O! for a scraph's lyre, Baubed in Siloa's stream, And douched with living fire. Lefty, pute, the strain should be, When I sing of Calvary.

Love, Love on earth appears!
The wretched throng his way;
He beareth all their griefs,
And whee their tears away;
Soft and sweet the strain should!
Saviour! when I sing of Thee.

He saw me as he passed,
In hopeless sorrow lie,
Condemn'd and down'd to death, And no salvation nigh. Loud and long the strain should be. When I sing his love to me.

"I die for thee," he said-And to: Be bows his head-. He bows his head—and dies : Soft, my harp, thy breathings be : Let me weep on Calvary.

He lives! again He lives!
I hear the voice of Love—He comes to sooth my fears,
And draw my soul above. Joyful now the strain sha When I sing of Calvary.

THE POOR MAN'S DEATH-BED. Tread softly!—how the hoad— In reverent silence how! No passing bell doth to!!, Yet an immortal soul Is passing now.

Stranger: how great so'er. With lowly reverence bow! There's one in that poor shed, One by that wretched hed, Greater than thou.

Beneath that pauper's roof, Lo! Death doth truss his stole; Enter—no crowds attend; Enter—no guards defend This palace-gate.

That pavement, dame and cold, No whispering couriers tread; One silent woman stands, Clisping with pale thin hands, A dying head.

No busy murmurs sound; An intant wall alone— A sob suppressed—again
That short, deep gasp—and them
The parting groats

O change! oh, wondrous change! Burst are the prison bars! This moment there so low It mortal pangs-and now Beyond the stars!

O change! stupendous change! There lies the senseless clod; The soul fron bondage breaks, The new innoval wakes— Wakes with his God Carolino Bowles, now Mrs. Southey

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE CENTENARY IN UPPER CANADA.

We have been expecting a promised communication from each of the Deputations, similar to those we inserted last week; but have not received them .-We, however, are able to furnish what we know will give our readers much pleasure, and convince them, that Canada will not be last in presenting her thank-offerings to the God of Methodism.

Extracts of Letters from the Rev. Egerton Rycreon, dated the 3rd and 5th instant.

"We hold our centenary meeting last evening at Cobourg, and I am happy to say the subscriptions on the occasion amounted to the handsome sum of £177.

At Haldimand, on Tucsday evening, where we have only nineteen members At Halasmana, on I usually ording, where we have only matter internet we got a centenary subscription of £115. Last night, at this place, Colborne, our subscription smounted to £107, and we expect considerable additions to it. Bless the Lord, our success is twice as great as were our most sanguing

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Wm. Haw, dated Colborne, Sept. 6th. I embrace the earliest opportunity of making yon—and the friends of our boloved Methodism, acquainted with the results of our great Centenary Meetings on this Circuit. We have had two meetings within its bounds. The first was held according to appointment, Sept. 3rd, at the Four Corners. The School-bouse was neatly creamented with ever-greens, and filled with an attentive congregation, who were addressed by Roys. J. & E. Ryerson, and J. Car-

tive congregation, who were addressed by Revs. J. & E. Ryerson, and J. Carrol. The addresses on the whole were deeply interesting and appropriate, and produced a true Westeyan feeling, as the amount subscribed will shew.

The chapel at Colborne, where our Second Meeting was held, was also decorated with ever-greens, beautifully emblematical of the ever-living freshness and permanency of that Glorious Revival of Religion, effected through the inst amontality of the Wesleys; and strikingly figurative of the unfading glory of those Moral and Spiritual achievements consummated by Wesleyan Methodism. This meeting was also well attended, and the addresses delivered were of the right same. The subscriptions amounted to a large error. were of the right stamp. The subscriptions amounted to a large sem. To God be all the praise.

The Treasurer of the Centenary Fund most respectfully and gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following Additional Subscrip-Troks since our last :

N	E	W (¢.	A S	T.	Ļ	E DISTRICT,		
		C Q	B	οι	'n	G	CIRCUIT,		
Mrs Fanny Hueston				£0	5	Û	John W. Cleghorn 6 0 0		
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James Smith, Esq.				5	0	U	Miss Knapp 0	10	0

0 0 " Long 2 6 W. S. Conger, Esq. William Sisson, Esq. William Parsons William Dumblo Morice Hay Mory M. Hay 0 2 6
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Anne Helm, junGeorge Helm
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Sarah Helm
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C. Jaques

APPOINTMENTS FOR CENTENARY MEETINGS.

WESTERN DIVISION.								
Deputation—The Revs. Richey, A. M., William I several circuits.	Ryerson, and	E. Evans, and the	s Preachers on the					
Smithville Sept	. 12. 7 pm	Mount Pleasant	Sept. 23, 7 pm Sab) " 29, " 30, 7 pm					
Brown's Bridge	13, 7 pm	do & Brantford, (Sab) " 29,					
Allensburg "	14, 7 pm	Governor's Road	" 30, 7 pm					
St. Catherines & Thorold	*	Oxford .	October 1, 7 pm					
		London	" 2, 7 pm					
do đo"	16, 7 pm	Chathem	" 5, 7 pm					
Lundy's Lane "	17, 7 pm	Dolson's Chapel	"6,7 pm					
		Sandwich .	"8,7 pm					
Niagara "	19, 7 pm	Amberstburgh						
Beamsville " Ancaster "	20, 7 pm	Colchester	" 10, 7 pm					
Ancaster "	21, 7 pm	Gosfield	" 11, 7 pm					
			t 13, 11 am & 7 pm					
		St. Thomas	" 14, 7 pm					
Ceeptown **	24, 7 pm	Burdick's Chapel	". 15, 7 pm					
Jersey Settlement "	25, 7 pm	Walsingham	" 16, 7 pm					
Damfries "	26, 7 pm.	Simcoe .	" 17, 7 pm					
Brantford "	27, 7 pm							
I								

EASTERN DIVISION.

Deputation-Itie Revs. Wm. Case, J. Ryerson, A. Green, Eg'n Ryerson,						
with the Chairmen on the Augusta and Bytown Districts, and the Preachers						
on the several Circuits.						
Consecon Meeting Sept. 12, 7 pm	Keerfoot's Chapel October 3, 61 pm					
Pleasant Bay do 13, 7 pm	Shellington's do " 4, 11 am					
German's do "14, 11 am	Goulbourn do "4, 7 am					
	Bell's do " 5, 64 pm					
Hallowell Sab. Serms. "15.	Hall & Bytown Sermons, " 6.					
	Hull Meeting, " 7,64 pm					
South Bay do "16, 7 pm 17, 7 pm	Bytown do " 8, 64 pm					
Adolphustown do ",13, 7 pm	Kemptyille do " 9, 64 pm					
Enruestrown, old chap. do " 19, 7 pm	Merrickville do "10, 64 pm					
Waterloo, Meeting, "20, 7 pm	Woolford Chapel " H. H am !					
Kingston Sab. Serms. " 22,	Bissell's do "11,7½ pm					
Do. Meeting, "23, 64pm]	Augusta do . "12, 63 pm					
Cowin's do "24, 1 pm	Brockville & Prescott Ser. " 13.					
Gananoque do "24, 64 pm	Prescott Meeting. "14 64 pm					
Elizabethtown do "25, 6½ pm	Matilda do "15. 64 pm					
Keeler's do "26, 62 pm	Brockville do. "16, 64 pm					
Crosby & Kitley do "27, 64 pm	Yanluven's do. "18. 64 pm					
Perth Sabbath Sermons, " 29,	Wilton do. "19, 61 pm					
Do. Chapel, "30, 64 pm	Switzer's Chapl. Sab. Ser. " 20.					
Boyd's do October 1, 64 pm	do. Meeting, "21, 64 pm					
Mansel's do "2, 6 pm	Napunee do. "22, 64 pm					
Carlton Place do " 2, 61 pm !						
l						

ENGLAND.

THE WESTEYAN CENTENARY.—Mr. AGNEW has great pleasure in announcing that he has undertaken, to have painted, a grand Historical Picture of the Westeyan Centenary Meeting, held in Manchester, introducing actual Portreits of all those who took any part in the very interesting and most extraordinary proceedings of that meeting, which has led to the developement of such active zeal and princely munificence. The picture is on a large scale, and in a forward state. The principal ministers and gentlemen of Manchester and neighbourhood have already sat to the Artist, Mr. Du Val.—London Watchman.

ISLE OF MAN.

the Missionary Ship, the original cost of which was £10.....1t should be added that the members of the Douglas Society had recently contributed a large amount towards the liquidation of a heavy circuit debt...... The second meeting was held at Ramsey, on Wednesday, the 22nd. Here the friends took tea in the National School Room, and then adjourned to the chapel, where the Relation of facts connected with the history of Methodism in this Island, given by persons of the place, as well as the addresses of the gentlemen from a distance, were highly interesting. The Donations amounted to about £21, and more is expected..... The third meeting was held at Peel, on Thursday, the 23rd. The feeling which prevailed was of a delightful character; and the Donations promised (including a few pounds which will be attached to names in the Douglas List, and what has been given since the innecting.) amount to about £101.... The fourth meeting was held at Castle. meeting,) amount to about £101..... The fourth meeting was held at Castle-town, on Friday, the 24th, ia the Westeyan Chapel. The Contributions promised (including sums which will appear in the Douglas List) amounted to £50 is.—London Walchman. IRELAND.

AUGHNACLOY.—On Thursday evening, June 13th, there was a Centenary Meeting held in this town. After the ministers and friends had taken ten together, the more public services of the evening began. The Rev. David Waugh, superintendent, was called to the chair, and, in opening the business, gave some very interesting details relative to the rise and progress of Wesleyan Methodism in and about this place. Addresses were then delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Carter, Armstrong, and Hickley. Amongst other things, it was

0 0 Rev. Messrs. Carter, Armstrong, and Hickley. Amongst other things, it was
0 0 stated, that we had present the two oldest preachers in the Irish Connexion, Mr. Waugh being the oldest man in the regular work, and Mr. Carter the longest travelling preacher. When the secretary announced the sum subscribed, it was found to be nearly £75, a sum which exceeded expectation, especially
0 0 ns the evening was wet, and the friends from the country were prevented from attending.—London Watchman.

FRANCE.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER. -On Tuesday, the 11th June, the Centenary Meet-4 0 0 BOULONE-SUR-MER.—On Tuesday, the 11th June, the Centenary Meet0 5 0 ing for this town was held in the chapel, in Rue de la Comedie. The Rev.
0 15 0 W. Tonse, of Paris, took the chair, and opened the proceedings by an ad0 10 0 dress explanatory of the objects, &c., of the Centenary Fund. The meeting
1 0 0 was also addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Made and Clay, and by Messrs. Far0 5 0 mer (of Gainsbore') and Everingham. The attendance was good, the contri1 5 0 butions were liberal, and the assembly largely participated in those delightful
1 10 0 feelings experienced by the friends, on similar occasions, in England. The contributions amount to £65.

Little having been said of Wesleyanism in this interesting town, it may not be amiss to mention a few particulars relative to it. The first sermon preached in this place, by a Wesleyan minister, was that of the Rev. R. Newstead, on 1 5 0 in this place, by a Wesleyan minister, was that of the Rev. It. Newstead, on his way to his appointment, in Paris, in October, 1833; from which period the work has been progressing. The chapel (which was opened by the late 0 5 0 Rev. J. Fordred, in July, 1834,) is commodious and well situated, the congregations are respectable, and there are numerous indications of the Divine goodness with regard to this infant cause. There is English preaching on the Lord's day morning, at eleven o'clock, in the evening, at seven, and on the Wednesday evening, at the same hour. A prayer meeting is held on the Friday evening, at seven; and a meeting in the School-room, for young persons, on the Sunday afternoon, at three. There is also French preaching on the 2 10 0 on the Sunday siternoon, at three. There is also French preaching on the 0 10 0 Lord's day afternoon at three, and on Thursday evenings at eight. An inter-0 5 0 esting little Society and Missionary association have been formed, and a small 5 0 Sunday School (French and English) is taught on the Lord's day morning.—

The whole of the contributions for the support of the work, during the first sionary contributions alone, during the last year, amount to £56, and now, the Centenory, to £65. In these facts the friends of the Mission will rejoice.

—London Watchman. six months from its commencement, amounted to £1 13s.; whereas, the Mis-

UNITED STATES.

Massas. Editors,-The M. E. Church expects New York City to do her Massus. Entrons,—The M. E. Church expects New York City to do her duty in the Centenury business; if this expectation be realized, \$50,000 must appear in black and white on your list of subscribers; nothing short of this will do! And if this be not made up, I have been thinking how, in a hundred years to come, will our men of property appear! (if they appear at all,) or rather, how will it look on the records of the past, if they should so envelop themselves as to be entirely blotted from the memory of man. But how at the great day will they appear, if then it shall be made known that, thro't their not acting nobly as their station demanded, and many others following their example, the fair hopes of the faithful veteran who had worn himself out in serving them, had been blasted? But I would hope better things.—Let the preachers go through every congregation immediately, before it shall have gone abroad that only a seventh part of our duty has been as yet accomplished.

A. T.

The above is from an esteemed friend, an eged veteran of the cause of Christ, and one who, as far as his abilities will warrant, is "rich in good works."-He does not wish his name to be known, much less that we should puff either im or his deeds-all, therefore, that we can say is, Hear him.-Christian Advocate & Journal.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Wesleyan Methodist Centenary Meeting was commenced on Saturday evening, Aug. 24th, in Germain-Street Chapel, but was abruptly closed in consequence of the breaking out of the late distressing conflagration. It was resumed on Monday ovening, in the same place. The Meeting was well attended. The Rev. Mr. Alder, of London, presided, and in a clear and succinct manner explained the intentions of the missionary committee in reference to the appropriation of the Centenary Fund and other ulterior objects. Addresses were also delivered by Rev. Mr. Busby, of Sheffield; Rev. Mr. Knight, Chair man of the Nova-Scotian District; Rev. Mr. Temple, Chairman of the New-Brunswick District; Hugh Bell, Esq., M. P. P., of Halifax, N. S.; James Carson, Esq. of Dublin; Mr. Joseph Avard, of Westmereland, N. B., and others. The amount subscribed that evening was £1,452,—that sum has since been increased to £1,503.—St. John's Christian Reporter.

NOVA SCOTIA.

On Thursday evening, August 10, the Centenary of Wesleyan Methodism which had been lately celebrated in most of the populous towns and cities in England, and which has excited so much interest and elicited such noble exhibitions of christian liberality, was held in the old Methodist chapel in this town. The Rev. Mr. Alder. one of the Missionary Committee, and the ac-

it only requires proper principles and motives to be in operation, to stimulate to suitable and corresponding results—although the congregation was not large, persons being admitted only by ticket, the handsome sum of £913 was subscribed, which, it is confidently expected, will be increased beyond £1000.— Halifux Recorder.

BROCKVILLE CIRCUIT.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. H. Mulkins, dated Brockville, August 17. I have lately held meetings for a few evenings a few miles out of town: we have had a blessed time. About fifteen or twenty persons, I think, were awakened. Twelve or fifteen have united with us, making about twenty in all which I have received on trial since the last Conference. I am sure a good religious excitement is prevailing in this part of the country. Our excellent Chairman says it is the same all over his District. Our general Camp Meeting begins to-day; and many are the prayers for its success. May this hundredth year of Methodism be a year of infinitely greater prosperity to the Church than any year—than all the years—of our Methodistic history!

BIBLE SOCIETY MEETING, ST. THOMAS.

According to previous announcement, a meeting was held on Monday the Society. E. Ermatinger, Esq., was called to the chair, and the Roy. Mr. Mc-Killican and Mr. Black were appointed Secretaries.

The meeting was opened with grayer by the Rey. Mr. M. Killican, Secretary.

The Rey. James Thomwith prayer by the Rev. Mr. M'Killican, Secretary. The Rev. James Thomson, agent from the British and Foreign Bible Society, gave a succinct and interesting account of his mission, and the prospects of the Bible cause, in all South America and the Vest India Islands, where he travelled for many years. Many cheering statements and anecdotes, equally interesting and important, were given by the Speakers, viz: Rev. Mr. M'Killican, Rev. Mr. Norris, Mr. Smith, &c. The former constitution was adopted, and a handsome sum subscribed by the members present to promote the Bible cause, after which the meeting elected their office-beaters for the year. E. Ermatinger, Esq. was chosen president—the Rev. Mr. Burnham, and the Rev. Mr. Andrews, Vice-Presidents,—the Rev. Mr. M'Killican and Mr. Black, Secretaries,—Mr. Russell, Merchant, Treasurer,—Mr. Semith, Merchant, Depositary. Committee. sell, Merchant, Treasurer,—Mr. Smith, Merchant, Depositary. Committee, Rev. Mr. Norris, Mr. Blackwood, Merchant, Mr. M. Kenzie, Barrack-master, Mr. Covne, Merchant, Mr. Ferrier, Merchant, &c. &c. The surrounding Town ships have been divided into Districts, and agents appointed with instructions for their guidance.

As men, as philanthropists, as Christians animated by the word of God, and rejoicing in the help which the Almighty has promised us, we have resolved steadily to pursue this good work, and now rejoice in this opportunity of inviting the friends of the Bible to join with us as speedily as possible, to place a copy of the Bible, by sale or gift, in the hands of every family in this District.

"Tis revention satisfies all doubt, And solves all mysteries except its own, And so illuminates the path of life, That fools discover it and stray no more."

The meeting was closed with prayer, by the Rov. Mr. Norris .-- Com. British

WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY AT BROCKVILLE.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. DEAR Sir,-The Anniversary of our Subbath School was held in this town yesterday. A large assumbly met in the Wesleyan Chapel at 2 o'clock, P. M. to witness the examination of the children on their appointed lessons. The

to winess the examination of the children on their appointed lessons. The School continues to prosper, and there is a very considerable increase of attendants. It has had some difficulties to overcome; last year it was divided; but now there are about fifteen teachers, one hundred and increasing.

During the past year lessons have been given which the children were required to memorize; the lessons were explained and enforced by the Teachers, and last of all expounded by the Superintendent, who cauchieses the scholars at the completion experience. and test of all expounded by the Supermented, who cateenises the scholars as the concluding exercise. At the examination yesterday, high satisfaction was evinced by the large assembly that witnessed it. The children were examined on a variety of subjects. One class on the Wesleyan Catechism; another on a set of questions founded on the twelfth chapter of Acts; another on ther on a set of questions founded on the twellth chapter of Acts; another on the character of St. John; another on the history of David; another on the Old Testament, including its proper names, the author, contents, and chronology of every one of its books. The examinations on these subjects were interrupted at proper times by scriptural recitations on very interesting hibitian matters. The examination being ended, the School and its visitors repaired to the beautiful grove in the rear of the Infant School Room, where the ladies of our pleasant and superior town had pravided very amply for their refreshment. Beneath the green and luxuriant folioge of those delightful trees, two tables, at each of which one hundred might be seated, were spread with satishle contentioners. The and coffee cakes in abundance from the legist herries, and purs. entertainments. Tea and coffee, cakes in abundance, fruits, berries, and nuts were distributed among them; and it is not easy to describe the pleasure and be given to the ladies, by whose persevering exertions these pressure annot be given to the ladies, by whose persevering exertions these preparations were made. The scene was novel and highly pleasing; but in the midst of it I could not but reflect that very probably before another anniversary may occur,

death may pluck some of these tender flowerets from their earthly fold.

At the close of the repast a collection of £4 was taken for the benefit of the School; after this the assembly was addressed by the Fev. H. Wilkinson in his own excellent and characteristic way, while the attention manifested evinoof the interest which was felt in his remarks. He was succeeded in speaking by the Rev. Mr. Campbell, the highly esteemed minister of the Church of Scotland in this town, who made some most appropriate and interesting observations,—first to the children, and then to the teachers. After one or observations,—first to the children, and then to the trachers. After one or two resolutions had passed, the benediction was pronounced, when the visitors and children moved orderly, harmoniously, and joyfully away, happy in participating in the innocent pleasures of that pleasant day. The good behaviour of the children, the pleasantness of the weather, the beauty of the scene, the interest manifested,—all conspired to render it one of the most happy occasions of the kind I ever witnessed. There was one feature of this anniversary which I must not forget to mention. There were present members of the Church of England, of the Church of Scotland, of the Presbyterian Church, of the Congregationalist, and of the Wesleyan Church, all engaged on this spirits string occasion in physician to be read interests of the Sobbath School spirit-stirring occasion in advancing the great interests of the Sabbath School Institution. It was by the assistance of ladies from those true branches of the Protestant family that such an abundant provision was made for the entor-tainment of the assembly. The examination was highly creditable to the School, to the Teachers, and to the Superintendent; and highly satisfactory to all that heard it. May the Lord prosper it more and more! Yours, &c. Hannipal Mulkins.

Brockville, August 17th, 1839.

BRITISH SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of this important institution was held in Exeter, May 2d. Mr. Sheriff Wood in the chair The report stated that from Exeter, May 2d. Mr. Sherm Wood in the chair - The report stated that from the West Indies the most gratifying accounts had been received. The coming of freedom had been welcomed with holy joy by the negro population. Their conduct, notwithstanding the provocations they had received, was beyond all conduct, notwithstanding the provocations they had received, was beyond all praise. The negro desired and was striving to attain to the full height of man—morally, intellectually, and spiritually. The demand for books, for schools, for religious instruction, was beyond all procedent. The domestic proceedings of the committee during the past year had been numerous and varied in their character. Sixteen grants had been made in aid of the expense of erecting school-rooms, making the total number of grants up to the present time 152, amounting to £3,369. The number of Sunday School lending libraries granted this year, had been 106, making a total of 471. The sales at the depository during the past year amounted to £3,914 12s 7½d. The donations had fallen short of the preceding year. The report then referred to the efforts of the short of the preceding year. The report then referred to the efforts of the snort of the preciously year. The report of the Lord's Day by petitioning Parchament against the opening of the Post Office on the Sabbath. The total receipts of the society were £2.018 3s 2d; the expenditure, £1,319 19s 4d, leaving a balance in band of £693 12s 10d.—London Watchman.

TEMPERANCE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW BRITISH AND FOREIGN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. The third anniversary meeting was held on Tuesday, May 2d, in Exeter Hall; Right Hon. the Earl of Stanhope, President, in the chair. The noble chairman opened the meeting at considerable length; and was followed by the Rev. Dr. Patton, M. E. C. Delevan, and the Rev. Dr. Beman, who appeared as delegates from American Temporance Societies, and addressed the meeting much at large. The following resolution was then

That this meeting, under an impressive sense of the numerous difficulties and discouragements with which the cause of total abstinence has had to contend, desires to acknowledge, with feelings of gratitude to the Author of all good, the The following resolution was then moved and seconded:—

That this meeting, viewing intemperance as an evil essentially inimical to the prospecity and welfare of man, and that its chief strength is derived through the drinking customs and osages of society, expresses its belief, that nothing less than an unflinching and uncompromising course of action will prove efficadous in exterminating the vice from our country and the world.

On this resolution an amendment was carried by a large majority, which

onforms the society's pledge to the one called the "American pledge," viz:
That the following be in future the pledge of the Society: "We, the underment, or for persons in our employment: and that, in all suitable ways, we will discountenance their use throughout the community."

To this amendment the charmon was entirely opposed; and the discussion becoming very vehament, his Lordship retired from the meeting, which was continued, however, till nearly seven o'clock. The official organ of the society hus eneaks of this meeting :

is ended the most lengthened and tumultuous meeting which was ever held within the walls of Exctor Hall; the audience might, througho consist of four thousand persons; and the numbers were kept up till the last. We have been accustomed to scenes in both houses of Parliament—to debates and differences in meetings of benevolent societies—and to angry and violent numbers, such an intensity of interest as was manifested on both sides with respect to the issue of the struggle. Others may regard this as indicating a want of that union and cordial co-operation, so necessary for the attainment of an object so great and glorious in its results; but we are rather disposed to regard it as indicative, not only of the value of the principle in itself about which this contest has been raised, but also as indicative of the strong hold which this subject has taken on the public mind, when, in so vast a concourse as the present, a contest for the mastery should have been fought.

Receipts, £715 2s. 6d. Payments £804 17s. 11d.

torelited agent and representative of that body on a special mission to the colonies, presided, and in a succinct but clear, comprehensive, next and impressive manner, gave the history of the rise and progress of Methodism

No collection was made, but all was left to the spontaneous operation of the voluntary principle, and the result, as was the case in England, showed that

Christian Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1839.

"One heaven-directed mind Revealed the simple plun; Now, in the glorious task combined. Ten thousand are one man."-Montgomery.

SABBATH Schools.—We have, since we were required to ischarge the important duties of our editorial office, been purposed on calling the attention of our numerous readers to the subject of Sabbath Schools; and what has led to the formation of this purpose is, the Report of Schools presented year after year to our Conference, which though affording a ground for much thankfulness to God, might, we thought, have supplied us with more striking evidence of the progress of scriptural education in the land of our adoption. We have, too, some acquaintance with the number and effects of the Schools therein; and we are deeply impressed with the belief that muchvery much more might be done in a course so pious, humano, and necessary, The letter of the Rev. H. MULKINS, inserted in another column, has given greater strength to that belief, and ardour to our love of youth; and we carnestly call the attention of our friends to it. It is written by a respected brother, whose well-stored and religious mind always makes his communications, whatever the subject may be, acceptable to us. We shall, in doing a little to promote the interests of an Institution so philanthropic, in this article, take a general riew of it, and in several future ones, should other things permit, say comething on the machinery of schools, the duties of Teachers, and the advantages resulting from them. We remember with a grateful heart that our first serious impressions were cherished when very young in a Sunday School; for twenty-four years we have attended one as a scholar, teacher, and otherwise; we are therefore a debtor to this cause, and our sincerest prayer is for its welfare. May the Lover of little children bless with his smile and presence all who, like Him, care for them !

We are not ignorant of the fact, that a disputation has taken place as to who shall have the honor of establishing the first Sabbath School. Let it be who it may, however, RAIKES must be presented with the palm for being the first to promote schools of this description on an extensive scale. Robert Raikes, Esq. was born in the city of Gloucester in 1736, and was by trade a printer. He had, like his contem perary Howard, a sympathising cature. The prison of his native place was too well supplied with objects which excited his compassion. These he nided by his pen, his influence, and his property. What led him to think of the instruction of children, was, their deplorably affecting condition. One morning, he says, "I was struck with concern at seeing a group of children, wretchedly ragged, at play in the street. He was informed by a woman that on a Sunday the street was filled with multitudes of these wretches." This discovery was purely accidental. His first attempts to benefit these pitiful creatures shall be given in his own words from a letter to Col. Townley:-" I then enquired of the woman, if there were any decent welldisposed women in the neighbourhood, who kept schools for teaching to read. I presently was directed to four. To these I applied, and made an agreement with them to receive as many children as I should send upon the Sunday, whom they were to instruct in reading, and in the Church Catechism. For this I engaged to pay them each a shilling for their day's employment. The women seemed much pleased with the proposal. I then waited on the Clergyman before mentioned, and imparted to him my plan. He was so much satisfied with the idea, that he engaged to lend his assistance, by going round to the schools on a Sunday afternoon, to examine the progress that was made, and to enforce order and decorum among such a set of little heathens. This, Sir. was the commencement of the plan. It is now about three years since we began, and I could wish you were here to make enquiry into the effect. A voman who lives in a lane where I had fixed a school, told me some time ago, that the place was quite a heaven upon Sundays, compared to what it used to be." The first schools were strictly religious; the scholars were taught to read, were instructed in the Scriptures and Catechism, and taken to church. The plan of paying the Teachers was adopted. From 1786 to 1800, Teachers alone received the sum of £4,000. Since then, a more laudable plan has been willingly and generously acted upon. Mr. Raikes loved the souls of youth, His design was as grand as it was destitute of complexity. None were reject. ed, however poor; even the rags of the destitute made them welcome, if they were but clean. He says, "I cannot express to you the pleasure I often receive in discovering genius and innate good dispositions among this little multitude. It is botanizing in human nature. I have often, too, the satisfaction of receiving thanks from parents for the reformation they perceive in their children." This friend of the friendless continued his useful course, amidst the accession of many schools and thousands of children, to the age of seventyfive, and then in peace died, to be an associate where the angels of the pious, as Christ said, "do always behold the face of my Father which is in heaven." On the stone which bears the epitaph of his parents, are found these simple

ROBÉRT, Their Eldest Son, By whom Sabbath Schools were first instituted in this Place; By his successful exertion and assidulty, Recommended to others. He died on the 5th day of April of our Salvation 1811. of his age 75. In the Year }

"While heroes who have fought for their country have their names recorded on splendid public monuments, this humble inscription is all that commemorates one who was a greater benefactor to this nation than its most successful warriors; but perhaps the best monuments to Raikes are the numerous Sunday Schools which are spread throughout our country-the best tribute we can ender to his memory, is an energetic imitation of his example."

The plan was glorious, and not a few, Churchmen and Dissenters, came orward to share in the glory; among whom were the Bishop of Salisbury, the Bishop of Landaff, Bishop Porteus, the Bishop of Chester, the Rev. John Newton, the Rev. Mr. Wesley, Henry Thornton, Esq., Mr. Hanby, Mr. Fox, the Poet Cowper, and Dr. Adam Smith, author of the Wealth of Nations, Mr. Wesley, in writing to the Rev. Richard Rodder, says, "I am glad you have taken in hand that blessed work of setting up Sunday Schools in Chester. It cems these will be one great means of reviving religion throughout the nation. wonder Satan has not yet sent out some able champion against them." Cowper says, in a letter to Newton, "It is a wholesome measure that seems to bid fair to be pretty generally adopted, and for the good effects that it promises. descrives well to be so." Dr. Smith says, "No plan has promised to effect a change of manners, with equal case and simplicity, since the days of the Apos-

On the 30th of August, 1785, a Society was formed, called "A Society for the establishment and support of Sunday Schools throughout the Kingdom of Great Britain." This was a signal era, in the holy pleasures and duties of which many learned, good, and charitable men participated.

At this time the fire of Christian benevolence spread, and the flame of truth apanded and showed itself with greater brilliancy. Lancashire soon had its chools, so had Yorkshire, and other divisions of the country. They were commenced in Wales, in Scotland, in Ireland, and in other parts of Europe. America had them-so had Asia shortly afterwards; then Aftica; then the Islands of the South. Behold what has been done, since the first small comeany of destitute ones were taught under the humble roof at Gloucester!-Stockport, we believe, has the credit of ever having had one of the largest and best conducted Schools in Britain. Bolton, too, has set a praiseworthy example. A visit paid to this by Mr. Wesley is recorded in the Journal of that extraordinary man. We have often read it, and though rather long, cannot forbear ncluding it in our remarks. He says-

"Saturday, April 19, 1788 -- We went on to Bolton, where I preached in That the following be in future the pledge of the Society: "We, the undersigned, do agree, that we will not use intexicating liquors as a beverage, nor traffick in them; and that we will not provide them as an article of entertainment, or for persons in our employment; and that, in all suitable ways, we liveliest congregations. And this I must avow, there is not each a set of singers in any of the Methodist congregations in the three kingdoms. There cannot be, for we have near a hundred such trebles, boys and girls, selected out of our Sunday Schools, and accurately taught, as are not to be found together in any chapel, cathedral, or music-room, within the four seas. Besides, the spirit with which they all sing, and the beauty of many of them, so suits the melody, that I defy any to exceed it, except the singing of angels in our Father's

> "Sunday, 20 .- At eight and at one the house was thoroughly filled. About three I met between nine hundred and a thousand of the children belonging to three I met between ame hundred and a thousand of the children belonging to our Sunday Schools. I never saw such a sight before. They were all exactly clean, as well as plain, in their apparel. All were serious and well-behaved. Many, both boys and girls, had as beautiful faces as, I believe, England or Europe can afford. When they all sung together, and none of them out of tune, the melody was beyond that of any theatre; and, what is best of all, many of them truly fear God, and some rejoice in his salvation. These are a pattern to all the town. Their usual diversion is to visit the poer that are sick, (sometime six, or eight, or ten together,) to exhort, comfort, and pray with them. Frequently ten or more of them get together to sing and pray for themselves; sometimes thirty or forty; and are so carnestly engaged, alternately singing. praying, and crying, that they know not how to part. You children that hear this, why should not you go and do likewise? Is not God here as well as at Bolton? Let God arise and maintain his own cause, even 'out of the mouths of babes and sucklings!'"

In 1803, "The Sanday School Union was formed, under the auspices of thousands, whose "names shall be had in everlasting remembrance." Incal-

culable benefits have attended it. In 1811, says Dr. Pole, "adult schools" were first established. This is a

always at hand; but are there none in the neighbourhood? If whole or new ones cannot be procured, we say, "gather up the fragments that nothing be lost." In some chest or corner will be found leaves of the "easy reading," or parts of the "Scriptures," or scrops of Wesley's, Watt's, or other hymns. Collect your children, and begin school with these, and perhaps before theydirty and torn as they may be, as useless, your own resources may be impro ved, or a kind friend, may visit your bush-institution, and say, "here is a parcel of School Books for you." Is it still urged, "we cannot read oursolves," allow us to say, "if you cannot read, you can spell; should you be unable to spell, you can, surely, say your letters. Should that be all, begin the school, and while you are teaching what you know, you will know more to teach. I need hardly say, never instruct a child from an irreligious or erroneous book. Always connect a devotional exercise with your instructions, if you do nothing more than repeat the Lord's Prayer: but if possible, never call your children together without the hymn of praise, the word of exhortation. and an unprinted prayer offered to "the Father of lights:" And might not some Ministers of the gospel do more in this work? There is too much truth in the remark of an excellent writer of our day. "It is a matter of great surprise and equal regret, that many ministers appear to take little or no interest in the concerns of the Sunday Schools supported by their congrega tions. They are scarcely ever to be seen among the children, or affording their presence and instruction at the meetings of the teachers." We are quite disposed to concede that it is difficult for those whose engagements are numer ous and laborious, as is the case with our ministerial brethren. After all, the call from the schools for an occasional visit is so honorable, delightful, and important, that we venture to suggest whether it cannot more frequently be made. One oft repeated observation we know will have its due weight; "The Sunday School is the nursery of the Church.

No arithmetical calculations can show us the immense value of this Institu tion. Its value is felt personally, socially, and nationally. How well is it for a youth to know and perform religious duties here, and be trained for heaven The Rev. George Whitfield has said, "O how happy must that youth be whose duty is become a second nature, and to whom these things, which seen terrible to others, are grown easy and delightful!" The moral character of a community is greatly dependant on well conducted Sabbath Schools. The Rev. J. A. James is forcibly conclusive on this subject. "Whatever elevates this, exalts the nation. Next to the labours of an evangelical ministry, no plan that ever was devised, has a greater tendency to improve the religious state of society than the institutions of Sunday Schools." Apart from the untold utility of this Institution, there is the poetry-the loveliness of it. The sabbath morning comes, and on every path in the settlement or village, the emiling boy or girl appears, they trip along to reach one centre, and that are led to address God with the infantile modesty and carnestness of children, centre is the School House, -there to hear the morning prayer, and sing the hymn of praise, and learn the words of life. We cannot omit Mrs. Sigourney:

Group after group are gathering, such as prest
Once to their Savlour's arms, and gently laid
Their chornh heads upon his shielding breast,
Though sterner souls the fond approach forbade;
Group after croup gides on with noiseless tread
And round Jebovsh's sacred aftar meer,
Where holy thoughts in infant hearts are bred,
And holy words their ruby fips repeat,
Oft with a chastened glauce, in modulation sweet."

Exertion then is DUTY-and prompt exertion a privilege. Children-yes children, call to us, beseechingly, for help. They want an instructor ;-- they are ignorant: they want a friend;—they are in adversity: they want a Saviour. they are sinful. Answer their call. There is every thing to stimulate. The "Hittle one has become a thousand," Nearly 60 years ago, Raikes had his small rude company at Gloucester-now, in Great Britain alone, there are 'more than a million of Sabbath Schools, and one hundred thousand teachers! "Chorious multiplication! O, then, laugh at obstacles! Mr. Laucaster says, when Mr. Raikes was first revolving the subject of Sunday Schools in his mind, the word " Try" was so powerfully impressed on his mind, as to decide him at once to action, and he remarked to Mr. L .- " I can never pass by the spot where the word try came to powerfully into my mind, without lifting up my hands and heart to heaven, in gratitude to God, for having put such a Thought into my heart." Ministers and members of christian churches; Pawents. Guardians, Instructors and Friends of children in Canada! let there be atomsentaneous action in every city, town, village, and settlement of our Prowince: With God's blessing let us " TRY."

Meetings in the Newcastle District, that we have made a mistake in t'est part inted from 2s. 6d. to £2, 10s. We ought to have said, from 2s. 6d. to heard his waitings, and in Heaven recorded his prayer? £12, 10s. Our apology must be, the hurried manner in which the account was propared for the public, owing to the lateness of the time it was received. But the truth is, we are heartily glad the mustake was made, as it gives us an opportunity of saying, that, while all did well, several friends at that place gave the liberal sum of fifty dollars each ! Our wish is, that our friends, at all the places, would give us an opportunity of making such a mistake frequently. If they will do that, we will blunder, and repent, and confess, every week, till the last meeting is held! We sincerely thank our ministers, members, and friends, for the laudable exertions they are making to raise a

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PRAYERS .- Just Published, price One Shilling, Family and Individual Proyers for Every Day of the Week. For the use of all Deno minations of Christians. Also the Individual Prayers, separate, price 6d. Sold at the Bible and Tract Depository, and at the Office of the Guardian.

This is a notice of two small works, written by the REV. JAMES THOMSON the talented, devoted, and indefatigable agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, now in this country, promoting the interests of that ines-timable institution. We have had them for a day or two only, but we have read enough of them to be convinced of their excellence for the purposes ed by the writer. Under certain circumstances a form of prayer has its These short prayers are marked by the spirit of true humiliation. They Father. We therefore say to Families and Individuals, purchase these helps; their tendency is beneficial; and they are worthy of the pen and heart of an honoured servant, whose incessant and hallowed employ, is, to distribute that Word which tells of One who says, "Him that cometh unto me I will in nowise

ABORIGINES-CHRISTIANITY-COLONIZATION.

We have, within the last few days, received a pumphlet on "Colonization," by the Rev. John Beechan, one of the General Secretaries of the Wesleyan-Methodist Missionary Society, and lose no time in giving the following exracts from it. The Rev. Writer's statements are undeniable, his admonitions faithful, and his warnings seasonable. The evils deplored, so far as they relate to Upper Canada, are crying and onormous, and such as we have long deprecated. Some of the tribes of our noble aboriginal race have not been treated as men. We say this fearlessly, but not precipitately. We are witness to transactions marked with injustice, cruelty, and suspicion; and we have seen their results: A peaceful, improving, religious village is convulsed; Canadian Authorities; he, Capt. Cameron, not being able to swear to his identification. houses are forsaken, and become dilapidated; the members of families are dissevered; Christian instruction is interrupted, and the communion of the pious rendered irregular. The fallen countenance of the forest-man has made us sad, and his short but significant complaints, and his sighs, have rent our Cameron made earnest application to Her Majesty's Counsel, John S. Carthearts; and to crown the whole, an attempt must be made to banish our tribes wright, Esq. for assistance to identify Lett, but it is more than probable, that to a far-distant, dreary, and desolate island. This, virtually, is the policy of another Country, where the foot-print of an Indian on the east of the Missis apprehension went over to French Creek, where Lett was, and positively swore is in a dreaded desceration. We care not what political economists may this is inhuman, and denogatory to the character of a civilized and for Mr. Macdonald's affidavit ought to have detained Lett in careful. sippi is a dreaded desceration. We care not what political economists may to his person; but we apprehend there must be some mistake in this matter say; this is inhuman, and derogatory to the character of a civilized and for Mr. Macdonald's affidavit ought to have detained Lett in custody. boasted nation. Some things lately, it is true, have betokened better days for British Whig. CENTENARY CORRECTION .-- We have been informed by the the injured race we love; but, we fear, such days are remote. As it is, the respected Minister who last week sent us the account of the Centenary whole North-West is in anger; and God is not pleased. Let the unjust on the changing, not only in dress, houses, equipages, hours of dining, the mode of wearing the bair, &c. &c., but also in steamboots and their disasters.—Some Western Continent avert their doom while they may -- a doom deserved. of his letter which refers to Port Hope. We stated that the subscriptions though delayed. God has seen the tears of the oppressed red man, and

"The proposal to found a new colony cannot fail to awaken solicitude in the Christian philanthropist respecting its probable effect upon the Aboriginal people in whose country it is to be established. The afflictive results of past colonization by European nations are too obvious to be denied. We may point to our colonies, and descant upon the vast and growing extent of the British Empire:—
it may serve as an argument in favour of colonization, that to it we principally owe our wealth and greatness as a manufacturing and commercial nation; but the question, "Where are the original possessors of those countries in which we have our most flourishing colonies,—colonies themselves rising into mighty empires?" at once elicits the affecting fact, that the success and prosperity of our colonies have been fatal to the native tribes, who have either been entirely annihilated, or are seen retiring and melting away before the advancing white population." "The proposal to found a new colony cannot fail to awaken solicitude in the

fund which shall prove, we believe, a permanent blessing to the Colony.

"They shall be blessed in their deed."

OTHER CENTENARY MEETINGS—We are requested to state, that immediately after the contenary meetings at Perth on Monday the 30th September, the Revs. A. Green and Egerton Ryerson will attend such centers may think proper to appoint, between the 1st and 6th of October; and the Rev. John Ryerson and the rest of the deputation, will attend the other centenary meetings already appointed to be held during the same period.

SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE GUARDIAN—Though deprived, for a time, of the presence of our excellent brethron who have been accustomed the in the city, we may tell our readers we have some happy days at the Wesley Methodist Book Room. Not a letter has been received since the commencement of the centenary meetings, but we have had orders for the Guardian from our friends in the cast. We "guess" that our friends in the texts are using their reservee for the purpose of surprising us, and that when they do write, we shall have on astenishing list all at once! We beg to say, we should like the following the form of the contenary meetings, but we have had orders for the Guardian from our friends in the cast. We "guess" that our friends in the texts are using their reservee for the purpose of surprising us, and that when they do write, we shall have on astenishing list all at once! We beg to say, we should like the following the form of the colony. They have not been forward to retain so Upper Canada with a government title, and are allowed the same civil privileges as the other colonists; but the policieal cristence of illustration. And the cast we have some happy days at the Vesley of the present time advancing white population. The time indicated upon them in the succession of the present time, they have enjoyed no political rights in the colony. Persons of colour from the United States are eligible to purchase using their reserve for the purpose of surprising us, and that when they do were questions ar

from our friends in the cast. We "goest" that our friends in the sect as belief to the preference for the purpose of surprising was, and that when they compared it into, and the section of the following the wind of the following the preference of the purpose of surprising was and that when they compared it into, and the section of the following the wind of the following the proposed for use of the following the preference of the purpose of the wind the content to the following the proposed for the proposed for

hatural result of schools. What a field is now open before us! What agent clear are made and included the personal proposition. All the denominations of Christians are employed, and all lands share in their proposition. All the denominations of Christians are employed, and all lands share in their proposition. All the denominations of Christians are employed, and all lands share in their proposition. All the denominations of Christians are employed, and all lands share in their proposition. All the denominations of Christians are employed, and all lands share in their proposition. All the denominations of the human race! God must be made to consider them, we shall be with you, establishing the work of your hands.

Still finer waters co-presented on the part of many; and there wants it in Canada. How many villages are there without a Sabath school—how many settlements! We know that some circumstances are untoward; but we know to find the charity—still the some construction of control of children the control of the charity—stillings to say, but so it is, that even al directify of registrous sentiment is some of mones to facility and the control of the charity—and the control of the proposition of the control of the proposition of the control of the put to violence and deeds of blood. It is in this way I trace the necessary connexion between christianity and civilization, and perceive how the former originates the latter. It is by such an investigation I reach the conclusion, that wherever the gospel exerts its full and legitimate influence, true civilization must follow, as a natural and necessary consequence."

"If colonization were only now in its infancy, and its ruinous effects upon the Aborigines had not as yet become manifest,—had not experience so clearly shown how comparatively feeble is the influence which even a considerable number of truly religious presents in a colonization active in the influence which even a considerable number of

how comparatively feedle is the influence which even a considerable number of truly religious persons in a colony can exert, in counteraction of the injurious working of the system on which all our colonies have been founded,—it could not excite surprise, if many well-meaning and benevolent persons should listen, with satisfaction, to proposals for communicating the blessings of christianity and civilization to an ignorant and harbarous people. But can it possibly happen that they will allow themseives to be deceived by appearances and professions, now that the evils of colonization have become so notorious? It cannot be.—

The religious portion of the public will think before they act; and, stripping off the covering under which the Association present their plan for acceptance, they will examine it in reference to its real, not assumed, merits; and it is not unthe covering under which the Association present their plan for acceptance, they will examine it in reference to its real, not assumed, merits; and it is not unreasonable to expect, that, so far from becoming accessories, they will be found exerting their logitimate influence in opposition to a schemo so eminently calculated to overwhelm the New Zealanders in ruin. The nation at large is, indeed, placed in circumstances which call for general attention to this subject. The painful events which have so recently transpired in Canada may, with strictest propriety, be regarded as a practical lesson on colonization, which it behoves us attentively to regard. There is a worm at the core of our colonial prosperity; and we are called upon to lay the subject to heart, and reflect upon to lay the subject to heart, and reflect upon to lay the subject to heart, and reflect upon to lay the subject to heart, and reflect upon to lay the subject to heart, and reflect upon to the subject to heart, and reflect the subject to heart, and reflect the subject to heart and reflect the subject to heart, a attentively to regard. There is a worm at the core of our colonial prosperity; and we are called upon to lay the subject to heart, and reflect upon our treatment of the Aborigines where our colonies have been planted. Doubtless, had our colonies been founded on right principles, with due regard to the interests of the natives, the time would have arrived when it would be proper that they should rise into independence. But then it might have been reasonably anticipated that they would enter into that state, as the child, having arrived at manhood, becomes independent of his parent; and that the colony, having reached a state of maturity, should indeed naturally pass into an independent condition, but, at the same time cherishing tha kindest filial regard for the parent state, and the parent state rejoicing over the developing powers and rising greatness of its offspring. But is it by this natural process, so to speak, that our colonies are gaining their independence? Did not the British colonies, now recognised as the United States of America, struggle into that condition through scenes of unnatural discord, which form one of the darkest pages in the national history of our colonization? And is not the same spirit now at work in our remaining American provinces? Is it not worthy of consideration, that the rebellious example of the French of Lower Canada has found some imitators among even our your country where we have so the context of the Advisiones? If that God designed by the writer. Under certain circumstances a form of prayer has its use. These short prayers are marked by the spirit of true humiliation. They exhibit the emotions of a heart conversant with its needy condition. Its depravity and sin is confessed, and its darkness and guit. Pardon and holiness, wisdom and direction, strength and consolution, are implored; and the "new and living way," and only that, is used, in approaching the Father for those blessings. The "Spirit" is honoured in his important offices. The "Promises" are believed and plended. And all this is done in such a manner as to suit the multiplied and differing circumstances of those for whom these helps to devotion are prepared.—The style of those we have read is very becoming. God is not addressed as man addresses man, when something cloquent is allowable—perhaps necessary. There is a conciseness and pairty not unlike that of the Fathers of the Reformation; and there is a simplicity borrowed from the best of all models—the iminitable "Lord's Prayer." We tare led to address God with the infantile modesty and earnestness of children, and acquire the conviction, that the Being whose gifts we implore is our leaft to addressed sand Individuals, purchase these helps; their tendency is beneficial; and they are worthy of the pen and heart of an homomed servant, whose incessant and hallowed employ, is, to distribute that without proceed to involve the New Zoalanders also in run, it may, not without just reason, be anticipated, that an avenging Providence will remove without just reason, be enticipated, that an avenging Providence will remove that which restrains the out-bursting of a similar spirit in our other colonies; and that Britain may, ere long, be seen stripped of all her foreign dependencies, and dwelling alone,—a melancholy instance of a nation whom God has signally chastised for persisting to do wrong, in neglect of the clearest light, and regardless of the most solema admonitions."

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

UNITED STATES.

Lett, the Murderer, once more at large. - In our last we

Trouble among the Steamboats.-Fashions are constantly wearing the fair, we exc., but also in steamhous and their desisters.—Some years ago these huge vehicles were constantly blowing-up—or getting blown-up; the prevailing fashion was either an explosion or collapse. But now they seem to affect collisions; the broad lakes and rivers of our continent are not wide enough for their ambition; they are no longer content with trying conclusions as to their speed, but must needs be practising on their respective capacities to

resist injury from headlong encounter.

Within the last three or four weeks there have been more than that number of collisions. First there was the case of the United States and Great Britain then the Commodore Barrie and William the Fourth, both Canadian thought proper to knock their heads together; then the Rochester and Do Witt Chinton made a dash at each other; yesterday the Narragansett got an ugly poke from a sloop laden with stone; and the Montreal papers of Monday bring us accounts of a tilt between the new boat, the Lady Colborne, and the Britannia; the force of which was so great that if the Lady Colborne had not been a new and very strong boat, it is believed that she must have gone on a visit to David Jones, Esquire .- [N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Honesty Rewarded.-MR. SAMUEL HERON, Printer, Toronto on his way from the steamboot landing to this city yesterday morning, discovered in his path a roll of bills to the amount of about \$500. Mr. II., with songht out the owners, Messrs.———, who, as a small token of their thanks, presented him \$20.—Rochester Democrat.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John-A Noble Act .- Seasons of trial and difficulty often elicit deeds of praiseworthy liberality, the performance of which would not appear to be required in circumstances of prosperity. The subjoined letter needs no comment; the gentleman who could so write would be little gratified

Saint John, 20th August, 1839. Dear Sir,—Being of opinion that the whole city was saved from destruction during the late fire mainly through the instrumentality of the St. John Water ompany, and feeling how vastly important it is that such an Institution should e encouraged in a city like this, where the ravages of fire are so fearful, I be to hand you the sum of Forty Pounds, as a donation, in aid of the funds of the Company. 1 am, dear Sir, yours most respectfully,

have also the reports of the Commissioners by whom the cases were investigated —but on what proofs the Commissioners proceeded, it is not in our power to explain. As Act of Parliament, or an Ordinance of a nature so totally new and unprecedented, could scarcely have been obtained, even on the most complete evidence of the facts. In the absence of such evidence, it was manifestly unattainable. To have sent the Prisoners to Van Dieman's Land, on the mere chance that a law might be passed there for their detention, was a proceeding which it would have been impossible to hazard or to justify.

"It thus became necessary, either to bring these men to trial in this country, for High Treason, or to discharge them from further imprisonment. A trial, I need hardly say, must have resulted in their acquittal; because we have no producible winesses of their guilt: and because, after all that had occurred, such a prosecution would have been justly regarded with the utmost disfavour by the Court and Jury.

a prosecution would have been justly regarded with the utmost disfavour by the Court and Jury.

"The result is, that they have been released on the conditions mentioned in the letter from the Home office. Her Majesty's Government have used every exertion in their power to avoid a result which they lament: as it may prove embarrassing to your Administration, and perhaps to the tranquillity of Upper Canada. I trust, however, that when the real state of the case is known in the Province, any excitement which may have been raised by this decision will subside—and that it will be in your power to disabnse the public mind of the opinion, that Her Majesty's Government regard with indifference, or are disposed to treat with a misplanted lenity, such crimes as those of which the Prisoners in question are self-convicted."

Meeting at Woolwich .- A numerous and respectable Meeting of the Freeholders and other Iohabitants of the Township of Woolwich, took place on Saturday the 24th ult., when were manimously adopted several resolutions, favourable to Lord Durham's Report.

Durham Meeting .- A meeting of the inhabitants of the District of Niagara will take place at the village of Thorold, on the 14th day of Sep-tember instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of taking into consideration Lord Durham's Report, and adopting such measures consequent thereon as may then and there be deemed expedient. Accompanying this notice is a list of the names of about 200 persons, magistrates, wealthy farmers and other

Talbot District .- H. V. A. Rapelje, Esq., Sheriff of this District, has lately had a requisition presented to him for a meeting to be called to consider Lord Durham's Report; but another of a contrary character having been presented, the Sheriff refused to call a meeting.

The Compact again.—It is currently, and I believe correctly, remoured to be the settled intention of the Constitutional Society, (composed chiefly of members of the "amiable family") to expel all those who may have expressed opinions favourable to the adoption of Lord Durham's report. In other words, a plan is secretly devising for diverting the society from its original object and making it instead of a "Constitutional" a "Family Compact Institution."—Examiner.

We learn from the Gazette of the 5th instant, that a further prorogation of the Provincial Parliament has taken place, and that it will not meet till the 12th of October.

MARRIED,-By the Rev. J. C. Davidson, on the 28th August, Mr.

MARKIED,—By the Rev. J. C. Davidson, on the 28th August, Mr. Charles Allen, to Miss Elizabeth Yeager, both of Saltfleet.

At Oswego, on Tuesday evening, 28th ult., by the Rev. Wm. McCarty, Daniel MacMartin. Barrister of Perth, Upper Canada, to Charlotte Matilda, only daughtet of T. S. Morgan, Esq., of the former place.

Ou the 28th instact, at the Synagogue, by the Rev. Meyer Levey, of New York, Samuel Hart, Esquire, to Emily, second daughter of Benjamin Hart, Esquire of Mongard.

Esquire, of Montreal. DIED,-In this City, on Monday the 2nd instant, at the residence of Mr.

John Dean; Mr. Jonathan Fairfield, aged 65 years, long a respectable inhabi-ant of Ernesttown, in the Midland District.

On Thursday last, near Chippawa, Mrs. Adam Deal, aged 26 years. On Saturday last, in Nisgara, Cynthia, wife of Mr. A. Heron, junior. At his father's, in Cobourg, on the 4th inst., of consumption, after a lingering and painful illness, John Spencer Perry, son of Ebenczer Perry, Esq., aged 19

At Skeldon, Grand River, District of Niugara, U. C. on the 27th of August, Ebenezer Wilson Johnstone, Esq., son of the Rev. Thomas Johnstone of Dalry, Ayrshire, Scotland.

In Grantham, on the 3rd inst., Mr. Francis Goring Parnall, aged 41.

In Kingston very suddenly, on the morning of Sunday, the 31st ultimo, Mr William Drury, aged 33 years.
On the 30th ultimo, at his residence in Fredericksburgh, William Crawford,

Esq., aged 75 years.

In Kingston, on the evening of Wednesday, August 21st, after a lingering illness, which she bore with much Christian fortitude and resignation, Mary, the eldest daughter of Mr. Alderman Noble, aged nineteen years.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending Septr. 10.

J. Norris, "Goderich, Aug. 22nd," J. Brock, T. Harmon and A. Adams, W. Haw, M. Whiting, (see below) C. Flumerfelt.

Books have been forwarded to-

S. Rose, I package, in charge of Rev. S. Belton; M. Whiting. I package, do. to be left at Mr. Guernsey's, Queenston; J. Norris, I box, caro.of J. W. Williams, Oakville, per steamer Britannia; T. Fawcett, 1 box. in charge of Rev. J. Norris, addressed to care of C. Ingersol, Oxford; V. B. Howard, I package, per steamer Cobourg, care of T. Fraser, Prescott; J. Brock, 1 package, per steamer Cobourg; W. Haw, 1 package, per do., care of Rev. J. Brock, Cobourg; W. Price, 1 box, care of Mr. Sandford, Barrie, sent by Weller's stage to Holland Landing.

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

TORONTO AUCTION MART, 155, King Street. -SALE of SADDLERY and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE .-To be SOLD by Auction, on Saturday, September 21st, at the Store of Mr. C. JONES, No. 220, King Street, the WHOLE of his STOCK of SADDLERY and SADDLER'S TOOLS, comprising Ledies' Saddles, Gentlemen's ditto, Single and Double Harness, Rollers, l'ads, and a large Assortment of Saddler's Hardware, &c.

The Whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, which may be seen at any time previous.

Sale at 11 o'clock—Terms Cash.

WILLIAM WAKEFIELD, Auctioneer.

NEW STORE, MARKET BUILDINGS .-The Subscriber respectfully informs the public of Toronto and its vicinity, that he has opened that shop directly under the Nessa Room, where he will keep a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES of CHAS. ROBERTSON. the best description. N. B.—A few very fine Westphalia Hams.

Toronto, Sept. 2nd, 1839.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOY WAREHOUSE AND MANUFACTORY, 1101 King Street .- JOHN MAYDEW respectfully invites the attention of the public to a choice and extensive ssortment of Toya 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 Dolls.

Bonnet, Hat, Cap, Wig, Curl, and various other Boxes, for sale, whole-

RACKETS! RACKETS!! RACKETS!!! manufactured at the above establishment. Clubs in any part of the Province supplied with all possible expedition on the lowest terms. Toronto, September 10, 1839.

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, DRESS-MAKING, AND MIL-LINERY.—S. MAYHEW, grateful for the kind and liberal patron-age which has been extended to her since she commenced business in this city, presents her sincere thanks to those ladies who have employed 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 hours of twelve and two. Toronto, September 10, 1839.

OTICE.—All persons indebted to the late LUKE SHARP are requested to make immediate payment to the Administratrix, Mrs. Mary Sharp; and the Creditors to send their accounts to her for pay. MARY SHARP, Toronto, Sept. 4th, 1839. 514 3 m. Administratrix.

MICHAEL BROWN KIRWIN, Ladies' Boot and Shoe Maker, lete of Dublin, is hereby informed that his Wife and Child have come out from Dublin to this City in order to join him; but not being able to find him, he is requested to make known at this Office

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—STRAYED from the Premises of A. LEWIS, Esq., at COOKSVILLE, on the night of Tuesday the 3rd inst., a SMALL DARK BAY MARE, black legs and mane, with no shoes on her hind feet. Whoever will leave her at Willim, Scott's Inn, Cooksville, or at the Post Office, Esquesing, will

A SENSIBLE LETTER ON RESPONSIBILITY.

To Christopher A. Hagerman, Esq.

Sir. - I observed, in a late number of the Patriot newspaper, an article purporting to be from your pen, wherein you were pleased to advert, in atrong terms of disapprobation, to the demand which the public are pretty generally making for what is termed a Responsible Government. Feeling, in common with every loyal man, a deep interest in the future welfare and prosperity of this province, and sensible of the weight which the signature of Her Majesty's Attorney General is calculated to carry with it amongst a certain respectable portion of the community, I have ventured, as an humble advocate, to offer a few remarks in defence of the responsible government principle, which has been so emphatically denounced by you in the article in question. I would state, at the outset, that I anticipate many unkind and invidious observations, as to the motives which may be supposed to have actuated me in thus entering the political arona with so formidable an opponent as yourself. For those, lowever, I am quite prepared. I assure you they will not disturb my equanimity. In any other cause I should have well considered the con-sequences of committing one's opinions to the malignant conversations of an uncharitable world, but, when the dearest interests of the country are at stake, it is a species of misprision of treason against society to

Under the laws of the Athenian soge it was considered a high crime for citizen to take no part in public differences, and it was punished with the utmost severity. The institution of such a system has been regarded by historians as one of the wisest acts of the Athenian law-giver. For my own conduct, I confess I seek no higher authority. When truth is sincerely sought for on both sides, discussion is a delightful as well as instructive occupation. Personalities, of course, should be as much as possible avoided-principles are a fair subject for attack.

I am not disposed, sir, to violate so salutary a rule. I shall now pro-

ceed to consider the question at issue, with that temper and in that spirit which the importance of the subject requires, bearing in mind the just observation of an elegant political writer, "that if a resolution must at last be taken, there is none so likely to be supported with firmness as that which has been adopted with moderation." I would remark, in the first place, that the subject of a colonial Responsible Government has never, n my opinion, been rightly understood by its opponents, and seldom properly explained by its advocates. Almost all the persons with whom I have conversed upon this question, have expressed their ignorance of the real views of the supporters of the responsible principle. - This ignorauce is, in a great measure, the effect of a prejudice entertained against every measure which receives the support of what is termed the reform party. A narrow minded man might honestly enough be led estray by such a prejudice, but when we see the first law officer of the Crown in the colony betraying strongly, and in his writings too, the influence of so pernicious a feeling, one is led to conclude that the heart, and not the head, is the true seat of the disease. Your gross misunderstanding of the real objects of the responsible government party, permit me to remark, is far from creditable to you. You state in the article I have alluded to, "that if you understand the views of the advocates of responsible government correctly, they are thus explained," to quote your own words: "That the Sovereign may appoint whom she pleases to office in the colony, but if the House of Assembly disapproves of the selection, the party must be forthwith dismissed, and without affording him a trial or opportunity for defence." You go on to state, "that there is something so repugnant to every principle of British justice, in this summary mode of punishing a public servant, that it is surprising any man, whose mind is regulated by the ordinary rules of equity and fair dealing, should be found to advocate it." In a subsequent part of your letter you remark that with reference to your own opinions upon the subject, you are unwilling to be understood, as opposing responsibility either to the government or people on the part of any public officer; on the contrary, you not only admit, but exensely contend, that it ought to exist. Your opposition is to condemnation without vial. Now, sir, I ask you to constit the leading inversely which adverted. suit the leading journals, which advocate this principle, and point out, if you can, any single paragraph in which such a principle as that of condemnation without trial is supported or even hinted at. You will find, or I have read those journals to very little purpose that the government which they are asking for is the government of Great Britain, as far as the same is consistent with our colonial relations, that is, the control of our internal affairs entirely spart from Downing street interference and responsibility, on the part of the advisors of that government in all matters strictly local, in like manner as the Cabinet Ministers in England are responsible for their advice in matters affecting the interests of the British Empire. This plan contains the substance of the demands of the are in the habit of considering incurable. Medical experience is continures possible government party. I put the question to you candidly: Is ally doing away a part of the list of the incurable diseases, and Mr. Moffat responsible government party. I put the question to you candidly: Is there anything in this repugnant to the principles of British justice? When this party, whose principles you are in the habit of stigmatizing with every opprobrious epithet which the English vocabulary can furnish, and transcript of the British constitution, will you dare to tell them they and transcript of the British constitution, will you dare to tell them they can furnish and transcript of the British constitution, will you dare to tell them they can be added to the number of complaints which modern skill has conquered. In Fever and Ague the LIPE MEDICINES not only give quicker relief than any other remedy, but if persevered in, effect a PERMANENT CURE; so that if the patient is only ordinarily careful, and resorts directly announcing that Fever and Ague the LIPE MEDICINES not only give quicker relief than any other remedy, but if persevered in, effect a PERMANENT Gordon Matting and syneat to the constitution and agreed to the first symptom of tendency to a new attack, it may be constituted as a syneat to be added to the number of complaints which modern skill has conquered. Burdon Joseph Burdon Joseph

ciple of British justice. Whether you will ever condescend to answer this letter, I am at a loss to conjecture, but, sir, the public, and even your own party, will expect some explanation of your rather equivocal views upon this question.—If you really are, as your language would seem rather strongly to imply, in favour of the responsibility of public officers to the people, how will you reconcile this with the hostile attitude in which you have placed yourself towards the advocates of your own declared principles? Having thus exhibited the absordity of your remarks, in the letter alluded to, I shall andeavour to explain my own views, as

who are the advisers of the Colonial Governor, should, in matters merel; local, possess the confidence of a majority of the House of Assembly, and be responsible for gross acts of misgovernment in like manner as the advisors of the Government of Great Britain are; that they should be liable to impeachment by the Assembly, before the Legislative Council. In opposition to this, it is contended that the introduction of such a scheme of Colonial Government would make the people of this country independent of the Imperial Government, and would lead to a soparation, In considering this objection I shall not now discuss the question, whether the Imperial Parliament acted wisely in giving the colonies a representative form of government, ready though I should be at all times to support the expediency of such a gift. It is enough for us to know that, in the exercise of its deliberate wisdom, it has given this colony such a Pills. be responsible for gross acts of misgovernment in like manner as the support the expediency of seen a gill. It is enough for us to know that, in the exercise of its deliberate wisdom, it has given this colony such a government. A reference to the Constitutional Act will determine the kind and extent of power conferred upon the people of this prevince. In the 2d section of the statute, 31st Geo. III. c. 31, it is thus enacted, "that in each of the said provinces, respectively, his Majosty, his heirs or successors, shall have power, during the continuance of this act, to make laws for the peace, welfare, and good government thereof, such laws not being repugnant to this act." And the same statute, in subsequent clauses, provides for the constitution of a House of Assembly elected by the people, and a Legislative Council appointed by the Crown. Now, sir, it enrely needs no reference to authorities to shew, what must be a once self evident, that the power of making laws is a supreme power, and that the parliament constituted by the above act is, therefore, in all mat ters within the purview of the act, supreme. In the second chapter of W. Blackstone's Commentaries, to which I would refer you, the doctrine of the supremacy of parliament is clearly and emphatically laid down. Now, it will hardly to denied, that the mere power of making laws is almost an empty privilege, if the administration of these laws, when made, is to be left to the arbitrary and irresponsible discretion of another body. The power of enforcing, in a constitutional manner, by impeachment, the execution of the laws when made, is a right, according to the constitution of Great Britain, incident to the supreme power .-Without it, of what advantage would it be to Englishmen that they had the power of making laws for their own happiness and good government, if they had not the right of compelling the execution of these laws when made; if, in other words, they were liable to suffer in their persons and property, by the acts of the executive branch of government, and had no means of checking, through their representatives, the abuses of the executive authority. That such a constitution would be a vain mockery of government, all cannot but admit. Does not the same argument apply here? Are not the people of this country liable to suffer the same ills, by the misconduct of the executive here? If so, have they the power, through their representatives, of checking and punishing the advisers of such misconduct? If they have not, they have not get the constitution of Great Britain, and the colonial legislature is deprived of one of the most powerful auxiliaries to the due exercise of the powers entrusted to it by the Imperial Parliament. If it be admitted that the power of making laws is a mere empty form, without the right of constitutionally compelling the execution of those laws, how, I would ask, can you avoid the conclusion, that the interference of the Colonial Office with the Execu of the Imperial Act, by which the administration of local affairs is vested retail, at 375 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled in the people of this province, as absolutely in every respect, subject only to a few exceptions, as the power of making laws for the advancement of the interests of the empire is vested in the people of England? I would refer you to the despatches of Sir Francis Head, of whom I am aware you are an ardent admirer, and who was the most violent opponent of the responsible principle, and I would ask you - Do not those very despatches contain the most convincing argument against a Downingdespatches contain the most convincing argument against a bound attest government? We find him complaining bitterly of the interference of Mr. Stephen in our affairs, and, in consequence of that very interference, he was at length compelled to resign the government of the colony; yet you and your irresponsible party are seeking to perpetuate that very system which your own leader has denounced as the curse and bane of the provinces. But you say that this scheme is incompatible

party ask for the control of trade, currency, or commerce, or, are they ondeavouring to lessen the influence of the Imperial Government in matters affecting the Imperial interests? Consult the leading journals, which advocate my principle, and point out, if you can, any paragraph in which so monstrous a demand as this is made? But, then, you object, that, under the responsible system, we should interfere with the Imperial

interests, our own promises and the prohibitions of Imperial statutes to the contrary notwithstanding.

Is there, then, no remedy for such conduct, if the people of this province, whom you yourself have often, both in your place in the House Anthony Amonson Andrew of Assembly and elsewhere, pronounced to be as loyal a body of men as Anderson George there are in any portion of Her Majesty's dominions, should think pro- Anderson Benj. per, so improperly, to abuse the powers entrusted to them? Remember, Arnold John Sir, the Legislative Council form an insurmountable barrier sgainst the encroachments of the popular branch of the Legislature—a Council not onjoying its privileges by virtue of an hereditary succession, but chosen Armstrong by the representative of Her Majesty from (supposed) personal merit Armstrong only. Furthermore, how easy would it be for the Imperial Government Armstrong to disallow any such unconstitutional act, if it should, temporarily, pass nto a law here. Let all our statutes be referred to the judicial committee of the Privy Council, and if they should be found to entrench upon Imperial interests, let them be forthwith disallowed. But you will say, should there be a difference of opinion between the Legislature and the Imperial Government, the people of this province would be brought into direct collision with the flome Government. I answer, Sir, that if the people of this Province, through their representatives, the Legislative Council, and the Executive, would not submit to the judicial fiat of the Privy Council, they would thereby declare themselves in a state of rebel. lion against the Eurire. I would ask you, have not the people the same power now, under the irresponsible form of government, as they would have then, of opposing themselves to the Imperial Government? Suppose the next House of Assembly should address the Crown for a Bell. Responsible Executive, and declare that they would not proceed to business without the previous concession of this principle, what must be the consequence? The supplies are stopped, and the members retire to their homes. Here then, under our present form of government, you would Beg Alexander experience all the difficulty in carrying on the affairs of the country which Bernard H. G. 2 you could do under the other system. Why, let me ask, compel the peo-ple here to adopt such a remedy as this for checking the abuses of government? The dependence of Ministers, at home, upon the will and approbation of the people, prevents the necessity of their resorting to so Bingham R. ruinous an expedient. Let us, I say, possess the same constitutional Bilton Peter, cheek, and we shall never need to exert this powerful engine for the Wm Geron Bilton Peter, Blake A. naintenance of our just rights.

Let me, in conclusion, cite upon this subject the words of an accurate writer upon the Constitution of Great Britain—De Lolme. The application of them I leave to you; they are as follows;—"But these laws, which limit the king's authority, would not, of themselves, have been sufficient, as they are, after all, only intellectual barriers, which the king might not at all times respect, as the cheek which the Commons have sufficient, as they are, after all, only intellectual barriers, which the king might not at all times respect, as the check which the Commons have on his proceedings, by a refusal of subsidies, affects too much the whole state to be everted on every particular abuse of his power; and lastly, as even this check might, in some degree, be cluded, either by breaking the promises which have procured subsidies, or by applying them to uses different from those for which they were appointed, the Constitution has besides, supplied the Commons with the means of immediate opposition besides, supplied the Commons with the means of immediate opposition between the procure of government, by giving them a right to impeach the runes Wm Fullerton John to the misconduct of government, by giving them a right to impeach the Brynes Wm unisters: An admirable expedient, which, by removing and punishing Brownlea A. B. corrupt ministers, affords an immediate remedy for the evils of the state.

Brown Samuel and strongly marks out the bounds within which power ought to be conined; which takes away the scandal of guilt and authority united, and calms the people, by a great and awful act of justice,—an expedient, in Brown George 2 this respect, especially so highly useful, that it is to the want of the like

that Machiavel attributes the rain of his republic." I am, Sir, your obedient, humble servent, Toronto, Sept. 3, 1839. EDWARD HITCHINGS.

-British Colonist. EVER AND AGUE.—It is but a very short time Brower Sylvester Gilchrist Duncai since these Medicines have been introduced into the Fever and Ague Brothourn Miss C. Gilbutson Wm Districts, and the proprietor flatters himself that during that period, where- Brandon Daniel ever they have been used according to the directions, they have done more Brydges Har'd J. 3 Gibson John towards exterminating the disease, than all other remedies and prescript Brookes Noah Gibson Wm. tions combined. It is a common excuse among "regular practitioners" Burns David when specifies are introduced, that they cannot care diseases which people Burn Rowland 2

Mr. Hitchings was Secretary to the Constitutional Society of Toronto.

and transcript of the British constitution, will you dare to tell them they are advocating principles repugnant to that constitution, and expect to preserve the character of a man of common sense? For the sake of your own character, Mr. Attorney, I could wish that you would reflect a little before you next favour the public with such paradoxical nonsense. Lot us at least know that the bead as well as the heart is unsound.

In what a gross absurdity do you involve yourself, when you state that you are unwilling to be understoed as opposing responsibility eithor to the government or people, on the part of any public officer, and that you earneedly contend it ought to exist, when you are opposing with all your might that very party who are as much opposed to condemnation without trial as you can be, because they know that it is repugnant to every principle of British justice. Whether you will ever condeacend to answer

claid principles? Having thus exhibited the absurdity of your remarks, in the letter alluded to, I shall endeavour to explain my own views, as fully as the confined limits of this communication will allow, upon the subject of a responsible government, and consider some of the chief objections put forth by the opponents of this principle, with a view to a calm and temperate discussion of their merits.

The Life Medicines, if properly used and persevered in, recommend and properly that the public should know that such the medicines exist, and hence the propriety of advertising them. It is hoped, therefore, that the propriety will not be accused of egotism when he says calm and temperate discussion of their merits.

The Life Medicines, if properly used and persevered in, recommend and persevered in, recommend and persevered in, recommend and persevered in, recommend to a lamps of advertising them. It is hoped, the medicines exist, and hence the propriety of advertising them. It is hoped, the themselves; still it is necessary that the public should know that such and lamps of advertising them. It is hoped, the claim David Cain Dav

For further particulars of the above Medicine see Moffat's Good SamaRITAN; a copy of which accompanies the Medicine. A copy may also be
obtained of the different Agents who have the Medicine for sale.

LF French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained to the different Agents who have the Medicine for sale.

Clarke Miss Julia Healy John McMullen Miss M. Wallace John McMullen Miss M. Wallace John

OFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS Conners Thomas and PHENIX BITTERS.—The universal estimation in which the Collins Michael celebrated Life Pills and Phenix Bitters are held, is satisfactorily demon. Coulten James strated by the increasing demand for them in every State and section of the Cormack John S. Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which Corcoran Thomas are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence Cox Arthur that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among his Conner Peter afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprietor of these pre-eminently successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly hefore the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some persons will be relieved from a greater or less degree of soffe ing, and be improved in general health; for prietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious headache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrolulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, sult-theum, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In cold and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail, Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most Denrick Eyfraim delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual Dixson Elisha symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed time will almost invariably effect a suitable dose at the next hour of bed time will aimost invertainly permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more Dorogh Mary Doherty John Doherty John Doherty John Williams and violent kind is not less sure and speedy if taken in proportionable acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy if taken in proportionable quantity; and persons retiring to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most starming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown, and can easily be subdied. In the Dowling John 2 Johnston John same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and visceral in Donovan S. A. J. Johnson Samuel flammations, however critical, will yield - the former to small and the latter to large doses of the Life Pills; and so also hysterical affections, hypocon driacism, restlessness, and serv many other varieties of the Neurotical class of diseases, are cured by the Phenix Billers. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different success are always open to inspection. For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Molfat's " Good ness and attention. C. & W. W. being practical workmen themselves

Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicines; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale. French, German and Spanish directions can be obtained for application and understanding their business, Gentlemen wishing to be well served, t the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention. Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists

Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists

Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists

Armstrang, Township of Toronto, from or giving her any credit on account of Mollat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a facsimile of John not to pay any debts she may contract.

Mollat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bittersor box of pills. with the relation of a colony to a mother country. What proof do you | For sale by J. Wadduce of the truth of this assertion? Do the responsible government Street, Hamilton, For sale by J. W. BRENT, King Street, Toronto, and T. BICKLE, King

1.55

OFLETTERS I S T remaining in the Post Office, City of Toronto, September 4, 1839

Ferson calling will please ask for Advertised Letters. Abraham, Wm Dougherty Patrick Kerr John Frout Thomas 2
Abbott Wm Dolton George Kennelly William Purdy Gabriel
Addison Harr. Mrs Dobbin John H'y Keeffe Cornelius Putnam Geo. R. Doda Robert Keenan James Kempshel Michael Quin John Alvis Miss Jannet Duck Jonathan Duggan — Lawyer Kendrick G. B. R. Quin Peter
Duggan George Kemp — Quinlan Mrs Nancy Duggan George Kelly Wm Moore Dunn Jno. Dundas Geo. Ham. Kennedy Francis Ralston Thomas Dunning Mrs. Geo. King Thomas 2 Rannels Givin

Reed Thomas

Reilly Owen

Rheinhardt Isaac

Rice Benjamin

Richards John

Robinson Eliza Robinson George

Robison Wm 2 Rose Mrs Mary

Rodgers Thomas Roland Thomas

Ross Miss C. H. 2 Ross George Rowe Christoph

Roy Jno. late of St.

Andrews, N. B. Russell J.

Sergent Robert

Sharpe William

Sharp John 2

Sharpe Mrs. Shackelford Miss

Catharine 3 Sheffield Joseph

Shortes Miss 2

Skillington Tho's

Shuttleworth John

Sides Richard

Simpson Robert Smith Emerline Smith Lewis

Smith Edw., Me: Buckmaster's trav

Smith Miss Emalin

Smith John 3

Smith Mrs. A.

Stafford Frederi

St. John James

Steele Thomas

Sweetlove Elias

Sweetman John

Thompson Mrs Ca

Thompson Robert

Thornton A. [W. 2

Turnêr Wm. 2

Vauston Thos.

Ward Sheldon

Ward Leonard

Watkins Chas.

Watson Archd.

Weir James [Co Welsh Messrs, J.

West Mrs. Georg

Weir Betsy

Welsh John

Whitley John

White Thomas

Williamson Thos.

Wilson S. or F.Fir

Wilson W. John 2

Williameon Jas. 2

Wilson Margaret

Winchell Elder R

Wilson Jam

Wieter W.

Woods Thos.

Woods Richard

Wright A. Telfer

Wright Edward 2

Wilkinson W.

Warn Mrs. W. D Watkins Arthur

Ward James

Urchart Miss Jessy Vance Joseph

Rob't Streetsville Tho's

Moody Mrs. J. A. Spilet Samuel

Montgomery A. 5 Stewart Benj. 2

McArllister Godfrey Central School McArther Alex'r Sylvester Mrs R.

McBirney James Tansly John McCarroll James Tatoo (late of Tene McCabe Miss Eliz. love.)

McCondack Fra's Templeton Peter McCarthy James Temple Henry McCullough Hugh Thomas Miss A

McDewell Arch'd Thomas Jno. [M.9
McDonald Wm Thompson Tho

McDonald Donald Thompson Wm. 2

McGill Catharine Thompson Mrs. L.

McKechney Flory Tray Mrs. Christa.

McMullen Miss M. Wallace John

late 92nd Regt. Ward David

Nelson Mrs. Mar't Watson Chas.

Nichols Mrs. L. A. Watt Thos.

O'Grady Dr W. J. 3 White Joseph Oliphant John Wigelsworth Abn

Omelin Miss Ele'r Wilkinson Thes.

Nesbit James

Nimmo John

Oliphant John

Orr Mrs. John

Parr Henry jr.

Patten Joseph 2

Parrott -

Owen Abner

Nichole George

Nixon Alexander

Mongomery Rob't Streetsville Mulbolland John Stock Ann

Short Sarah

Millen Henry

Mirfield Peter

Mills Widow

Myers Isaac

McArther Robert

McDowell John

McGrath James

McKay James

Richers Mrs.

Richardson J. or S.

Armstrong Mrs M. and J. E. Landon Killer A. or Keller Rankin Cold Armstrong James Dunn Robert Kingsmill George Rea George W. Kitchen Rob. or D'l Reed J. Armstrong C. **Dudley Thomas** Wm Dwyer Robert Kinsella Martin Armstrong David Egan James M. A. Kiddle William Arthur George Ashbridge Jonathan Eastgate Samuel Knapp William Ashe Mistress Eakins James 2 Earl -Atkin C Awburn Wm Elton Harriet Lawson Agnes

Ellet Robert Laskey S Elredy John Elkedge John Ellis James Laskey Daniel Eiredy John
Eikedge John
Elis James
Eliyes John Henry
Elis G.

Laskey Daopel
La Point Stephen
Lamy Mrs.
Labelle Joseph Barrow Wra Bullard ----Barry Mrs. Baker H'v Emery Robert England Wm Laird Hugh Leany William Bettey Richard Bagshaw Abm. Berry Mrs. Etherington or Little John Herthrington Ts. Lindsay Mrs. Lilley David Lightheart Wm Bell Margaret Evans John Lindsay James Farr Josh. Bell Abraham Fair Thomas 2 Lowrie John Sargent Wm.
Falconder Douglass Longgigs T. J. B. Samons Wm.
Falaher Edward Lynch Mrs And'w Sargent Ben. Beverly II'y

Farguson Andrew Lyons Mrs Wm Scott Jno. Fitzgerald D. Magher Miss Mary Sewell George Fitzgerald Patrick Markellan Mrs D. Sharfot or Sharf R Bilton Peter, or Wm Geron Maxwell Rev. J. E. Shannon Sargont Flaherty Patrick Flood or Hood M. Mather Edward Millen George Foley Edward 2 Millen Jacob 2 Mitchell George

Fullerton John Garbott Mary Ann Miller George Gahan Townsend Miller William Gallagher Edward Miller David 3 Brown Josh. Brown Alex. M. Gallagher Patrick Moffatt Miss M. J. Smith James Gaskins Edward Moody Jas. Wm. Smith Anthon Moody Jas. Wm. Smith Anthony Brown Sergt. Dan'l Garthwaite Josh. Moody Mrs. Jane George James George Robert Gedd James Mosher John Moon John 2 Brisker David Brennan Mrs. M. Brand James Gerray Casmo Morrow Marthew Stanford William Bragg Henry Quar. Mast. 2 Morin William Gilfillan John Bruss Thomas Moore G. S.

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Harvey John W. McDonell George Thompson J. H. Carroll John Hampton Geo. J. Cameron John D. 2 Hayes Michael

McGie James 2 Thornton A. [
McGlaughlin Mich. Thursby Wm.
McIntosh Sarah
Topin Peter McKenzie Sarah Freacy John Geer McKeown Miss E. Trowell — Hickling George McPherson Peter Weller Wm.
Hilton John late 92nd Regt. Ward David HillMrs Maple HillMcRay Mrs.

Hickley Miss
Hickley Miss
Hinckley H. Navil Mrs.
Hincheliff Thomas Neal Henry
Honeyford Joseph Neal Miss Howard Thomas William Hornby Dr. Hopkins John Holmes Benj. jr. Hollins David Holland G. B. Holiman Jerm'h 2 O'Brine Moses Crawford John

Howard Thomas O'Brine F. Hoffman Miss Em. O'Connell James Hodges Edward Holmes John 2 Hutton John Cruikshank MissM. Hutchinson Mark Oner William Craig — Hutchinson G. O'Neil James Creig — Hutchinson G.
Cummings Cap J F Hunter William
Cummer Daniel Hunter C. Hunter Mrs Mar. 3 Cullen Mrs. Humphrey Mrs Sa. Pangborn Tho's 2 Wilson Wm. Dark James Hughes Thomas Parkinson Mrs. Hustler Jeremiah Parks Charles

Davey Thomas Dawson John Irwin James James William James Thomas Dawson James Datz Thomas Jackson John Jones George Jones Socphief Dice W. M. Donaldson Wm Johnston Jiakin Place Elias Donaelly Mrs M.A. Johnston Miss II'h Pollet Miss Ellen Yale Josiah

Miss Ellen

Pearson Edward Jackson Miss Aug. Peary Austin or Woodall Wm.

Jackson William Wm Woodford Woodruff Russell Pepper Pat'k Ric'd Woodings Mrs.
Phillips Mrs Jane Wray Geo. Phillips the Misses Wright James Phillips Dr. Wright A. Te Johnson James 2 Philip John Johnson George Pickering Samuel Wrisinger Harna Johnson Miss My 2 Piercy Jeremiah Wyllie Wm. Douling or Donling Johnson Arch'd Jordan John

Price Thomas S. Yeamans Jarius 2 Proudlowe John Yielding W. C. Pudney Colonel Young Jacob Serg't 4th Batt. Young James CHARLES BERCZY, P. M. EMOVED-C. & W. WALKER, TAILORS having removed their Clothing Establishment from 135 to 181 King Street, (lately occupied by H. Steward,) beg leave to inform their customers and the public generally, that they will be found ready to supply them with clothing of all descriptions with all their former prompt-

will find it to their advantage to call on them. Toronto, Sept. 3rd, 1839. OTICE.—This is to caution any person or persons from purchasing any of the personal effects of the late George Armstrong, Township of Toronto, from the widow Elizabeth Armstrong, or giving her any credit on account of the estate, as we are determined

SAMUEL PRICE, junt., Executors. Township of Toronto, August 22nd, 1839. 513.3m

1839.



FINHE STEAMER HAMILTON, R. GASKIN, Master, will make Two Trips a week, during the remainder of the Season between TORONTO and ROCHESTER, leaving Toronto on Tuesday and Friday Evenings, and ROCHESTER on Monday and Thursday Mornings, calling at Conourg and Port Hore both ways.

Toronto, 13th Aug. 1839.

510s

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

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

By order of the Committee.

JAMES CARLESS,

Depository, 23 Yonge Street, Depositary. Toronto, Aug. 10, 1839. Editors of Newspapers publishing this Advertisament gratuitously will confer a favor on the Society.

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

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

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

Front Street, Toronto, Aug. 6, 1839. 510 13 CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & Co. will receive per first Spring Vessels their usual Supply of SCYTHES, SICKLES, &c. &c.

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

Mr. W. on his return to the city begs leave to state, that he has made arrangements for a constant supply of Incorreptible Enumel Seeth, from the best manufacturers in London, Paris, and Philadelphia; and for immediate information of any improvements in the different branches of Denial Surgery. Besides the usual materials for filling decayed teeth, gold, platina, silver, and tinfoils; Mr. W. has the Royal Mineral Coment, which, in certain cases, is preferable to any other substance. Mr. W may be consulted at his office any hour of the day, Toronto, 21st May, 1838.

ROUGHT.IRON AXLETREES. - Tho SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing Wrought-Iron Axletrees, of improved description and material, from the best wrought scrap, by improved description and material, from the user wrought scrap, by working 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,

Dover Iron Works, Augt. 16, 1839.

G. R. VAN NORMAN, Agent. 5
12
16

WORDS! SWORDS!! SWORDS!!!

The Subscriber respectfully informs the Military Gentlement throughout the Country, that he is now prepared to execute any order he may be favoured with for Swords of every description. New Regula. tion Swords constantly on hand, with Steel or Leather Scabbards; also, Sword Belts and Scales for the Shoulders made to order, and forwarded to any part of the Country.
Toronto, March 16, 1838. 436 SAMUEL SHAW, No. 120, King Street:

PAINTING.-HART & MARCH. House, Sign, and Ornamental PAINTERS, GLAZIERS, GRAINERS, and PAPER HANGERS, respectfully inform the inhabitants of Toronto and its vicinity, that they have commenced business at No. 206, King St., nearly opposite the Farmers' Bank, where they hope, from a competent knowledge of their business, strict attention, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage. Toronto, September 10, 1838.

DILES, &c.-NO CURE-NO PAY!!!-The Price, One Dollar, is refunded to any person who will use One Bottle of HAY'S LINIMENT for the PILES, without being cured.

These are the positive orders of the Proprietors. Several Thousand have been sold, and not a failure known,

PILES - DROPSY - SWELLINGS - ALL SORES -RHEUMATISM.

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

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

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

COMSTOCK & Co., New York, Sole American Agents.

TASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. No. 148, King Street, (five doors West of Yonge Street.) The subscriber, grateful for the kind patronage he has received, begs eave to return his best thanks to his friends and the public, and to acquaint them that he has on hand at present a good assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Carsimeres, Devonshire Kerseys and Buckskins; also, a good Broad Cloths, Carsimeres, Devonshire Kerseys and Buckskins; also, a good assortment of Vestings, consisting of plain and figured silk Velvets, Valencias, Toilenetts, &c.; all of which he is prepared to make to order, on the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner, at very low prices for Cark. THOMAS J. PRESTON.

Toronto, April 16, 1839.

O T I C E .- The Subscriber requests all persons who may have any book accounts, notes of band, honds, or other obliga-tions against him, to present them for settlement within three months from the date of this nutice. GEORGE PERMAN. Vaughan, July 4th, 1839.

95tf

LANDS FOR SALE.—In the London District, Upper Canada, 800 Acres of the very finest quality, in the Talbot Settlement, in that most desirable Township, Aldboroush, 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 Selllement. 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; Let No. 12, in the 2d Concession, an extremely valuable Lot.

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

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

STRAYED, about the middle of last month, TWO FAT STEERS, dark brown, marked I. W. cut with scissors on the rump. They were seen near Fair's Mills, on the Humber, on the 2nd instant. Any person bringing them, or giving information personally or by letter, so that they may be recovered, will be handsomely rewarded.

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

A CHESNUT MARE, about 151 hands high, six years old, with a white stroke in her face, switch tail, considerable hone, and good condition.

Also, A WHITE HORSE, about 144 hands high aged, strong, with long tail, and quite fresh. They belong to Joseph Chilvers, Smith, 56, Lot Street, Toronto, who will reward any person giving information by which they may be found. Ternito, August 14, 1839.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

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

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

** All travelling and local Preachers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church are subscribers, and forward their names with entherimients.

** All travelling and local Preachers of the Weeleyan Methodist Church are authorised Agents to procure subscribers, and forward their names with subscribins; and to all authorised Agents who shall procure ton responsible subscribers, and sid in the collection, &c. one copy will be sent grain. No subscriber has a right to discontinue until arters are paid up—Agents will be careful to attend to this.

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

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

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.