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Christian Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1839.

EVILS OF INTEMPERANCE.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian DEAR BROTHER,-I promised to send you a few thoughts on Temperance; and, while I am glad of having the opportunity, I cannot but regret that a subject of so much importance, involving so great consequences, has not fallen, in the present case, into abler hands. I regard intemperance as a great national evil, and I believe

one great source of the many evils which have fallen upon us in this Colony.

In this paper I design to offer a few remarks on its immoral lendency. I shall, therefore, notice its effects in individuals, in

it is so regarded by the ablest statesmen and wisest politicians, as

families, and in the community at large.

Its immoral tendency in the character of individuals is very appa rent. It tends to weaken the moral powers with which the Maker has blessed us, and unfits a man for the discharge of any of the social and relative duties which God has enjoined upon us. Our faculties have been given us by our Creator, for wise and noble purposes. When these faculties are impaired, whatever may be the cause, derangement, as a very natural consequence, ensues. If we could imagine a man entirely disconnected from his fellow-creatures, the consequences would not be so great. But this is impossible. No man is without some influence; and, as far as he can influence others by his example, that influence goes to undermine the social happiness of civil and religious society. No man that is a drunkard can possibly be a Christian. And I think we may go a step forther, and say, that, as a man who tipples, is in danger of becoming a drunkerd, he cannot, in the very nature of things, long enjoy the peace of God in hie heart. It must be, that the Holy Spirit raises a warning voice in the consciences of men who are in the habit of tippling. Should this voice be disregarded, it is natural to suppose that the Spirit must be grieved, and his influence quenched. What is it that arms the assassin's dagger? What is it that urges men to the commission of those crimes which make humanity shudder, and every good man blush to acknowledge himself a man? Many deeds of darkness, committed in secret under the influence of alcohol, of which it has been the principal cause, remain untold, and will, probably, till the Great Day. Nor do I think it would be saying too much, to say that many an unsuspecting female, as well as male, has been led to min through its influence. Many a one, I believe, by its means have been led to houses of ill-fame, and buried in infamy and disgrace. Such, unless reclaimed by a miracle, after dragging out a few years at most, in the practice of deeds too shocking to mention, tumble into a premature grave, a most loathsome object. "Her house is the way to hell, going down to the chambers of death."

But let us pursue this subject a little farther. The intemperate man is often cruel; and, if cruelty be an immorality, in this sense be is a most immoral man. If he abuse and ill-treat an affectionate companion, who has joined her fortune to his, which is often the case, he is a monster in human form. How many tender wives drag out a miserable existence on account of the wickedness of their husbands ! Alcohol deprives him, or them, of the use of reason-that noble faculty which distinguishes us, more than any other, from the brute creation. How many nights is the wife left alone, perhaps to a very late hour, woman's too, for that which renders him unfit to perform the offices of a father and a husband. He comes home often in a surly mood, and vents his rage upon an innocent wife, who has laboured hard to make him and his children comfortable. Perhaps he may not be one of those ill-tempered men who, when intoxica ed, are always disposed to quarrel with some one, and, if no other person be found, must, and will quarrel with a wife, whether right or wrong; he may be one of those persons upon whom alcohol has a different effect—he may be a very good natured man; but look at him, and then think of the very good natured man; but look at him, and then think of the up of his once manly and vigorous frame, quite incapable of utterance appearance he makes before his family, how much of his conversation —but his end was peace! Not the slightest discomposure seemed to but his end was peace! Not the slightest discomposure seemed to have upon them! Will it not lead them to disrespect, if not to be felt. It was a calm and tranquil sunset—and in unclouded seronidespise their father? And, if children be not taught to respect and obey their parents, it requires no great degree of discomment to brighter world! This event took place on the 25th of October, 1838.

It would be an intrusion on the sacredness of sorrow to attempt the children are likely to make.

If, from its immoral tendency in individuals, we turn to that of families, the evil accumulates and swells almost beyond the power of conception, as it is in the family circle the materials for a nation's glory or curse are fabricated. Imagine, if you can, its influence upon those so closely connected. Think of the neglected education of children-of the little immortals committed by God to parents, to be trained for usefulness on earth and also for the society of "the spirits of just men made perfect in Heaven." Think of their becoming Sabbath breakers and scarcely knowing any distinction between the days of the week, unless some friendly stranger inform them of it. The Sabbath is spent by them, in the early part of life, in wandering about the streets and the fields,-and, as they grow up, their sphere of wickedness is enlarged according as the powers of their minds are enlarged; and their resources of mischief are developed as opportunity may offer. If, as not unfrequently happens, the woman too become a drunkard, how is the misery increased! The instruction which it is necessary every mother should give to the little ones is withheld, and confusion and every cvil work follows as a necessary consequence, It would not be venturing much to say, that there is a strong probability that children thus taught by the example of their parents, will become drunkards too. Yes, it is all but certain they will. Think, too, of their becoming thieves and robbers-follow them in their midnight excursions-see the atrocious crimes they are guilty ofsee them apprehended and committed to some dreary dungeon to await their trial and their punishment, which perhaps is nothing less than death-follow them to the place of execution-see a fellow. immortal launched into an eternal world in a moment of time, perhaps hardened in crime-dying with little, if any, thought of the future ;go back to the place where he began his earthly career; see, perhaps, a disconsolate and heart-broken wife berett of a husband, and, perhaps, an aged and widowed mother, left to mourn the loss and fate of him who should have been their stay and their comfort; -ask the cause of all this, and trace it to its very source—then estimate, if you can, the crils of intemperance. Now, the remedy is abstinence—total abstinence. I must give over. I can pursue the subject no farther; my heart sickens at the picture, which, so far from being exaggerated by what I have said, is not even fully drawn. County of Simcoe, Sept. 12, 1839.

We have much pleasure in presenting the following brief memoir of the late Thomas Walker, Esq., a gentleman, who, though not a Wesleyan, was a Christian, and a Christian we have no doubt our readers will be gratified and benefited by being acquainted with. Mr. Walker was a true lover of God's people of every name, and was beloved by all: he sphorred the infallibility and exclusiveness of many. Such a pious philauthropist cannot be claimed by any denomination-he is the invaluable property of the Universal Church.

From the London Evangelical Magazine, for 1839.

BRIEF MEMOIR OF THE LATE THOMAS WALKER, ESQ. THE late Thomas Walker, Esq., was born in Leicestershire, in the year 1772, and, after spending a part of his early years at Lutter. worth, he came to London, and was ultimately a partner in the house of the late Thomas Hawkes, Esq., of Piccadilly. After the decease of that eminent Christian philanthropist, he became more prominently and influentially connected with the principal religious institutions of our country; and, during his life, was uniformly devoted to their support. It is not known at what period of his early life, or by what means he became a decided follower of Christ; but all who knew his character and worth, especially in the private intercourse of society, highly appreciated his sterling piety, his genuine integrity, his firm attachment to evangelical truth, and his liberal support of those institutions which are based upon its great principles. From his con-

ved no exclusion. He was a "lover of all good men," and united in holy fellowship with the friends of the Redeemer, in every section of the Christian church. He had no sympathy with intolerance and illiberality; and formed one of a class-unhappily not increasing in this age of strife and collision-which constitutes a link f connexion between various parties of the Christian community. While he liberally supported numerous institutions in the Established Church, and among other denominations, which were founded on evangelical principles, he was especially attached to the London Missionary Society, the Irish Evangelical Society, and the Village Itinerant Society. In the two last mentioned Societies be sustained the office of treasurer, and generously discharged his trust. Nor was he forgetful of secular charities; and was an effective member of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; the Orphan Asylum; the Orphan Working School; and many other institutions. He was a man of uniform and unaffected liberality, and his private beneficence sustained his public character. On his retirement many years ago from secular business he did not retire from the business of doing good: and was as fully occupied in benevolent duties, and with almost as much expenditure of time, as if he had never abandoned his secular pursuits. In the hospitalities of life, he was a distinguished pattern to such as are placed in circumstances of influence and elevation; and presented a marked contrast to many of higher pretension and resources amongst the professors of religion. Many are living who delight to recollect days gone by, when those now gathered to their fathers, were accustomed to meet each other at his house, where they liways found a cheering welcome, and enjoyed both mental and spirit. nal communion in the society of kindred spirits; and especially at the Missionary Anniversaries met their venerable father and friend, in the great cause of the world's evangelization. The names of Hill and Wilks, Waugh and Roby, Burder, Townsend, Hughes, and others. will recur to many with tender recollections of those hallowed and interesting associations. Honoured missionaries, returned home after useful and exhausting labour, found at his house and his board an ever grateful reception, and were refreshed; and few will be remembered by the servants of Christ in distant lands with more

Mr. Walker was not only an active and liberal Christian; but, amidst his numerous engagements in the walks of usefulness, he lelighted in the maintenance of retired devotion, and " walked humbly with God." The attachment he cherished to evangelical loctrines, was habitually blended with spiritual and practical religion. Whenever, in the confidence of friendly intercourse, he could disclose his most cherished feelings, he was found to possess a rich experi-ence of the power and vitality of true godliness; and his devotional fervour and simplicity in the exercises of social and domestic prayer, were eminently characteristic of his state of mind and feeling, on the nost important subjects.

affectionate and sincere regret.

During the last year of his life, he had several attacks of indisposi ion, which, it appears, he regarded as solemn monitions to himself; and, in May last, a painful and distressing accident occurred to him. when inspecting the catacombs of the Norwood Cemetery, which had nearly proved fatal. From the effects of that accident he never recovered. Many weeks of suffering confined him to his house; and though he partially recovered, and afterwards visited Brighton and Cheltenham, it was too apparent that his life was not likely to be long protracted. On his return home in October, he was evidently in so enfeebled a state, that the most painful apprehensions were entertained; but his mind was calm and serene. Amidst acute sufferings, a murinur never escaped his lips. He "possessed his soul in patience," but it was the "patience of hope." The glorious truths The glorious truths of the Gospel, on which he had ever loved to meditate, were the support and solace of his mind. He had the most distinct consciousness of "peace with God," and from the promises of the everlasting covenant he derived strong consolation. When passages of Scripture were read, adapted to his circumstances and feelings, and also the devotional poetry, so hallowed and precious, of Watts and Cowper while the husband spends his time and earnings, and often the and other sacred bards, his spirit was sweetly refreshed, and thus had he those "prelibations of the bliss to come," which were eminently sustaining to his mind. Not many hours before his departure, he replied to a friend who visited him, when it was asked, if Christ was then precious? "Oh, yes! he is precious, very precious, exceeding:
ly precious." And when reminded of an old friend, after expressing his affectionate regard, with his accustomed benignity and sincerity, he added, "but there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother, -there I place my hope, there is my Rock." Not long after this declaration, he became, from extreme debility and the rapid breaking

delineation of his character in the nearest connexion of life; or of that chastened resignation and holy confidence which, by the grace of God, his honoured and mouraing reliet, so truly worthy of Christian esteem, was enabled to evince in that hour of separation. May the consolation that supported his mind, be richly imparted to her spirit; and every remembrance of his excellence be a motive to devout gratitude, and a reason for boly submission!

Mr. Walker, during the greater portion of his religious life, communed with the church in Orange street; but, after retiring from that vicinity, and fixing his residence at Denmark hill, he usually attended Denmark hill Chapel, and Camden Chapel, still retaining his former intimacies, and evincing his accustomed Christian liberality, both in his personal friendships and his occasional religious fellowship. In the London Missionary Society, he was not only a most valued director, but one of the four trustees of the society. At the annual meetings of the Irish Evangelical Society, he always presided as the chairman. Having succeeded by the death of Mr. Hawkes to no small measure of patronage in the Established Church, it is well known, that he discharged with fidelity the duties of that trust; making every octual and prospective provision in his power, for securing and perpetuating in every presentation a truly evangelical ministry.

In the ordinary transactions and intercourse of life, few men shared larger measure of esteem and confidence; and the churches of Christ found, in his generous sympathics and effective services, a truly Christian co operation. It is further due to his memory to state, that in the arduous and honourable struggle which the friends of pure Christianity made some years ago, for the abolition of the Sacramental Test, that foul blot on the statute book of our country, he was most stronuously engaged, in connexion with the Society for the Protection of Religious Liberty; and whatever might have been his opinion of subsequent political measures, he always looked back on the success of that contest with devout and unmingled satisfaction.

Mr. Walker was, to a large extent, through his life his own executor, and did not act as if posthumous charities would atone for living avarice. His reversionary benefactions to public societies are numer ons, and free of all expense to the respective institutions; an arrange ment honourably illustrative of the character of the benefactor. We subjoin the list of these legacies, and close this brief testimony to the memory of a Christian philanthropist, with a devout prayer that many others may imbibe his spirit and imitate his example.

List of Mr. Walker's Public Reversionary Legacies. Last of Mr. Walker's Public Reversionary Legacies.
British and Foreign Bible Society £1000 Village Itinerant Society, or EvangelNaval and Military Bible Society £1000 Village Itinerant Society, or Evangelical Association
Church Missionary Society 1000 Children
Wesleyan Missionary Society 500 Sussex County Hospital at Brighton
Baptist Missionary Society 500 Clergy Dauchters' School, at Castertoun mark Kirby Londsdale 500 Clergy Dauchters' School, Bristol
Irist Evangelicat Society 1000 Clergy Dauchters' School, Bristol
Religious Tract Society 1000 Clergy Dauchters' School, Bristol
Religious Tract Society 1000 Clergy Dauchters' School, Bristol
Willer ests from his lathyway and his parking Infirmary 1000 Margote Sea-bathing Infirmary 1000

" He rests from his labours, and his works follow him."

FORCIBLE DETENTION OF A PASTOR.

A worthy old Rector of a parish in the department of the Nevre, over which he had been Pastor nearly 20 years, received a better piece of preferment from his Bishop, about a fortnight ago. He was greatly beloved by his flock, and was no less attached to them himself; he expected to have a parting scene, which would be painful to his feelings, when he came to leave them, and he determined to take himself off quietly without letting any one into the secret. The other morning, therefore, he left the village at break of day, and journied towards his new benefice, but he had not walked above a league or two, before his departure became known, the inhabitants of the village assembled en masse, and determined to fetch him back. Away they went after him, and in due time overtaking, not the lost sheep, but the stray shepherd, nexion with Mr. Hawkes, he became, for many years, the chief brought him back in triumph to his rectory, where they have since manager of Orange Street Chapel; and was thus brought into inti-mate association with many of the Dissenting ministers of London attempt at flight. The old rector, overcome by the rather boisterous ton Christian Watchman, regretting that we have not room for the whole of it. The letter is made up of facts which excite a pungent grief. Temperance Societies are opposed-and that too in Canada; but can any man read this account, and then lay his hand on his heart, and conscientiously say, they ought to be? The islands of Polynesia have bitherto presented us with a scene of holy enchantment because of the rapid victories of truth and grace: Now, a demoniac spirit is performing his witcheries, and that spirit is -- INTEMPERANCE.

AFFECTING TIDINGS FROM THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS. Appended to several of our London Magazines for July, we find a letter, addressed to the directors and friends of Bible and Missionary institutions in Great Britain and America, by R. Ferguson, of the British and Foreign Satler's Society. It is headed "Affecting intelligence from the South Sea Islands," and is intended to show that all which has been done by Christians in Britain and America, for the islanders of the Pacific during the last 40 or 50 years, is in danger of being lost in consequence of the vices of British and American seamen who visit the islands, and especially by the introduction of ardent spirits in British and American ships. We copy the letter below, in the hope that it will arrest the attention of those who are best able to devise and apply a remedy to the evil .- N. Y. Observer.

Dear Brethren,-There are those still living who can remember with what prayerful anxiety the effort was first made to introduce Christianity into the South Sea Islands,—with what intense interest the fathers and founders of the London Missionary Society followed the " Doff" across the seas, and watched the evolutions which progressively marked that memorable period; with what deep tried patience and perseverance the first missionaries prosecuted the work they had undertaken; with what difficulties and unfruitfulness their faith. and the faith of the churches, whose messengers they were, had to struggle even for years; and also with what inexpressible satisfaction gross and degrading rites of pagan idolatry. Since then, the great work has been going forward in the various islands of the Pacific.— Nor only have the churches of Britain and America continued to supply this interesting field with holy and devoted laborers \$ but from the native converts themselves have teachers been raised up, and, under the direction and sanction of the missionary brethren, been sent forth to locate, themselves in the midst of tribes yet savage and unsubdued, and teach them the simple lessons of the Christian faith. And so rapidly has Christianity spread from island to island, that now, as we learned from the man of "Missionary enterprise," in variety of expression, and with so much propriety, that I could not most of these levely islands, the idels of the heathen have been laid discover and low; and the cross of Christ, by its attractive power and glory, has formance." drawn thousands to its foot in humble prostration and adoring wor-ship. The scene described by him, is still before us: groups of islands dotting the bosom of the ocean, -each rising above, and extending beyond the other in the lovely picture, with its well built cottages, and neat, yet spacious sanctuaries, and each inhabited by a renovated and happy population—all industrious and sober—all educated and pious. Physically and morally, a very epitome of the millennium— Il nature lying in beauty, and man standing up in the likeness of his

Is it to be believed, then, that this lovely scene has been marred ? hat it has been visited by some rude and withering blast, which has dighted and laid waste some of its fairest spots? It is one of the happy features of the present state of the church, that of nothing is the more jealous than of her missions. Are the churches of Britain and America then aware, that their stations in the South Seas are possitively in danger? The subject has been whispered, but have the facts been published and widely circulated? Has the intelligence which has reached this country, and which has, no doubt, reached our transatlantic brothren, rung a peal in the ear of the church of Christ in both lands, such as to render it impossible that Christians can be indifferent to what is going forward in those distant islands of the sea? The facts having been recently given to the world, through

the communications of a foreigner, we dare not be silent.

We hold in our hand a pamphlet, forwarded to us by a friend, comiled from the journal and letters of Daniel Wheeler, of Shoosharry, near Petersburgh, a minister of the Society of Friends, who believing nimself "called in the love of the gaspel to pay a religious visit to some of the South Sea Islands and New South Wales," and who, having been "furnished with the needful certificates" from his own Society, sailed from the Motherbank, off the Isle of Wight, in the Henry Freeling, (a vesse) purchased purposely for the occasion,) on the 15th of March, 1834.

From Tahiti, to which we have been accustomed to look with more than ordinary interest, he writes:-

"There are so many appravating circumstances which o lessen the desire of the people for religion, that the present prospect of things here is truly discouraging; added to which, the landing of spirituous liquors is permitted or winked at, from the English traders to the colonies of New South Wales, and ships in the whaling about that rent very much." employ, with those from America, which are much more numerous than those of the British. Hopeless, indeed, [humanly speaking] appears every attempt to Christianize the natives of those islands who are laboring under, and exposed to, these disadvantages, which nust over obstruct the free course of the gospel. "Although great exertion is made and promoted by the missional

ries here, to stop this overwhelming torrent of iniquity, yet their measures are often abortive, and can never be effective, unless cooperated with on the part of the masters of the shipping. Notwithtanding that the disuse of spirituous liquors is rigidly enforced at Pahiti, and no person is allowed to have it in their houses, or if the breath of any of the natives smell of it, a severe fine is imposed; yet this bane of the human race is still to be purchased on shore, and the supply is kept up by the American ships, clandestinely landed at times, amongst the supposed empty casks which are sent on shore and tell him to have the provisions delivered immediately."

"How dreadful and appalling the consideration, that the intercourse of distant nations should have entailed upon these poor, untutored is landers, a curse unprecedented and unheard of in the history of former times: that one fourth of the whole population is miserably affected with a disease brought amongst them, and kept up by the licentions crews of their shipping ! - Will not, shall not the Lord visit for these

On one occasion after Mr. Wheeler had finished his address, in the Missionary chapel at Eimeo, on the eyils of intemperance, in which he warned the people of its certain consequences both here and hereafter, one of the principal chiefs made an effort to reply, "but was deterred through fear of giving offence;" yet he did not conceal either his feel. ings or his sentiments. For afterwards, he told the missionary, Mr. Simpson, what he wished to say to Mr. Wheeler, "on behalf of the natives of these islands and himself," and it may be denominated,

A MESSAGE TO GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA: " I hope he will go to Britannia, and beg the people to have mercy on us; and then go to America, and beg the people there also to have mercy on us; because it was those countries that sent this

This must have entered Mr. W's, conscience like an arrow. Eng. land and America are the culprits. Before Heaven we stand condemned. Whatever may be the real amount of intemperance and vice which now prevails, -whatever the personal degradation or social misery,-whatever the civil discords and hostilities,-and, above all, whatever the apostacy from the faith, all is to be laid to our account, Great God !-we acknowledge our sins; and, under a sense of it, desire to be humbled at thy feet!

poison amongst us!!'

But what is to be done? The evil exists; how is it to be remedied? It has been suggested, that every thing possible should be done "to put a stop to a traffic, which entails so much wretchedness and evil." But this would not reach the case. It might restrict the cvil, but not remove it. The natives have most unhappily contracted a passion for strong drink and have been taught to "convert even their breadfruit into ardent spirit by distillation." Suppose then the traffic were to cease, and every merchant were to abandon the trade, the natives ave now, to a great extent, the means of supply within themselves. Besides, there is another source from which this deadly liquid may be obtained. "Though the use of arcent spirits is forbidden in some slands, and though destroyed when found, yet there are too many who corry on the trade in an underhand manner." It is supplied also from the various ships who visit the islands, not excepting those who are denominated TEMPERANCE SHIPS! What a foul blot on the na-

tional character of the two countries! "Tell it not in Gath."

Board of Missions!—Constituted to represent and act for the hurch of Christ! You are most deeply involved in this subject. The darling object of your flearts, is here at stake. Is it not in your and the country, who statedly, or occasionally, officiated in testimonials of affection from his parishioners, had subsequently written that chapel. His own sentiments were in favour of the liturgic to the Bishop, begging to decline the preferment officred to him.—The shores in thousands, men, whose influence must act like the most

We make the following extracts from a lengthy article in the Bos- deadly agencies on every heathen settlement, and endanger missions on every shore?

MINISTERS OF CHAIST !- Captains of the army of the redeemed. who are leading them on to conquest and glory !-will you allow the larrels, for which the church has so pobly fought, and which she has so honorably won, to be torn from her brow with a rude hand, and

Churches of Christ !-- Conservators of the world ! will you not interpose, and, by an enlightened and united effort, seek to bring seamen under the purifying influence of the gospel, that they may no longer be "the savour of death," among the heathen! The power is in your hands. Your labour in the Lord will not be in vain. The salvation of the seaman, will be not only the safest guard and pro-

tection to your missions, but the precursor of the world's salvation f England and America!—The two first nations on earth in moral power !-- Will you not combine and pledge this power, first to rescue he sailer from his own personal degradation and misery, and then, through his salvation, seek to cave your missions, redcem the race, and bless the world. R. Ferguson.

British and Foreign Sailor's Society's Rooms, 2, Jeffrey-square, St. Mary Acce.

Landon, June, 1839.

REV. CHARLES WESLEY AS A PREACHER.

From Southey's life of Wesley. A gentleman who heard Charles Wesley preach in a field near Bris-

ol city, in 1739, thus describes his appearance : "I found him standing on a table board, in an erect posture, with is hands and eyes lifted up to heaven in prayer. He prayed with uncommon ferror, fluency, and variety of proper expressions. He then preached about an hour in such a manner, as I scarce ever heard any

nan preach, though I have heard many a finer sermon, according to the common taste, or acception of sermons. "I never heard any man discover such evident signs of a vehement the glad intelligence was received, of the triumph of religion over the all, by nature, in a sinful, lost, undone state. He showed how great a desire, or labour so earnestly to convince his hearers that they were change a faith in Christ would produce in the whole man; and that every mon who is in Christ, that is, who believe in him unto galvation, is a new creature. Nor did he fail to press how ineffectual their faith would be to justify them, unless it wrought by love, purified their hearts, and was productive of good works. With uncommon fervour, he acquitted himself as an ambassador of Christ, beseeching the people in his name, and praying them in his stead, to be reconciled to God. And although he used no notes, nor had any thing in his hand but a Bible, yet he delivered his thoughts in a rich, copious

discover any thing incoheren, or inanimate, through the whole per-

"BUSY BODIES."

There is a certain class of individuals in every town and village, vhose greatest pleasure consists in prying into the affairs of their neighbours, and whose especial province it is to promulgate them to the world. These disinterested benefactors of mankind know more of your own business than you do yourself, and will relate to you events that have transpired in your own household, of which, but for their laudable vigilance, you might have remained in perfect ignorance forever. There is nothing that escapes their observation from the cellar to the garret. The multifarious transactions of the kitchen and the ramifications of the laundry, which to me were always as mysterious as the complex doctrine of nullification, or machinery of a steamhoat, are as familiar to them as the presiding deities of your pols, kettles, and wash tubs. The most insignificant and unimportant sayings of drawing rooms are treasured up by these indefatigable busy bodies, and circulated throughout the neighbourhood with an earnestness which would seem to imply that their very existence depended upon their dissemination. They usurp the prerogative of the chambermaid and boot-black. They can tell the exact quantity of sugar each member of your family uses in his lea--whether you drink out of china or porcelain—whether you breakfast a quarter before six, or eleven minutes and a half past nine o'clock. They know the dimensions of your coffee pot the colour of your night-cap, and can tell with the most merring precision, the number of holes in your stockings. A family feud is pounced upon with as much avidity as a flock of vultures would alight upon a dead carcase. Woe be unto the individual who falls under their suspicion, or whose character is subject to their surveillance -better fall into the hands of a highway robber. -Nat. Intelligencer.

THE COMPASSIONATE MERCHANT.

"James," said a merchant on Main-st, to his clerk the other morning, "go down to Water st. to Mr. --- 's, and tell him his rent must in arrear."

The clerk obeyed the direction, and soon returned with great appearance of mildness about the eyes. " Mr. --- wants to see you, Sir,

The merchant happily was at leisure and went at once to visit the tenant. He found him extended upon a coarse bed in an insensible state of a dangerous malady. His wife was busy over a scunty fire, apparently preparing some aliment for her sick husband. Three little

children sat shivering in a corner. His approach was unnoticed.
"Ma," said one of the little orchius, "when be you going to get

breakfast 🏋 " Breakfast I my dear child, that is more than I can tell." The merchant advanced.

"My good woman-my good woman-them-that is"-and the worthy man felt very much like choking. He grasped his pocket book convulsively, and laid some bills upon the table—he opened the door and disappeared.

"James," said he again to his clerk, "take this order to Mr. ----The merchant felt much better than he would have done if he had got his rent. There is something in a good action that makes one's heart feel lighter-warmer-hetter. We would publish the good

man's name, but we know he would dislike it, and we could not for all the world offend him. - Buffalo Paper. It would afford us much gratification to have the opportunity of recording numerous instances similar to the above. We hope the day is

not far distant when the maxim of the apostle to the Gentiles will be universally practised : " Let the strong bear the burdens of the weak." Thou shalt love the Lord thy God and thy neighbour as thyself, is a

two fold command which ought to be engraven on every mind and heart; and the spirit of it should be exhibited by all persons, under all circumstances and at all times.

A TEMPERANCE SONG. BY REV. E. P. HATFIELD.

Friends of Freedom! swell the song; Young and old, the strain prolong, Make the temp'rance army strong, , And on to victory. Lift your banners, let them wave, Onward march a world to save; Who would fill a drunkard's grave,

And bear his infamy Shrink not when the for appears; Sparn the coward's guilty fenra; fear the shricks, behold the tears

Of rain'd families! Raise the cry in every spot-" Touch not -- Taste not -- Handle not !" Who would be a drunken sot, The worst of miseries?

And reign triumphantly

THE DRUNKARD'S GLEE.

Give the aching bosom rest;

Carry joy to every breast;

Let the ecline rench the sky,

God of mercy! hear qs plead,

See how many bosoms bleed!

Hasten, Lord, the happy day,

When, beneath thy gentle ray,

Text'Rance all the world shall sway,

For thy help we intercede;

Blake the wretched drunkard blest,

Raise the glorious watchword high-

' Touch not-taste not till you die !"

By living soberly.

And earth keep jubile

And heat them speedily.

Fill the cup, the bowl, the glass, With wine and spirits high. And we will drink white round they pass, To-Vice and Misery!

Push quickly round the draught again, And drain the goblet low, and drink in tevelry's swelling strain, To-Reason's everthrow.

Pill, fill agaja—fill bigher still ! The glass more wannly press— Fill up and drink, and drink and fill, To-Human deastliness.

Pusit round? sush round in anick The lowest thep be spent In one loud round to guitt and erime

And - Orime's just punishment i

Fill, fill again-fill to the brim, To-lass of honost fame !. Quaff-deeper quaff-while now we drink, Our wives', our children's shame!

Push round, push round! with londest choors Of mirth and revelry !-We drink to-weman's sight and tears, And Children's poverty!

Fili up the glass-fill yet more high ! Thus soon ne'er let us part.... Stop not at woman's lear and sigh,

Drink : to ourselves - DIREASE AND PAIN,

AND INFAMY AND DEATH!!

Give-Beauty's broken heart! Once more! while power shall yet remain Even with its latest breath,

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

CENTENARY MEETINGS ON THE HALLOWELL CIRCUIT. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian-

DEAR Ser,-The Eastern Centenary Deputation, consisting of the Rov. Mesers. John and Egerton Ryerson and Anson Green, have visited the Hallowell circuit, and at the times appointed held meetings at German's, Wellington, Picton, and South Bay. Provious to their arrival the members and congregations throughout the circuit had been infurmed of the occasion and design of tions throughout the circuit had been informed of the occasion and design of the meetings, and of the objects contemplated in the formation of the centenary fund; sermons had also been preached in reference to the occasion as preparatory measures. The Deputation and the Circuit Preachers first met at German's School-house, on Saturday the 14th instant, and commenced operations; the Rev. J. Black. Superintendent, in the chair. The neighbourhood in which the meeting was held is of quite limited extent; and though the congregation was, therefore, not very large, the addresses were heard with attention and interest, and liberal and encouraging subscriptions promptly given. Facts of Methodistic and of English ecclesiastical history; truths of given. Facts of Methodistic and of English ecclesinstical instory; terms of Christian theology; and principles of Wesleyan economy and of religious obligation and exertion were clearly, accurately and impressively stated. The first subscription was £15; the second £12 10s; the whole sum subscribed

being nearly £40. The services at this meeting, as well as at the subseque

history of Methodism, as supplying convincing proofs of its agency and success in the salvation of souls, was moved by the Rev. J. Ryerson and seconded by the Roy. A. Green, in instructive, animated and excellent addresses, which were heard with satisfaction and strong emotion. The second resolution, which more expressly related to the beneficial influence of Methodism and to the centenary fund, was supported in a lengthy, elaborate, and highly excellent address from the Rev. E. Ryerson. The statements and observations of the two first speakers satisfactorily established the position that Wesleyan Methodism first speakers satisfactorily established the position that Wesleyan Methodism is Providential in its origin, active and diffusive in its spirit, and glorious in its achievements. The expositions, facts, and arguments of the other speaker displayed the protestantism and spirituality of the principles of Methodism; and especially exhibited the distinctive, prominent, and peculiarly-excellent characteristics of Methodistic polity. No intelligent, unprejudiced, and pious person could listen to the speeches delivered without a deep conviction of the excellency and utility of the Wesleyan form of Christianity. Nor could the imputation of bigotry or exclusiveness be cast upon the speeches, as they explicitly acknowledged the excellencies and usefulness of other Christian characteristic of Methodism is—to use the churches, and as a distinguishing characteristic of Methodism is-to use the language of Mr. Watson-Anti-Sectarianism and a catholic spirit.

A meeting at South Bay on Tuesday evening closed the faithful and efficient exertions of the Eastern Centenary Department on Hallowell circuit. We wish them peace and prosperity throughout the extensive field of their labours. We accord the same expression of regard to the Western Centenary Deputation; and we trust that their self-denial, activity, endurance of fatigue, perseverance and usefulness will be long and daily appreciated by their brethren, lay and ministerial.

We were deprived of the assistance of the Rev. M. Lang on Monday and

Tuesday by personal indisposition, which obliged him to return to Kingston. I must not omit to mention that the subscriptions at Picton amounted to about 2000; the first being £25, and proposed as one of four. Of this, £50 are real estate, and being not yet available to the centenary fund are not included in the subjoined list. Omitting this sum for the present, the subscriptions on in the subjoined list. Omitting this sum for the present, the subscriptions on the circuit amount to £234 3.74. Other subscriptions are expected, because of intimations given, the absence from the meeting of several of our members and friends, and the unpreparedness of others to determine the amount of thoir subscriptions. At the Picton meeting the proposal of our esteemed friend Dr. Austin, to be one of four to make up £50, was promptly and liberally seconded by an individual not belonging to our church. Another, not in actual membership, generously subscribed £17. Such expressions of Christian catholicism and liberality are peculiarly gratifying. May they multiply and abound till the spirit they indicate universally prevails ! I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

Distant Sestember 13th, 1839. Picton, September 13th, 1839.

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

HALLOWELL CIRCUIT.						
John German and family	£15	0	0	Thomas Welch	£0	. 5
Jotham Raynor and family	12	10	ō	William Hubbes	~ĭ	5
. William German and furnily	4	_	٥l	John Richards	ī	ő
Dan'l B. Ferguson & family	1		ŏ	Winett Williams	2	ŏ
Chester Potter and family	ī		õ	William O. Richards	õ	.5
John Ferguson	0	7	6	Isaac Huyck	Ĭ	ō
Mary Ferguson	Ò		3	Arthur Yerks	ô	10
Selim l'ettet	5		0	Bishop Hannah	ž	ő
Mary Osterhout	Õ		٥١	George Richards	õ	10
Joseph Cummings	10		0	Thomas Kinmouth	ĭ	Õ
Benj. S. Cony, Esq. M. D.	10		٥l	Roger B. Conger	ā	ŏ
Charles Clurk	Ī		o l	Isaac Frair	ĭ	ŏ
John P. Hayek	1	0	0	J. W. Morrison	ō	5
Enoch W. Roberts	Ĺ	5	ō l	Sarah Anne Morrison	ő	5
Norman Webster	2	10	0 /	A. H. Biake	ő	10
Abraham Sarles	5	0	٥l	Mary Blake	ŏ	10
William Carlton	¯o	10	0 (P. V. Elmore	5	0
Mary Ann Webster	1	01	0	Nolson Bockus	17	Õ
Elizabeth McCulloch	0	5	0	Elizabeth D. Jenkins	1	0
Elizabeth Ferguson	1	0	0 j	William Lobb	5	ō
Kezia Huryck	1	0	٥	Mrs Washburn & daughters	2	G
Anne l'ettet	0	10	0	Miss Austen	1	0
Hester Platt	0	10	0]	Mrs James Dougall	1	5
Joseph McDonald	3	0	Ø	John Carley	1	0
Ann Watts	0		o j	Elijah Storr	1	0
Daniel Pettet	0		0	William Benson	1	5
James Curlett	· 0	5	0	Miss Ballard	0	5
Caleb Huyck	1	0 (0	Emily Ballard	0	5
John P. Williams & family	25	0 (0	Anne Doale	. 0	1
And'w Austen, Esq. M. D.	12	10 (0	Benjamin F. Lazier	1	10
George Webster	12	10	υį	Hannah Youmans	1	0
Arthur Youmans and family	10	-	O I	John Youmans	1	Ū.
S. Washburn, Esq	10		0	Thomas Yarwood	1	. 0
David Youmans and family	5		0	Richard Lobb	2	0
Jos. J. Johnson and family	6		Ω	Andrew Minaker	1	0
Peter German and family .	2		0	Isaac Minaker	0	10
Rich'd Youmans and family	5		0	, Samuel Minaker	. 2	O
Nicholas Davis and family	5		0	Miss King	.0	2
Caleb Williams	2	= =	9	Mrs. Auston	0	5
William J. Vance	2	10 (Mary Law	0	5
Frances Vance	0	5 (Shelden Dulmage	Ű	5
Isabella Vanco	Û	5		Sarah Welbanks	1	10
Aaron Werden	0	5		Margaret Welbanks	0	10
Berjamin Davis	0	5 4	O į			
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APPOINTMENTS FOR CENTENARY MEETINGS. WESTERN DIVISION.

Deputation—The Revs. Joseph Stinson, (President of the Conference,) M. Richey, A. M., William Ryerson, and E. Evans, and the Preachers on the

several circuits.						
Dumfrios	Sept. 26,	7 pm.	Sandwich	Oct.	8.	7 pm
Brantford	" 27,	7 pm	Amherstburgh	*4		7 pm
Mount Pleasant			Colchester	14		7 pm
do & Brantford, (Gosfield			7 pm
Governor's Road			Howard 1	l2 & 13, 11	em &	7 թա
Oxford	October 1,	7 pm	St. Thomas			7 րա
London	14 2,	7 pm	Burdick's Char	pel "	15,	7 pm
Chatham 🔪 🗸	· 5,	7 pm	Walsinghum			7 բռա
Dolson's Chapel	" G,	7 pm	Simcoo	4	17,	7 pm
						•

EASTERN DIVISION.

Deputation-The Revs. Wm. Case, J. Ryerson, A. Green, Eg'n Ryerson

with the Chairmen on the Augusta and Bytown Districts, and the Preachers on the several Circuits.						
Keeler's do S	Sept. 27, 61 pm	Kemptville do	Oct. 9, 64 pm			
Crosby & Kitley do	" 27, 64 pm	Merrickville do	" 10, 6d pm			
Perih Sabbath Serme	ns, "29,	Woolford Chapel	" 11, 11 am			
Do. Chapel,	" 30, 64 pm	Bissell's do	" 11. 7 d pm			
Boyd's do (October 1, 61 pm	Augusta do	" 12, 64 pm			
Mansel's do		Brockville & Pres	scott Ser. " 13.			
Carlton Place do		Prescott Meeting				
Keerfoot's Chapel		Matilda do	" 15, 65 pm			
Shellington's do		Brockville do.	" 16, 6½ pm			
Goulbourn do	" 4, 7 am	Vanluven's do.	" 18, 64 pm			
Bell's do	" 5, 64 pm	Wilton do.	" 19, 63 pm			
Hull & Bytown Serme	ms, Oct. 6,	Switzer's Chapl.	Sab. Ser. " 20.			
Hull Meeting,	"7,64 pm	l do. M	ecting, "21, 64 nm			
Bytown do	" 2, 6½ pm	Napance	do. "22, 64 pm			

CENTENARY AT QUEBEC.

Extract of a Letter from Quebec, dated Sept. 17. "September 17th.—We had a Centenary Meeting on Wednesday evening last, the Rev. Mr. Squires in the cnair, which he ably filled—delivering an Address which required an hour and a half in the delivery. I believe from 5 to £600 will be realized for the general fund."

UNITED STATES.

THE ERIE CONFERENCE commenced its annual session at Mercer, Pa., August 7th, and closed on the evening of the 16th. About 200 dollars were raised at the anniversary missionary meeting, and about two thousand oven when thus performed. This circumstance speaks more than volumes in dollars were subscribed by the proachers as centenary offerings. Among this commendation of the moral and religious character of this people, and it is a there were three two hundred dollar subscriptions .- Zion's Herald.

ONEIDA CONFERENCE,-The Committee of this Conference have reported their views, and presented seven resolutions for adoption, one of which is-"That this Conference will sustain the proposition, already before the public, to raise, within its bounds, \$50,000, as a small expression of gratitude for the Divine goodness manifested in the origin and continued cess of Methodism."-Auburn Conference Recorder.

BLACK RIVER CONFERENCE .- This Conference commenced its annual session at Turin, N. Y., July 31st, and closed on the 10th of August. A centenary meeting was held by the preachers, at which over 2,500 dollars were subscribed.—Maine Wesleyan Journal.

CENTENARY RECORD .- To raise \$3,000 as a Centenary Gift or Zion's Watchman. Guy Beckley, \$10. In memory of my beloved wife, who would, had she lived, contributed this amount, (G. B.) \$10. For my two children, with fervent prayer that they may become early seekers and sure finders of the grace of life, (G. B.) \$5. E. W. Goodwin, \$10.

NOBLE GENEROSITY OF A SOUTHERNER. The Gettysburgh Star mentions a noble act of munificence on the part of William C. Preston, South Carolina. At a meeting of an association of the M. E. Church in the South, preparatory to celebrating the centennial anniversary of Methodism, and for the purpose of establishing a fund, the interest of which, in port, is to

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Mr. Eptron,—By the request of the Chairman of the Angusta District, I send you the following account of the Camp-Meeting held in this Township, commencing on August 29th, which has just closed.

The situation of the ground was very good, the shade of the trees was heautiful, being richly mantled in their luxuriant green. The weather was fair on the whole,—tuther cold at first, but fine and warm at the close. The attendance was good, and on Sunday numerous, although the lateness of the harvest in this part of the country prevented many attending: The ground was encircled by forty tents; good order was strictly enforced; and no disturbance occurred, excent the houlings, the swearings, drunkenness, and was entered by forty tents; good order was streety emotion, and no instruments occurred, except the howlings, the scenarings, drunkenness, and ill-manners of some high church gentility. [I would not state this, were we wa communicants or members are the sure and certain cause of those disorders, I for one, shall never feel disposed to conceal from the public the plain facts of the case, offend or please whom it may.] I believe all the Ministers of the Wesleyan Church within the bounds of the District were there: perfect of the Wesleyan Church within the bounds of the District were there; perfect harmony prevailed among them and among the people; their preaching was very good, and that of the Chairman, in particular, was highly acceptable, awakening, and, in every way, of the best description. It was highly interesting to behold the hundreds who attended that meeting listening with breathless attention to the words of life and love and power as they fell from the lips of the "ambassadors of Christ." It was, indeed, a time of much spiritual

refreshment, awakening and joy, emanating from the presence and fulness of Him whose delight is with the saints and such as excel in virtue.

The Love-feast on Monday morning was very interesting. About eighty persons related their christian experience. This was very reviving; God's persons related their christian experience. In was very reviving; God people were rejoicing on every side. One remarked, that about 18 years ago he attended a Camp Meeting near that place, "when God blessed and converted his soul." Another rose and said, "At that Camp Meeting, 12 years ago, three of my children were born of God." One woman said she "praised God that two of her sisters, four of her brothers, a daughter, and herself, were all converted at Camp Meetings, and she could not bear to hear a word said accident them." Analys Carty gas from their conflusions hearts, little conagainst them." Nearly forty gave from their overflowing hearts, little conscious that any notice was taken of the force of their evidence, a clear and powerful testimony in favour of the usefulness of Camp Meetings. Such was the impression made on my mind, that I do not know but that I shall be comelled to abandon my prejudices and feelings, and confess myself a convert to

Camp Meetings.

At the close of the Love-feast, the solemn ordinance of Sacrament was administered, and the meeting closed. This meeting lasted four days; thirteen

congregations. This state of things continued to the close of the past year, which was in all respects better than we had anticipated.

Since conference the congregations have been large, and very attentive; and a general expectation of a revival of the work of God has prevailed in almost every part of the circuit. In this, thank God, we have not been disappointed. At the centenary meetings recently held on the circuit, we were highly delighted in observing the deep interest taken in the object of these meetings by those who attended. I wish to remark here that the subscriptions which amounted to four hundred and seventy-five dollars, would undoubtedly have been at least one-third more, had the persons appointed to attend been present. For although we were favoured with the presence of brothers Jones and J. Evans, whose addresses were very interesting, yet it having been published in the Christian Guardian for several weeks previous, t'at certain persons, menthe Carristian Guardian for several wises previous, that certain persons, men-tioning their names, would be present, and every exertion having been made on the circuit to induce the people to attend,—I leave you, Sir, to judge of the disappointment felt on these occasions, when you are informed that not until the last meeting, did any of the individuals expected arrive, and then but one of them; -neglect this, sufficient to injure, if not to ruin the cause in any

On Friday the 6th inst. our camp meeting commenced, according to a nre people attended, whose devout and serious attention evidently manifested the

people attended, whose devoit and serious attention evidently manifested the interest they felt in the different exercises of the meeting.

We were very kindly and efficiently assisted by the labours of the Superintendent of Toronto and Yonge-street circuits, the assistant preacher on the Barrie Mission, and brothers Campbell and Beynan, Local Preachers, on the Yonge-street circuit, whose preaching, exhortations and prayers, will doubtless be remembered when the hearers are no more. May the dear brethren meet heaven those to whom they have been instruments of good at the Camp

Meeting.

Although the appearance of good was very auspicious from the beginning. get the work of conversion did not in reality commence until Saturday highe from which time until the close of the meeting it went rapidly forward. Or Subbath morning, class meetings were held in several of the tents. It was indeed, a refreshing season, and to a number this morning was the dawning of the brightest day they ever beheld, and the exercises following until the close of the day, consisting of preaching and prayer meetings, &c., were the most interesting and profitable I ever witnessed. On Monday morning we held a love-feast; and I have scarcely ever beheld a more delightful scene. There were persons of almost every age, of different countries, all speaking the same language, and with one occord telling of the marvellous doings of the Lord, Some spoke of having been in the service of God sixty years, and other scarcely that number of minutes. It was indeed a sight which rejoicing angels scarcely that number of minutes. It was moved a sign which rejoiting angesting and doubtless did, witness with adoring wonder. At the close of this exercise 47 persons presented themselves for admission into the society. The meeting continued with increasing interest until Tuesday morning, when the holy sacrament was administered to many who partook of the sacred emblems in thankful remembrance of the Redeemer's dying love; and ere the meeting closed 24 more were received into the society; making in all 71, most of whom have in reality pressed from death unto life. But these persons are not to be regarded as the only fruits of this meeting. Several who were made the happy subjects of the grace of God have not yet united with the society. The together with some who were previously members, but who had never expeienced the saving change from nature to grace, would make the number of

onversions not less than 100. There are several circumstances connected with this meeting of sufficient

nterest to merit a particular notice. The ground upon which the meeting was held, was kindly offered by the owner, Mr. Andrew Cunningham, and every accommodation he could afford those who attended, was granted with a cheerfulness which made it almost as those who attended, was granted with a cheertuness which had the amount abblessed to receive as to give. Nor were the spirited efforts of the people in the vicinity in preparing the ground for the accommodation and comfort of the people, and their happy success, less deserving of praise. Not only the Methodists, but also members of the Church of England were amongst the numbers. of those who assisted in preparing the ground. Some of the latter willingly furnished lumber for the purpose of making tents. Should we judge of the liberality of the people from the dimensions of their tents, we should conclude that it was almost unbounded; each one enlarging the curtains of his habita tions that unitedly they might have room "enough and to spare," for the accommodation of those who should come from a distance. Their liberality is not without a recompense already. The Lord sent them away richer than they came. Another thing particularly deserving of notice is, the respectful behaviour of those who attended. Such good conduct universally manifested throughout an entire meeting I never before witnessed; none seemed to feel credit to any neighbourhood.

present on this occasion, every objection would certainly have been removed. But the best of all, God was with us; His presence was felt and His salvation experienced by many who never knew Him before, and by others who had departed from his ways; and also many of those who for several years had enjoyed the favour and the grace of God were blessed in a manner they had never been before. Glory be to God! We will say-

. " O Jesus ride on till all are subduel!
Thy mercy make known and sprinkle thy blood!
Display thy satzstion and teach the new song.
To every nation, and people, and tongue!" EDMUND SHEPHERD.

Newmarket, September 14th, 1939.

GUARDIAN.

OTTAWA CIRCUIT. Extract of a Letter from Rev. H. Shaler, dated Sept. 13.

After having finished on Guardian business, you must allow me to say a few things respecting the prosperity of our Zion in this remote section of the country. We commenced our first Quarterly Meeting on Thursday the 5th inst. at 4 o'clock. The good Lord met with us. Although at the first the weather was rainy and quite unfavourable, yet on Friday we had a season of refreshing coming from the presence of the Lord. Saturday, at 10, we had a prayer-meeting. At a little past 11 our Chairman arrived in good spirits. After the was a season of refreshing supported and and co-operation of the Rev. M. Lang, Superintendent of Kingston. The important principles involved in the resolutions were ably and effectively supported and enforced by details of facts and arguments. The sures sum was subscribed £15. A respectable individual in the village, not a member in our church, kindly and generously subscribed £10. The same sum was subscribed by nother individual.

The same sum was subscribed by nother individual.

On the following day (Sunday) sermons were delivered in Picton; in the mortang by the Rev. E. Ryerson, and in the evening by the Rev. M. Lang. On Monday evening the public meeting was hold; S. Washburn, Eag., J. P. in the chair. The sates sum was subscribed starge indeed, and consisted of persons residing in various neighbourhoods, and at various distances, as well as of inhabitants of the town. The first resolution, recognizing the option of the Rev. M. Lang.

Augusta Camp supers.

REV. R. MURRAY'S LECTURES ON ABSOLUTE ABSTINENCE We last week commenced our strictures on these Lectures, and, in doing so, stated the reason for their publication, and gave the writer's views of Temperance Societies. We introduced, and commented on every lecture in a general manner, and then observed, that Total Abstinence Societies were where the hings to recommend them: They were voluntary, expedient, scriptural, and beneficial. We shall now pursue the subject, and assert, that—

were commended our strictures on these Lectures, and, in doing Dr. Wm. Brown, of Lainburga.

"The kingdom of God," says he, "is not meat and drink, but righteousness, are the Holy Ghost. Let us therefore follow after the things wherewith one may edily another. For meat destroy not the work of God. All things indeed are pure; but it is evil for that man who catch with offence. It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor any thing whereby thy brother; to stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak." The principles kid down in this passage the Apostle in another episte declares his perfect readiness to put in practice: "Wherefore if meat make my brother offend." Here then we have the not constantly annoyed from the same quarter. If that party or church will keep such persons in their communion; if our meetings are to be disturbed by their communicants or members; and if all disturbances and disorders which things to recommend them: They were voluntary, expedient, scriptural, and occur are by them attributed to the Camp Meetings themselves, when their beneficial. We enlarged on the first of these particulars in showing they were VOLUNTARY. We shall now pursue the subject, and assert, that-

Total Abstinence Societies now are EXPEDIENT. I am prepared for a quesion from a certain quarter "Why were they not expedient, when Christ turned water into wine?" I know he did that, though some would show that it was wine that would not intoxicate. However, I give up that reason :- I need it not. To those who ask why these societies were not expedient in Christ's day, I reply, by asking another question-Why were not Bible and other kindred societies expedient then? Ignorance of God's Word prevailed then, though not to the same extent. But even at that time the doctrine of expediency was entertained and acted upon, as I shall soon show: All, however, was a matter of choice : be this remembered. What might be done lawfully by one, might not be done at all by another; and on the supposition that Christ not only made intoxicating wine but drank it, this is a sufficient answer to our foes. Do they forget that in the first christian age it was said by an apostle, "All things are lawful unto me, but all things are not expedient: all things are lawful for me, but I will not be brought under the power of any." Would to God that this were not in a certain respect a different age from the first! Drunkenness was an evil then: what is it now? Is there a greater in existence? Is there one more prevalent even in the christian world? And do not greater evils require a more powerful counteracting force? We now give an extract from a very popular work on total abstinence to show the prevalence of the evil;

more power in connections. At the close of the Love-feast, the solenn ordinance of Sacrament was administered, and the meeting closed. This meeting fasted four days 1 interest propular over the connections, besides other addresses, were delivered; about twenty Frayer-meetings were held; eighteen filministers, local and travelling, were present; city probe at Love-feast; forty in favour of Camp-meetings; two hundred and forty purpose of the Sacrament; two cleans; forty parts of the Sacrament; two cleans; forty and travelling, were found, at its close, pentient or control, the sacrament of the control of the c

Here is the United States alone. An equally awful statement might be made of England, Scotland, Ireland, and many other parts of the world. What shall be done? What remedy shall be applied? There is an extraordinary state of transgression and criminality;—there is required an extraordinary reforming instrumentality. This being seen, and painfully felt, certain nersons have united themselves to stem the mighty and overwhelming torrent They have acted freely; and we have not only temperance, but total abstinence societies. All acknowledge the evils of intemperance, but the latter go farther rious appointment, but in consequence of the hurry of work amongst the and that for two, among many reasons. Some to save themselves from the the sake of affording their example, and in order to stand farther away from the dangers to which all are exposed. And shall we blame them for doing so No. Some men must abstain wholly from liquor, or they are lost; and others,

ments:

"The man who finds in himself any peculiar relish for spirituous liquors, is bound to abstain from them wholly. The relish for these increases invariably with every instance and degree of indulgence. To cherish it, therefore, is to make ourselves drunkards; and it is cherished most efficaciously by repeated drinking. No man will do this, who is not a fair candidate for bedlam.

"All persons who have already begun the habit of intoxication, are bound to desist absolutely from all use of strong drink. Every effort at gradual reformation will generaly cheat him who makes it. At first it may seem to promise something, but it will soon be found to perform nothing of any use. The candidate for reformation will speedily find himself more entangled than ever, and at a greater distance from the reformation intended. Hard as the case may be, he must break off at once, or be ruined."

off at once, or be ruined." Again: Total Abstinence Societies have SCRIPTURAL sanction. I know that in the Scriptures "wine," "drink," " strong drink," are named, and that they were allowed to be drank. I know that Christ made wine. Avoiding the presentation to our readers of much that might be said, and which has been said by others, in order to obviate the seeming difficulty here, we satisfy ourselves with what we have already advanced on this subject. To some the uso was safe-to all lawful-but to others not safe. We are not going to blame those who took them moderately, nor those who drank not. Those who refrained did well, as those who took them in moderation did well. Nor are we going to say that all in our day who drink intoxicating liquors moderately are not christians. Good wine in some cases is necessary. There was a time, and that not very distant, when such liquors were found in almost every house, and christians had them without guilt. Our cause needs not the extreme remark, that he who uses them is no longer a good man: It needs not the ultra plea

I know that it is frequently urged as an argument against Camp-Meetings, address ourselves. What is the great pervading doctrine of Scripture? "Thou that they are often accompanied by improper conduct; but I have yet to learn shalt love the Lord thy God and thy neighbour." We are to do good to the that this is a necessary consequence; and had the most captious observer been souls and had see from . Whether all abstinence men are christians or not. souls and bodies of men. Whether all abstinence men are christians or not, this attempt of theirs to benefit men is in accordance with the great Bible. doctrine. It will at once be asked, "Why did not Christ and his Apostles show their love in instituting Abstinence Societies? If they did not do it, we ought not." Stop, objector; for I am aware of the plausibleness of this question and assertion. Tell me why Christ and his Apostles did not found the noble religious Institutions which are but of yesterday? They had a. plenitude of God's love in possession, but they left these Institutions to rise into existence in after times. Whatever reason you may give for this will be as forcibly favourable to our cause. The evils of intemporance were known in their age; now they deluge the world: and unless additional means be exercised-and exercised without dolay-myriads will be ruined eternally. Proper representations must be made-facts adduced and persuasives employedand then action expected. And where there is the necessary light and conviction, the love of God will exhibit itself in this form. Scripture examples, too, are forthcoming; and we are happy to have a pertinent and impressive work before us, from which we shall quote.

"If these general remarks are not sufficient to answer the objection as to our system being unscriptural, I beg leave to give you a number of cases directly to the point. Although the organization of tee-total Societies, in their present concluded their business—making the nocessary arrangement for the financial after the sermon we held a prayer-meeting. When the invitation was given for penitents to come forward to the altar of prayer, a number came; and, ere they retired, professed to find pardon through faith in Jesus Christ. At the close of our love-feast, mourners were again invited, when about twenty came for Samson was a teachaller. For forty was a distributed like. close of our love-feast, mourners were again invited, when about twenty came forward, and truly God was in the midst of his people, and several were set at liberty, and were embled to say they knew that God in Chrief had power on earth to forgive sins. Believers were abundantly quickened—we think, during the meeting, about twenty professed to receive the justifying grace of God—our prospects are brightening on this Circuit.

INTERMEDIAL COLORS OF ABSOLUTE ABSTINENCE!

The Mohat the most of the children of Israel, consisting of six hundred thousand the meeting, about twenty professed to receive the justifying grace of God—and water, despising the King's wine. Jonadab, the father of the Rechables, enjoined upon his sons not to drink wine, to which they faithfully adhered; and God, approving of their conduct, promised that Jonadab should never want a man to stand before Him for ever. Timothy was a water drinker till advised to take a little wine medicinally. Panl, also, when under the Nazaritish vow, must have abstained from wine and strong drink; and he so far entered into the spirit teo-totalism as to observe, that if eating fiesh or drinker till advised to take a little wine medicinally. Panl, also, when under the Nazaritish vow, must have abstained from wine and strong drink. The mother of Samson was a tee-totaller. For forty years, during their sejourn in the wild-ences, the drink of the children of Israel, consisting of six hundred thousand the meeting, about twenty enters, the drink of the children of Israel, consisting of six hundred thousand the meeting of six hundred thousand the meeting, about twenty professed to receive the panic, the strings wine. Jonadab should rever want a man to stand before Him for ever. Timothy was a water drinker till advised to take a little wine medicinally. Panl, also, when under the Nazaritish vow, must have abstained from wine and strong drink. The mother of the children of Israel, consisting of six hundred thousand the meeting of their conduct, promoted the same and water,

We refer to the passage which relates to St. Paul, in the language of Dr. Wm. Brown, of Edinburgh.

practice: "Wherefore it meat make my brother offend," I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend." Here then we have the charter of temperance societies; and oh! if Paul would "eat no ment," and we may add, on the same principle, drink no wine, things lawful in themselves, so long as the world endured, if this would make, here and there, a solitary brother to stimule—how much more should we renounce for ever the use of ardent spirits, when we see them cause handreds of thousands of "our brethren, our kinsmen according to the flesh," to "stumble and fall, and be snared, and taken!"

Another remark is-Total Abstinence Societies are BENEFICIAL. Of course, in proportion as evil is prevented by them, good is done. Here we could ropent much that has been said of the manufacturing, retailing, use, abuse, and effects of inchriating drinks. What awful facts have been published! What a system of intoxication exists! What saturic agencies are employed! Humanity shudders-sensibility recoils-pity compassionates-self-love entreats-religion weeps! We shall let Mr. Murray himself speak here; and may his words most deeply affect his heart and our own.

"But if these are only a few of the consequences of drunkenness, to the individual who is under its influence, what, it may be asked, are its effects apon society? There is perhaps no better point from which to commence our remarks in answer to this question, than the centre of the drunkard's own family. In this position, provided they are depending for their daily support, upon the industry of their drunken lead, there will be ocular domonstration of the effects of this decrease when the state of several several state of several state of several several several state of several destructive vice. The tear-worn countenance, and the lattered garments of a disappointed, and neglected partner; the anxious and emaciated appearance of his mattreated, and half-starved children, tell in a language which all can road, that the drunkenness of the head of a family, becaves them both of peace and

"In the United States there are 300,000 habitual drunkards, 200,000 occasional drunkards, 400,000 hard drinkers, and several millions of self-styled temperate dinkers. What a picture of moral depravity! These several numbers, no doubt, fall short of the truth. Let any one enumerate the habitual drunkards, &c. in the circle of his own acquaintance, and ask himself, if that number give so many drunkards and drinkers, how many will be found, according to the same proporation, in 13,000,000 of persons, or in the whole United States! Unless the refront and usefully. Let him be silent if he cannot approve. If they are not doing as the would have them, are they doing evil? If so, let him point out the evil, increase to the numbers mentioned in this note. In this way the accuracy of every numerical statement made in this book may be tested."

We challenge him to this—we know we challenge him in vain; for neither he nor any one else can do it! He says temperance is sufficient. It is not; and the experience of thousands would establish the truth of this nessertion. When moderate drinking does not save a man from the guilt of intoxication, his only resource is abstinence. And so long as he wholly abstains, he himself, and his family, and his neighbourhood, and the community at large, derive advantages. from it. And shall a minister of God's Church stand forth in the face of the world and dictate to the wise and pious and influential of every name? The cause of Total Abstinence has for its patrons and promoters men of every rank. Men of Commerce approve-Philosophers approve-Scholars approve--Statesmen approve-Christian Ministers approve-Nobles approve-and Princes smile and co-operate. I know that numbers do not make a cause-Saturday. The weather being very favourable throughout, large numbers of the sake of affording their example, and in order to stand farther away from modesty is not a virtue in his case they should, at least, make Mr. Murray modest. But

We have risked this remark undauntedly; and here is our reason for it. In his Appendix he implicates and blames the Wesleyan Methodists. He says:

No. Some men must abstain wholly from liquor, or they are lost; and others, not under the same constitutional besetments, act praiseworthily if they think well to accompany them in their career of self-denial. We could say much more for their cause, but we satisfy ourselves with these reasons at present; and we call upon our Oukville author to refute us fairly. Some persons in objecting to total abstinence, say, "Iris cowardly, and that a man in danger from liquor should seek grace to make him temperate." Who is it that has said we hastain from the very appearance of evil?" Abstinence, under certain circumstances, is indispensable, and grace is as much needed in securing and perpetuating it. The Church in every age has afforded its examples of them persons in objective call for, not only moderate drinking, but a cessation from drink; and if individuals affording such examples think irright to embody themselves, neither men nor devits should complain. Dr. Dwight shall speak our sentiments:

"The man who finds in himself any peculiar relish for these increases invariably with every instance and degree of indulgence. To cherish it, therefore, is to make ourselves drunkards; and it is cherished most efficaciously by repeated drinking, but a continue to moisten their tongues with a little drop of alcoholic or spirituous liquors, is bound to abstain from them wholly. The relish for these increases invariably with every instance and degree of indulgence. To cherish it, therefore, is to make ourselves drunkards; and it is cherished most efficaciously by repeated drinking, but a continue to moisten their tongues with a little drop of alcoholic or spirituous revery instance and degree of indulgence. To cherish it, therefore, is to make ourselves drunkards; and it is cherished most efficaciously by repeated drinking, but a continue to moisten their tongues with a little drop of alcoholic or spirituous liquors. It is not then so much a matter of wondor that men, who have embraced a prominent doctrine of the Manichean and c

We are obliged to the audacious author. We now see what he is, and in future shall know how to deal with him. At present, we ask, where is his Christian charity in thus speaking of a respectable, hely, and zealous body of Christians? His malice and illiberality condoscend to call the Wesleys wise" men; but all in ridicule. What insignificance and meanness is here! What if a few of the professors of this church do deviate in one particular from the directions of their Founder! The excellencies of this body are nothing! Their proverbial sobriety and piety are nothing! Let the reverend person enswer us one question: What body of Christians has the Lord so prospered? Their works and their praise are in all the earth. Let this, too, be published with eulogy: they formed the first modern Abstinence Society known! Should this Oakville Umpire atter his interdict again, we shall call on him to show that there is the same proportion of hely and sober persons in his own church as there is in the Wesleyan.

But what is the Temperance Society this writer would have us join? Hear him:

"The church of Christ is a temperance society, founded on pure and holy principles, and it is of this society that we would urgently entreat you all to become members, and to regulate your lives by its rules, precepts and commandments."

The "Church of God" then is his Temperance Society. This, truly, is a that wine must not be taken at the Sacrament. The same might have been discovery! But it is one long since made; and we should rejoice to see all said of persons who did not at first approve of Bible, Tract, and other socie- men members of that church. His plan, however, excites a smile at the ignoties. Information must increase, sound principles must be advocated, before rance he shows, or stupidity. His scheme supposes that the Church of God they can be expected to be universally triumphant. Even the motives of Mr. shall have no auxiliaries. If so, shut up Sunday Schools, and lock the door Murray shall be untouched by us, and his Christianity shall be unimpeached, of Bible Institutions. We are to have no supplementaries! The Church is to much as we detest his production. But we think a far different course should do every thing! Astonishing! Mr. Murray! tell us what the world would be taken in our day of unbounded intoxication; and of guilt, and woe, and death, have been without these Institutions? Would the Church, unaided, have done resulting from it. To those who affirm we act without scripture authority, we what they have? If she could, why did she not? Why, indeed! It is in the

Is it so? Then the world is left at present without any other extensively effectual measure to secure the prevention of Intemperance. When our enemies are prepared with plans equally useful, we will look at them, and if best, adopt them. Till then the truly philanthropic will be untiring in their zeal to stop the inundating waters; they will dry up, if they can, the sources of the

and the foods in the camp. You now bear the imposing aspect of an interpid phalanx; bear this in mind, that while you are one in the arens of noble strife, you are invulnerable. Take a lesson from Homer's Iliad: Tydides says-

"Ry mutual confidence, and mutual aid, Great deeds are done, and great discoveries made : The wise new prudence from the wise acquire, And one brave hero fans another's fire."

We introduce Dr. Brown again that he may give some advice to our adver-

"The objectors to Temperance Societies have not yet proposed a scheme which, even in their own estimation, promises soon to accomplish the suppression of intemperance; the measures hitherto tried have confessedly been tried in vain; and they are not, as yet at least, prepared with any new measures. Unlit therefore they are prepared with some new and more efficient plan, let them allow us to follow out our measures without opposition. We are not aware that Temperance Societies, even in their estimation, can do any herm. If they are not equal to the cure of the evil, we presume, they will not deny that they may at least diminish it. Let then Temperance Societies have a fair trial; and let not the eveniment be paralyzed by the coldness, the objections, the misre-presentations, the ridicule of those who may not yet see it their duty to come for ward in their support. We ask not this as a favour to the allvocates of Temperance Societies, as if we doubted the goodness, or trembled for the safety of our cause: But yet we would say to you in the words of Gamalich, 'Refiain from these men, and let them alone; lest haply ye be found to fight against God."

We now close for the present our necessarily harried strictures on the never less for the present our necessarily harried strictures on the never less for the present our necessarily harried strictures on the never less for the present our necessarily harried strictures on the never less for the present our necessarily harried strictures on the never less for the present our necessarily harried strictures on the never less for the present our necessarily harried strictures on the never less for the present our necessarily harried strictures on the never less for the never to state my views of the subject, which I do

We now close for the present our necessarily harried strictures on the novel and unenviable Lecturer, regretting that our space precludes any further remarks. Let others judge between him and us. We have considered our position, and are ready further to defend it. To our readers, we say, this is a work meriting your unhesitating, and utter, and perpetual condemnation. If they wish the cause of humanity and religion to suffer, they must buy, approve and circulate it. This would be to administer a sweet but deadly draughe to their fellow-men. No method that they could adopt would so certainly accumulate victims for immolation: souls—souls would be sacrificed! Whatever the intentions of this specious writer may be, the tendency of his work, in the present day, if read, will make the path of sin plainer, and multiply the transgressors in it, and hurry them to perdition, and aggravate the anguish of the damned.

The Rev. Dr. ALDER preached an eloquent sermon in the Wesleyan Chapel on Sabbath morning, from." Sanctify them through thy truth: thy word is truth." We were particularly gratified with that part of it which referred to the Aborigines present, as affording an incontrovertible evidence of the power of the truth; and the last hymn, sung in the presence of the Representative of Her Majesty in this Province, we thought very approprinte. Dr. A. took his departure for England on Monday morning. We wish him and Mrs. Alder every needed blessing on their journey home, and a long life of happiness and success in the great work to which they are devoted.

Within a few days we have noticed a reply in The Church raper, to some statements of ours made in reference to the report of a certain Prelate; but we cannot, this week, record our answer, having, very unexpectedly, to devote a large space to the atrange course of one we have long respecthave already given, that we might be saived the unpleasantness of making a fuller exposure of its unfairness, baughtiness, and obstinacy.

mentous business—fear has been visible in many a countenance—scorn in some there will then be for the Methodists, I know not; or how God will dispose of expectation in all. One might almost be led to suppose that the impression was, that the glaring appearance of the beavens a few nights ago, was ominous of commissey, or war, or earthquake. Occasionally, however, the cause of these clarms has peopled out. One meets us with—"The Guardian will be with the whole Christian Church, and especially with the Church of England, stooped!" Another—"I ruess you will be put out of office!" Our reply in accordance with the sentiments we have always held. As well as our being has been silence. In all this we have had our eye on certain members of the High Church, and we notice it, as it would be ungrateful to pass it by. They possess a large portion of catholicity of spirit,—they feel acutely for our well-hope with respect to her endowments "that no spoliation will ever be suffered." fare,—they think for us,—they run errands for us,—they have their party conthe body; but it is enough for the genuine Methodist to know; that he is acting
the body; but it is enough for the genuine Methodist to know; that he is acting they go to bed, but cannot sleep, being so full of concern for us.—they blame rine sun for not rising earlier that they may get up, and go forth to transact raffairs for us,—they would die if they were not fully at work for us! Their plans are perfectly conceeted! Envy they detest! The proclamation of slander they condemn! Those who exult in mischief they abhor! The most demonstrative evidence they afford of excollence of spirit and consummate prudence, is the spontaneous, indefatigible, and gratuitous attention they give to an old adege-" Do your neighbour a good turn!" This being the case, we tender to these friendly members of another church, and watchful guardians of our interests, our warmest, most humble, most respectful thanks!!

To Correspondents.—It is with much satisfaction and that it shall be the object of, Rev. Sir. your sincere well-wisher, chefulness we have received letters from some of our brethren, shewing Credit, 1839.

Benj. Slight, Wesleyan Missionary. thankfulness we have received letters from some of our brethren, shewing the state of the work on several Circuits, and we doubt not the presentation of some in our paper of to-day will be very acceptable to our friends. We have others by as, which a lack of room compels us to lay over for another of Solomon: There is no spirit in us: we are overpowered with beauty. As week. To the "Giver of every good and perfect gift" we owe our success, and to Him we ascribe the praise.

LETTER OF THE REV. BENJAMIN SLIGHT, WESLEYAN MISSION-ARY, CREDIT, INSERTED IN "THE CHURCH" NEWSPAPER, AGAINST THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

It will perhaps be remembered by our readers, that in our Journal of the 4th inst. we have an editorial, headed "High Church interference again," containing strictures on an article in The Church of the 17th ult. Those are the children of Providence." Another part makes us utter wailings for strictures have called forth a long letter in opposition to us, which the writer has thought it best to insert in the columns of an antagonist paper. Such a loster we had never heard of; and after we had read it, we were some time before we could think our eye had not deceived us. Now, it is not our intention to reply at all to it: we insert it, and shall let it speak for itself. It would, however, be disengenuous for us to withhold the remarks of the Editor of The Church on it: we shall, therefore, insert both. We think our readers will like to see the letter, and that when they do, they will be pleased with its consistency. Our brethren, the members of the same Conference with Mr. Slight, we know, will thank us for its insection. They know, well, how judicious the course taken, is; and they will at once say, this is the way to maintain peace among brothern. They know it is highly proper for a brother privately to differ from the Guardian; now they will see it is quite as proper to be a publie enemy to it. To offer our conscientious objections at Conference, the lawful tribunal, is not sufficient. It would not be reasonable for any members of Here, then, is the Editor and his new correspondent standing opposite each the same body to be prevented from opposing the acts of the body of which they are members. It is by far the best to sanction this conduct, then for any one who has different views to go on peaceably. It is all congenial with the laws and usages of the body. Beyond doubt, when Conference meets, such a procedure will be acknowledged as disciplinary; for the Conference has never either at its last meeting, or any other, censured, and almost excluded, a membor for similar acts. And when the next shall come, Mr. Slight will be uncondemaed,-more than that, applauded for his letter!

To the Editor of The Church.

Guelph, Sept. 10, 1839. REV. SIR,-As a humble individual, but one concerned for the honour of

Methodism, allow me to address you on an important subject.

It appears by the Christian Guardian of Sept. 4th, that, in a late number in Loadon, by Dr. Bunzing, on the subject of education. The Guardian in the above cited number has made some animadversions upon your remarks. On both the remarks and animadversions, I think some observations are neco-

of Dr. Bunting and its own course. The present temporary Editor has borrowed the argument of his predecessor, by him more than once repeated. But is there a perfect similarity between them? I think not: but contrariwise, a

I. In the language and epithets employed. I extremely regret the neces sity of having to dissent from an official organ of the Connexion to which I belong; my earnest desire is that we may all "kindly think and speak the same." But truth obliges me to differ; and my apology must be, "Not that I love Cesar less, but that I love Rome more."

Dr. Bunting is perfectly courteous. His maxim is "measures not men." He opposes no measures merely because they belong to any system of politics, the most devoted of his followers."

Methodism in a manner or spirit the but because of our common Protestantism, and so far as they are likely to be destructive of it. But while he opposes the "measures" of those in authority.

We know not how Mr. Slight felt

which a think in Christian is pound to render as far as he consistently can. But we must remember that if there are things which belong to Casar, there are also things which belong to God." I am sorry to say that the Guardian uses terms and epithets which, I am obliged to conclude, are at variance with that "pitifulness" and "courteousness" enjoined upon us by the New Testament. I look in vain through Dr. Bunting's speech to find any parallel between the longuage he employs, and that which is used in the very article in onesting.

poisonous streams, and save a multitude from death.

Temperance and Total Abstinence Men!—Maintain your ground—maintain your vigour in action. These are not times for apathy, but endeavour. Sleep, and the for it in the camp. You now bear the imposing aspect of an intropid ference to the questions of Church and State, &c. To be convinced of this rerence to the questions of Church and State, etc. 10 be convinced of this any one need but compare the latter mentioned, with an able and excellent pamphlet from the pen of the Rev. J. Jackson, ex-President of the British Conference, entitled "The Church and the Methodists." That pamphlet shows that the Methodists do and ever have entertained the views of our venerable founder in reference to the Church of England, and other subjects connected with it. It is a pamphlet well worth the perusal of both Church nen and Methodists.

The point in which it is alleged the two parties named agree, viz., in oppos ing the Executive, is perfectly adventitious, arising out of merecircums

ing the Executive, is perfectly adventisous, arising out of mere circumstances; and, therefore, as there is no essential agreement, no argument can be based upon it. It is only special pleading which is generally to be suspected.

Will you allow me to make a few further remarks on the usefulness of Mr. It esley, considered as in or out of the Church. The Guardian says, "He did more good out of the church than in it." This sentence is sadly destitute of precision; but I suppose it means than he would have done if in it. But I demon to this language alteraction.

Here, Rev. Sir, I will attempt to state my views of the subject, which I do with the majority of my brethren. Mr. Wesley was warmly attached to the Church. He said, "They that are enemies to the Church are enemies to me. I am a friend to it, and ever was." He was of opinion that if ever the Methodists left the Church, in the sense that other dissenters have done, they would dwindle to a more formal, barren sect. "For some years after his ordination, he was so strict in his observance of all the rules and usages of the Church, that he would scarcely have violated the rubric even to save a soul from perdi-tion." But he believed he had a special and providential call to arouse a slumbering nation to a sense of its state. He did not take any irregular step until convinced of its necessity; and the various irregular steps which he did take, were taken deliberately, after full and painful conviction of his duty. Thus it was he was led to adopt the measures of field-preaching, lay preaching, separate places of worship, service in church hours, and to ordain preachers himself for Scotland and America. Whosoever will take the trouble to consult his works on these topics will be convinced of this position. Necessity was laid upon him, and he felt he dare not refrain.

The good which he was the honored instrument of effecting is matter of history. It is attested by all candid mon of all persuasions. Provided Mr. Wesley was right in his conviction of a providential cail, he could not have effected a greater good in a parish; and having such a conviction it is not to be supposed how he could at all successfully labour otherwise than as he did. To suppose he could, would be to enter a careat against the arrangements of Providence: hence he frequently observes, he must obey God rather than man. As to the "necessity, or sufficient justification for the erection of his followers into a distinct hody from the Church," if we read his own clear and decisive reasoning on the subject, I think it will convince us of the accessity which was laid upon him, and will consequently justify him in such a proceeding; for my part I am clearly convinced of it; and perhaps zealous and consistent Churchers will size him the modifier strength.

n will give him the credit for sincerity. Here, then, we are a body in some respects separate and distinct from the Church: we are the children of Providence,—willing to be guided by Providence. What the great Head of the Church will eventually do with us, and ed. We heartily wish that publication had been satisfied with the answer we with the Church of England itself, I cannot hazard a conjecture. At present, that guiding Providence does not seem to indicate the utility or possibility of coalition. I think it probable that as the Church of England has increased and is increasing in efficiency, she will still continue to do so. And then I them, I know not. Whether they, and pechaps other dissenters too, will combine with the Church of England, we cannot now conjecture,—we leave it

with Him who is Infinite Wisdom. In the meantime, I think it is our duty to labor on peaceably and harmoniously in conformity with the great founder of his system, who said on one ocea-

"As to those of the people called Methodists, whom you suppose to 'rail at Works. vol. 8, 480.

Perhaps, Rev. Sir. the object at which you sim in your remarks, viz., the nuclearmation of all dissenting bodies with the Church of England, will rather be a result of the spread of Christianity, than a cause; but if the Church of Christ cannot be united in one body, it may be in affection, and may act in experation. Let me take the liberty to suggest to all your readers inividually to do what they can to promoto such a union; and to assure them

For our own part, we cannot read this epistle without being somewhat cirumstanced as the Queen of the South was when she saw the wealth and giories to having any thing to reply, we are left without an argument. It would be uscless our directing the attention of our readers to that part of the letter where Mr. Slight says, "Mr. Wesley never was out of the Church," and then to other parts where it is said "necessity was laid upon" Mr. Wesley in his rregularities; and that to "suppose he could" have acted "otherwise than as he did," "would be to enter a caveat against the arrangement of Providence." We should like to direct attention to another part: "Hore, then, we are a body, in some respects, separate and distinct From the Church: we Methodism; for it is intimated that she will some time or other be a forlorn, useless orphan, and lost beyond the possibility of being found: "I would pray that God would bless the Church of England more and more. What need there will then be for the Methodists, I know not; er how God will dispose of them, I know not." This is language, novel, lamentable, and laughable. But the most ludicrous part of the whole affair has yet to be told. Mr. Slight sent h is letter to the Editor of The Church, of course believing his views would be well received by him; but that Editor (politely enough it is true) wholly rejects Mr. Slight's chief doctrines! The Editor is gratified with the letter 'as a whole;" just, we suppose, because he has found something in it to throw at us. The writer of the letter tries to shew that Mr. Wesley's position towards the Church was consistent ; -the Editor says it was "strangely inconsistent." "Many remarks occurred" to the Editor in reading "the letter," but he wishes "to avoid as much as possible even an amicable discussion." other as enemies, though not in actual contest. We have thought it well to point out these prominent portions of the two documents, resolved not to submit an argumentative answer to either. Were we to write half a dozen columns, not a word of it would be as conclusive against Mr. Slight as his own lately adopted Editor's interdiction. The Church says:

"The letter of the Rev. Benj. Slight, a Wesleyan Missionary, which appears in our impression of to-day, does not certainly bear specific reference to the subject with which we commenced our remarks, but it expresses a dissent from the general tone of the Guardian, and from the mode of conduct which its Editor has adopted towards the Church of England. We have not the pleathe general tone of the Guardian, and from the mode of conduct which its Editor has adopted towards the Church of England. We have not the pleasure of any acquaintance with Mr. Slight, but we have heard him spoken of as a conscientious and indefatigable propagator of Gospel truth, and though we cannot retract any of our observations, on which he touches with so gentle and Christian a hand, yet we cheerfully give insertion to his communication, imday, the little girl cume to the servant maid and asked for one of the polatoes which she was prenating for dinner. She give her one, with which it appears the Christian Guardian of Sept. 4th, that, in a late number of pressed with the belief that there is not a "genuine" Wesleyan in U. Canada who does not participate in his sentiments of respect and affection for the

Church of the Empire.

Feeling therefore thus kindly towards Mr. Slight, we reluctantly notice one inisters.

I object to the attempted comparison of the Guardian between the conduct expressions, concerning the adherence of the Methodists to the Church, which expressions, concerning are adherence of the intermedists to the Charlen, which escaped from his lips or flowed from his pen while his wonderful life was drawing nearer and nearer to a close. Many remarks have occurred to us on reading Mr. Slight's letter; but on an occasion like the present, when he comes as a messenger of peace, we wish to avoid as much as possible even an amica-ble discussion; and the little we have above stated on a most important point, is merely intended to prevent the supposition that we acquiese Slight's observations. Of Mr. Wesley's sincerity we never him 's sincerity we never hinted, or ever entertained any doubt: his conduct, and not his motives, has been the subject of the remarks which we have occasionally felt called upon to make; and we are not aware of ever having treated the venerable Father and Founder of Methodism in a manner or spirit that could be reasonably found fault with by

We know not how Mr. Slight felt when he first read these remarks; but we

order of Providence that she should have these supplemente; and glorious and indispensable are they; and multiplied they will be. If the cause of Temperance had rested altogether with the Church, many a man would have been in hell who is now in heaven! We know what we say, and we are prepared to reflect the assertion.

Is its of? Then the world is left at present without any other extensively. But we must remember that if there are things which belong to Casar, there t,-to another we should have said, the letter is written just in time for Bish op Strachan's return; and though the Editor is not satisfied with the principal argumentation of it, we would have interceded with him to make up matters and regularly interred in a neighbouring burial ground .- Cost. by the Bishop's arrival, and to have the rectory, gown, and bands, in readiness.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

We have not received our New York papers, but having been favored with in extra by a contemporary, we can furnish some intelligence just brought by the British Queen.

The Steam Ship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Roberts, arrived at New York on Friday at two o'clock, bringing London dates to the 2nd inst., nclusive, and Liverpool to the evening of the 31st August. She left Portsmouth on the 3rd, and brings two hundred passengers.

Mr. C. Poulett Thompson had been appointed Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Canadas, and was soon to leave England to as sume the duties of his station.

Parliament was prorogued on August the 27th, by the Queen in erson. She says the government are determined to uphold the integrity of he Ottoman empire; she will do all she can to persuade all the powers of Christendom to unite in a general league for the entire extinction of the slaw trade; she alludes to the Chartists, and says their attempts to subvert the in titutions of the country will be put down by their enforcing the laws.

TURKEY .- The Augsburgh Gazette of August 26th, publishes a letter dated frontiers of Turkey, 16th, mentioning that the European Ambas-andors bad been dismayed by the announcement of Mehomet Ah's determina-tion to disarm the Ottoman fleet, as they felt that it was a ruse of the Viceroy o avoid acquiescing in the demand of the united powers for its restitution, t least to gain time.

Spain .- "Don Carlos left San Esteban on the 15th August for Estella. Just as he was getting on horseback, he addressed the troops and said, "I have no confidence in any general; I am going to put myself at the head of the army with my son: will you follow mo?" The soldiers all replied, "We will follow you to the death," with the greatest enthusiasm. Elio remains with the 9th and part of the 7th battalions of Navarre, watching the revolters. All the peasants and troops are said to be ready to rise in favor of Don Carlos against Maroto; but every thing will depend on what is done at Estella.

Important.—The Spanish Ministry, by news from Madrid to the 23rd of August, had determined to dissolve the Cortex should the apposition have a majority. Don Carlos has retreated from Durange, which, with the whole province of Biscay, is now occupied with Christines' troops.

Change in the Ministry.—The Queen held a Court and Privy Gouncil at Buckingham Palace, on Monday the 26th August. The Rt. Hon. T. S. Rice had an audience of Her Majesty, and resigned his seal of office as Chanceller of the Exchequer. Mr. F. Baring, by command of the Queen, was aworn as a member of the Privy Council, and took his seat at the Board. Mr. Baring also received the seal of office, and had the honor to kies hands on being appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. R. Gordon, of the Indian Board, is appointed under Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Mr. F.

On the 29th, Lord Howick tendered his resignation to Her Majesty as Secreary at War, and the resignation was accepted."

In the House of Commons, on the 27th, new writs were ordered for Tipperary in the room of Mr. Sheil, who has accepted the office of Vice President of the Board of Trade, and for Manchester, in the room of Mr. P. Thompson, who has accepted the office of Governor General of Canada.

The Globe of Aug. 30th, announces on authority, that the Marquis of Normanby will leave the Colonial Office for the Home Department, and that Lord John Russell retires from the Home Office, and will succeed the Marquis of Normanby as Colonial Secretary. The Morning Poet of Sept. 2d, contains a column of very severe remarks upon this interchange of offices.

Important from the East.—The morning Post of Sept. 2d contains the following important annunciation from the Turkish embassy:

Sir—I am directed by our secretary to give you the following substance of a despatch received by a special courier from l'atis where it arrived by tele-

graph:
"The French officer who was commissioned to claim the Turkish floot, in the name of the five great Powers, has received a flat refusal from Mehemet Ali, unless all his exorbitant demands are complied with, and the expenses he has een put to defrayed by the Sultan."

I have only to say that our worst anticipations are realized. In baste, you nost obedient servant.

P. Xassimor, Inter.

Highly Important-Recognition of Texan Independence by France-We have seen a letter from a distinguished source at Paris, dated the 28th of July, which states that France has agreed to recognize the independence of Toxas. We may expect soon to receive the official announcement of the recognition. It is openly spoken of at court, and in the highest circles, as a settled question. We understand that M. Pontois, Minister from France as a settled question. The diagrams and the strong interest in be-to the United States, who is now in Paris, has taken a strong interest in be-half of Texas, and octed as becomes the representative of an enlightened and liberal government .- N. Y. Times.

UNITED STATES.

Dr. Holmes .- The "Patriote Canadien" -- a new paper, in the the 30th instant, and that the counsel of Dr. Holmes will in the meantime carry up the case to the Supreme Court of the United States .- Com. Adv. August 24.

Something New .- Some of the United States Journals, we percrive, are discussing a new topic, which is nothing less than a proposition to change the name of the Union to Alleghania, or something equally Indian and musical—New York State to Ontario, and New York city henceforth to glory in the same of Manhattan. The earnestness of some of the journals in this novel controversy shows that they at all events consider there is something

Highly commendable Sympathy .- The One Thousand Dollars lately subscribed in this place and sent to Eastport for the relief of sufferers at that place, have been unexpectedly returned this week. A highly creditable letter accompanied the donation.—St. John Courier.

LOWER CANADA.

Jalbert's Case. - It is with feelings of pain that we are compeled briefly to mention the arrival of private intelligence by the Lady Colborne his afternoon from Montreal, announcing the commission of a violent outrage n the very Hall of Justice. on the discharge of the Jury in Jalbert's case. Suc a resort to mob law augurs badly for the permanency of British institutions in this country. Some of our contemporaries have been indulging lately in recounting the sins of our republican neighbours;—a representation of the ours ;-a representation of the orutal scene in Montreal would be well suited to adorn the frentispiece of such a collection - Quebec Colonist.

UPPER CANADA.

The Cobourg Pirales.—Mr. Sheriff Ruttan prought down from Cobourg yesterday the parties concerned in the late conspiracy at that place. They had their trials at the Assizes last week, and were found guilty. Hartis sentenced to 7 years, and the three Americans to five years in the Penitentiary. Ash and his son have one 12 the other 6 months imprisonment, and to pay a constant of the other £50.—Besides the informer Moon, two of the The Cobourg Pirates .- Mr. Sheriff Ruttan brought down from sailors on the schooner which took the party over gave evidence against them. -U. C. Herald.

Durham Meeting at Thorold .- A meeting of the Inhabitants of the District of Ningara was held on Saturday, the 14th instant, for the purpose of considering Lord Durham's Report. The meeting consisted of about 800 persons. Several resolutions were passed of a liberal and constitu-tional character. Among the speakers were Mosars. Merritt, Thorburn, Woodruff, and Eccles. Great order prevailed, much to the credit of the

Orangeism.—A Meeting of the Orangemen of the Counties of York and Halton, was held at Montgomery's Inn, Dundas street (9 miles from Toronto) on Friday the 19th inst., at which were present, several grand officers of the Grand Lodge, as well as the County, District, and Lodge officers, in

which she was preparing for dinner. She gave her one, with which it appears she proceeded to the mill-dam, for the purpose of washing it. It further ap pears that while in the act of washing the parpose of washing it. It further appears that while in the act of washing the potatoe, she slipped from the beach, and thus unobserved was drowned. At 12 o'clock, while the family were searching for her, the next oldest sister discovered her little lifeless body floating upon the water. The afflicted problems about the On both the remarks and animadversions, I think some observations are necessary, for the purpose of correcting what is somewhat erroneous in both.

I think it necessary to premise, that while I love Methodism, while I am from choice, and hope ever shall remain a Methodist Minister, yet I love and venerate the Church of England, and duly appreciate the labours of her Ministers.

Feeling therefore thus kindly towards Mr. Stight, we reluctantly notice one point of his letter in particular. Gratified with it as a whole, we cannot refrain from storing our decided conviction that Mr. Wesley occupied a position with reference to the Church, strangely inconsistent. We think that, as death approached, he foresaw the mischies that would ensure from his irregularities; Ministers.

The afflicted mother plunged into the water and brought out the corpse in her own arms. This was an affecting sight indeed; I think and that a tinge of melancholy forboding and of doubt is perceptible in all the back the freed spirit; but all in vain. Although greatly desired by the parents and family, it could not return to them but they wast so to it. May the great and family, it could not return to them, but they must go to it. May the great Director of events prepare them all to meet their child where "sickness, sorrow, pain and death are felt and feared no more."-Com.

Meluncholy Occurrence,-Shipwreck and Loss of Life .- On Sunday the 15th instant, about noon, the Schooner New York, of Oswego, laden with staves, and supposed to have been manued by from seven to mue men, came ashore near Prince Edward's Buy, on the Lake coast. She was observed early in the morning of Sunday by some of the inhabitants, and appeared to be in distress. She drifted towards the shore, apparently on her peared to be in distress. She drifted towards the shore, apparently on her beam-ends and water-logged; having in all probability sprung a loak. When Is about 32 years of age, and small of stature. Any information respectively in the same ber, three men were perceived aboard of her from the shore; but as the vessel immediately went to pieces (being greatly decayed) two of them soon perished. The third laid hold of a piece of the deck, but when near the shore was washed off and drowned; so that not one escaped, insertion.

Some of the inhabitants procured a boat and twice attempted to push off to the rescue of the man on the wreck; but were driven back and wholly prevented by the violence of the waves. A great quantity of staves was washed ashere; and it is probable the principal part of the carge was saved, as the wind continued towards the shore for no unusual length of time. The bodies ve should have conjectured that preferment was sought; but he says "he hopes of two men were found lashed to part of the ressel which came ashore on Sunday night; and on Wednesday morning an inquest was held on them by Dr. Moore of Picton, Ceroner, which resulted in a verdict of "Death by the loss or wreck of the Schooner New York of Oswego." Soon after the inquest a sermon was delivered, founded on Job xiv. 1, 2, 3, and the bodies decently Picton, September 18, 1339.

Resolution of the Firemen of the City of Toronto.—At a meeting of the Firemen of the City of Toronte, called at the request of a number of the Officers of the Fire Department, held at the Court House on the 5th instant, the following Resolution was proposed, when it was resolved that is be printed and circulated for the consideration of the Firemen, and that that meeting adjourn until the 16th instant,-when they again met and passed the same, as follows:

same, as follows:

RESOLVED, That the Members of Fire Companies, whose names are heretof subscribed, have learned with surprise and regret, that the Common Council of the City of Toronto, have, after a prolonged evasion of the question, refused to them the privilege of electing their Superior Officers.

They would respectfully remark, that a majority of them have discharged the arrhous duty of Firemen from the first organization of Fire Companies, in the late Town of York, and continued upon its Incorporation as the City of Toronto the first organization when the first organization are the first organization of the consideration of the control of the first organization of the first organization of the companies, in the late Town of York, and continued upon its Incorporation as the City of Toronto organization of the control of the con

late Town of York, and continued upon its Incorporation as the City of Toronto to do so up to a late period, enjoying alike, from the Magistrates appointed by the Crown, and the Common Council elected by the people, the right of electing all their officers without any restriction, and from the enjoyment of that privilege they are of opinion the Constitution of the Empire has not been impaired nor the effective character of the Fireman diminished.

The right of choosing all their officers had been taken from the Firemen, they were not allowed to choose the Engineers, even subject to the approval of the Common Council, four-fifths of the Fire department had petitioned for the restoration of the right of choosing their Superior Officers, and the Firemen are of opinion that the prayer of their Petition was reasonable, nor can they refrain from expressing their astonishment at the reason given for its refusal by a majority of the Common Council, viz: "That allowing the Fire department to elect their Eneineers would establish and recognize a principle of democracy tending their Engineers would establish and recognize a principle of democracy tending to subvert the Monarchical Institutions of the country, and that it was necessary for the Common Council to appoint the Engineers, (it not being safe to allow the Firemen to do so) in order to check such democratic tendency."

The Firemen are desirous of being understood unequivocally to say that

they consider such reason as applied to them unjust, as it implies a distrust of their attachment to Monorchical Government.

Being of such opinion, they cannot by silently submitting to such check tacitly acknowledge its necessity, nor survilely do the drudgery of the Fireman's office under the surveillance of officers appointed by the Common Council, for the avow-

under the surveillance of officers appointed by the Common Council, for the avowed purpose of restraining democratic principles in the Fire department.

Under these circumstarces they are under the painful necessity of tendering to the Common Council their resignation as Firemen, yet they are mindful of the important charge they have assumed, and of the duty and protection they owe their fellow citizens, nor would they retire from the discharge of that duty without affording the Common Council (for the protection of the Inhabitants) an opportunity of obtaining the enrollment of Firemen who will act under the restriction imposed by them, and under which the Firemen whose names are subscribed to this Resolution cannot act for a longer period than one month.

(Signed by 99 Members of the different Companies.)

Toronto 16th Sept. 1839.

THE GLEANER'S CHAPTER.

Number of Newspapers Published in the World.—A German Paper says:—In Spain there are 12 newspapers; in Portugal 17; in Switzer-and 36; in Belgium 80; in Austria 82; in Russia and Poland 84; in Holland 150; in Great Britain 274; in Prussia 238; in the other German States 308; in Amsterdam 9; in Africa 12; in Asia 57; and in America 1,138; from which it will be seen that there are more than half as many newspapers published in America, (with the exception of France which the writer has left out, and well be may, for she has so completely muzzled the press, that there might as well be none) than there is in the whole world put together, and with not one fortieth of the population.

News.-Many people take great delight in reading newspapers, who attend but little to the importance of the word News-and who are, perhaps, not even aware of its etymology. News comes to us from all parts of the world—and the word itself is composed of the initials of the cardinal the world—and the word treet is composed of the initials of the cardinal points, viz :—N. North, E. East, W. West, S. South—insomuch that probably no language can furnish as with a word so expressive. Again, N E W S, when seriously considered, recommends to us the practice of the following virtues, viz.:—Nobleness in our thoughts, Equity in our dealings, Wisdom in our conduct, and Sobriety in our feelings.—Zion's Haraid.

We may add to this etymological paraphrase, our application of the very itelligent word.

M. Never be without a good newspaper of your own.

E. Every now and then recommend it for the benefit of the publisher.

W. When read, and read again, file it for future use.

Send your subscription when it is due.
Nothing's - Ever - Welcomed - Souner!

German Literature.-It is calculated that there are ten millions volumes annually printed in Germany-and there are upwards of 50,000 thors of one or more books.

Western Literature.-In Ohio, they have a Literary Gazette called the "Buckey Blossom;" and in Kenturky, "The Rose of the Vailey;" in New Jersey, the "Belvidere Apollo;" in Maryland, the "Kent Bugle;" in Dhio, also, the "Toledo Blade;" and in Mississippi, the "Bowie Knife;"

Newspaper for the Blind .- A weekly newspaper for the blind was established at Palermo, in Sicily, on the 15th of March last—for the use of the blind. It is called "Il Consolatoire de Chicchi"—literally, "The Consoler of the Blind." The letters in which it is printed, are, of course, in relievo, and are read by the blind by passing the finger over the line.

Hand-writing of Eminent Men .- It is generally believed that Vt., under date of the 21st inst.; Byron, Chalmers, Jeffry, and Bonaparte. Washington wrote a fair, manlysays that the judges of the Supreme Court have pronounced their decision, confirming the order of Governor Jennison for the surrender of the murdarer Holmes to the Canadian authorities; that the surrender is not to be made until the 20th instant and that the surrender is not to be made until the 20th instant and that the council of the Holmes will in the analysis. Burke's was uneven and buried; Hamilton wrote a tunning hand, sparing of Burke's was uneven and buried; Hamilton wrote a tunning hand, sparing of the 20th instant and that the council of the Holmes will in the analysis. ink; Caming's penmanship has a chaste and classical appearance; Brougham writes a hasty hand, but with a good pen and full of ink; Peel writes with a stiff pen, but with considerable taste and firmness; Dr. Chalmers writes as if he used the feather end dipped in ink—a real scrawl; W. Irving writes a per-fect lawyer's hand, as though he wished no one to read it but himself.

Notices to Correspondents .- The Editor of the London 'Age' ays that having occasion to explore the file of one of the morning papers for n advertisement, several singular notices to correspondents caught his eye. The following, mostly from the British Traveller, are specimens.

"Common Sense," if possible in our next.
"Christianity" must be deferred for more temporary matter.

"Scandal" has already appeared in a former numb
"Truth" is inadmissible.

" Honesty" would be unintelligible to many of our readers. We know nothing of "Good Manners," therefore the writer must be mis

"Scurility" may depend upon being inserted in the course of the week.

"Decency" must be altered to make it fit for our columns.

"A Patriot" is rather at present out of date.

"An Honest Lawyer," with other originals, in a day or two.
"Matter of Fact" does not come within the circle of newspaper intelligence.

An Eastern Editor wishes to know how many dogs a man can fford to keep who is not able to take a newspaper.

A good Apology.—A subscriber to a New York paper who had taken it half-a-dozen years without paying, lately called at the office and paid for the six back years and also six years in advance. Quarterly Meetings for the Ottawa District-2nd Quarter.

dississippi, October 12 and 13. | Bytown, Nov. 30 & Dec. 1. Hull, "26 and 27. Osgoode, Decr' 14 and 15. Gotennugh, "29 and 30. Clarendon, Jan'y, 4 and 5. Ottawa, November 9 and 10. Bonchire & Pembroko 7 and 4. Richmond, 23 and 24. Cumberland, " 14 and 15. RICHARD JONES, Chairman.

Quarterly Meetings on the Bay of Quinte District-2nd Quar. Belleville, October 6. Sidney 12 and 13. Belleville, ... October 6: Bay of Quinte, ... Nov'r. 16 and 17. Sidney, ... 12 and 13. Cubourg, ... 23 and 24. l'eterboro', ... 19 and 29. Fort Hope, ... Dec'r. 15. Murray, ... Nove'r. 2 and 3. Waterloo, ... 21 and 22. Hallowell ... 9 and 13. Waterloo, ... 21 and 22. Hallowell ... 9 and 15. Murray, Nove'r. 2 and 3. Hallowell, 9 and 10. Anson Green. Chairman.

A Camp Meeting will be held on the Sarnia Indian Reserve, St. Clair Mission, to commence on Friday, October 4th. The assistance o the Preachers adjacent, and especially of Brother James Evans, is affectionately requested.

DIED -In Kingston, on Sunday last, 15th Sept., Henrictta, daughter of Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., aged 6 years and 6 months.

At Niagara, on the 10th ult., Mr. James Bell, Joiner, aged 36, late of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, greatly lamonted.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending Septr. 24. H. Shaler, 'R. Heyland, M. Whiting, S. Bingham, J. Watt, S. Rose,

S. Waldron.

* B. K owes 3t. and the paper cannot be sent to him again until he pays the old acct. Books have been forwarded to-

G. Miller, 1 box, care of J. Might, Port Hopo. Edwy Ryerson, I package. care of B. Flint, Belleville. J. G. Manly, 1 parcel, care of Mr. Thorn, Wellington. J. Beatty, 1 package, in charge of Rev. W. Case. H. Mulkins, 1 package, care of L. Houghton, Brockville. M. Whiting, I parcel, per steamer Transit, care of A. Davidson, Niagara. S. Waldron, 1 box, in charge of John Riley. J. Douse, I parcel, in charge of Goo. Henry."

INFORMATION WANTED-Of JOHN EARINS, a native of county Tyrone. Ireland, who wrote last from New York in the Provious to this time he had been Clerk in a store in Albany.

OPINIONS OF THE CANADIAN PRESS.

UNITY AND CONSTITUTIONAL ACTION-THEN SUCCESS.-As regards Upper Canada, nothing will be done, until the loyal Inhab itants take some decided steps themselves, as recommended by the Colonial Gazette,-a paper published in London, and devoted exclusively to Coloto make known to the Home Government and Parliament. their determination to procure a speedy settlement of present difficulties. It

for want of employment, to take up their abode in a foreign country.-British Colonist.

HEART-RENDING SIGHS FOR POPULARITY-To view a few few-

on this subject to our readers.

Who, we may ask, succeeds best as an Editor of such a paper ? Unbesitalingly we say, an infidel. Such an one can launch out as widely as bei wishes, and his principles are not at stake; he can insert many an insin nation-an innendo against the volume of inspiration itself, and it is quite in character. Whereas it is evident to all, that the Christianity of those Editors of this class, who profess it, is only a trammel to them: the principles of God's Word are like a bridle, they gag them; and to make their composition read smoothly, there is need of an occasional parenthesis. to soften down something previously said too strongly even for some of their admirers.

Who are the supporters of such publications? Do you know an infidel? Then ask him what paper he takes. Do you know a rebel? Ask him the same question. And we will venture to say both the one and the

what is very observable is their sympathy with the disturbers of the public peace. By insinuations, by plain declaration, by vituperation, condemning the punishment of evil doers, these men, whose crimes have been sympathized with as suffering unjustly, have been held up as martyrs, and the authorities have been slandered for mildly putting in force the laws of the land.

It is by mean tricks and artful plans they puff up each other, and increas their popularity. "Mr. Herald, I will tell the world you are a clever fellow; that your articles are 'able;' that every intelligent man in this province, who does not read the Upper Canada Herald sustains a serious loss; that 'in point of independency, energy, and talent,' your paper is 'The Times (oh, oh, hear, hear) newspaper of Upper Canada;' and that it 'should be read and supported by all who appreciate talent and indestry in a country's cause.' And you shall in return hold up me as consistent. and without vacillation."

Another feature is, the anti-christianity of their productions. Where is Christian charity? Is it seen in the railing at governors, in the speaking all manner of evil, in the readily solving every circumstance to depreciate, with which such papers shound? We will venture to say, only look into such publications, and you will find enough to make any man, who has not had his principles vitiated, sick at heart. Can any man be a Christian, who does not submit to, respect, venerate and pray for "the powers that be?" They are God's ministers; they are " ordained of God ;" and woo be unto the man that nots contrary to the scripture rules to reference to these matters, as well as any others .- Toronto Commercial

the 9th alt. says.—" Boats have arrived here within the last week from the falls of the Alissouri, nearly three thousand miles distantin a northerly direction; from Pittsburgh, 1300 miles eastwordly; and from New Orleans and their hearts to understand? Will they not take a lesson from past 1200 miles to the south; bringing with them the furs of the north, lumber from the Alleghany, and sugar from the south—the product of our own territory. We had in port yesterday, 46 steamboats, from 75 to 600 tons -a larger number and a far greater amount of tonnage than ever

before floated in our harbor." you call this the Canadian emporium, and point to the St. Lawrence, as the great high way of commerce.—What think ye, of Steamers arriving at one and the same point, from the Falls of the Missouri, 3000 miles in a northerly direction, laden with furs:—from N. Orleans, 1,200 miles in a southerly direction, laden with sugar and tropical fruit:-and from Pitts burgh, 1300 miles eastwardly, with goods, from Europe!—That's a taste of navigation in comparison with which, our own St. Lawrence and Ottawa, hide their diminished heads. What a field for thought, contemplation and imagination, is spread before us by that extract, illimitable !---What are the caseades of Switzerland, in comparison with American "falls!" ane, 4,300 miles, straight on and !! This trade might be brough to Mon treal, if ____, but there is no use in ifs, _we must just do as the galley slave. -" sigh as we tog at the car." Until British enterprize, and British Montreal Courier.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Simose, Talbot District, Sept. 3rd, 1839. Sir,-In your last week's Guardian we discover something of the treatment of Britith subjects" in the Home District. Such a display of exquisite wisdom, emanating from the capital, could not but be echoed to by extra loyal functionaries in other districts. - such has been the case in this. The petty tyranny of our high Sheriff has been exercised, in vetting the request of upwards of 80 freeholders, to have a district most ing called for the purpose of expressing their views on Lord Dutham's report, &c. The answer was delayed for some days, till the success of a dozen or more agents could be known, who were riding day and night to get subscribers to a counter request, telling frightful stories, exharting fo suppress rebellion, to show their loyalty, &c. When the names of freeholders, alleus, and boys, "rag, tag, and bobtail," to the names of upwards of 300 were obtained; he holdly ventured to let Her Majesty's subjects in this district know that their loyal request to have such meeting called, could not be complied with. Surprising way to let the mather country know our wants and wishes, to allay party animosities, unito feelings, and promote loyalty! Is it thus that her Mujesty's loyal subjects are to be gagged? the friends of civil and religious liberty, the opposers of assuming lyrants, he silenced? No: 'the voice of hitherte slumi-ering but now a wakened thousands will be heard,—their ranks will be onlarged; Horalds, Colonists, Guardians, Couriers, Examiners, Journals, Palladium Recorders, Inquirers, Backwoodsmen, &c. &c., will still multiply, and will not keep silent, while our country groans under a partial or misguided administration; local improvements retrograding; religious and educational privileges monopolized; or British liberty withheld. No candid and impartial person, I should suppose, who has read Lord Dur-lianc's report, but what must acknowledge that he has therein, clearly and impartially, made manifest our defects, and remedies. The misguided rebol reads, repents, and flies back with shame from his unhallowed, to a legal course for redress; the enlightened and loyal reformer is encouraged to pursue with dignified boldness his constitutional designs, while e parrow minded monopolizers of power and treasure, are made to wince under its disclosures. His proposed remedy is at once simple and self cyident. He thinks " it needs but to follow out consistently the principles of the British constitution,"--a constitution, the glory of England, and the admiration of the world,-a remedy, which I should have supposed would be hailed with rapture by every lover of British freedom; but no; the glory of England is democracy here—our dignitaries but of yesterday, and their chameleon organs, who were so lavish in his Lordship's recommendation and praise, uniting with whig and tory at home, in representing him as the most proper person that could be found to fill the high and honorable station for which he was selected, are now, alas, as lavish in berating him and his adherents, reviling them as "robels," pocrites," "handitti," " mardeters," "republicans," &c. &c. Such is the consistent course these beasting lovers of British institutions pursue. I have read the critical review of Sir F. Head's narrative by the London Quarterly Review; its chief object appears to be, to justify Sic F. Head's lofty pretensions and tyrannical administration, and to bring the present home government into disrepute; and if its representations are correct it only substantiates the necessity of adhering to Lord Durham's remedy, for surely it is an unwise system that we have been and still are placed under, to be ruled or disposed of at the dictation of an inexperienced Lieutenant Governor, contrary to the orders of the home government, for such is avowed to be the whole of Sir F. Head's singular reign; and equally critical must our position be if we are subject to have such orders

I have now before me His Excellency Sir George Arthur's reply to the late Hamilton meeting, and his Excellency seems to chime in well with the old notes we so long have heard. His Excellency does not seem willing to grant the loyal people of this province at their own request, a chance to show whether they are truly represented or not. Such important "questions" are improper for them to let their voice be heard a chance to show whether they are truly represented or not. Such important "questions" are improper for them to let their voice be heard upon. Sir Francis triumphantly boasts of his appeal to the people. A PREPARATORY and ELEMENTARY CLASS will be upon. Sir Francis triumphantly boasts of his appeal to the people. A PREPARATORY and ELEMENTARY CLASS will be cause? It is Excellency "thinks will apply to Mr. Mayhew, 1084, King Street, (previously to the 30th found will be handsomely rewarded by the Subscriber that the plan proposed (by Lord Durham) would lead to a state of things inst.) who will give every information as to requisites for admission, &c. that the plan proposed (by Lord Durham) would lead to a state of things inst.) inconsistent with the relations of this colony as a dependency of the

given from bome for our government as would prove our utter overthrow

unless our Lieutenant Governor assumed such a dictatorial course; and

such is avowed by Sir F. Head and the Review to be the case.

British crown." That it would make us "practically independent of the mother country," that "uniformity of principle in the policy of Her Mejesty's government in the Imperial Parliament with that to be pursued in the colony, cannot be preserved." that it would be the "establishment of a distant independent and inconsistent policy:" that it would give our legislators the power to dictate to those ministers a course of proceeding in relation to the colony, inconsistent with the general policy of the empire." I think Lord Durham has anticipated and satisfactorily answered these grave objections He says,-" I admit that the system that I their determination to produce a specuy settlement of the Home District. propose would, in fact, place the internal government of the colony in that this is to be accomplished, but by giving free expression to it, and the liands of the colonists themselves; and that we should thus leave that this is to be accomplished, but by giving free expression to it, and the hands of the colonisis themselves; and that we should thus leave conveying the sentiments and wishes of the loyal Inhabitants, with steams them to the execution of the lass, of which we have long entrusted the this, and so far they have succeeded. While we have Mr. Hagerman and this friends actively engaged in Upper Canada, they are powerfully aided connection with them. I know not in what respect it can be advisable by Chief Justice Robinson and Bishop Strachan, in London. Mr. Hager that we should interfere with their internal legislation in matters which man it was who prepared the "reasons" procented to the Sheriff, to pre- do not affect the relations with the mother country. The matters which the Chief Justice has been successfully exerted in London to postpone, and the regulation of foreign relations and of trade with the mother country it may be, ultimately to defeat, the proper settlement of Colonial affairs. the other British Colonies, and foreign nations, and the disposal of the Never was there a time when it was more incumbent on the loyal public lands, are the only points on which the mother country requires Inhabitants of the Province, to be united, and to set forth, by firm but a control. This control is now sufficiently secured by the authority of temperate resolutions from their respective localities, their sentiments and the Imperial Legislature, by the protection which the colony derives from wishes. There should, as far as possible, be unanimity and uniformity in us against foreign enemies, by the beneficial terms which our laws secure. their proceedings; laying minor differences aside, let one mighty effort be to its trade, and by its share of the reciprocal benefits which would be made, from one end of the Province to the other; and let the Home conferred by a wise system of colonization. A perfect subordination on Government know, that we are not indifferent entirely, to the present condition of the country. Mechanics and labourers are daily leaving us, it finds in the continuance of its connexion with the empire. It certainly is not strengthened, but greatly weakened by a vexatious interference on the part of the home government with the enactment of laws for regulating the internal concerns of the colony, or in the selection of persons entrusted with their execution." His Excellency says that he "feels assured that Her Majesty's government is extremely anxious to set as much as possible in accordance with the views of the provincial legislature in tures of the Radical Press, may surely be admonitory and directory to all as possible in accordance with the views of the provincial legislature in who are wise of heart; and should we happily succeed in being the means all local questions, and to accede in every practicable manner to its who are wise of heart; and should we happen, restaining offered a few thoughts wishes,", and that "he is of opinion that restrictions on trade, which on this subject to our readers.

work injuriously here, may be removed without real prejudice to the in terests they were intended to protect." Are these things so? How is it then, that after repeated requests from our Legislature, to allow tea and other prohibited articles to be imported direct from the United States, under a small duty, (and which is now supplying our market by the way of England) which would greatly augment our revenue, and which we so much good, and also annihilate a prolific rourse of illigit trade and demorulization, that we are denied the request? His Excellency also express. es "his conviction of the necessity of diffusing over the whole province, the inestinuable blessings of sound religious instruction, and a good sysem of general education." And the inhabitance of this province have too much reason to believe, that it is intended to be imposed on them, "sound" or unsound, through a would be dominant church, that political and oclosiastical macistroom, the vortex of certain good things. We do not forget its trickery,-the Rectories, the Clorgy Reserves,-its demand after demand on the home government for thousands on the back of thousands
-its continued cry of "give, give," His Excellency strongly urges on the "inhabitants of this province the obvious duty and necessity tivating the affections of the Sovereign and people by whose power they are sustained, and to whose protection alone they can look with confi We would that such advice had not only long since been given, but devoutly adhered to by all parties throughout our land. But does the beasting high tory party do so? The burning of Her Majesty's ministers in effigy; their acknowledged organs, and the reputed organs of our government, the Patriot, Church, Star, &c., vomiting forth volcanic official, and Billingsgate travit, not only against the loyel and brave defendors of our country, who differ from them in opinion and dare to ask for their rights, but against Her Majesty's Ministers ther government,— representing them as "woak, imbecile, hypocritical, deluded, ruinous, levellers, infidels, and a bed-chamber government," &c. &c. These seem to speak another language. Can this be the way that the "compact" is described of cultivating the affections of our Sovereign? or is this the class If people that needs on this subject a radical reform? If so, surely his Excellency's advice was needful.

His Excellency concludes by making great promises,—a kind of food

long held out to the inhabitants of this Province, but from which they have hitherto roalized but little satisfaction, for the want of substance. I doubt not His Excellency's candor, and believe his intentions are good; but I doubt his ability, under the present system of government, to realize to us the blessings he promises and our wants demand. The reat voice of the Province appears to unite with Lord Durham's plan as RIVALRY WANTED IN CANADA.—The St. Louis Gazetto of and unity—without which we shall soon become degraded and miserable. and an easy proy to our gaping democratic neighbors. When shall it be that the eyes of our rulers will be opened so as to see, their ours to hear events? Have they not reason to believe that England will not always stand in our desence, at so yest an expense as they now do? Can they not see that compulsion, obstinacy, misrepresentation, and slander, weakens the cause in which it is engaged, and makes the necessity of reorm more obvious? Will insolence and misrale brave on, till hope is We commend the preceding extract to our readers. People of Montreal, banished and every evil passion is excited-till our country falls a provite lawless anarchy and confusion? God forbid! AN OLD RESIDENT.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Sin,-By inserting the following facts in your highly valued paper ou will oblige many of your friends here, and inform the public at arge respecting

MORE "DOINGS" IN BROCKVILLE.

On the afternoon of vesterday, the 10th instant, pl-cards were posted about this notable town, intimating to the lieges thereof that "a meeting would be held in the evening at Lusher's Tavern," which were no second Think off a Steamer, from the Falls of the Missouri, arriving at New Orle | seen than the object was recognized, as well as the abandoned men who would be there to act their part. The Meeting did take place, that is to soy, tetween the hours of 8 and 9, P. M., an assemblage of "picked uffians" commenced the business of the evening by calling out, amidst mind, have a wider range than they have yet had in Canada, we may the most horrid oaths, threatenings, and yells, "don't throw stones," amuse ourselves with conjugating, je m'ennuie, tu t'ennuies, it s'ennuie. — This was the signal, and the hint was soon taken by their confederates in crime, who were all ready, isony of them in disguise, (a custom which obtains here very much on all similar occasions.) and they responded to the watchword by "letting drive" at the windows; which, you are aware. Sir, could not last long in the vicinity of a macadamized street; they soon, therefore, went to destruction.

It is far from my intention at present to dwell upon the disgusting details of last night's base transactions, perpetrated by a set of as lawless and unprincipled men as ever infected a community, or infested a neighborhood: suffice it to say, that from the hour above mentioned until 2 o'clock, A. M., they never coased, for any length of time, going round the town, smashing in the windows, &c., of individuals who were in any way abnoxious to them; especially the members of the Board of Police who bare lately been imposing fines for similar offences upon some of these very individuals. It is rather foreign from my purpose in this communication to mention names; yet, I cannot forbear giving the initials of two who appeared to be the principal ringleaders, viz: II who is bona fide one of the "Compact," a Captain and Paymaster in the Militia, Judge in the Surrogate Court!! &c. I may add, that this very day the High Constable went to arrest this very person for a previous offence, when he, with the brutal ferocity of a savage, felled the poor fellow with a bludgeon he held in his hand, and repeatedly struck him on the head when he was down, and then made off leaving him weltering in his gore! The other is the notorious M., remarkable in a high degree for "giving mouth," and who is a Lieutenaut of Militia. Said M., when interrogated last night, by an old and most respectable Magistrato, at first denied all knowledge of the designs of the party who were then stoning the windows, but afterwards publicly admitted a fall knowledge of what was going on, and said this was only the commencement of their The above named worthies are the identical two who led on the "Schooner Weeks" riot at this place a few months ago, and whose conduct we suppose must have come to the knowledge of His Excellency Sir George Arthur at the time His Excellency came here to investigate the circumstances connected with the seizure of that vessel. But it pleased His Excellency upon that occasion to receive an address got up and presented by these two very individuals, bearing a direct censure upon the Mogistrates who had fearlessly performed the onerous duty imposed upon them. It required no great degree of penetration to foresee the consequence of this line of procedure. The same two or three Magistrates came out last night—to do what?—to keep the peace?—that they unquestionably knew they could not do, being rendered utterly powerless and inefficient by the course which Sir Goorge thought proper (we believe unwittingly) to adopt on the occasion referred to. The truth is, after using every exertion to produce a subordinate spirit amought the rioters, they were obliged to retire, after enduring the threats, exerrations, and foul epithets which were most liberally yelled at them. One of the Magistrates caught a fellow in disguise in the act of throwing stones, but he was immediately thrown to the ground, and, notwithstanding the spirited conduct of two young gentlemen who came to the aid of the Magistrate, and who by the way received several severe blows, the offender was rescued in the most violent and ruffien like manner. The night was extremely dark, which prevented the recognition of many of the ricters. The other Mugistrates of this town are very cautious in acting upon such occasions; the why and the wherefore, as well as the moral fitness of one or two of them to hold such a situation, I may take the liberty of troubling you with some other time. What a comfortable and desirable state of things this is truly! ALROUIS. Brockville, 11th September, 1839.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. The MISSES MCCORD'S SCHOOL will RE OPEN, after the Summer Vacation, on Monnay, the 2nd September, 1839. George Street, Toronto, 20th August, 1839.

TORONTO VOCAL SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY. who will give every information as to requisites for admission, &c. 16th Sept. 1839.

PPER CANADA A CADE MY.—The Committee of Management for this Institution desire to inform its friends and the public at large, that the next Session will commence on Monday, the 2nd of September next. The Session will consist of three Terms, and will close on the 22nd day of April, a. p. 1840.

No pains will be spared on the part of the Committee to render the Institution efficient: arrangements have already been made to provide suitable Chemical and other Apparatus in order to aid in the illustration of Lectures, and facilitate the progress of the students in the study of the

Natural Sciences. The government of the Academy is strictly parental. All the pupils are regarded as members of the same family; and their wants will be attended to with the utmost care and tenderness. The domestic Governors, the Rev. John Beatty and his excellent wife, will unite their uncess

ing exertions with those of the Teachers to promote the morals, improve ment and comfort of the youthful subjects of their charge. The Officers of the Institution intend to pursue the following course

of instruction, viz.: COMMERCIAL DEFARTMENT.

This department is intended for boys who may have made some pro grees in elementary studies, but who are not to take the Greek or Latin course. To such pupils will be given as thorough a preparation as through the English and modern languages can be given for the active business of life, either as Merchants, Engineers, or Mechanics. The outlines of the course of study in this department are the following :-1. Grammar and Composition. 2. Geography and History. 3. Arith metic, Algebra, Geometry, and Trigonometry. 4. Penmanship and Book keeping. 5. Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. 6. Rhetoric, French, and the Modern Languages.

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

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

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

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

Due attention will be paid to Composition; and young gentlemen wil be instructed in the principles of Oratory once a week, by reading original composition and declaiming select pieces. The elecution of the young ladies will also be improved by reading original composition and

A daily record will be kept of scholarship and deportment; extracts from which may be sent, accessionally, to the friends of the pupils.

Both the Committee and the Officers of the Institution assure the pubc that every exertion will be made, in the discharge of their arduous duties, to promote the health, morals, comfort, and instruction of the children committed to their care; and they trust the Institution will continue to merit and receive the confidence and patronage of an enlightened

In the Fomale Department, the course of instruction is designed to embrace all the various branches of a complete system of Female Educa

ion, both solid and ornamental. The method of instruction in the Academy being ANALYTIC, the science itself will be taught, and the text book only regarded as the basis of the instruction communicated; and thus, by analyzing the various subjects or branches of study, the mind will be regularly trained and prepared for original and independent investigations. The advantages of such an Academic course of education must be obvious to every intelligent per-

The Committee affectionately request their friends, and especially the Ministers, throughout the two Provinces, to use their influence to extend the operations of the Institution and promote the lest interests of the rising generation, by recommending the attendance of as large a number of youth as possible, and at the proper seasons. The terms of Board and Tuition have been, and still will be, published in the Guzadian from time

Extra Charges. per Term, Drawing and Painting, Music,
Music, Drawing, and Painting,
Use of Plano,

The charge will be the same whether one or all of these Branches be raught. The following are the Officers for the present year :-Rev. MATTHEW RICHEY, A. M., Principal. Mr. JESSE HURLBURT, A. B., Classical Teacher.

(Who will also take a class in Mathematics.)
Mr. D. C. Van Norman, A. B., Mathematical Teacher. (Who will also take a class to the Classics.)
Mr. Wm. Kingsron, English Teacher. Miss M. E. Boulter, Preceptress. (Who will have a suitable Assistant.)

Committee Room, U. C. Academy, [July 17th, 1839.

N.B .- The Rev. John Bratty is Treasurer and Accountant, to whom all applications or communications about terms and payments must be made. WILLIAM CASE. Chairman of the Committee of Managemen 508 Anson GREEN, Secretary.

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOY WAREHOUSE AND MANUFACTORY, 1104 King Street .- JOHN MAYHEW respectfully invites the attention of the public to a choice and extensive esortment of Toys of every description, suitable for Town or Country

Cases of Toys, well assorted, varying from £5 to £30 per case; the smallest coses 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.

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DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, DRESS-MAKING, AND MIL. LINERY.—S. MAYHEW, grateful for the kind and liberal patronage which has been extended to her since she commenced business in this city, presents her sincero thanks to those ladies who have employed her hitherto, and sesures 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.—This is to caution any person or persons from purchasing any of the personal effects of the late George Ansaraono, Township of Toronto, from the widow Elizaboth Armstrong. or giving her any credit on account of the estate, as we are determined not to pay any debts she may contract.

SAMUEL PRICE, junt., Executors. Grongs Myles, Township of Toronto, August 22od, 1839.

MICHAEL BROWN KIRWIN, Ludies' Boot and Shoe Maker, late 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 where he is residing. Toronto, Sept. 11, 1839.

FARM FOR SALE,—In the Township of Scarboro', Lot No. 30, 2nd Con. North half,—containing 100 Acres, 55 cleared and fenced, and is within 11 miles of the city. The Land is of the best quality, and well watered. On the Lot are two Houses, Barn, Stables, and Outhouses. For terms apply on the premises Scarbore', Sept. 13, 1839. 15:15p JC JOSEPH WALTON.

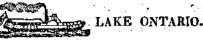
STOLEN OR STRAYED, from Lot 25, 7th Con. Darlington, on Monday night, 9th instant, a Light Gray MARE, five years old, and stands about 15 hands high. She has a slit in the left

515-3p

September 17, 1839.

1839.

the best description.



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

HIPPER 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 arge Stock of the Publications of the London Religious Tract Society. Their terms are as follows: To Subscribers, Clergymen, Sabbath Schools, Soldiers, and Sailors, the

price in Currency as advertised in Sterling by the Parent Society. To Non-Subscribers, the Parent Society's Sterling price JAMES CARLESS. By order of the Committee. Depository, 23 Yange Street, Depositary.

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

OSEPH C. MORRISON, BARRISTER, &c.

At the office of the late S. Washburn, Esq. Duke Street.

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

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.

Front Street, Toronto, Aug. 6, 1839. TEW STORE, MARKET BUILDINGS.—
The Subscriber respectfully informs the public of Toronto and its vicinity, that he has opened that shop directly under the News Room, where he will keep a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES of the best description.

CHAS. ROBERTSON.

N. B .- A few very fine Westphalia Hams. Toronto, Sept. 2nd, 1839.

TAMPION, BROTHERS, & Co. will receive per first Spring Vessels their usual Supply of SCYTHES, SICKLES. &c. &c.

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

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

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

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

WORDS! SWORDS!! SWORDS!!! The Subscriber respectfully informs the Military Gentlemen throughout the Country, that he is now prepared to execute any order he may be favoured with for Swords of every description. New Reguletion Swords constantly on hand, with Steel or Leather Scabbards: also, Sword Belis and Scales for the Shoulders made to order, and for-warded to any part of the Country. SAMUEL SHAW, warded to any part of the Country.

Toronto, March 16, 1838. 436 No. 120, King Street.

A I N T I N G.-H A R T & M A R C H, House, Sign. and Ornamental PAINTERS, GLAZIERS, GRAINERS, and PAPER HANGERS, respecially 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 merita share of public patronage. Toronto, September 10, 1838.

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

83if BENJAMIN & BROTHERS.

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

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

MARY SHARP, 514 3 m, Toronto, Sept. 4th, 1839.

TASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. No. 148, King Street, (five doors West of Youge Street.) The subscriber, grateful for the kind patronage he has received, begs.

leave 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 them that he has on hand at present a good assortment or west of engiant Broad Cloths, Carsimeres, Devonshive Kerseys and Buckshins; also, a good assortment of I estings, consisting of plain and figured silk Velvets. Valencias, Tollenetts, &c.; all of which he is prepared to make to order, on the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner, at very low prices for Cash.

THOMAS J. PRESTON. Toronto, April 16, 1839.

N OTICE.—The Subscriber requests all persons who may have any book accounts, notes of hand, bonds, or other obliga-GEORGE PERMAN. Vaughan, July 4th, 1839. 605 3 m p

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

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

Also,-In the Township of Reach, Home District; Lot No. 12, in the 2d Concession, an extremely valuable Lot.

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

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

STOLEN or STRAYED, on the night of Saturday, Aug. 3, A CHESNUT MARE, about 154 bands high, six years old, with a white stroke in her face, switch tail, considerable bone, and good condition. Also, A WIIITE HORSE, about 144 hands high, aged, strong, with long tail, and quite freels. They belong to Joseph Cintyres, Smith, 56, Lot Street, Toronto, who will reward any person giving information by which they may be found. Toronto, August 14, 1839.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN,

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The price of this paper is Twoive Shillings and Sixpence a-year, if paid in advance or Fifteen Shillings, if paid in six months; or Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence, if not paid before the end of the year, exclusive of postage. Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance.
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20 The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of the Contingent Fund of the Mesleyan Methodiet Church in Canada, for making up the deficiencies of poor Circults which are unable to support their Preachers, &c., and to the general spread of the Gospel.

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