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Missionary, the Churches, &c.

St. Thomas Circuit.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—The fourth Quarterly Meeting of this circuit was held in St. Thomas, May 4th and 5th—at which it appeared, that the reports, both of the spiritual and financial state of the circuit were considerably in advance of any previous year.

Missionary Meetings.—Our Missionary Meetings were held according to the announcement in the *Guardian*, with the exception of three, which were afterwards appointed. The Deputations gave universal satisfaction. The meetings were well attended, collections and subscriptions in advance of last year. Port Stanley, especially, deserves credit for its liberality on the occasion. This was the first Wesleyan Missionary meeting held here. The Rev. Mr. Alworth, (Congregational Minister) kindly allowed us to occupy his church, which was crowded. Our choir, from St. Thomas, also here favoured us with several suitable pieces of music, which added much to the interest of the meeting. The collection amounted to £6 5s. to which considerable has since been added by subscriptions. As much has been said, both from the pulpit and from the platform, derogatory to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and especially with regard to their income this year, I beg to give the comparative increase of Missionary Funds on this circuit for the last three years. It has been boldly asserted on this circuit, that the statements of the *Christian Guardian* of the amounts raised on different circuits throughout the connexion are "exaggerations, to stimulate the members and friends to give more liberally, but it will be seen in the next report that there is a sad falling off." For the correction of such misstatements, and for the information of those who profess to be the organs of light and information to the people, I submit the following table of monies raised on this circuit, for missionary purposes during the last three years, at the public meetings:—

	1847-8	1848-9	1849-50
St. Thomas Coll.	£4 0 0	£4 15 9	£6 0 0
Pingal	1 1 0	0 19 4	1 2 6
North Street	1 5 0	1 0 4	1 17 6
Sparta			0 14 4
Junction		0 7 0	0 15 5
Conn's			0 13 13
Watson's			1 3 3
Port Stanley			6 5 0
Sharon's			0 15 3
	£4 6 10	£7 2 5	£20 11 0

It will be seen that I have left out those appointments which have been set off to other circuits, as they will be reported in connection with the circuits to which they belong. From the above table, it is evident that last year nearly doubled the year before, and that this year more than doubled last year at the public meetings. The subscriptions may not be proportionately large, but they will be considerably in advance of last year. We do not make these statements ostentatiously, but to show the friends of the missionary cause that such assertions as the above adverted to, though made ever so boldly, are without the shadow of truth, and ill-become Ministers of the Gospel.

The present State of the Society.—The Minutes of 1849 return, for this circuit, 374 members. Of these, 71 were set off to the London, and 10 to the Malahide circuits, leaving only 293. "Amited on trial during the year" 63. "Fully admitted" 11. "From other circuits" 13. "Removed" 17. "Deaths" 4. "Expelled or dropped" 26. "Total number on trial 50. Total in full membership, 270. Total, 320. Thus, after the loss of 30, by removals, deaths, and expulsions, we return a net increase of 27 members. In St. Thomas a good work has been gradually progressing for some weeks. Between 20 and 30 have experienced religion; 20 of whom have united with the Church. We are much indebted to Dr. Byrne of London for his efficient labours. Prayer-meetings are being held in different parts of the Town nearly every evening, and often crowded to excess. We have also a very interesting Sunday-School, of upwards of 160 scholars, besides more than 20 officers and teachers, who are engaged every Sabbath in carrying it on. Much credit is due to the officers and teachers for their punctuality and diligence in managing it. A Bible-Class is connected with the Sabbath-School, which has been productive of much good to the young people. We would not forget to express our obligation to our local brethren and Father Harmon, especially the latter,—for their valuable assistance on the circuit.

Churches.—We have expended near £50 in improving the Church and Parsonage property in St. Thomas. The circuit also designs to erect three new churches during the summer. The proportionate amount of money required by the Discipline is subscribed, with one exception, and the ground procured.

We have peace in all our classes; though there are some out that would like to disturb us. Our people here love Methodism as it is. No doubt thousands of prayers are now ascending to God for his blessing to descend upon the approaching Conference. "Let thy work appear unto thy servants, and thy glory unto their children." And let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us; and establish thou the work of our hands upon us; yea, the work of our hands establish thou it." I am, Rev. and dear Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

W. POLAND.

Wesleyan Missions.

From the Watchman, May 1st.

Anniversary Meeting, Exeter Hall.

(Continued from our list.)

The Missions in Western Canada—divided into two classes—those embracing the new Settlements, and those for the benefit of the Indians, were next noticed, and also the Missions in Newfoundland.

The Report concluded as follows:—

The position now occupied by the Wesleyan Missionary Society, it is evident from the preceding survey, is a subject which demands the most thoughtful and prayerful consideration of all its friends and supporters. The Society does not appear employed in extensive preparation for some novel and arduous enterprise. It is beheld as actually engaged in the execution of "a great work" of Christian philanthropy. The Committee have not the task of presenting a report which might startle and captivate, by its announcement of arrangements in progress for commencing upon a large scale other Missions altogether new. It is theirs rather to point to an already-occupied sphere of effort, which not merely brightens with the promise of hope, but stimulates to persevering effort by the encouragement of a large amount of realized success. The examination of the actual position of the Society is important in a practical point of view, as it cannot fail to suggest what is its primary duty. The first point is to maintain the ground already won, and effectually secure the results of past years of labour, and annual expenditure of funds. It would be desirable to enter other openings for usefulness among heathen people which the Society's Agents have not yet approached, but such a step could not be consistently taken without a due regard to existing claims and obligations. The Society has had its attention providentially directed in past years to an extensive portion of the moral wilderness of the world; its persevering endeavours to cultivate

and turn it into "a fruitful field," have been marked with the Divine sanction and blessing, and most hopeful progress has been made; but the application of a certain amount of means is still necessary for the full attainment of the desired object; and were this withheld, not only would the full attainment of that object be frustrated, but the half-cultivated region might fall back into its desert state, and the whole amount of expense and labour which has been incurred would thus be thrown away. The task devolving upon this and other Missionary Societies, in the heathen countries which are the scenes of their operations, is to employ the instrumentality at their command in the planting of Christian Churches, which shall ultimately become the means of extending Christianity in the regions around, and of perpetuating it to generations yet unborn. But those Churches are not prepared at once to answer their providential designation. They require to be nurtured and sustained, until the Scriptures shall be translated, the art of reading communicated, and a competent Native Ministry raised; and were the Missionary Societies to throw the Churches they have instrumentally formed too early upon their own resources, the danger would be that, unless Almighty God interposed as by a miracle, the light of Christianity might be again extinguished, or its truths become so debased by intermixture with heathen superstitions, as to lose their saving and elevating power.

To support prosperous existing Missions, until they may be able to sustain themselves and extend and perpetuate Christianity in the countries where they have been respectively founded, is thus obviously the first care of a Missionary Society; and any plans which it may contemplate for the enlargement of its sphere of operations should be considered with due regard to the obligations which it has already incurred. Recognising this principle, the Committee do not venture to recommend any new and extensive undertaking, until the present urgent claims of some of the Society's principal Missions be somewhat more adequately met. Opportunity ought to be taken of the present favourable crisis in the affairs of our South-African Missions to strengthen these Missions, and thus enable the Society to secure the vantage-ground which it has won. The glorious openings in Western Africa, and in countries leading into the Central regions of that vast Continent, cannot be neglected without incurring criminality,—especially when it is considered that the elevation of the Tribes and Natives of Africa to the condition of Christian and civilized people, would practically set at rest the momentous question, "How shall the Slave Trade— that curse of Africa, and disgrace of civilized Europe—be suppressed?" The extraordinary work of Christianity and civilization in the country, which a few years ago, was only spoken of as savage and cannibal New Zealand, must not at this interesting juncture be left without adequate support. The important cry from dark and sanguinary Feejee, where a noble band of self-denying Missionaries are sinking beneath the burden and heat of the day, and dropping one by one, worn down by excessive labour, into a premature grave,—that thrilling cry for help cannot be disregarded. The peculiar and touching appeal of the West-Indian Missions, in this season of their deep suffering,—a suffering which, beyond all doubt, has been greatly aggravated, for the present, by the fiscal regulations this Country has been led to adopt,—surely must not be made in vain. And what can the Society advance as its justification, if it do not greatly strengthen its Missions in Ceylon and India, and take its proportionate share of the work of imparting Christianity to the two hundred millions of idolaters in that still-extending portion of the British Empire, all accessible to Missionary effort, and all possessed of the additional claim upon our liberality, arising out of the consideration that they are our fellow-subjects? The Society's path of duty, for the present, appears too obvious to admit of mistake. Strenuous and persevering exertions to augment the Annual Income are required; and when that noble spirit of liberality which the last year's Income has exhibited shall have provided for the liquidation of the remaining debt, and afforded the necessary means for strengthening the existing Missions of the Society, then will the way be clear to enter upon some new and inviting field of Missionary effort; and the Society, in such circumstances, will advance with a firm and unflinching step, sustained by the conviction that it is not seduced by the attractions of novelty into practical forgetfulness of existing engagements, but that it is following the guidance of that same gracious Providence which has hitherto safely directed its onward course, and honoured its practical responses to the calls of duty, with the encouraging sanction ever indicated by ultimate success.

The Rev. E. Hooton then came forward to announce a number of contributions already received, in connexion with the present anniversary. The principal amounts are subjoined:—

T. E. E., £596 3s 3d (Cheques). A. B., (at Smith, Payne, & Co.) an old subscriber, annually, since 1822, £150. (Cheques). T. Farmer, Esq., annual, £100. T. Farmer, Esq., fifth annual contribution for China, £100. (Cheques.) Friend to Missions in the Bradford West Circuit, £200. Dr. P. Wood, Manchester, £50. William Shipperly, Esq., £50. Mr. and Mrs. John Corderoy, £50. Mr. and Mrs. E. Corderoy, £50. S. H., by Rev. Dr. Alder, annual, £50. John S. Elliott, Esq.—a tribute of cordial and unswerving esteem for Dr. Bunting—(great cheering, with slight dissent)—and his Co-Secretaries, and of confidence in their management, £50. (Cheques.) In memory of the late C. Chubb, Esq., by his son, John Chubb, £20. Dr. Ellis, Sudbrook Park, £20. H. G. Walker, Esq., by Rev. John Scott, £10 10s. M. E., by the same, £10. Messrs. Meek & Co., Manchester, £10 10s. In memory of a beloved parent, by Mrs. Kirk, £10 10s. Several other donations were announced, including one from the late Wm. Ravenscroft, Esq., of Sutton, near Frodsham, of £50.

The Rev. Dr. ALDEN announced that several distinguished individuals, whose attendance had been expected, were prevented by duties of a public nature from being present. Sir Emerson Tennent, who had rendered most valuable services to this Society during his residence in the Island of Ceylon, (hear, hear), where he had filled a high office in connection with the government of that colony, had authorised him to state that, although unable to be present on this occasion, he hoped to attend the anniversary of the London District Society, at Great Queen-street Chapel, on the 15th May, when he would be happy to bear his testimony in favour of the Society's Mission to Ceylon. (Hear and cheers.).....From the Earl of Mountcashell he (Dr. A.) had received the following note: "I can assure you most sincerely that few things would have afforded me greater satisfaction than to have had it in my power to be present at the Anniversary Meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society this year. It, however, unfortunately happens that I am engaged on a select committee in the House of Lords, which I ought not to absent myself from, and this will render it impossible for me to attend your meeting. On some other occasion I hope that no impediment will offer to prevent my taking part in the Christian and philanthropic labours of your Society." (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Mr. Charles Buxton also desired to express his regret that pressing business prevented him from being present; and for the same reason they were deprived of the presence and assistance of their valued friend, Mr. James P. Brown, Westhead, M.P. for Knaresborough.

Mr. HIRALD, M.P., who was loudly cheered, said,—Mr. President—Ladies and Gentlemen,—I can scarcely justify to myself, and, therefore I think it will be very difficult to

justify to you, my acceptance of the first resolution, which I have been called upon to submit for your consideration and for your adoption. In submitting my own judgment and feeling to the judgment of men, whom I have from my youth up been taught to respect, I am giving what I consider a personal illustration of that submission which is due to authority. (Hear, hear.) I have not had one moment's personal communication with any gentleman on this subject. I have not asked for their reasons to be assigned which have induced the Secretaries or Committee to place me in this highly honourable position. I received late on Saturday evening, a request that I would undertake this duty; and being perfectly satisfied that no such request would have been preferred to me, or any other gentleman, but under the influence of reasons convincing to the minds of the officers of the Society, I felt it my duty as a humble member of the Society—but one sincerely attached to it as any of its most honourable members—to accept this office, and to render the best service in my power on an occasion which I regard to be one of the most interesting in its nature, and the most important in its results to our Christian Church, and to the common interests of that world which our Saviour Christ has given us to bring under the saving power of Gospel truth. (Hear, hear.) Having, therefore, accepted this post, I should feel it a violation of all propriety if I were to presume to occupy much of your attention; and as a reason to justify my craving your indulgence, I will promise not to abuse it. I will at once proceed, therefore, without wasting your time in making anything like an apology or useless preface. I am satisfied that I shall fully express your sentiments and feelings when I convey to our right hon. Chairman the sense of obligation under which he has placed us, as your cordial and hearty cheers have testified, by the honour and service he has done us in accepting the office of our President on this occasion. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I trust I may also venture to express on your behalf, as well as my own, that I think is a matter of no small importance that we are favoured with the presence of a member of the Free Church of Scotland in our chair to-day. (Renewed cheers.) I can most cordially reciprocate the sentiments which he has so kindly and generously uttered in reference to the Wesleyan Body, with sentiments of regard and affection for that most interesting section of the Christian Church, of which our Chairman is so worthy a member. I have always considered, from the first separation of the Free Church from the Mother Church, that there was a peculiar similarity and analogy between the circumstances of that Church and the rise, progress, and present position of the section of the Christian Church to which it is my privilege and honour to be attached; (hear, hear; and) I venture to say, that if it shall please a gracious Providence to swell the amount of success and prosperity by which hitherto the first efforts of that Church have been distinguished—to swell the stream into a full-flood-tide of success—we shall not be vexed on that account. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) We trust, also, that if similar distinguishing tokens of the favour of our Heavenly Father continue to be vouchsafed towards our section of the church, our friends of the Free Church of Scotland will still retain towards us all those feelings of comrader and Christian brotherhood which we now so cordially reciprocate. (Hear, hear.) I am always anxious when I attend meetings of this nature, and in the country it is frequently my privilege to be summoned to occupy one post or another; I am always anxious that they should in the very outset be marked by an earnest and clearly expressed desire to supplicate and obtain the blessing of God on every part of their proceedings. But, Sir, you have justly called our attention to the fact, as I ventured to do two years ago, when I had the honour of occupying that chair on a similar occasion, that it is most important in this great metropolis, and at the first of a series of meetings which follow in rapid succession every day—yes, at night as well as day—of the present month, that the first key-note sounded in this hall should be eminently one of profound homage to Almighty God, (hear, hear), that our proceedings should begin under a simple and supreme conviction that we are his servants, in his presence, engaged in his work,—that there is no influence that is adequate to sustain, to control, to guide, and to succeed us, but that which the baptism of his own Spirit supplies. I conceive that on an occasion of this kind we should meet in that spirit which actuated the disciples in the city of Jerusalem, when they came together looking out for, and waiting for, and earnestly supplicating, in all the strength and confidence of faith, the influence of that Spirit which alone can give life, power, and success to our efforts. I trust that such have been our convictions and feelings on this occasion; and I congratulate you Sir, I congratulate this Society, and I congratulate all those great interests of our common race which are so much depending upon the result, that the deliberations and discussions of such assemblies as this are characterised by so much earnest and devout attention as we have witnessed hitherto to-day. (Hear, hear.) The resolution I am called upon to move is—That the Report of which an Abstract has been read, received and published; and that this Meeting offers its grateful acknowledgments to Almighty God for his continued sanction and blessing vouchsafed to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and other similar Protestant Evangelical Institutions.

Any man is safe who commits himself to such a resolution. I never felt a moment's hesitation, after perusing the abstract of the report which has been read, and a copy of which one of the secretaries did me the honour of sending down to me on Saturday night. I never felt a moment's hesitation in undertaking to submit to you this resolution. Sir, our Society is not receding; (cheers) its influence is not diminishing; (cheers); its friends are not withdrawing. (Renewed cheering.) The evidence of that is to be found in the fact that its funds are increasing. (Cries of "Hear, hear," and cheers.) But, more than that, Sir,—survey the entire Missionary map, proceed from Europe to the East; take a circuit embracing Australia, Polynesia, and the Friendly Islands; visit the continent of Africa, and examine the state of the Missions in the south and west of that continent, take into view, too, those important and growingly interesting Missions in the British North American colonies,—and in all you find symptoms of life and power and of growth. (Hear, hear.) You see Missionary Stations the centres of a sanctifying and regenerating influence, and the circles over which that influence extends are widening in every direction. But to us it must be a matter of extreme interest to examine what is the Missionary progress reported in all our great colonial possessions. It strikes me as a very singular indication of the guidance and over-ruling providence of Almighty God, that our Missions are just now striking their roots the more widely wherever the great tide of emigration is setting in. Australasia and Polynesia,—the districts of Southern and Western Africa,—that interesting colony especially which is springing up at Natal, which possesses such abundant resources, and from whence specimens of cotton have already been received in Lancashire,—all have been brought under the influence of Missionary operations. We may also look with interest and hope at the Missions at Cape Coast, in Western Africa. I travelled last week with the President of Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and in talking about the Gold Coast Mission, and the opening into Dahomey and Ashanti, that gentleman informed me that the first bale of cotton had been received in Lancashire from the kingdom of Dohomasi, and he said, "I think we are now learning the secret how the slave trade is to be effectually put down." (Hear, hear.) Teach the rulers of these African kingdoms, that the mechanism of their subjects' hands, and the power and energy of their minds, may be appropriated to useful industrial labour; and conduct that labour in the right direction, and the kings of these

countries will then learn that their subjects are more valuable when retained on African soil, producing a raw material, saleable to the manufacturers of great Britain than sold to slavers." (Hear, hear.) This may then be a part of that instrumentality, which, by the blessing and providence of Almighty God, will ultimately lead to the destruction of the slave trade. (Cheers.) I wish, before I sit down, to give expression to another sentiment, which has fastened upon my mind, and I have no doubt, upon the feelings of the meeting. I have, Sir, endeavoured feebly to express our sense of obligation to you for coming among us and presiding here this day; but I wish to add that you have greatly increased that obligation, by the key-note which you struck in your opening observations. Sir, the time has come when we must make up our minds to this great principle—that it is revelation, and not reason, that is the sufficient and safe guide for the government of the world. [Hear, hear.] I see that a contrary hypothesis is agitating the minds of men. Now, I do not fear the minds of men being agitated, if the moral influence and power which we possess is only made to bear upon the awakening mind of the world, but it would be an awful state of things if the first seed thrown into the opened furrow were anything contrary to the clear and incontrovertible testimony of the Word of God. It is the characteristic of this day, as it has been of all former days, for unsanctified human nature to resist authority. [Cheers, and some hisses from the body of the hall, met by renewed cheers; the interruption preventing Mr. HIRALD from proceeding for some moments.] Allow me to say that although others may have something in their minds that does not bear upon the direct subject of our Wesleyan Missionary Anniversary, I entertain no feeling of the kind. I have no reference whatever in my mind to any matter that is in dispute. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] It is a fact that you cannot controvert, and I am quite certain, if you will hear me, you will admit it, for there is not an individual present who would think for a moment of attempting to controvert it,—that the unsanctified nature of man is *per se* opposed to divine authority. [Loud cries of "Hear."] The Bible is the book which contains the law, and if you attempt to substitute reason for revelation you attempt the subversion of that law, and as far as you live the benevolent and gracious purposes of Almighty God. That is my position. [Hear, hear.] That principle ought to be carried out by societies, and by corporate bodies, as well as by individuals, and in domestic life; and we should be jealous of everything that would prevent its right, proper, and successful maintenance. Our Chairman has indicated that the world is awaking to this conviction,—that governments can never expect to find any permanent basis that does not rest its authority on the Book of God, [hear, hear], any more than churches can, [loud cheers], or than societies can, or than individuals can in any relation of life. [Renewed cheers.] I am glad to see such a conviction arising, especially after the examples which have been lately set before us on the continent of Europe. You, Sir, have referred to the state of France. A fortnight ago, in the House of Commons, a nobleman known to most of you, and whose name all would honour were I to mention it, read an extract from the last report of the Minister of Education in France, and what is the testimony borne by that minister on this subject? It is that all experience proves this—and the history of France especially illustrates the principle,—that if knowledge is to benefit the people, it is not to be merely worthless but dangerous, education must not only be based upon religion, but religion must be the top stone of education. [Hear, and cheers.] Now this and other similar protestant and evangelical societies, wherever they move are proclaiming this principle. Do you object to it? [Loud cries of "no, no," and cheers.] I am certain it is the principle, we all acknowledge by our presence in this hall; and it is one which in every situation in which it may please God in his providence to place me, I will endeavour to maintain as faithfully as I trust I have so far shown myself an attached member of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. [Hear, and cheers.] I beg, Sir, to move the resolution.

The Rev. Dr. HANNAN said: The impression, Sir, which the report of this day produces on my mind, and I doubt not on the minds of many others, is that the Wesleyan Missionary Society never enjoyed a larger amount of prosperity than it does at the present moment. (Cheers.) To God be ascribed all the glory of this and every good, and if his servants have, on some former occasions, presented their Ebenezer of gratitude to him, they have every reason to do so on the present occasion. I heartily concur in the observations advanced by my excellent friend and neighbor, Mr. HIRALD, and I cannot but think that this is a truly jubilant occasion,—an occasion on which we ought especially to rejoice in the prosperity which the Lord our God has given us. When were the agencies and operations of the Society more multiplied, more matured, more sustained? Survey the entire Mission field; let the eye fall on Southern and Western Africa, on the Friendly Islands and Feejee, on New Zealand and Australia, on Sierra Leone, and on other stations mentioned in the report which we have listened to. Do we not see our agencies increased,—do we not see our agencies in active and successful operation? Schools are arranged, Christian institutions promoted, light diffused far and wide, and every sign, every token, given as to the extent and activity of the mighty machinery of this Society. (Cheers.) It is true there are some discouragements, but there is no abandonment of stations, no contraction of the work. There is indeed an earnest endeavour to maintain what is gained, to mature what is already in progress; but there is no relinquishment of anything which the servants of the Lord have been pursuing. Never was such mighty machinery in operation as now, and for this we should thank God and take courage." When was there such a large amount of truly evangelical success? It is here we most thankfully take our stand. We see the machinery itself is large, and its effects are already most cheering. (Cheers.) You are indeed aware, Sir, that Christianity, as administered by our Missionaries, and by other Protestant Missionaries, in different parts of the earth, has found voice in its most appalling forms. It would be impossible to describe the atrocities which have existed, particularly in some parts of the earth,—where God has favoured us with the greatest success. But Christianity, accompanied by divine assistance, has reached those notorious examples of iniquity, and they have yielded evidence of true and scriptural conversion; it has turned darkness into light; it has supplied from "the dark places of the earth, full of the habitations of cruelty," some of the brightest and most beautiful examples that now exist in the earth, of a simple, fervent, and pure Christianity. (Cheers.) I have great satisfaction in learning, by a note just put into my hands, that the increase in the foreign Missionary stations amounts to more than 5,000. (Cheers.) We thank God that there is no want of a sign of prosperity in this respect,—in the large increase of numbers. But we do not calculate our Christian success by statistics; we are aware of the value of statistics; they assist us in estimating and ascertaining the progress the Society is making, but do we not know that there is a diffusion of light and truth, beyond all that the most carefully prepared statistics can reach. We know that truth is planted in many minds, and a living feeling awakened in many hearts of which statistics can make but a partial, or perhaps no report at all. We can rejoice in taking up these statistics, and estimating the success which presents itself to us in different forms and degrees; we can rejoice that in this, the very thing which we covet, the very thing for which we pray and labour, God, even our own God, is with us. (Cheers.) Sir, we are not concerned on this occasion for the purpose of planning or executing anything merely temporal; we have not met to maintain the defence of personal character; for we

merge all those things in maintaining the great cause of our Saviour and the triumphs of his cross; (cheers); utterly forgetting self while we think of the apparatus already prepared and the manifold success which presents itself to our contemplation everywhere, we should shrink from every feeling which would lead us to impede, or even attempt to impede, that great work which is blessing so many thousands with the light, and power of salvation. (Hear, hear.) It is a consolation to know that this work cannot be checked. (Cheers.) The truth and power of Christianity are gone forth and are achieving their own victories. It shall, it must prevail, (cheers), until the entire world is subjected to the dominion of the Lord's sceptre. (Cheers.) When were we favoured with a more encouraging measure of pecuniary liberality than at this moment. I have had some little opportunity, in the northern part of the country, of marking the spirit of different Missionary anniversaries, the promptitude with which people in comparatively humble life came forward, the noble and truly generous contributions of the more wealthy, and various other efforts which taken altogether, summed up and combined presents us the encouraging results of this day,—results greater than have ever been reached in any one year since this Society existed. (Applause.) For this reason, also, we should rejoice and encourage each other to prosecute our labours. There is nothing wanting in the completeness of the machinery as far as it goes, and we see, and rejoice to see, that friends in different parts of the land are more willing to co-operate with us, with heart and hand, that the great design we contemplate may be fully accomplished, and that the kingdoms of this world may become, as they shall become, the kingdoms of our Lord and his Christ. (Applause.) I was delighted to hear, Sir, in the course of your valuable observations, that you referred to the spirit of humility. It is in the spirit of humility that we wish to prosecute the work that lies before us,—that spirit of humility which prostrates man and exalts God, which holds man's wisdom to be folly, man's efforts to be weakness, man's success impossible, unless it please God to assist by his presence,—that spirit of humility which is still looking upwards beyond all the instrumentalities around us, and owning the hand and agency of the most high God. I concur most cordially in the remarks which Mr. HIRALD so impressively made upon this subject. We came together to-day to offer up our prayers to Almighty God, and to acknowledge our dependence upon him; not only to say, but to feel, that it is not by any might or power we can command, but by the Spirit of the Lord of Hosts, and by him alone, that we can hope to be successful. (Hear, hear.) The spirit of faith will also, I trust sustain us,—that spirit of faith which reposes upon the supreme and everlasting truth which we have in the imperishable Book of God. We admit nothing in competition or comparison with it. Holy Scripture stands alone, the fountain and well of truth,—that on which we repose with entire confidence, because we know that it supplies the truth which is for ever settled in Heaven, and cannot but prevail. "Faith reposes in that great propitiation which Holy Scripture constantly exhibits. We look to the cross, and seek by the cross to triumph. We point to Holy Scripture, and everywhere exhibit that blessed sign of healing in this wide wilderness of the dying and the dead. We depend on this faith, and we desire this day to renew our faith in the promises which Holy Scripture has so freely and so fully given of the more plentiful visitation of the Heavenly Spirit. May I be permitted to add that I trust we are all desirous of renewing and prosecuting our engagements in the spirit of charity,—that charity which never faileth, which beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, and endureth all things. (Hear, hear.) Charity allied to truth, and truth allied to charity; truth and charity—charity and truth blended harmoniously into one.—That charity which leads us to love all, in humble imitation of the charity which our Lord and Saviour manifested,—a charity which leads us to love him: him first loved us, and in the possession and increase of his love to love all others for his sake; and to proceed in our course, in the spirit of inward love, looking for his blessing; and committing ourselves and all our concerns into his hands. Ephraim shall not envy Judah, neither shall Judah vex Ephraim in such a case as this. It is gratifying to find that, in the resolution now in my hand, other Protestant and evangelical institutions are connected with our own. (Hear, hear.) Peace and prosperity be to them all! [Cheers.] What we want to see promoted is not sectarianism but Christianity. [Renewed cheers.] That was the spirit of our Fathers, (hear, hear), and that is the spirit which by the grace of God we will continue to cherish,—Christianity in its own free and diffusive spirit, by whatever agency it may be promoted. To all other protestant and evangelical institutions that are labouring for the spiritual good of mankind we wish all success. May the Lord our God grant that the results of their labours in future may be a thousand-fold what they have been in the past. May he be pleased to bless us also, and grant that amidst the proceedings of another year we may pursue our course confidently in him, and always looking for his promised aid. (Hear, and cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN then rose to put the resolution, when he was interrupted by

Mr. GROSEAN, who rose in the body of the meeting for the purpose of proposing an amendment. [Cries, of Order order! "Chair, chair!"]

The CHAIRMAN—I beg to intimate—[Order, order.]

Mr. GROSEAN, holding up a paper, again attempted to address the meeting, but

The Chairman interposed, and, after the confusion had somewhat abated, said,—Ladies and Gentlemen—If you will allow me to state, in one sentence, the course of proceeding that is to be followed on the present occasion, it may save your time, and prevent the interruption of proceedings in a way which you will forgive me for saying is somewhat unseemly. (Cheers.) The resolution before you I will now read. (Interposition.) It is—That the Report, of which an abstract has been read, received and published; and that this Meeting offers its grateful acknowledgments to Almighty God, for his continued sanction and blessing vouchsafed to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and other similar Protestant and Evangelical Institutions.

Mr. GROSEAN—To that resolution I beg to move an amendment. (Great confusion.)

The Chairman—To that resolution, I must decline, as Chairman of this meeting, to receive any amendment.—[Loud cheers.]

Mr. GROSEAN again tendered the amendment.

The Chairman—I beg to decline to receive your amendment. (Loud cheering.) And as I presume, Sir, that you are in this Hall—

Mr. GROSEAN was understood to say, that, as a member of the Society, he claimed a right to address the meeting. A voice—This is not justice.

The Chairman—As I presume that you are in this Hall by virtue of one of these tickets—[continued interruption.] Mr. FARMER now proceeded to the extremity of the platform, to expostulate with Mr. Grosean, but not one word of his remonstrance was heard by the meeting.

After the lapse of a few minutes, two or three police-men entered the Hall, and advanced towards Mr. Grosean, for the purpose of inducing him to resume his seat, but he refused to do so, and the excitement still continuing—

The Chairman said—Ladies and Gentlemen, it is quite useless for me to attempt to conduct this Meeting, unless I have your support. (Loud cheers.) I have come here to take the chair for the good of the Society generally,—not to take part in any private feelings which may exist among

its members. [Cheers.] I have explained to that gentleman that he comes into this meeting pledged by his ticket to abide by my decision. I decline to accept any amendment to the resolution. This is not the time, or the place, in which there ought to be any controversy. [Cheers.] I request him to sit down, and not to tender me any amendment to the resolution, which has been so drawn up, that no amendment can be put to it, except in a controversial spirit. Now, I decline to make the meeting a scene of controversy, and I implore all present not to let the meeting fall into the disgrace of becoming the scene of any controversy. [Cheers.] I, therefore, again request the gentleman who has interrupted it, to sit down. [Cries of "No, no," followed by loud cheers.] If he will not do so, my painful alternative will be, to order him to be removed. [Cheers.] Let me entreat that this may be the only interruption of our proceedings, and that you will adopt this resolution, which has been framed in the most wide and Christian spirit, and to which, I am sure there ought to be no objection. [Cheers.] I put to this meeting, that the resolution be agreed to.

Mr. Gnossmay, seeing both the authority and the feeling of the meeting so unequivocally against him, ceased his interruption.

The resolution was then carried amidst loud cheers, which completely drowned the expressions of dissent.

Science and the Arts.

Telegraph Across the Ocean.—As we have no right to be surprised at anything in these days of progress, it is not strange that a New-Jersey Civil Engineer, *Reebelling*, proposes to lay down a magnetic telegraph from New-York to Liverpool. He has submitted his whole plan in an elaborate article in the New-York *Journal of Commerce*, and made an estimate of the expense and the profits on this investment.

He proposes to take iron wire No. 14, to lay twenty wires, each insulated with gutta serena, side by side, and the whole tightly wound into a solid rope, and covered with the same insulating and protecting substance. Having manufactured three thousand miles of this rope, he would freight two steamers with it, and making one end fast at New-York or Boston, he would start for Liverpool, letting the rope run from a reel and fall upon the bottom of the ocean. He makes all due allowances for the depth of the ocean, and proposes ample safeguards against the damage of the line, near the coast, by the dragging of anchors. The first cost of the line he estimates at \$1,300,000, and if the expense of laying it down should carry the cost to \$2,000,000, he thinks that the investment would be exceedingly profitable. Twenty wires would convey twenty messages at one time, and five hundred dispatches a day, at a dollar apiece, would yield an immense revenue. The wires being perfectly insulated and protected against the action of the sea-water, quietly resting on the bottom of the ocean, where nothing whatever can disturb them, their efficiency may at all times be depended on—they will remain free from those vexatious interruptions which are constantly interfering with land telegraphic operations.

The projector of this plan has had great experience in the construction of wire bridges, and has the means of forming rational calculations as to the cost and feasibility of such a stupendous undertaking. Not many years ago, a distinguished philosopher demonstrated that a ship could not carry coal enough to keep up the steam for a voyage across the Atlantic, and therefore there was no use in trying to navigate the ocean with steam vessels. He lived to cross in them with great ease! However impracticable the suggestion to cross the ocean with the telegraph may appear to us now, it is not so absurd on its face as it appeared but a short time since to speak of instant communication by the same means between New-York and Philadelphia. —*Presbyterian.*

Remedy for damp walls.—So often are your readers annoyed by the intrusion of damp walls, are the disfigurement thereby of paper-hangings, decorations, &c., that you and they will forgive our calling their attention to a means of obviating the evil, and one which we can with confidence recommend. We do not suggest any plan for preventing damp occurring in walls (its existence, arising from a variety of causes, is generally first made manifest by its effects), but to prevent its being visible, or doing any injury when too late to remove it. The plan is this:—Coat the part of the wall affected by damp, and for some distance around it, with knotting composition—the same article used by builders for priming the knots in wood. It should be applied upon the bare plaster, and however damp this may be, the composition, from its rapid drying property, will in a few minutes form a smooth and very tough coating, or skin. Two coats should be given, which will prove quite impervious to damp, and upon which the most delicate papers may be put immediately, without fear of injury. The idea occurred to us about a year ago, and we accordingly tested it upon a wall where the damp arose from the ground, and likewise upon the staircase wall, which was always damp, from an imperfect joint in a leaden water-pipe behind the plaster. The result is very satisfactory, as it is impossible to detect the slightest damp, either by the sight or touch. We are not aware that knotting composition has ever been applied to this purpose before; and we therefore make this communication for the benefit of the trade. —*Mander Brothers, Wolverhampton, in the Builder.*

Washing Made Easy.—Those who engage in the pursuit of washing under difficulties may find the following worth a trial. It is the system about which mysterious advertisements have of late appeared so frequently. Dissolve 1 lb. of lime in boiling water, straining twice through a flannel bag; dissolve separately 1 lb. of brown soap and 1 lb. of soda—boil the three together. Put six gallons of water into the boiler, and when boiling add the mixture. The lichen, which must have been steeped in cold water for twelve hours, are wrung out, any stains rubbed with soap; and out into the boiler, where they must boil for thirty-five minutes. They are then drawn, [the liquor being preserved, as it can be used three times], placed in a tub and clear boiling water poured over it. Rub them out, rinse them out in cold water and they are ready for drying.

New Medical Discovery.—It has been ascertained that the true source of scorbutic disease, as it shows itself in our ships and prisons, is the want of potash in the blood; that salted meat contains little more than half the potash in fresh meat; and that, while an ounce of rice contains only five grains of potash, an ounce of potato contains 1,375 grains, which accounts for the great increase of the disease since the scarcity of the potato. In patients under this disease, the blood is found to be deficient in potash; and it has been ascertained by repeated experiments, that whatever be the diet, such patients speedily recover if a few grains (from twelve to twenty) of some salt of potash be given daily. Limejuice is regularly ordered in the navy, as a specific for the disease, and the reason of its efficacy is not the acid, but the amount of potash being 546 grains in an ounce.

Ruins of an Ancient California City.—Antiquaries will feel deeply interested in the discovery of vast regions of ancient ruins near San Diego, and within a day's march of the Pacific Ocean, at the head of the Gulf of California. Portious of temples, dwellings, lofty stone pyramids [seven of these within a mile square], and massive granite rings or circular walls around venerable trees, columns and blocks of hieroglyphs, all speak of some ancient race of men, now forever gone, their history actually unknown to any of the existing families of mankind. In some points these ruins resemble recently discovered cities of Palenque, &c., near the Atlantic Mexican Gulf coast; in others the ruins of ancient Egypt, in others again the monuments of Phœnicia, and yet in many features they differ from all that I have referred to. I observe that the discoverers deem them to be antediluvian, while the present Indians have a tradition of a great civilized nation, which their ferocious forefathers utterly destroyed. The region of the ruins is called by the Indians, the 'Valley of Mystery.' —*Witmer's Chronicle.*

A Singular Discovery.—The Cincinnati Commercial says there has lately been dug up some 14 feet below the surface of the earth, and more than 50 above high water mark in the garden of Capt. G. W. Cutter, an elephant's tusk, which time and the action of the elements have reduced to a substance resembling chalk; it crumbled when taken out of the earth, but a portion of it entire, more than 20 inches long, is in the possession of the proprietor of this place, just above the mouth of Licking, opposite. The whole animal is probably in the bank. If this proves to be a real elephant's tusk, which every evidence now tends to do, it will prove a singular Zoological fact, that elephants did once belong to this country.

Christian Guardian.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1850.

The approaching Conference.

By the time the present sheet goes to press, the Editor will be at the seat of Conference. Nearly the whole of this number has been prepared by him, previous to his departure; yet, as he will not be present to revise or to attend to communications received after Monday morning, the indulgence of readers and correspondents is solicited.

During the sittings of Conference the Editor will forward articles for the paper, informing the readers of the proceedings of the Conference. We urge upon the brethren throughout the work to make supplications daily unto Almighty God that he may be pleased to pour out the spirit in an unusual manner upon his servants during their annual deliberations.

A Word with our Readers.

Influenced by feelings of a mixed character we address our readers this week. For four years past we have enjoyed a weekly intercourse with our readers; and, from the many and conclusive evidences furnished, we judge that that intercourse has not been entirely displeasing to our supporters. The general good understanding maintained for the period of time referred to between us and our readers is, just now especially, a source of gratification. Nor do we mean to assume that this is owing as much to the ability or prudence of the Editor as to the kindness and forbearance of the subscribers. Still, be the cause what it may, it is pleasing to know that a good understanding exists between the parties. During the period we have had the honour of occupying the important post assigned us from year to year by the Conference, many grave and exciting topics have engaged the public mind—several of which we have been under the necessity of discussing in our columns. The Union—the General Election—the University question, and some others, have demanded our attention; and it were folly itself to presume that these could be discussed and presented to our readers, so as to secure the united approbation of all. Nevertheless, we honestly performed what we conceived to be our duty; and in reviewing the past, we feel grateful that so little cause of regret presents itself to the mind. Making full allowance for the fallibility of human nature, our readers have been generally satisfied with our course, and have given expression to their sentiments of approbation. Each succeeding year has swelled the number of our subscribers; and now we issue more than twice the number of copies weekly than we did when, four years ago, we entered upon our work. These considerations, and kindred ones, force themselves upon us at the present and awaken feelings of a pleasing character; but associated with these are other considerations of a graver character. These mingle the sombre with the bright. We feel it to be our duty to retire from the honourable position we have latterly been occupying—to lay down the trust committed to us—and to re-enter upon the more tranquil work of the itinerant. Writing our last editorial, we cannot resist feelings strongly allied to sadness, in thus parting with eight or ten thousand readers with whom we have maintained weekly and kindly intercourse for the past four years. There are some who doubtless will be pleased to hear that we propose resigning our connection with the *Guardian*, and that a new Editor will be appointed at the ensuing conference. Others, from kindly feelings towards ourselves, may regret the determination. Still, with the former, we believe a change will prove advantageous, and in a short time, it will be sufficiently evident to the latter that they have no cause to regret the retirement of the present incumbent. Out of so large a number of men of ability it will be no difficult task for the conference to select one who will not only maintain, but elevate the character of its organ. Whoever he may be, we wish him all success and shall rejoice to co-operate with him in giving a wider influence and range to the Organ of the Church.

We cannot part with our readers without expressing our high sense of their uniform kindness, nor without giving utterance to our fervent wish that they may be enriched with every essential blessing—that they may be happy and useful in this world—and that in the world to come they may enjoy life everlasting.

To our Brethren in the Ministry we are under great obligations. To their cordial support and activity, we feel we are, in no small measure, indebted for the support we have enjoyed at the hands of the laity. It is a matter of regret that we have not been able in every instance to meet the views and wishes of each brother. In some respects we might have more nearly approximated this desideratum than we have done. In others we could not do so without injury to the interests committed to our care. We have felt it necessary occasionally to reject communications altogether; at other times, materially to prune those inserted; and almost constantly to urge brevity upon correspondents, especially in reference to obituaries. If in other respects we have grieved any, we have done so not willingly or recklessly, but solely from our views of the necessity of the case. From similar painful necessities we trust our successor will be happily relieved. To our Brethren of the Press in general we feel indebted for the uniform courtesy extended. We say "in general," for there have been two or three exceptions; but the press at large has been courteous, and on all occasions, kindly disposed towards us. We have generally reciprocated the kindness and courtesy extended, and feel happy in retiring from the press to know that we have among its conductors many friends—few, if any enemies.

We now take leave of our friends, wishing them all, in their several spheres, every happiness. May their lives be "A perpetual feast of nectar's sweets Where no crude selfish reigns;" and when they have done with earth, may they forever "Walk in the light of the Lamb, Enjoying the beams of his love!"

Cholera at Sea.

The *New York Spectator* of Tuesday last says, that the ship *Yorkshire*, from Liverpool, arrived in New York on the morning of Tuesday, having lost twenty-two passengers by cholera during the passage. It is not stated how long the *Yorkshire* was out at sea when the disease developed itself.

The Wesleyan Churches in Toronto.

In glancing at the state of the Wesleyan Churches in this City at the close of another year, we are happy to perceive so much to encourage and strengthen. In both circuits evidences of prosperity present themselves; and the esteemed Ministers close the labours of the year under honourable and gratifying circumstances.

In the West Circuit the congregations are still large, admitting, as they have heretofore done, of little possibility of augmentation, without additional church-accommodation. Many conversions have taken place during the year; and, after every deduction, a nett increase of members is reported. All the funds are in advance of the preceding year; and, to the credit of the circuit, we remark, that the grant from the contingent fund has not been required, the whole of the circuit's expenses being fully met by the circuit's income. The respected Ministers—Revs. W. Squire and G. H. Davis—stand deservedly high in the estimation of the brethren. This has been evidenced in many ways; among others, it was evidenced by the unanimous expression of the Quarterly Meeting, held a few days ago. Dr. Davis goes to St. John's, Canada East, and he bears with him the kindest regards of the many who have had intercourse with him during his two years' sojourn in Western Canada.

The City East Circuit is still rising, as was the case during the previous year; and it cannot be otherwise than gratifying to the beloved brethren who have laboured upon it during the past two years, to see the pleasure of the Lord prospering in their hands. The congregations have steadily increased; the funds have all advanced; and the Ministers possess the esteem and affection of the churches under their pastoral care. No additional evidence of this is wanting to that which was voted at the last quarterly meeting, when both the able preachers of the circuit were requested to be returned the third year.

Peace and harmony prevail, so far as we know, in every church and class in the City; and a finer and more promising field for future usefulness nowhere exists than here. The way seems fully prepared for such an extension of the work as has rarely been witnessed. We pray God to advance the tide of prosperity and speedily to make "the little one a thousand; and the small one a great nation!"

Duelling, almost, between Non-Members.

During the debate on Wednesday night some warm words passed between Colonel Prince and Solicitor General Drummond. The latter, to apply a balm to his wounded honour sent a challenge to the "Old English Gentleman." On Thursday morning Mr. Prince was arrested; but on pledging himself to keep the peace, he was discharged. Mr. Drummond's whereabouts could not be ascertained during the day; and, in the evening it was understood the "adair" was amicably arranged.

The perpetration of such outrages upon manhood—to say nothing else—ought to be frowned down by the public. For public men to seek the settlement of questions by pistols and bullets, in this day, ought to be sufficient cause to ensure their retirement forever from public life. How a Crown Lawyer—a man sworn to observe the laws—and one who should be an example of obedience to the laws of the country—how such a man can seek the life of his fellow and still retain his position in public life, are matters not easily made clear. The strongest measures ought to be adopted against every man who either sends or receives a challenge. We should like to see the subject taken up by the Legislature this session, and something more stringent be adopted than at present exists.

Godley's Lady's Book.

We have received the June number of Godley. It is a capital one. The next number is the commencement of a volume, and the publisher promises that the number for July shall exceed any of its predecessors. This is promising much; and judging from the excellence of some previous numbers, we would be disposed to doubt the truth of the promise; but when we reflect upon the veracity and ability of the publisher we are led to look to the forthcoming number as one which shall really excel everything that has preceded it.

Confirmation of Scripture History.

The following extraordinary discovery is from *Noah's Times*, and reliance can be placed upon its authenticity:

"A startling discovery confirmatory of the truth of the book of Jonah, has been made by Mr. Layard. In excavating the city of Nineveh he discovered the name of Jonah inscribed upon the ruins. That prophet, as our readers know, was sent to announce to the people of Nineveh the destruction of the city. His eloquence converted many of them, and 'God repented him' of the doom He had pronounced, and spared the city for that time. Jonah then became the prophet of Nineveh, and was revered by the inhabitants. As was the Oriental custom, they doubtless inscribed his name in conspicuous places on the walls of the public edifices, and the inscriptions engraved by Assyrian hands a thousand years before the Christian era, have been found by Mr. Layard. This is one of the most extraordinary demonstrations of the accuracy of Biblical history we have ever heard of."

As yet we have only seen the beginning of the end.—The city of Nineveh has scarcely yet been entered, and when the excavations shall have been completed, if Mahometan jealousy should ever permit that consummation, we may expect illustrations of the prophecies that will strike the world with awe and wonder.

Great credit is due to the British Government for the munificent spirit they have exhibited in aiding the labors of Mr. Layard—placing at his command vessels for the navigation of the Euphrates, conveying to England the magnificent sculptures which he has disinterred, and affording him every facility which money or British authority could secure. We should be glad to see a similar spirit exhibited by the government of this country in reference to American antiquities. —*Noah's Times.*

New Cut, Welland Canal.

The *Colonist* of yesterday, says:—"The Members of the Legislature and the Reporters and Attaches of the House are to proceed on Friday to assist at the ceremony of opening the New Cut on the Welland Canal."

Government Appointments.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
Toronto, 1st June, 1850.

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

Donald Eneas McDonnell, Esq., to be Warden of the Provincial Penitentiary, in the place of Henry Smith, Esquire, Senior; James Durand, Esquire, to be Registrar of the County of Frontenac, in the place of Charles Stuart, Esquire deceased; David Thorburn and Agnew F. Farrell, Esq., to be directors of the Grand River Navigation Company, under the Act 4 and 5 Vict. Ch. 74.

Henry Acton, of Woodstock, Esquire, to be a Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

Errata.—In the *Gazette* of the 11th May, for "John Reilly" read "John Kirby," appointed a Coroner for the City of Hamilton.

For "Dr. Freeman Raymond" read "Dr. Truman Raymond," appointed Coroner for the town of St. Catharines.

County of York Council.

The next meeting of this body will be held in this City on Monday, 20th June inst.

BAPTISM, with reference to its IMPORT and MODES, by EDWARD DEEMER, D. D., New-York: JOHN WILEY, 161 Broadway, and 13 Paternoster Row, London, 1849—for sale at the Wesleyan Book Room, No. 9 Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto. pp. 342, price 6s. 3d.

The Baptismal Controversy.

No. VI.

In proportion to the desirableness of a union between Baptists and their fellow Christians, is the importance of a radical investigation and correct interpretation of Rom. vi. 3, 4, and Col. ii. 12; for, next to the word *βαπτίζω*, these have been, and still are, the most serious obstacles to such a result. The Baptists regard these passages as an inspired exposition of the mode of baptism—fully before the mind of God when he gave commission to baptize, and finally and fully disclosed by the apostle Paul. In this they have the opinions of the Fathers, it is believed, entirely with them—developed in the East by the authority and eloquence of Chrysostom; and in the West by the influence of Augustine. It is, moreover, strongly sustained by the opinions of many modern critics,—as Luther, Jaspis, Knapp, Rosenmüller, Doddridge, and Barnes—none of them Baptists by profession.

In speaking of these passages the Baptists express themselves with confidence and even exultation. Says, Doctor Carson, p. 144, "I value the evidence of these passages so highly, that I look on them as perfectly decisive. They contain God's own explanation of his own ordinance. And in this, I call upon my unlearned brethren to admire the divine wisdom. They do not understand the original, and the adoption of the words *baptize* and *baptism* can teach them nothing. Translators, by adopting the Greek word, have contrived to hide the meaning from the unlearned. But the evidence of the passage in question cannot be hid, and it is obvious to the most unlearned. The Spirit of God has enabled them to judge for themselves in this matter. Whilst the learned are fighting about *βαπτίζω*, and certain Greek prepositions, let the unlearned turn to Rom. vi. 4, and Col. ii. 12, etc." This may be taken as a fair specimen of the strength of feeling that pervades the whole body; and, if so, it is plain that all hopes of union are fallacious, until the true interpretation is ascertained. Most cordially, therefore, says our author, do I unite with Dr. Carson in inviting, not the unlearned only, but all—learned and unlearned—to turn to Rom. vi. 3, 4, and Col. ii. 12.

The passages being quoted at length, in Greek, two distinct questions are raised with a view to ascertain upon what points the interpretation of them turns.

1. Is the BAPTISM of the believer here spoken of, external?

2. Are the BURIAL and RESURRECTION of the believer here spoken of, external?

In answering these questions the following position is maintained.—That the baptism, burial, resurrection, &c., are all internal, and the passage does not refer to the external rite at all, nor derive any of its language from it; but the language would have been just as it is, if the rite had been administered by sprinkling alone, or even if there had been no external rite. The leading arguments in proof are under four heads:

1. Evidence from the logical exigencies of the passages, i. e. from the course of the argument.

2. Evidence from the uses loquendi, as to spiritual death, burial, resurrection, &c.

3. Evidence from the congruity of the interpretation, with the general system of thought.

4. Evidence from the moral tendencies and effects of each interpretation.

Reserving Col. ii. 12 for separate consideration, we find (1) the course of the argument, and (2) the logical exigencies of Rom. vi. 3, 4, involving three points.

1. An objection stated in the form of a question, v. 1: "What then? shall we continue in sin that grace may abound?" Does not the doctrine of the free forgiveness of the greatest sins, by the abounding grace of God through Christ, lead to this result? Or, to put it in the form of a positive objection, the doctrine of the forgiveness of sins by free grace, tends to relax the power of motives to holiness, and to encourage men to live in sin.

2. A reply, v. 2: "God forbid. How shall we who are dead to sin, live any longer therein?" Here Paul speaks in the name of all who are really forgiven, and virtually asserts, that all who are in fact forgiven, are of course dead to sin, and cannot live any longer therein. Implying, of necessity, that the system itself produces this effect on all who experience its true and genuine influence, and that this is necessary and universal. In brief, the objection is: Does not the system encourage men to sin? The answer is: No, it makes them dead to sin, so that they cannot live any longer in it.

3. A proof that the fact alleged is true—i. e. that the system does tend to holiness, with immense power, and not to sin, vs. 3-11.

The question now at once arises—And we pray our readers, very earnestly, to consider it—What is good and logical proof of such a point, i. e. of the true and natural operation of a moral system on the human mind? In answering this, we shall perceive at once the logical exigencies of the passage.

Can such proof then be found in external rites, solemn promises, and significant symbols? Or in a clear statement of the internal, natural, and inevitable operation of the system, as a system, on the mind? As to the first, it need only be asked, what system, be it good or bad, is destitute of significant rites and symbols, and of solemn confessions and promises? Papists and Protestants, Arminians, Calvinists, Unitarians, Campbellites, Mormons—all have them; even the rite of immersion is common to some of the worst with some of the best. But in what case have these things given to any system a regenerating or sanctifying power sufficient to uproot and destroy the desperate depravity of the human heart? Is it not a well-known fact, that the radical effects of all systems depend, not on external rites and solemn promises, but on principles? These are the internal and germinating power of every system, and just so far as these are adapted to act on the human mind, so is the system. And as a general fact, those who depend most on promises, professions, and external rites, as a means of subduing sin, have the least success.

In order, then, to make out a sound logical argument, it is necessary that Paul should exhibit the internal operation on the mind, of the doctrine of the forgiveness of sins by faith, and prove that it does in fact cause all who come under its influence, to be dead to sin. This, according to the internal mode of interpretation, he does; but according to the external mode, he does not. The one states the actual and inward effects of the forgiveness of sins through faith. The other merely refers us to the influence of an external rite.

We may as well state here, that the Baptists, with the Fathers and others say—"The baptism into Christ is external, and, of course, the burial and resurrection. Also that an intermediate position is taken by Wardlaw, Professor Stuart, and others, where the baptism is held to be external, but the burial and resurrection internal. To establish our own position—

The fundamental points in the interpretation are four: refer to the original Greek—

1. *Βαπτίζω* is to be interpreted, we have been purified or purged. In the legal or sacrificial sense, to denote the actual purification or purgation of the conscience from guilt by the Spirit. This is the spiritual baptism of the Holy Ghost, and the designed influence of the system on the mind of a convicted sinner. Of this state of mind we have the following beautiful description from the pen of Cowper:

"Sweet was the time when first I felt
The Saviour's pardoning blood,
Applied to cleanse my soul from guilt,
And bring me home to God."

Thus by this mode of translation, we pass at once, not to an external rite, but to the actual influence of the system on the mind.

2. *Βαπτίζω* is to be interpreted as indicating no external rite, but an actual union with Christ, by this spiritual purgation, or sense of the forgiveness of sins—compare the idea with John xv. 3, 4, and xvii. 17-26.

3. As the baptism into Christ is thus internal and spiritual, so are the death, burial, and resurrection spoken of as produced by it; and these are to be regarded as the genuine and universal effects of the system of forgiveness by faith in Christ.

4. These changes involve a crucifixion to sin, a death to it, a burial as it regards the old man, and a resurrection as it regards the new, analogous to the natural crucifixion, death, burial, and resurrection of Christ.

The argument of Paul, then, is this:

Objection. The system of forgiveness of sins through faith in Christ tends to embolden men in sin.

Reply. It does not; for all who are truly forgiven are dead to sin, and cannot live in it any longer. This is the natural and necessary consequence of the system.

Proof. All who are forgiven are united thereby to Christ, and it is the inevitable consequence of this union to cause death unto sin, and life unto God.

And this argument is not only perfectly logical, but one of the highest importance and power.

Of the external interpretation in our next. A.

Correspondence.

Dumfries Circuit.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR SIR,—As another ecclesiastical year is coming to a close, and I expect shortly to be removed from those brethren among whom I have been preaching the Gospel for the last three years, I trust you will not consider it too great a tax on your time and space, to allow me a little room in a corner of your useful paper for the communication of a few facts relative to the state of the Circuit on which I have spent some of the happiest days of my life. We are not prepared at present to give a correct statement of the nett increase of members on the Circuit during the first year, not having finished our annual schedule, but we may say that our increase has been very considerable. We have held six protracted meetings on the Circuit during the year. The first of which was in the town of Galt, where we were blessed with no small degree of success. About forty persons were received into the society on trial. Some of which, of course, did not stand out their probation, and others have since left the town.

Our report of numbers will show our increase for the town, of twenty-nine; the most of whom bid fair for usefulness. Our next meeting was held in the neighbourhood of Abraham Stuts, at which place some eighteen or twenty were admitted on trial, most of whom are holding on their heavenly way.

Our next meeting was held in the village of Berlin. There also the Lord blessed our labours, and we had the satisfaction of witnessing the conversion of about twenty souls. From Berlin we proceeded to Grammet's Chapel, in Beverly, where we continued about five weeks, and were not a little comforted in seeing the pleasure of the Lord prospering in our hands. Some forty-two or three were brought from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan to God, through the instrumentality of his word. From Beverly we removed to St. George Chapel, where we have continued until the present time. Our meeting in this place has been in progress about three weeks; during which time some forty-five persons have given evidence of a change of heart, and the altar remains crowded with anxious seekers of salvation. We expect to close our labours here just in time to get to the District Meeting.

Last but not least in this communication, we would not forget to mention the exertions of our local brethren in Blenheim. Whilst we were engaged in other parts of the Circuit, they were making special efforts for the salvation of souls in their immediate neighbourhood; and for the space of some six or seven weeks, they continued to hold forth to large and attentive congregations a risen Saviour, and to urge the people to take an interest in Christ. Nor were their labours in vain, some seventy having been converted to God through their instrumentality. To God be all the praise! We of course assisted them as much as we were able, but that was little more than to attend our regular appointments in the neighbourhood; and this we could not have done had it not been for the praiseworthy zeal of our local brethren in other parts of the circuit, who came to our aid, and were uniting in their efforts for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom.

With regard to finances, we have not been less successful; being in advance of last year in all our funds. I am happy to have it in my power to state, that we were second to no Circuit on the District last year, in raising money for connexional purposes; and I trust we shall not forfeit our character for liberality this year. We are also in advance of last year in the temperance cause. We have at the close of our protracted meetings, called the attention of the people to this subject, and scores have attached their names to the pledge; many of whom bid fair for usefulness, not only as members of the Temperance Society, but as members of the Church of Christ. That the blessing of Almighty God may attend them in all their efforts to do good, is the earnest prayer of their humble servants,

St. George, May 24th, 1850.

Hungerford Mission.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—In compliance with the requirement of the Conference, and for the information of the friends of our Zion, I send you the following account of this interesting and important section of our Missionary operations:—

This Mission is composed principally of ground formerly occupied by the Preachers labouring on the Sidney Circuit, and at present bids fair soon to make one of our most pleasant and valuable two week Circuits. The labours connected with this Mission are confined chiefly to the township of Hungerford, from which it derives its name. The land here is mostly arable and fertile, and the inhabitants generally sober and industrious. We have here 124 church members, among whom are to be found many of the most respectable, intelligent, and influential persons in the Township, and considering their circumstances, some of the most liberal contributors to the several funds of our Connection. In addition to furnishing their Missionary with a suitable supply of provisions, &c., for his family, they have, during the present year, raised upwards of £30 towards his salary, house-rent, &c., and £13 12s. 10d. for the Missionary Society. A neat and substantial frame Church, 30 x 42, has also been erected, and will, without foreign aid, be completed this summer or early next autumn. We have on the Mission two Sabbath Schools, under our own superintendence, and it is now in contemplation soon to form two or three more. Three new places for preaching have been opened during the year, at one of which there is an encouraging prospect of soon forming a good society. We have peace in all our borders; our congregations are generally large and attentive, and a disposition to "receive the truth in the love of it" is becoming more and more apparent among the people. Our class-meetings and love-feasts are mostly—

"Seasons of grace and sweet delight."

At our last Quarterly Meeting, our new Church was densely filled with well-behaved hearers; and whilst some wept, and others rejoiced, a blessed influence seemed to pervade the whole assembly. Therefore, notwithstanding we have to lament that but few have been converted and "added to the Church" during the year, we have abundant cause to thank God,—

"And labour on at his command,
And offer all our works to him."

Praying that God may bless us more and more, and make us a thousand times so many more as we are,
I remain yours, &c.

JOSPH RYNDOLDS.

Hungerford, May 29, 1850.

Wilton Circuit.

Moved by Edwin Shipley, Esq., seconded by Mr. Peter Empey.

Resolved.—That we, the Stewards and Leaders of the Wilton Circuit, embrace this opportunity of expressing our gratitude to Divine Providence, for the success that has attended the labours of the Rev. GEORGE BRYSON; and likewise, our approbation of his exemplary walk during the three years he has remained with us.

Moved by Jacob Scouten, seconded by Mr. B. A. Perry.—That the above Resolution be sent to the *Guardian* for publication.

JACOB SCOUTEN,
Recording Steward.

Wilton, May 16th, 1850.

Canada East District.

The Annual Meeting of the Wesleyan Ministers of the Canada East District commenced its sittings in Quebec, on Thursday, the 16th inst., and continued its sessions until the following Wednesday. The meetings were presided over by the Rev. Dr. Richey, whose presence was a source of gratification to each Minister of the District. The ability and kindness which uniformly characterize Dr. Richey's discharge of such duties, an estimate which this District has had many opportunities of forming, induces it to express its sympathy with the Conference of Western Canada, which, in consequence of the failure of the Dr.'s health, is likely to be deprived of his valuable services.

The removal, by death, of our late Chairman, the Rev. M. Lang, was viewed as a chastening Providence, reminding us of the uncertainty of our earthly existence, and no less of the sufficiency of vital godliness in the hour of nature's severest trial. The decease of our much revered and long afflicted Bro. Lusher was an event long expected. His end was eminently peaceful. He has gone from scenes of suffering and weakness to that place where suffering and weakness have no existence.

That the District has not been called to deplore other bereavements was felt to be matter for devout acknowledgment, especially, considering the fearful ravages of the Cholera in the Cities of Montreal and Quebec, in the past summer. The casualties during the year were not otherwise remarkable, a kind and merciful Providence having been extended over the several Ministers of the District.

The unprincipled efforts of the enemies of our beloved Methodism, witnessed both in England and in several of our Circuits in this District, have been regarded with prayerful solicitude, and so far as our work was likely to be injured by them, met with promptitude and success. We are happy in being assured that the consequence has been, on the whole, a fuller exemplification of our long-cherished principles, and a more complete consolidation of our interests. The affections of the several Ministers for the good old cause, for Methodism as it is—and as it was when handed to us by our Fathers, is unshaken, while with devout satisfaction they have marked the firmness and wisdom and piety of their Fathers and Brethren at home in the administration of discipline under circumstances so painfully trying. The feelings of the Wesleyan Ministers of Canada East are fully with our deeply injured Fathers and Brethren, and they esteem it a glory to share with them the obloquy that has been poured upon their time honoured heads.

Although called to contend against commercial depression, and a strong tide of emigration from almost every part of the Province, our Zion manifests encouraging evidence of improvement, both financially and spiritually. The numerical condition of our membership is not so favourable as might have been anticipated, yet the facts already alluded to, supply the reason, and lead us to hope, that should a more settled state of things return, a corresponding degree of prosperity would appear.

The various sittings of the District were marked by much of the Divine presence, and especially so were the several public services to which attendance was given. The usual Auxiliary District Missionary Meeting was held, and will be followed by many pleasing reminiscences, as well by the people as by the Ministers; the result of which will not fail to tell to the advantage of this interesting branch of Christian enterprise.

After a week's intercourse of harmonious and truly Christian bearing, the Ministers separated from each other with renewed purposes of zealous endeavour to prosecute the great objects of their calling.

JOHN BORDLAND.

Quebec, 22nd May, 1850.

Religious Summary.

Sunday Schools.—A meeting of the American Sunday School Union was lately held in the lecture-room of the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington. Judge McLean presided. The meeting was addressed by Judge McLean, Hon. C. Durkee, of Wisconsin, and others. One of the speakers related the following: When Sabbath schools were first established in a certain section of Ohio, a poor orphan boy lived in the village, for whom there was no care, till the Sabbath school missionary persuaded him to enroll his name as a member of the Sunday school. Here he contracted a fondness for the acquisition of knowledge, and laid the basis of that education, by the aid of which he eventually attained a seat in Congress. The poor orphan boy stood forth in the person of the speaker! It was the Hon. William F. Hunter of Ohio.—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

American Chaplain at Rome.—Rev. George H. Hastings, of Boston, has been appointed by Mr. Cass, chaplain to the United States legation at Rome, and the government sanctions his preaching every Sunday, at the embassy—a concession which the English have been vainly endeavouring to obtain for the last sixty years.

Jewish Convert.—A Jewish rabbi, named Bazel-el Hebertsmann, has been admitted into the Christian Church at Edinburgh, having been converted to the faith by means of a tract, placed in his hands by a brother Jew. An immense crowd assembled to witness the baptism.

Religious Custom.—There is a custom that has long been prevalent throughout Peru and Chili, which to the stranger is quite imposing. It is this: at nine o'clock in the morning, at noon, and at six in the evening, the great bell of the cathedral is tolled for one minute. During this time all business is suspended, every one takes off his hat, is expected to kneel, cross himself, say his prayers, and the more devout to kiss the pavement. In the streets, shops, private dwellings, and hotels, all business, all motion, all conversation, is suspended, till the great bell ceases to toll; then all life and activity again; the bugles at the palace gates and the convent bells sound merrily, and business and conversation are resumed at the point where they were dropped.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, May 28.

At three o'clock, Mr. Speaker and the House attended upon His Excellency's report, and on their return Mr. Speaker reported His Excellency's answer:—

"*Gratitude of the Legislative Assembly.*"—I thank you very much for this loyal address, and I place entire reliance on your wisdom and prudence to assist me in the adoption of such measures as may tend to promote the prosperity of the Province, to develop its resources and to confirm its credit."

Eighty-seven petitions were brought up and laid upon the table.

Mr. Christie moved to resolve:—

1. That it is expedient to reduce the expenses of the Legislature, of the Civil List, and generally of the Civil Government of the Province, so as not to impair its efficiency.

2. That it is expedient to fund all fees of office, amounting annually to £2, or upwards, and to allow fixed salaries, in lieu thereof, to the incumbents of the several public offices.

3. That it is expedient to amend the Law of Retrenchment, so as to enable the Government to reduce the salary to Her Majesty's Representative in this Province, by defraying from the Imperial Treasury.

4. That it is expedient to withdraw the Attorney General from the political business of the [Executive] Government, and to restrict them to their official duties as principal law officers of the Crown.

5. That it is expedient to introduce the elective principle into the constitution of the Legislative Council, (and generally into all appointments to office under the government of this Province.)

The hon. gentleman condemned the practice of giving to the Attorney General seats in the Cabinet, and preferred the English practice. He contrasted the salaries of public functionaries in the State of New York with those attached to similar offices in Canada; and would be prepared to vote that the Governor General's salary should be cut down to ten thousand dollars yearly, and that the allowance to members be reduced to two dollars per day.

Hon. Mr. Baldwin was sure that he and all his colleagues were prepared for Retrenchment, so far as it would combine public efficiency with public economy. He pledged himself to assist in the attainment of that end, and the Government would be prepared, on Friday next, to move for the appointment of a Committee for that purpose. He, however, thought it was im-

proper for the House to enter upon the question, before the intended Committee had made their investigation; and he would therefore move, seconded by Hon. Mr. Merritt, for the postponement of the consideration of those resolutions, until the first Monday in July next. He defended the practice of the Attorney General in the Cabinet, and held that, although the officers did not hold a similar position in the English Cabinet, yet they had Law Officers there—such as the Lord Chancellor and the Chancellor for the Duchy of Lancaster—who were considered important parts of it. In Canada there were no Legal Officers in the Cabinet, but the Attorneys General who were able to act as Law Officers, and he considered their presence there as very essential. The House might declare that the Attorneys General should be mere Law Officers, but if they did, the Cabinet would, nevertheless, absolutely require a Law Officer for each session of the Province.

Hon. H. J. Boulton said as to the Hon. Mr. Baldwin's speech, he did not agree with any part of it. He considered that the Government had deprived themselves of an opportunity of winning around their brow one of the brightest laurels on this subject of retrenchment, by their proposal to appoint a committee to enquire into the expenditure of the country, which he considered was not the proper course of proceedings. He thought ministers should come down to the House and propose some definite plan, and then the House would have an opportunity of pronouncing for or against it. He opposed the idea of having two Attorneys General in the Cabinet. He thought one was quite sufficient; nor was there any difficulty of an Upper Canadian lawyer giving a sound opinion on matters pertaining to Lower Canada. On the subject of retrenchment, the hon. gentleman argued that every salary paid by Government, both to the heads of Government and their clerks, being Attorney General in the Cabinet, and the Attorneys General's remuneration as a parsimonious scale of remuneration to public officers, and he was much opposed to parsimony as the Inspector General, but there was a great difference between parsimony and economy. The hon. gentleman contended that the argument that the two Attorneys General ought to be members of the Cabinet, because the Cabinet required the assistance of minds which had had a legal training, was totally valueless, inasmuch as the Secretary of the Council might always be a lawyer, indeed he had no objection to a Cabinet of lawyers, but the Attorney General ought to conduct the criminal business of the country in the courts of the country, and not allow that business to be entrusted to unpractised and inexperienced junior counsel, which jeopardized the lives and fortunes of the people. He disagreed altogether with the idea of the Attorney General as to the formation of a Cabinet. His opinions were well known, that the Cabinet was too numerous. He thought three in the House of Assembly, and two in the Council, quite sufficient. Five Cabinet Ministers were enough for the country. He had before expressed this opinion to the Administration; he did so last year, and he believed that their first cause of quarrel with him was occasioned by his opinions on this subject, and his fearless expression of them. Six members composed the Cabinet of the United States; surely five was sufficient for the Province of Canada.

Hon. H. J. Sherwood rose, not to discuss the question before the House, but to make a suggestion which he thought might be acceptable to the hon. mover and to the Administration. The resolutions were, he thought, of great importance, and deserving of great consideration, and neither to be lightly adopted or hastily rejected. He was not prepared to vote for any specified retrenchment, but he was prepared to say, that, consistently with the efficiency of the public service, he was prepared to go to as great lengths as any man in the House; and he thought the House would unanimously go with him. With respect to the second resolution, that the fees of office should be funded and salaries fixed, he was not prepared to present to give an opinion on the subject; then, as to third, that the salary of the Imperial Treasury, he thought that would be desirable if it could be accomplished. He could scarcely say that he was in favour of removing the Attorneys General from the Cabinet, but that also was a subject requiring consideration. The first resolution, that it is expedient to introduce the elective principle into the Legislative Council, and generally into the appointments to office, was one in which, as far as the Legislative Council was concerned, he was inclined to concur, and should, when the time came, vote for the proposition, unless he heard some very powerful arguments against it. The suggestion he rose to make was, that the House should confine itself to voting the first resolution, with the addition of the words, "as far as consistent with the efficiency of the public service," leaving the other resolutions to be decided when the Committee proposed by the Government should have been appointed.

Mr. Christie had no objection to postpone the consideration of the matter.

Col. Price and Mr. Papineau spoke in favour of the resolutions, and an entertaining conversation was afterwards entered into between Col. Gage, Sir Allan McNab, and Mr. Richards, when the further consideration of the subject was postponed until the first Monday in July next.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Baldwin, the Report of the Select Committee appointed to prepare Lists of members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by the House, was agreed to.

The remaining orders of the day were postponed till to-morrow, and the House adjourned.

Mr. Solicitor-General Macdonald took the oath and his seat.

In reply to a question of Mr. Methot, whether "it be true that American vessels can come down from the lakes and inland ports to Montreal, to discharge their cargoes and take in new freight for the interior; and, if such be the case, why Quebec has been refused the privilege."

Hon. Mr. Hincks said, the only privilege granted to Montreal was, that American vessels, and other vessels coming from the ocean, were, by special permission, allowed to enter at the port of Montreal; and at present the Government were not prepared to extend this privilege, which would be equivalent to granting the free navigation of the Saint Lawrence, which they had no intention of doing, until the United States granted reciprocity.

Mr. Christie asked the Ministry whether they intended to introduce, during this Session, any measure for the encouragement or relief of the Fisheries carried on in this Province in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, or Gaspé District, by taking off the Duty on Salt and other articles necessary to the Fisheries; and whether any correspondence had taken place on this subject, and, if such, whether there be any objections to lay such correspondence before the House?

Hon. Mr. Hincks said, with regard to the first branch of the enquiry, the Government were not prepared to introduce any measure excepting with respect to the article of Salt; and there was no correspondence between the Provincial and the Home Government on the subject, save such as was already in possession of the hon. member for Gaspé.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council with the following Bills, requesting the concurrence of the House thereto:—

Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the formation of Incorporated and Joint Stock Companies for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend and simplify the Laws relating to the Interest of Money."

And the said Bills were read for the first time.

Col. Price introduced a Bill to confirm Decrees and Orders, and other proceedings of the Court of Chancery of Upper Canada in certain cases;—second reading this day forthright.

Also a Bill to enable Collectors of Local Taxes in Upper Canada, for the several years between 1836 and 1848, both inclusive, to recover taxes accrued in such years respectively, and remaining due;—second reading this day forthright.

Hon. Mr. Price delivered to the Speaker, the following Message from His Excellency the Governor General, which was read by Mr. Christie.

The Governor General informs the Honourable the Legislature Assembly that the Bill passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly in the month of March, 1849, and reserved for the signature of Her Majesty's pleasure, entitled "An Act to raise an Income of One hundred thousand pounds out of the Public Lands in Canada for Common School Education," was specially confirmed and finally enacted by Her Majesty in Council on the 9th of March, 1850."

Government House.

Toronto, 27th May, 1850.

Hon. Mr. Baldwin presented to the House a Statement of the real and personal estate held and enjoyed by the Toronto Mechanics' Institute.

On motion of Mr. Price an address was voted to His Excellency for a list of the suits brought in the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada since the first of January, 1840, specifying the names of the Plaintiff and Defendant in each suit, the time of filing the Bill, and whether such suit was disposed of or is still subsisting, and also the amount of costs taxed to the Plaintiff or Defendant in each suit, as the case may be; and also for a return of the number and title of all suits brought in the Court of Common Pleas in Upper Canada since the erection of that Court.

Mr. Egan introduced a Bill to relieve Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada from the obligation to obtain Special Licenses in order to keep Registers of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in Lower Canada;—second reading Monday next.

Hon. Mr. Sherwood introduced a Bill to alter the Law of Usury;—second reading Friday next.

Hon. Mr. Sherwood introduced a Bill to amend, consolidate and reduce into one Act the several Laws now in force relating to Division Courts in Upper Canada;—second reading on a fortnight from Wednesday next.

Hon. Mr. Cameron of Cornwall, introduced a Bill to amend an Act, entitled, "An Act to compel Vessels to 'carry a Light during the night, and to make sundry provisions to regulate the

Navigation of the Waters of this Province;—second reading 6th June next.

Mr. Notman introduced a Bill to vest in Trustees the property of persons who are incapacitated by intemperance to manage their own affairs.

Hon. Mr. Hincks delivered to the Speaker the following Message from His Excellency, which was read by the Speaker:—

ERIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Governor General transmits for the information of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly, copies of three Despatches and their enclosures from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, having reference to the Exhibition of Industry of all Nations, to be held in London in the year 1851.

Government House.

Toronto, 21st May, 1850.

Hon. Mr. Hincks presented, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, the Public Accounts for the year 1849.

Hon. Mr. Hincks laid before the House the Return of the Bonds and Securities registered since the commencement of the last Session.

Hon. Mr. Boulton introduced a Bill for abolishing imprisonment for Debt;—second reading on Wednesday next.

Hon. Mr. Boulton moved for leave to introduce a Bill relating to Warrants;—Last by a vote 31 to 7.

On motion of Mr. Boulton, of Toronto, an Address was voted to His Excellency for Return of the expense incurred for Stationery during the year ending 31st December, 1849, and distributed to the various Public Departments.

And, also, another Address for a Return of the amount collected for Harbour Dues at the port of Toronto for the year 1849, and also a detailed statement showing the balances, if any, still due to the Government on account of sums advanced upon the authority of certain Acts of Parliament of Upper Canada for the repair and repairing the Queen's Wharf at the entrance of said Harbour.

Mr. Boulton, of Toronto, moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for annual Reports from Public Officers:—

Mr. Laurin introduced a Bill to amend the Act passed in the eighth year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter forty-nine, intituled "An Act to regulate the cutting and measurement of Timber, Masts, Spars, Deals, Staves, and other articles of a like nature, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned;"—second reading Wednesday next.

Hon. Mr. Robinson moved for an Address to His Excellency, for a Survey to be made under the direction of the Board of Works, of Nottawasaga Bay on Lake Huron, County of Simcoe, by a competent Civil Engineer, with instructions to report on the practicability and probable expense of making a safe and commodious Harbour at that place; also to examine and report on Penzance Harbour on Lake Huron, with a view of ascertaining the most desirable termination to that Lake for a Railroad running from the City of Toronto through the Counties of York and Simcoe, via Barrie:—

On Motion of Mr. Hopkins an Address was voted to His Excellency, for a Statement in detail exhibiting an account of the expenditure of all moneys raised from the people of Upper Canada for the erection and support of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

Hon. Mr. Hincks introduced a Bill to establish a more equal and just system of Assessment in the several Townships, Villages, Towns and Cities in Upper Canada;—second reading on 11th June next.

Also a Bill for the better establishment and maintenance of Common Schools in Upper Canada;—second reading on 7th June next.

Also, a Bill to alter the rate at which certain Silver Coins shall be a legal tender;—second reading Friday next.

Also, a Bill to facilitate Reciprocal Free Trade between this Province and the other British North American Provinces;—second reading on Friday next.

Also, a Bill to extend the Act for the formation of Companies for constructing Roads and other works to Companies formed for the purpose of acquiring Public Works of a like nature;—second reading on 7th June next.

On motion of the Hon. Robert Baldwin, the period for receiving petitions for Private Bills was enlarged for one week from the 1st of June to the 1st of July.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Baldwin, it was resolved, that to-morrow being a Statutory Holiday, this House at its rising this day, do stand adjourned till Friday next.

The orders of the day were then postponed till Friday next; and the House adjourned.

Friday, May 31.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

Hon. Mr. Cameron (Cornwall)—Bill to make better provision for holding and regulating Coroners' Inquests.

Mr. W. B. Robinson—Enquiry of Ministry whether it be the intention of the Government, during the present summer, to expend the money granted for reducing the hills on the town line between Hone and Adela, in the County of Simcoe?

Mr. W. B. Robinson—Address to His Excellency for certain statements relating to the Commission appointed under the Rebellion Losses Act.

Hon. Mr. Hincks—Appointment of Select Committee on the Public Income and Expenditure.

Hon. Mr. Cameron (of Cornwall)—Address to His Excellency, for papers and correspondence relative to the dismissal of Thos. C. Dixon, Esq., from the Magistracy.

Hon. Mr. Cameron (of Kent)—Appointment of a Committee on the subject of Temperance.

Hon. Mr. Sherwood—Address to His Excellency, for certain statements relative to the Commission of Enquiry into the affairs of the University of King's College.

Hon. Mr. Cameron (of Kent)—Bill to protect the property of Widows and Orphans from Judgments, Creditors, and to protect the Homesteads of Insolvent families.

Hon. Mr. Cameron (of Kent)—Address to His Excellency, for copies of certain correspondence relating to Education.

Hon. Mr. Hincks—Bill for the transfer of the Post Office, and for the regulation and management of the Provincial Post Office.

Monday, June 3, 1850.

Mr. MORGAN'S got leave of absence for eight days, he having urgent business in Lower Canada.

REMOVAL OF DUTY ON WHEAT FLOUR.

Hon. Mr. HINCKES, in answer to Mr. Holmes, said that he had received information through a firm at Hamilton, that the Government of Nova Scotia had removed the duties from wheat flour. The Government had no official notice of this fact, but he had every reason to believe that the information was authentic.

PROTESTED NOTES AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Hon. Mr. Sherwood postponed his proposed bill on the above subject, in order that he and Mr. Malcolm Cameron might amalgamate their measures.

12 o'clock v. m.

The reception of the Hon. H. J. Boulton's Resolutions for an Elective Legislative Council was rejected by a majority of 49 to 14.

Sir Allan McNab's bill to amend the Rebellion Losses Act, was again postponed. Wednesday is the day now named.

Hon. Mr. HINCKES announced that the Government were prepared to forward, as far as lay in their power, the complete representation of Canada at the approaching Industrial Exhibition in London. A message on the subject from His Excellency, was referred to a select Committee.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ASIA.

Halifax, May 27, 6 a. m.

The steamer Asia, Capt. Jenkins, arrived at 34 past 5, this morning.

ENGLAND.

Matters here in relation to our foreign policy are every day assuming a more serious aspect. The Greek affair is settled, but not in a way that is likely to lead to peace. The French and Russian Governments appear to be greatly dissatisfied at the turn which affairs have taken, and the Ministers from both Powers have left England precipitately. This has given rise to a variety of speculations, but as far as the facts can be made out they appear to be these: Pending Baron Gros's negotiations, a treaty was agreed to in London, signed by the Russian, French and English Ministers, and was sent over to Athens for adoption by the Greek Government. In case the negotiations were not over, but before the Treaty did get to Athens, Baron Gros backed out and Mr. W. had got from the Greek Minister all he wanted, and in consequence he prosecuted the Treaty to a finish in his own way. No persons in England were aware of this state of affairs, until the absence of the French and Russian Ministers at the Grand Penitentiary Banquet, given as usual on the Queen's birthday-day, gave rise to some inquiry relative thereto. In the House of Lords, on Thursday, Lord Brougham called the attention of the Marquis of Lansdowne to the sudden departure of the French Ambassador on the Anniversary of Her Majesty's birth-day, and hoped that no demonstration of an unfriendly feeling existed between England and France, and was to be inferred from that occurrence. The Marquis of Lansdowne said that the departure of the French Ambassador on the Queen's birthday-day was purely accidental, and was to be referred entirely to the desire of the French Government to have the benefit of his presence in Paris.

The Marquis of Londonderry wished to know whether the Russian Ambassador was a party to the Convention made in this country between Mr. Brown de L'Hays and Viscount Palmerston. He also requested to know whether on the departure of Baron Gros from Athens, there was any communication as to his departure, made to the Russian Minister at Athens, before the commencement of hostilities against Greece, which Russia, be it recollected, was one of the protectors. The Marquis of Lansdowne declined giving any answer. In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston gave an explanation by no means satisfactory. He stated the discussion between the British and Greek Governments have been so far settled that no apprehension need be entertained that commerce would be molested.

The only matter remaining was the investigation of M. Pacifico's claims relative to Portugal. With respect to the question whether the good understanding between the British and French Governments had been interrupted by the mode in which the settlement had been effected, His Lordship said, of course the French Government would have preferred, as well as our own Government, that the settlement should have been effected through their own intervention. Circumstances had, however, intervened to prevent this mode of adjustment taking place, but he trusted that nothing would arise from this cause likely to disturb the friendly relations between the two governments. The French Assembly, however, took the matter up very warmly, and Lafitte, Minister of Foreign Affairs having been highly complimented for his decision in recalling the French Ambassador, the affair has a serious aspect, and the funds, which are always the test of public feeling on these occasions, experienced a decided shock.

FRANCE.

The excitement with respect to the new electoral law is spreading in France, and petitions against the measure are pouring in from all quarters of the country. Several attempts have been made in the bill. The authors of the Convention are decidedly of opinion that any attempt to limit the franchise, except by a Constituent Assembly, properly convened, is illegal. Part of the National Assembly concurs in this opinion. M. Dupin, President of the Assembly, participates in this opinion, and he has therefore absented himself from his duties, a fact which is regarded as a stronger protest against the measure than would have been the most eloquent speech. It is said Gen. Cavaignac quails before the firm attitude assumed by the people, and is obliged to temper the violent and reactionary measures which the Ministers would fain adopt. If this be true, the temperate measures must be allowed to be intemperate enough. Not only are the most extraordinary steps taken to prevent the sale of the Opposite papers, but three of the leading Democratic Journals have been suppressed, and several officers of the National Guard have been punished for signing a petition against the new electoral law. Although 15,000 troops have been congregated in its environs, apprehensions of an insurrection have revived within the last few days. The chiefs of the Ultra Republican party are described as being in a most unsavoury position. By the more violent part of their followers, they are urged at once to resort to hostilities, and threatened with death if they did not comply, whilst they themselves declare that the preparations of the Government are so vast that inevitable destruction must be their fate if they do comply. Early in the week an outbreak seemed to be imminent, and the proposed plan of insurrection was published. On the other hand, the plan chalked out by government for the suppression of the threatened revolt, has been made known, and it is looked upon as efficient as to render prompt success absolutely certain. Ministers have prevailed on Louis Napoleon to retire to Fontainebleau for a fortnight. Several riots have taken place in different parts of the country. That among the miners at Crenet began to assume a serious aspect, but Gen. Cavaignac has surrounded the disturbed district with a cordon of troops, gradually narrowing, and at the date of the last advices the disturbance was regarded as quelled.

GERMANY.

The Princes of Schwarzburg, Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg, and four reigning Princes have ceded their rights of sovereignty in order to advance the unity of Germany.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

We learn from Vienna that the Church question will be one of life and death. So exasperated are the minds of men upon the subject, the *Lloyd's* says, that the general interests of all, whatever creed they profess now call for separation of all churches from the State, for that liberty now granted to the Church of Rome necessarily involves the removal of all restrictions from the other communions.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Riga Gazette publishes an order from Government to the people to take part in the projected Exhibitions of all nations. The Emperor has signified to the Austrian and Russian Ministers that they must consider all restraint on the Hungarian refugees now at an end. The prevailing opinion, says the Wanderer, that this last phrase is intended as an official announcement to the courts of Russia and Austria, of the intended liberation of the refugees at Kintaga.

The whole Hæzergoine was in a disturbed state, and of a nature to give anxiety to the Divan. A meeting of the ministers was convened at a few days back, when it was determined that the army of Romania should be immediately ordered to march and occupy the disturbed provinces. In consequence the Emir Pacha, Commander-in-chief of the forces of Romania, has been instructed to quit Bucharest and concert measures with the Vizier of Roumelia, for the complete pacification of that country. A commission of inquiry has likewise been instituted for the purpose of examining into the true sources of discontent with rigid investigation. Disturbances have broken out in Bagdad and the neighboring city of Syria. It is, however, confidently expected, from the firmness of the Government of Bagdad and the prudence of the Commander-in-chief of the troops, that it will soon be quelled. A fact unprecedented in the annals of Islamism has just taken place at Constantinople. The Sultan has decorated eight Greek Archbishops as a testimony of his satisfaction at their zeal in the discharge of their duties.

DENMARK AND THE DUTCHES.

Several Ministerial Councils have taken place, at which His Majesty's Chamberlains were present. These conferences we are assured, have for their object, peace with Germany, and the Government is engaged in the conclusion of a treaty of peace with the Cabinet of Berlin.

NOTICES.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY—CANADA CONFERENCE.

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following sums:

£ s. d.

Brentford, per Rev. C. Byrne, 23 15 9

Markham, per Rev. J. B. Moore, 43 15 9

York Street, Charlton's, per Mr. Bull, 12 10 0

Do, per Rev. L. Warner, 80 0 0

Bradford, per Rev. C. F. Flanagan, 30 0 0

Humber, per Rev. J. C. Slater, 70 0 0

Rama, per Rev. H. Dean, 3 17 7

Cookville, per Rev. D. Wright, 25 9 4

New Market, per Rev. Wm. Young, 30 0 0

Oshawa, per Rev. Wm. Philip, 37 6 3

Brook, per Rev. Wm. Steer, 16 17 4

Toronto, per Mr. Crossley, 21 15 9

Dundas, per Rev. S. Ross, 35 0 0

Brampton, per Rev. D. Clappison, 26 0 0

Mariposa, per Rev. J. S. Sarsen, 7 12 1

Toronto, June 3rd, 1850.

A union Camp Meeting for the accommodation of the Yonge Street, Humber and Newmarket Circuit, will be held in the seventh concession of Vaughan on the old ground, to commence on Saturday the 22nd of June and close the Tuesday following.

Good board tents furnished at the usual prices—persons desirous of occupying them will please give previous information to Mr. John Stump, proprietor of the premises, or to Mr. Alexander Livingston, class-leader, in the neighborhood.

N. B. No groceries allowed within the vicinity of the meeting.

L. WARNER.

JOHN LAW.

W. YOUNG.

Married.

By the Rev. S. Brownell, on the 5th February, 1850, Mr. Samuel Hunter, of Antaresia, to Miss Jane McCauley of the Township of Holland.

By the same on the 25th March, Mr. John Morrow to Miss Elizabeth Carter, both of the Township of Holland.

By the same, on the 1st May, Mr. Wesley Birchall, to Miss Margaret Hurlbut, (Elder daughter of Mr. Heman Hurlbut,) both of the Township of St. Vincent.

By the Rev. G. F. Playter, on the 17 May, Mr. Nathan Brundage to Miss Sarah Selma Scowton, both of the Township of Murray.

