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Church in British North America, and of widows and orphans of those  
who have died in the work; and the general spread of the Gospel.

**BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.**  
From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine for January, 1834.

On looking at the Minutes of the Wesleyan Conference for 1833, amidst numerous notices of an encouraging tendency, most persons were glad to find that an increase of members had taken place, not only in Europe, but more especially in the societies interspersed throughout the United States of America; and that not fewer than three thousand members had been added to the already existing stock in various places, situate in the Canadas.

Believing that the spread of Christian doctrine, and the adoption of Christian discipline and order, as enforced by Wesleyan Methodism, are adapted to promote the present and future welfare of man, its prosperity, wherever exhibited, is matter for exultation. In every place, and under every modification of rank and talent, the human soul is of equal value; the work of conversion, therefore, in this view, knows neither shade nor variation. But, while this fact is allowed, there can be no doubt, that, contemplating the position of large masses of our fellow creatures, especially in foreign climes, instances now and then arise, in which, looking at their origin, relationship, and long-established connexion with ourselves, they appear to have, and really possess, if not an undoubted right, at least a most potent and unquestionable claim to the affectionate regard of their elder patrons and progenitors.

The excellent old principle of mutual good-will between men in every latitude, of which no well-constructed mind can be destitute, was recognised by the Wesleyans in the early stages of their practice. No sooner had religion found a habitation for itself in the home department, than desires were created to communicate its blessings to those who were afar off. Several intrepid Ministers accordingly carried the word of life to the inhabitants of the thinly populated continent of America. The seed thus sown was almost beyond measure productive,—every year brought forth abundantly,—the church thus congregated gradually acquired stability and power, its influence grew daily, and at present the members are to be computed by myriads. Nor was this onward course of prosperity interrupted by the collision of outward differences. Fifty years since, the greater part of the New World, so called, became impatient of ancient control. Reasons were soon found for declining further allegiance to the parent state; the far-famed declaration of Independence was produced; and a republic, likely, it may be, to rival, if not eclipse the glories of every other on record, started into vigorous existence. But political convulsions do not necessarily impede or overturn religion. Not unfrequently they are rendered subservient to its interests. The former, as the work of man, is taught to give place to the latter, which is the work of God. Never was this truth more clearly exemplified than with reference to the historical facts adverted to. Principles of government were altered, or rather exchanged. The alteration was effected by force of arms; and yet the spirit of piety has not been extinguished. The cords of Zion are lengthened, and her stakes strengthened.

Not that the disposition, to which this controlling power is to be imputed, though in strict accordance with evangelical truth, is much admired by men of the world. It would be surprising if it were. But disapprobation on such an account and arising from such a quarter, need cause no disquietude. The reasons for acting by which the Christian is impelled, cannot be apprehended by unenlightened man. They are foolishness to him. His decisions therefore, on all points relative to spiritual pursuits and purposes are valueless and vain. In diametric opposition to these views, few things excite greater pleasure among the faithful, than to hear that the cause of God and truth prevails. Great satisfaction has, on this principle, been felt at the union of Christian fellowship, the preliminaries of which were projected some time since, and are now perfected between the Wesleyan Conference in this country, and the societies established in Upper and Lower Canada. Than this coalition nothing on earth could be more natural and proper. The inhabitants of those countries ought to be considered, to all intents and purposes, as part of ourselves. The family is one; but the place of their forefathers having become rather straight, the younger branches, though aware that there is no place like home, were compelled to leave the paternal roof, and settle among their country cousins in another part of His Majesty's dominions. That the relatives living in the old dwelling-house should manifest care for the others abroad, and enter into a little friendly correspondence, is so reasonable, and in every sense fitting, than rather be disposed to wonder that the intercourse is to be widened with newly-kindled zeal, one is surprised it has been so long delayed. This is not all. To the ties of nature, whose binding influence is universally felt, may be pleaded the intimacy arising from good conduct. The attachment of Canada to Britain is proverbial. As may be expected, the paternal care of the senior government is equally evident; for love begets love; and out of this mutual regard, civil and commercial engagements, involving the employment of an immense capital, have gradually served to cement and consolidate the good understanding now so permanently established.

After the exhibition of friendship just recorded, and of whose sincerity, no doubt, it is hoped, will be entertained, it would, on our part, argue unpardonable indolence, were we to show no reasons for the partiality professed. An inquiry, there-

fore, into the condition and prosperity of our Canadian brethren is natural, and comports with the better feelings of the human heart. In some families, it has happened that a young man, perhaps the first-born, and it may be, the only son, has determined upon a life of adventure beyond seas. He has just arrived at mature age. His father has paid the debt of nature, so that one moiety of parental restraint is removed. And yet the hope of the family centres mainly in him; and great was the grief, when the ship in which he sailed became dimly visible, and at length receded from the achingly sight of his mother and sisters. But his resolution is taken, and, in a few weeks, between him and his dearest associates an ocean rolls. Memory often recalls the form and figure of the wanderer; and, next to seeing the face of an absent friend, is, perhaps, to be numbered that of hearing of his welfare. An entire age, or, in other words, a full year elapses, before the expected gratification is granted. The letter at last arrives. Upon the envelope is the well-known hand-writing.—Before the seal is broken, all the family assemble; inquiry is seated on every countenance; they want to know every thing, and all at once; the mother rejoices over her son, the others are happy that they still have a brother. And yet, although curiosity is pleased, no abatement in its demands is visible. The epistle is so very good, they long for another; they want a particular account of all he has done, or is now doing, or is going to do, with the reasons for and against; and the consequences, probable or possible, likely to arise as the result: they are inquisitive as to the kind of house in which he lives; and what he has to say concerning the people, the climate, the country; they wonder whether he has plenty of money, and has thoughts of getting married; they are sure he is prudent, and hope he is happy: to say nothing of a host of lesser queries, innumerable as rain-drops; and which, falling in gentle particles, can only be conceived by those, whose excited affection has been suffered to employ itself in similar goings forth. Just so, only upon a larger scale, true regard and laudable inquiry are to be commended with respect to our numerous relatives who constitute the population of the vast colonial dependencies of the British empire; and though our space may preclude the possibility of minute detail, enough may be allowed for a brief survey of several material points connected with the country and inhabitants to whom these remarks specially refer.

In calculating the importance of British North America, several considerations deserve attention. Let us look at the extent of the country. Not adverting to the geographical boundaries by which it is defined, persons have hastily spoken of them, as if they enclosed merely a speck of land, too insignificant for serious notice. The fact is, the territory alluded to, is expanded over a tract sufficiently spacious to make a figure on the earth's map, and contains moreover, on the seaward line, length and eligibility of coast, and sufficiently roadstead, to render it of first-rate value for maritime and commercial pursuits. The magnitude of almost every object on which the eye rests, has also arrested the notice of every observant traveller. This is more readily perceived by visitors from our own island, on which, the scenery, though so lovely and captivating, seldom includes the stupendous cataract, the solitary and impassable forest, or the wide, though land-locked, waste of an apparently interminable lake. In the American hemisphere, nature appears, with her plastic hand, to have moulded her ample materials upon a scale remarkable for grandeur and vastness. By the treaty of 1791, the country, formerly distinguished by the general name of Canada, was divided by an Act of the British Parliament into the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. These are comprised within the 61° and 61° of west longitude from London, and between 42° 30' and 52° north latitude; and are computed to extend, from east to west, about one thousand four hundred miles, and from north to south, from two hundred to four hundred miles.

The rising importance of Canada is also evident, on a view of its rapidly increasing population. In 1603, when under French government, the inhabitants amounted to about seven thousand. Possessed of the advantages arising from unrestricted trade, they steadily and swiftly increased, so that in 1714 their numbers had arisen to twenty thousand. The prosperity of the colonists was afterwards much impeded by the rashness of the Governors sent out, who suffered themselves to be entangled in perpetual hostility with the native Indian tribes. Under this disadvantage the population still grew, so that when the country was conquered by the English in 1759, it had advanced to seventy thousand. By the judicious and conciliatory measures of the British Government, Canadian prosperity blossomed with unprecedented vigour. In the year 1775, the population amounted to ninety thousand. Added years produced added strength; and in 1814 it appeared, from a regular census, that the United Canadas comprehended a population of four hundred and thirty thousand inhabitants. Since the year 1793, the progress of Upper Canada has been particularly rapid. In that year, a solitary Indian wigwam stood where the town of York, the capital of Upper Canada, is now built. The town of Kingston was founded in 1784, and some years ago presented a front of three quarters of a mile in length, and six hundred yards in breadth, with streets regularly planned; and crossing each other at right angles. From Parliamentary Returns, recently made, it appears that the entire population of British North America, in 1829, amounted to 911,229. Since that period the number, by the arrival of fresh emigrants, must have multiplied with unexampled rapidity. The total number of arrivals in Upper Canada, for the last four years, is as follows:—

	1829	1830	1831	1832
From England and Wales,	3,544	6,799	15,313	17,481
Ireland,	2,614	18,390	34,133	28,304
Scotland,	2,643	2,450	5,354	5,500
Total,	15,801	27,549	54,800	51,185

So that, independently of the numerous emigrations which have taken place during the year 1833, now closed, the Canadas, which, a century since, were little better than a howling wilderness, are now the flourishing and promising domicile of upwards of a million of inhabitants.

Another consideration, which, in order properly to estimate the growing value of the Canadas, should be entertained, is, that the quality and rank, as well as the number, of persons who have arrived on those shores, have improved. It is a singular fact, that, prior to 1830, emigrants generally consisted of the labouring and poorer classes only. Since that period, respectable farmers, with skill, capital, and industry; half-pay and retired officers of the army and navy, with their families; professional men of more merit than practice; and others, who, though not included in any of the classes just named, have arrived, and are likely to benefit the country by the spirited outlay of capital. As might be expected, the value of real property in Canada has increased a hundred fold; and it is worth recording that in the summer of 1833, three hundred thousand sovereigns were deposited in the bank by emigrants. Commercial enterprise and accumulated exchanges of produce have, as usual, resulted from this surprising interchange of abode. As the connexion between the emigrants and the friends they have left behind continues undissolved, it follows, that, although dwelling in habitations far separated, the desire to profit by mutual trade has created to an uncommon extent that spirit of adventurous enterprise, upon which the interchange of merchandise is based. Without tracing the gradual increase of Canadian mercantile intercourse with this country, which would require the introduction of commercial tables, rather too minute for the present purpose, it may be enough to observe, that in the year 1828, out of two millions of tons of shipping, which entered the several ports of the United Kingdom, upwards of four hundred thousand, or more than one-fifth of the whole, were from the North American colonies, and exclusively British. This extensive intercourse in the same year gave employment to 18,714 seamen.

Now, without desiring to claim more for the institutions and usages of Wesleyan Methodism than they deserve, we think that no part of the habitable world ever did, or is ever likely to, offer, to the indefatigable labourers of that community, a fairer or more promising field of usefulness than the land under review. The settlers, as we have seen, consist of an assortment from almost every grade of society, from the hard-handed workman to the village squire. Some, it seems, have left the loom, others the plough; some with not much to spare, either of skill or money, others with a good deal of both. The soldier, tired of war's alarms, has arrived to improve his half-pay, by bending his spear into a pruning-hook; while attorneys, with no other deficiency than the lack of clients, proffer their professional services as the law may direct. In an amalgamation of ingredients so essentially distinct, there will be found to exist no small variety of intellect; but we run no risk in asserting, that each and every one of the classes enumerated, together with all others who thereunto shall be added, will be benefited by the influence of practical religion. Without that influence human society can have neither moral restraint nor impulse, and must degenerate, if not into a horde of barbarians, at least to the low level of general scepticism, and to the company of its constant companion and twin sister, general licentiousness. But, while the necessity of propagating Christianity is granted, may we not suppose that the exertions of the regular Clergy, strengthened by episcopal ordination, derived through sacerdotal hands from high antiquity, will be sufficient for all the purposes of national religion? It is imagined not. The efforts of the very same description of Clergy have been in operation at home for centuries; but so far from being adequate in effecting the conversion of sinners to the truth, at this very day, enlightened and glorious in many respects as undoubtedly it is, the interposition of Wesleyan Methodism is absolutely needful to assist in the maintenance of truth. If, therefore, there is such deficiency in clerical help at home, what are we to expect abroad? If even here, placed as it were in the sun and centre of the moral universe, much remains undone; with what thankfulness and exultation should we hail the labours of faithful men, who hold themselves ready to assist where assistance is chiefly required, at the frontier and outworks of human abode?

Nor ought we to be silent with reference to the aboriginal tribes of Indians who inhabit the interior of the country. The claim they present on Christian sympathy is second in importance to none in Canada. Were the spiritual interests of these noble races of men to be neglected, we should expect that the mildew of Almighty displeasure would fall upon and cleave to every inch of the land's surface. Cajoled out of half of the possessions of their forefathers, by the fraudulent treaties of European finesse, and driven from the other by the whistling bullet, the maritime and most valuable districts of their country have become the inheritance of comparative strangers; while the children of the soil have "neither part nor lot in the matter." After such aggrandisement by the stronger side, the least we can do is to offer the compensation comprised in intellectual and spiritual guidance. Few men are more deserving to be taught, and none perhaps more ready to learn.

Such, then, is the spacious field of usefulness which, at this eventful era, exhibits itself to the evangelical Preacher of Righteousness. If it be asked, who among the varied classes of Canadian population deserve the preference? we can only reply, that every class is so intrinsically important, that none of them can receive attention too speedily. Many of them will be found utterly ignorant of the first principles of religion; others will have forgotten what they once knew, and will require to be retaught. Such is the deceitfulness of the human heart, there may be who overlook what they once felt and enjoyed; and

these will require to be reconverted. Some voyagers will have received very little moral improvement during their passage; and these will be better for the sober restraints of Gospel truth. Successful speculators may not be hurt by a hint on the emotions of worldly good. Disappointed ones (and perhaps they may obtain a majority) will need a lift the other way. Among the French and Irish families, with their descendants, Catholicism, to some extent, probably prevails. If any or all of these could be put out of conceit with their own merit, and be induced, setting aside the roundabout interference of the saints, to go straight to the Saviour it would not be amiss. In fact, reflecting upon that portion of the human family now collected in, and still verging to, Canada; looking at the almost endless diversity of talent and character of which it is composed; and connecting this with the circumstances by which many of them have been brought together; the necessity of strenuous ministerial effort, in order to promote their eternal welfare, is so self-evident, as to exclude the necessity of reasoning on the subject. While every section of the church militant comes up to this noble undertaking, we cannot help thinking, that there is in the spirit of Wesleyanism: a kind of outspread benevolence, which, shutting out the supposed contractedness of sectarianism, is exactly adapted to take at least an active, if not the leading, part in these aggressive movements. Entertaining this view, the resolution to which the Methodist Conference has arrived is quite in character. Had it remained silent and passive, such apathy would have amounted to a virtual abandonment of that vital principle of love to God and man, upon which, as a tried stone, those societies continue to stand. Those who are unacquainted with the doctrinal agreement and harmony in ecclesiastical management, that prevail throughout the Methodist Societies, may imagine that communities, so widely separate, must necessarily wander from the standard of faith and practice of the parent stock.—Experience has shown that no danger of that sort is nigh. The people constituting that body have for years been scattered over various continents and islands of the sea, far assunder from each other, and between them no intercourse, except by the slow passage of letters, could take place; but the family compact still subsists. They are all relatives. The form of sound words, inculcated by the first generation of Ministers, has needed, in things material to salvation, neither addition nor curtailment; and while mutual faithfulness is observed, (the continuance of which no one, humanly speaking, need doubt,) the anchor of its hope, whose strength is now known and approved, will be found equal to the most violent strain of opposing wind and tide. For the reasons already assigned, and for many others which, though not named, might be adverted to, the active measures recently adopted for promoting an increase of profitable intimacy, and giving greater efficiency to the Wesleyan ministry in Canada, are viewed by considerate persons with grateful satisfaction. They believe that the design, founded as it is in purity of motive, will be the harbinger of great mutual prosperity; and that by these, and similar means, the members of the church of Christ, both at home and abroad, alive in Him their living Head, will "rejoice and be exceeding glad" in the sum total of happiness so likely to be secured.

Chelsea.

For the Christian Guardian.

## EXHORTERS.

In my "practical view of Methodism in Canada," I omitted the mention of a very valuable class of helpers in the work, namely, *Exhorters*. I considered them as virtually included under the head of *Local Preachers*, as they are responsible to the same body, labor in the same way, (though without taking a text,) and are put upon the plan the same as local preachers, and are, I believe, a deeply pious and very useful class of men. A correspondent of the *Christian Advocate and Journal* has so fully expressed my sentiments on the single point in which exhorters are distinguished from local preachers, that I beg to extract it for insertion in the Guardian;—re-marking at the same time, that whilst I concur in the sentiments of the writer and the Editors, I am not aware that any cause of the complaint made exists in Upper Canada—at least, none has come under my observation.

March, 1834.

For the Christian Advocate and Journal.

Messrs. Editors:—I have been pleased, and I trust profited, while reading your excellent paper, the *Christian Advocate*. Preachers, stewards, and leaders have had their portion in due season. Can there not be something said that will be beneficial to a useful and necessary body of our official members—the exhorters? Will you, or some of your correspondents, say something that will have a tendency to remove an evil that exists, that in a great measure hinders the usefulness of some of our good exhorters?—The evil complained of is, the practice of exhorters trying to sermonize, and that to their own embarrassment, and not unfrequently to the dissatisfaction of those that hear, and the injury of the cause of Christ. It is not uncommon for exhorters to take texts, and to mention book, chapter, and verse: divide and subdivide with as much apparent confidence as a licensed preacher. It has become necessary in some places (if the people would know who are licensed preachers and who are exhorters) to enquire of those who are able to tell them. Is not there manifestly a wrong in this? Ought these things to be? Who does not see that serious evils arise out of such a course of procedure?—If an exhorter believes that he is called to preach, could he not speak from a passage of scripture without all this formality? Would not modesty suggest the propriety of laying aside this parade, at least until the case be laid before those whose it is to judge of our ability, and license be obtained according to the rule of our excellent Discipline? It seems necessary that the members of Christ's body should be in their proper place.—

There they are needful; there they make the best appearance; there they can do the most good; and to do good is all we should live for. Let us then be content to be where the Lord would have us. Let the minister wait on his ministering, or he that exhorteth on exhortation. (See Romans xii. 3-8.) There is great beauty in the spiritual building fully framed together, in every part, of it; where it should be a holy temple a habitation of God. TIMOTHY.

REMARKS:—We strongly incline to Timothy's views. "Every man in his own order," says Paul. Exhorters have saved, under God, many souls; let them cleave to the word of exhortation, and take no text, formally. And if they are useful, without strong reasons, let them be content, and not want license to preach. Their usefulness is often lessened by such license.—Editors.

From the Western Methodist.—Copied from the Ch. Ad. and Journal.

## LOOK AT THIS MATTER IN TIME.

The subject to which I would call the attention of the reader, particularly those of our own Church, is the support of our ministers—on which subject we must soon wake up, or there will be no use in waking up at all; and that those who may take it upon themselves to read this communication, if it should be thought worthy of publication, may have the privilege of pleading ignorance on this subject, I have determined to tell the truth, and the whole truth, with regard to this matter, as far as I know it, notwithstanding the unpleasant emotions that it may produce on the minds of some.

The preachers in the western conferences, especially in our own, do not get enough to support them, I care not how economical they may be.—The Discipline of our Church allows a young man one hundred dollars, and a married man two hundred; and there is also provision made for a married man to make arrangement with the stewards of the circuit or station for the support of his family, though this is almost entirely lost sight of unless in large towns and cities, or principal stations;—and even there they are screwed down to the very lowest notch in the scale of sheer necessity—while those who are on circuits are left to preach every day in the week, save one, to different congregations, and to provide themselves and families with clothes and food, and to furnish themselves with horses and all the necessary equipage for travelling, school their children, and all this has to be done with the sum of two hundred dollars; and if they were to get that even, it would not be so bad. But how many of them have got that amount?—Look to the stewards' report from the last Tennessee annual conference, contained in a number of your paper, and you will see that a large portion of the married men got one hundred and ten dollars only, and single men fifty-five.

Under such circumstances any man who is not able to support himself independently of the church must, of necessity, be embarrassed. Christ's disciples were to carry with them no staff, nor scrip, neither two coats, for the laborer was considered worthy of his meat; and those who preached the Gospel, were to live by it—and so it ought to be now, and so it is not!

That our way may be clear on this subject, let us enquire what the Church (the Methodist alone I mean) requires of her preachers. First: They must be *itinerant*; that is, they must preach from place to place, and on different circuits and stations. Secondly: They require all their time except a day or two in each week; and if the preacher should throw the rest days that he may have in four weeks together in one place near his family, there are often complaints against him, in that he has taken Sunday preaching from the places where it ought to be, and is taking up too much of his time at home, and so on—as though the preacher had no feeling for wife or children. In the next place, he must not be in debt, and so I say; and he must appear decent, as it is called; that is, he must wear whole garments, and not disgrace himself and shame his congregation with tattered clothes, and must have a new sermon every time, and attend all his appointments, whether there is a probability of a congregation or not; and his family must appear well, and his children must be educated like other people's children. Here I would say, this a poor man cannot do with two hundred dollars, even if he should get it; and if he should have funds of his own, without great care and attention he will soon be poor.

And what is the result where the necessary support is withheld? And withheld it is, without doubt, throughout our conference with a few exceptions: the poor preacher goes on as long as he can: he feels the worth of souls near his heart; God has called him to the work, and his greatest desire is to be useful to the Church. At length the claims upon him become divided; the interest of his family says he ought to be at home; and he sees the field before him ripe to the harvest; and the Macedonian cry fills upon his ear, "Come and help us; come and preach for us." He wants to continue, but his pecuniary matters tell him he must locate. But his friends say to him, "If you locate you will not be so useful, and will lose ground in religion; and they do not know what to think of a man who professes to be called of God to go into all the world and preach the Gospel to dying sinners when they see him locate and settle down." Thus the poor preacher is urged on beyond his strength, muzzled and goaded till his complaints are heard. "And what are they? "You have muzzled me so that I could not gather up a straw, and I have beat round and round on the threshing floor until my bones could be counted; and when weary and faint, and I wanted to stop, you goaded me on till I can go no farther; so withhold the goad or take off my muzzle." "O, my God, when I look to Zion's walls, and see the unblown horn, and the silver trumpet hung up, my heart bleeds. The Church withholds her support, and the watchman's hands have grown feeble; the sword, instead of being wielded in mighty combat against the foe, is resting on its point. God has called the watchmen to warn the people and go forward in the front of the battle;



but he has no more called the minister, or made it his duty to go forth and preach the Gospel, than he has made it the duty of the Church to support him while engaged in his blessed work; and where the necessary support is withheld, and withheld it is too generally, the preacher is exonerated; and though the people perish for lack of knowledge, the minister is clear of their blood; for then it will be required at the hands of the Church—for with the Church is the failure. And if the Church wishes to support herself she must support her ministers, and then the ministers will support her. If any circuit or station wishes their preacher to be useful to them, it is their policy to make his situation such as will enable him to devote all his time and talents to their service.

But should any person ask if God will not support the ministers that he calls and sends into his vineyard, I answer, that if God had not made it the duty of the Church to support the minister, then we might expect that he would provide for them in a miraculous manner. But the case is different where the necessary support is not afforded. The preacher is no longer bound to travel, and God knows where to lodge the complaint.—Look around, I pray you, and see the strong men armed that have been foiled, and set down at home to dig in the earth to get bread for their children. See how the leaders and champions of the cross of Christ are throwing themselves into institutions, not our own, and are working for others because we would not make their bread and water sure.—Could I write as strong as I feel on this subject, this communication should travel round this conference as the tread of an earthquake, until the members of our Church are awakened up on this subject. I know that it is not because our people are unable to support our ministers, that it is not done; neither do I allow myself to think that it is because they are unwilling, but because they do not look to this subject as they ought. A very little liberality, and a regular system of operation, and all will do well. And I will be well compensated if by this communication I should wake up the least interest on this subject.

May Almighty God bless us and lead us to some more effectual course of operation.

A TRUSTEE.

Nashville, Jan. 18th, 1834.

## TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

### QUEBEC TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

A Meeting of this Society was held at the Court House, Friday, 21st instant.

The Lord Bishop being called to the Chair, said he considered it an honour to be asked to promote the objects of this Meeting. That we have met for a good purpose, must be acknowledged by all; and I trust we shall do some good in the cause. May God Almighty put it in our power, and bless our Meeting! I shall make some plain remarks on the cause we are met to promote. All persons are agreed in saying, that temperance is a good thing, and also that religion is a good thing. It is not surprising, if we consider the variety of human character, constitution, mind, feeling and education, that difference of opinion should exist, relating to the particular ways of promoting them. Having said this, I shall observe, that some truly religious persons object to those Societies, as built upon a wrong foundation; not on Jesus Christ the only foundation. To me this is a mistake. We are all to blame in judging others who differ from us too severely. when we do not take these circumstances into consideration.—I consider that temperance is supported by the will and revelation of Jesus Christ, and he will bless all proper means we may take to promote it. It is in the name and faith of Jesus Christ that I go forward. He went about, doing good to the bodies, as well as to the souls of men. His Apostle says, "as we have opportunity let us do good unto all men." Jesus Christ says, "He that is not against us, is for us—on our part." It is manifest that temperance is not against religion, while temperance is. That these societies have been productive of good, all will allow; one great proof of which is, the increase of temperance where they have been established. I can testify myself, that they have done some good, from what I observed some time ago, at Buffalo, in the State of New York; and still nearer home, in the eastern townships. I wish Mr. Barker, M. P. was here, for he could corroborate my statement. I have been told also, by Mr. Philomen Wright, M. P. from Hull, that at that place there is a Temperance Society, and the good effects of it are felt; at Bytown, which is exactly opposite, there is no Temperance Society, and the difference is visible. (The Lordship then alluded to the general objects of the Meeting, and stated, that the motives were, as explained in the public notice given of the meeting, which had been held upon such short notice only because the General Convention at Montreal takes place on Wednesday the 26th instant. He then read from the *Montreal Herald* an account of the purposes of that meeting, from which this meeting had arisen, and trusted it would be conducive to the good of the general cause.) I will observe, however, "that some of the Temperance Societies have gone too far, in prohibiting all kinds of liquors; not only ardent spirits, but wines and fermented liquors. For my part, I think the prohibition should be confined to ardent spirits. It is going too far, to prohibit all kinds of liquors, and might injure the cause, by wishing to effect too much." His Lordship then read the constitution of the Quebec Society, and said that he approved of the manner in which it had been conducted. He stated that the Rev. Mr. Milton, from Sheffield, would explain the motives of meeting to them; and concluded by imploring the blessing of God on all present, and praying for the increase and prosperity of the Quebec Temperance Society.

It was then moved by the Rev. J. L. Milton, seconded by Mr. Glackemeyer, Ist. That this meeting receive with satisfaction the information that a General Convention of Delegates, from the several Temperance Societies of Lower Canada, is to be held at Montreal on the 26th instant.

The Rev. Mr. Milton, on proposing this resolution, said:—It is unspeakably grateful to my feelings, as no doubt it must be to the feelings of every friend of Temperance here, to be present at this meeting, called for the purpose of electing delegates to represent this Society in the approaching Provincial Convention; and more especially, to see His Lordship in the Chair, giving countenance to Temperance measures, and infusing energy into Temperance efforts. The proposition to hold a convention of Delegates from all the Temperance Societies in the Province, originated in the Sheffield Temperance Society, at a meeting held in November last. At that meeting it was resolved,—"That it is expedient to hold such a Convention, and that their Corresponding Secretary, (who has now the honor to address this meeting,) be requested to communicate this resolution to the Temperance Societies in the Province, and to consult with them respecting this proposition." This duty has been done; and I am happy to be able to state, that there is but one voice in reference to the proposed Convention. All are of opinion, that it is expedient and necessary, and that it will probably produce the happiest results. Above twenty Societies have either elected, or are about to elect delegates. It is very important that the Quebec Society be represented in the proposed Convention. I feel the spirit of argument beginning to move in my bosom; but lost the meeting should be unduly protracted, I shall give place to other gentlemen who are expected to address the meeting.

Mr. Glackemeyer said, that as he had seconded the resolution, it was necessary for him to express his sentiments with regard to the Society. His hopes of its success in Quebec were not very great, from the unfavorable circumstances which attended it; but seeing so many gentlemen interested in the cause, made him hope it was not desperate. That there exists a necessity for the suppression of intemperance, every one will allow. When we see the number of deaths caused by intemperance, and that they increase daily, we must admit there is a necessity for some means to suppress it. He believed that there were no means better for that purpose than the union of a number of persons to exhort people to be temperate. Although the Quebec Society may have done good in individual cases, he was sorry to say, that in general, it had effected very little; and that intemperance was daily gaining ground, in spite of all our efforts. He would relate an example, shewing, that with the best possible intentions, people may be brought to habits of intemperance. It was that of a young mechanic, who, when he entered into business, was industrious and sober. He happened to remove into the vicinity of an innkeeper, who was one of the most respectable of his class. This innkeeper one day invited the young man to take something; he did so: some days after, this was repeated, and the young man, thinking it obligatory on him to return the compliment, treated the innkeeper. A day or two after, he returned with some friends—he is now a confirmed and habitual drunkard, and his wife and children are in a state of beggary. He (Mr. G.) did not think a better expedient could be hit upon than the one now proposed; and had no doubt but very beneficial results would follow.

Moved by the Rev. J. J. Lockhart, seconded by Mr. Clapham.

2d. That this meeting consider it to be desirable, that Delegates from the Quebec Temperance Society should attend the General Convention.

Rev. Mr. Lockhart said he should have taken an earlier opportunity of acquainting the meeting that the Rev. Archdeacon Mountain was prevented by ill health from attending. In his absence he would move the 2d resolution; and in doing so, he trusted he did not overrate the importance of it, when he stated his belief, that it was one calculated to promote the cause they had in hand. Unity of purpose and unity of action, are alike essential, when good, upon an extensive scale, is sought to be obtained. And when a number of well disposed persons unite themselves for the general good, it is but reasonable to suppose, they could be able to effect more good than they could do individually. Concurring in the preceding Resolution, it followed of course, that he concurred in the Resolution entrusted to him. He conceived it was desirable, considering the station which this city justly occupies in the Province, the necessity which existed for further labours in the cause of temperance, and the beneficial reaction to be looked for upon ourselves. There were still various classes of objections to the structure and principles of Temperance Societies. He would say to those objectors, "look around among the circle of your acquaintance, extend your view, and look upon the mass of society; look at your country, your home. Let the blighted hopes, blasted reputations and grief-stricken children; the deserted widows and families, the thousands and tens of thousands, sick and dying, and the number of souls that are lost by it;—let these give the awful answer. You feel that it is an affliction on you; and ask, what can I do to prevent it?—the answer is abstain, and call upon others to follow your example. Some of these objectors say, that the scheme is Utopian, chimerical; to them let the answer be as short as it is conclusive—"look at the United States of America." Others say, "I am temperate myself, and I am the promoter of temperance in others. I do not see why I should debar myself from their temperate use." Let St. Paul answer this question—"If meat maketh my brother to offend, I will eat no meat while the world standeth."

The Rev. Gentleman then referred to a circumstance which had lately occurred in England, viz: "A gentleman of New York had been told by a partner in the respectable house of Baring, Brothers & Co, London, that when American Temperance ships were in port, they could get no freights for their ships." This fact ought to speak for itself. He then referred to the establishment of Temperance Societies in the Army; the laws relating to the prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits among the Indians, and concluded a long and most eloquent speech amidst great applause. We regret that want of room prevents us giving it entire, but we trust we have not omitted any of its arguments.

Mr. Clapham, in rising to second this motion, said that after the able manner in which the Rev. Gentleman who had presided over him, had stated the objects of the meeting, he should not be accused of indifference did he not enlarge,—he, however, thought that it was every one's duty to give the cause the sanction of his opinions. There was one objection made by the enemies of this society, which he would give in the words of a very respectable farmer of this neighbourhood;—"he saw no reason why he should punish himself by a total abstinence from ardent spirits, because others abstained from them." He (Mr. Clapham) endeavored to combat his reasoning in this manner:—"If a strong man can drink a tumbler full with impunity, while another cannot drink a glass without feeling the effects, he should abstain from it, in order to give an example to the weaker man. He did not believe, however, that any man would forego such indulgence for the sake of another without he was actuated by christian principles."

Moved by Mr. J. H. Kerr, seconded by Mr. Fisher, 3rd. That Messrs. Douglass, Clapham, and Munson, be appointed as Delegates from this Society; and that in case it should not be in their power to attend the Convention, they be hereby requested to forward a Report in writing, under the sanction of the Committee of this Society.

Moved by Dr. Douglas, seconded by Mr. Jeffrey Hale.

4th.—That the causes which gave rise to this society still prevail to such an extent, as to require the utmost exertions of its members, and to call for the increased co-operation of all who desire the promotion of Temperance.

The Lord Bishop said he was obliged to absent himself. He had experienced great satisfaction from the Meeting, and wished the Almighty to bless their proceedings.

Mr. J. H. Kerr, was then called to the Chair. Mr. Jeffrey Hale begged to second the last Resolution. He said, the facts stated by the last speaker, will convince us all of the necessity for exertions. He was certain that the gentlemen could have selected other facts, which would have started the Meeting still more. He would state one; the number of taverns in Quebec is 135; of stores and shops, 130. The number of houses in Quebec is 2500; so out of this number, 1 in 13 issues ardent spirits. It would be difficult to believe, if it were not substantiated by public documents. He thought there was no trial in abstaining from ardent spirits. He concluded, by alluding to the circumstance of the Tavern keepers of Quebec having made application to be less restricted in the sale of spirituous liquors on Sundays.

Mr. Kerr then laid the Constitution of the Society on the table, and requested all persons present, who were not Members, to sign it. The Meeting then broke up.

## RELIGIOUS & MISSIONARY.

From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine for December, 1833.

### LETTER FROM THE PENZANCE CIRCUIT.

On Friday, the 27th, and Lord's day the 28th, of September last, we opened an elegant and commodious new chapel in St. Just, in the Penzance circuit. Three sermons were preached on the Friday: one in the morning, by the Rev. J. Davis, of Camborne; and another in the afternoon, by the Rev. H. Davies; and on Lord's day, the Rev. Joseph Wood, of Camborne, preached in the morning and evening; and the Rev. J. J. Topham, in the afternoon. The tribes of our Israel came to the dedication with great joy and gladness; and at some of the services, near two thousand of them forced themselves within the gates of our Zion. The first chapel built in this place is a rare, rough stone building, forty feet by seventeen without, and is now a dwelling house in the occupation of an old soldier, an excellent Class Leader. When this chapel was built, I cannot say. The first visit to St. Just, which Mr. Wesley has recorded in his Journal, is dated September 10th, 1743. He observed; "I preached at the Cross to a thousand people, who all behaved in a quiet and serious manner. From every future visit which he mentions, we may infer, from the manner in which he memorializes the events, the uniformly high opinion he had of this society."

"April 25th, 1745: At the meeting of this earnest loving society, all our hearts were in a flame." July 11th, 1747: "I examined the classes, established and settled in the grace of God." September 23d, 1749: "I rejoiced over the society here, their hearts are so completely right towards God; and out of one hundred and fifty persons, more than one hundred walk in the light of his countenance." August 18th, 1750: "This is still the largest society in Cornwall; and so great a proportion of believers I have not found in all the nation besides." July 28th, 1753: "I did not find any society in the county so much alive to God as this." September 13th, 1755: "I preached once more at St. Just, on the first stone of their new society-house." This was the second chapel; it was forty feet by twenty-eight. September 9th, 1757: "I preached at the new house at St. Just, the largest and most commodious house in the county." August 27th, 1778: "Very few of our old society are now left; the far greater part are in Abraham's bosom; but the new generation are of the same spirit, serious, earnest, devoted to God, and particularly remarkable for simplicity and Christian sincerity." Mr. Wesley's last entry is August 20th, 1787: "I preached to a lively congregation, many of whom have not left their first love."

The second chapel remained unaltered till the year 1793. At that time, under the ministry of the Rev. Messrs. O. Davies, J. Boyle, and T. Stanley, a mighty awakening took place, and many joined the Lord and his people; so that they were obliged to widen the chapel twenty-eight feet. It was re-opened by the Rev. Thomas Longley in 1799, who preached from Isa. lx. 7: "I will glorify the house of my glory."

But soon after this, the society suffered greatly for want of a sufficient supply of ministerial and pastoral help, and a competent number of experienced leaders; so that the congregation did not fill the enlarged house; and, despairing of ever seeing it filled, they proposed partitioning a part of it off. But after suffering awhile, the Lord revived them again; so that in 1818, they were obliged to put in an end gallery. With this extra accommodation, there was sufficient room for the congregation, until the spring of 1832; at which time, the promise in Mr. Longley's text was gloriously verified; for, from March to September, our society increased from four hundred and thirty to near eight hundred. Hence the chapel became so densely filled, Sabbath after Sabbath, as to render a chapel twice the size absolutely necessary. After struggling awhile with the accustomed difficulties in the way of obtaining ground, &c., at length a large and very eligible piece of freehold land was ceded to us, in a very gentlemanly and Christian manner, by G. B. Greaville, Esq., and at a moderate price, on which now stands a noble and beautiful chapel, seventy by fifty feet, with two side and one end gallery; it is built of stone, and the front of fine Cornish granite, with a most portly and all enclosed with iron railing; and the whole expense will only be between £1000 and £1100, towards which near £300 was obtained by private subscriptions, and at the opening £140. Such a display of Christian liberality has never been exceeded, if equalled, in this country. The remaining debt on the new and old chapel together will be under £700; and the annual receipts of the gallery will be near £100. The old chapel and vestry the Trustees think of keeping for their Sunday school, and for class meetings. The delightful opening of this chapel will long live in the grateful remembrance of all who attended. In addition to the liberal provision our friends made in their own houses for the strangers, a good plain dinner was provided in the old chapel, to which about sixty strangers sat down each day; and the fragments were sent to the poor and needy. Such Christian hospitality reminded us of the ancient Christians, who "continuing daily with one accord in the temple, and breaking bread from house to house, did eat their meat with gladness and singleness of heart, praising God, and having favour with all the people." "So the people returned to their tents glad and merry in their hearts, for the goodness the Lord had showed to Israel his people."

On the Lord's day, the 3rd, and Monday, the 4th, of November, was opened a new chapel in Trevelard, in the Penzance circuit. This is the third new chapel opened in the parish of St. Just within the last twelve months. Our old chapel in this place is now twenty-eight by twenty-three feet, and without gallery; and all enclosed with iron railing; and the whole expense will only be between £1000 and £1100, towards which near £300 was obtained by private subscriptions, and at the opening £140. Such a display of Christian liberality has never been exceeded, if equalled, in this country. The remaining debt on the new and old chapel together will be under £700; and the annual receipts of the gallery will be near £100. The old chapel and vestry the Trustees think of keeping for their Sunday school, and for class meetings. The delightful opening of this chapel will long live in the grateful remembrance of all who attended. In addition to the liberal provision our friends made in their own houses for the strangers, a good plain dinner was provided in the old chapel, to which about sixty strangers sat down each day; and the fragments were sent to the poor and needy. Such Christian hospitality reminded us of the ancient Christians, who "continuing daily with one accord in the temple, and breaking bread from house to house, did eat their meat with gladness and singleness of heart, praising God, and having favour with all the people." "So the people returned to their tents glad and merry in their hearts, for the goodness the Lord had showed to Israel his people."

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And when the Conference and the Church had been thus sufficiently tried and proved, and a season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord ensued, and the following year witnessed larger accessions to the church, more solid piety, strict discipline, peace and union, active zeal and missionary spirit in it than had ever been known since the first introduction of Methodism into the Province. Thus hath it been and thus will it be as long as the preachers and their charges, cleave unto Him who is their living Head with full purpose of heart.

We make these references not with a view of merely recalling partly forgotten, and as far as the past is concerned, unimportant occurrences; but as the most impressive and effectual mode of furnishing for the Church at the present time a suitable lesson of caution, direction and encouragement. There is nothing new under the sun; and the analogy between the events referred to, and recent and transpiring occurrences need not be traced by us; every intelligent reader will be at no loss to make the application, and the facts themselves contain the moral; which will be rendered more obvious and forcible in the sequel of our remarks.

It is well known that in the Corinthian and several other primitive Churches, there were disorderly individuals, who were unwilling to submit to the order of the Church, who inveighed against the Apostles, and for a length of time prejudiced and misled many sincere disciples. So it has been in every age. It is likewise known that some individuals in the Methodist Church have been opposed from the beginning to the Union between the British and Canadian Conferences. Some of them have been doubtless sincere in their opposition; others, it may not be uncharitably presumed, influenced by that desire of rule and opposition against the travelling preachers, which has been observed and lamented in their spirit and proceedings for years past. The articles of Union were so unexceptionable, that the anticipated grounds of opposition founded upon them were taken away. But the new clause of discipline regulating local preachers' meetings, &c., which was to be laid before the several Quarterly Meetings for their concurrence, afforded a pretext for the opposition against the Conference and the Union. The columns of the political organs of this spirit soon began to teem with complaints and appeals in behalf of the invaded rights and privileges of local preachers. The rules were published and discussed—a majority of two-thirds of the Quarterly Meetings adopted them, and the complaints of violated rights, &c., were found to be just as groundless as Mr. Ryan's complaints of a similar kind a few years ago. But the real cause of the movement was still undiscovered; namely, opposition to the Union. The rules in this new section of discipline were the burden of the complaints. At length meetings and conventions have been called; and what is the result? Are the objections to this clause of discipline stated, and measures recommended to get it modified? Nay, this professed cause of the complaints is not even alluded to in their proceedings; but the Union is denounced, the Conference is condemned, the old discipline must be new made, a new Church must be established; these poor oppressed local preachers must be the governors of it, and elect their Bishop, and be the sole owners of the whole household and shepherds of the flocks!

Accordingly after an announcement in several of the public papers, calling upon the members of the Methodist Church throughout the Province to meet on the 10th of March at Trafalgar, Gore District, a meeting took place; and the business, we learn from a person present, commenced with seven persons. The number when our informant left, on the second day, had been increased to sixteen. Six of these sixteen we know have sought to be employed in the travelling connexion; but were not called out for want of the requisite qualifications, or other hindrances; and three of them, we understand, were licensed to preach at the last local Conference. As these proceedings will doubtless be followed up by various representations and efforts in different parts of the Province, we will, in order to give the Preachers and Members full information respecting them, so that they may be prepared to decide and act, insert the resolutions of this general meeting in this place, with such remarks as may be deemed necessary.

*From the Hamilton Free Press.*  
Let. Resolved.—That the Christian Church, according to the inward meaning of the scriptures, is a Society of faithful believers in Christ Jesus, among whom the ordinances of the gospel, are duly observed and administered.

2nd. Resolved.—That the church by divine appointment, for the edification of God's people, and for the better observance of the Law and institutions of the Christian religion, is divided into the Ministry of the word and the People, and their obligations and interests are mutual and their duties voluntary.

3rd. Resolved.—That the Bible, as the Law of God is the only standard, in which the church in its different departments is accountable, and that no church officer, or member of the church, has any right to impose any other rule or principle, than is therein required, or may be fairly deduced from the same.

The discovery is indeed worthy of three days' deliberation, that the Church is a Society of faithful believers in Christ—that there are Ministers and People in the Church—that the Bible is the rule of faith and practice,—and that every member is interested in the welfare of the Church. Had they never learned this before, and did they think it must be new to every body else because it was new to them? Perhaps not a child of ten years of age could be found both knows and believes this. But does it therefore follow that because every member is interested in the welfare of the Church, therefore every individual should be a governor in the Church? Every man is interested in the just administration of the law; but is every man therefore a Magistrate, or Judge, or civil officer? And in the Church it is not left to a local preacher, or any other meeting, to any, who shall govern it; the BIBLE has defined that already. The first part of the following (4th) resolution contains a discovery equally notable; namely, that every Methodist Society is voluntary. Who did not know this? Who ever heard of an involuntary Methodist Society? But we have yet to learn, (as affirmed in the second part of the following resolution), that a religious society was merely intended to secure unity of faith, and protection of privileges and property. We have always understood that such society was intended (as Mr. Wesley in the General Rules states) for men "to help each other work out their salvation;" and that the protection of property, &c., was "merely intended as a means to that end."

4th. Resolved.—That any compact or association of any and every Methodist or other religious Society throughout the world is voluntary, such compact being merely intended for the mutual protection of privileges and property of the said societies, and the securing among their unity of faith and practice.

5th. Resolved.—That the societies of the Methodist E. Church in Canada, because by common consent, a free and independent church, viz—by a ratified agreement between the General Conference of the M. E. Church of the United States, and the annual Conference of the M. E. Church in Canada, said Canada Conference being authorized by the petitions of the people of their charge, to apply for and agree upon said measure, which was afterwards at the session of the Canada Conference in Burlington, in the year 1825, arranged and fully settled, and a compact or Discipline then formed; that became the foundation of connection between the Conference of the M. E. Church of Canada and their people.

Some of this "voluntary association" of sixteen, have heretofore denied that the Canada Conference became separate from the United States Conference in 1825. It answered the purpose of ermination and opposition, then. The avowal of it can now answer a similar purpose. That the Church in Canada by common consent became separate from the U. S. Conference in 1825, is true; but that it became so by virtue of petitions from the Societies is unfounded, both in fact and in principle. The subject of separation from the U. S. was first agitated between the years 1820 and 1824. Then there was no Conference in Canada—the preachers were obliged to attend the Conference in the U. States. The preachers and people therefore, as congregations in 1825, petitioned the American General Conference held in Baltimore, May 1824, to be organized into an independent Church. The American Conference refused to comply with the prayer of the petitioners—but afterwards authorized an Annual Conference to be held in Canada, under the presidency of an American Bishop. Thus the business rested until 1827, when the Canadian Conference petitioned the American General Conference, held in Pittsburgh, Pa. 1828, to become a separate and independent body. Their request was granted; and a separate Church was organized. But not one line of the petition to the American Conference, nor of the plan of separation, nor of

the modifications of the discipline, was laid before or decided upon, by any other body or branch of the Church than the Conference. Those sixteen ecclesiastical legislators admit that the separation from the U. States was disciplinary; therefore was the Union with the British Conference disciplinary—for both were asked for and finally agreed to by the Canadian Conference, at two successive sessions, and according to the very letter of discipline—and more extensive changes in the discipline took place at the separation from the U. S. than in the Union with the British Conference; but in neither was a rule of the Society or the articles of Faith altered. The rest of these resolutions are as follows:

6th. Resolved.—That every member of the said M. E. Church, is equally interested in the said Discipline in all its provisions and institutions, as no individual can be a member of said church, or any other, but by free choice; the said discipline is equally a guarantee to the members to the protection, and maintenance of instruction, or change of relation, can take place in the same without their consent, else their freedom is invaded and the Discipline violated.

7th. Resolved.—That the said discipline has vested the General Conference of the M. E. Church, with certain powers of Legislation, but such power can alone extend to the making of rules for the well-being and future good government of the Methodist E. Church of Canada, if they are exercised to any further extent, they are null and void.

8th. Resolved.—That the Conference formerly of the M. E. Church, now denominated the Wesleyan Methodist Conference in British North America, has no power to alter or change the said discipline, or to make any new regulations to affect the union in question, and by their consummation of the same have acted with disciplinary authority, inasmuch as the right of self-determination, and the right to make and execute laws, is a right which cannot be taken from the people.

9th. Resolved.—That the said Conference have forfeited their pastoral charge of the said M. E. Church, have alienated themselves from the rights of possession in the real properties secured by law to the said church.

10th. Resolved.—That we are constrained, from the principles contained in the foregoing Resolutions, to enter our protest against the changes made by the Annual Conference, as subversive of all right principle, and as a dangerous precedent to be allowed in the church, and that we hold ourselves, and those members who concur with us, to the said M. E. Church in Canada.

11th. Resolved.—That this convention do now appoint a General Superintendent, whose duty it shall be to itinerate through this Province, to see that the advances of the church be duly administered, and to see that the discipline be duly observed, and to see that the travelling M. E. Church, to meet in Conference on the 25th of June next ensuing, at Cameron's Meeting-House, on Yonge Street, elected and constitute a Bishop, according to the provisions of the discipline, and to see that the rules and regulations for the future Legislation of the church, as may accord with the natural rights of the people.

12th. Resolved.—That the said Superintendent with the Elders now present, do form a Committee, to appoint such preachers as may offer for the itinerating department, who have been ordained or Licensed, agreeable to discipline.

13th. Resolved.—That we consider a conciliation a desirable object, and feel ourselves bound to make to any such conciliatory offers as may secure to preachers and people what we conceive to be their natural rights.

14th. Resolved.—That the Hamilton Free Press and Reformer of Canada, be requested to give the above resolutions the widest publicity, and all other editors that will copy the same, will confer a particular favor.

Signed, JOHN W. BYAM, President.  
ANNON C. SEAVEN, Secretary.

Trafalgar, March 12, 1834.  
What a specimen of legislative and executive wisdom do these resolutions afford! What discipline ever authorized these self-moved and self-appointed sixteen individuals to judge for the Church, and condemn for the church, and legislate for the church, and assume the property of the church, to appoint a Superintendent for the church, and elect a Bishop for the church, and call out preachers for the church, and appoint a Conference for the church? Where is their disciplinary authority, and what branch of the church authorized them to assume a lordship over the whole of it? Has no body in the church any rights or heads but these sixteen? How humble—how unassuming—how disciplinary! We are forcibly reminded of the sententious remark of the Rev. Dr. Isaac in his letters to the Leeds Divisionists, "when an ass puts on a lion's skin, he ought not to brag."—We answer them thus much according to their folly.

It is scarcely necessary to repeat, that the union with the British Conference embraces the General Superintendency, the travelling preachers on trial, the management of Missions—all which entirely relate to the travelling preachers, or itinerancy. The single section of the subsequent regulations which relate to others than travelling preachers, the Conference directed to be laid before the several Quarterly Meetings. And how ridiculous and unfounded is the allusion about "self-disposal." These sixteen do not appear to know the difference between the signification of the terms *union* and *disposal*. They do not appear to understand that union implies equality, and signifies concord, the opposite of discord. They therefore consider concord between the British and Canadian Conferences as subversive of their rights, and forfeiting all pastoral charge on the part of the preachers over their congregations, and as alienating them from the Church! They will not have brethren to dwell together in unity.

Here then are the proceedings of the anti-unionists. Every member of the church can now read, examine and decide upon them for himself. The sooner each one makes his choice the better for himself and the Church. The Preachers and Trustees of Churches will now know their duty in regard to those persons who are sowing discord and inveighing against the discipline of the Church. They can no longer be regarded as members of the church; and in as far as they are encouraged the interests of the church are sacrificed.

Good men, and devout members of the church may widely differ in opinion as to the expediency of the prudential regulations between the two Conferences, or the manner of their accomplishment; but when they have taken place, and that at least according to discipline, (whether prudent or not) every disciplinary friend of the church will do all he can to support them, and none but those of another spirit will seek to rend and tear the church on account of them.

The question of Church property is, we think, sufficiently set at rest by the following answer to a Committee of the Conference from two distinguished legal gentlemen, whose powerful advocacy and successful exertions in behalf of the Methodists in a time of need and danger, and whose oft repeated contributions and favors and continued friendship, lay the Methodists under an obligation and respect and gratitude which they should count a duty and honour to express on every suitable occasion.

York, 5th January, 1833.  
GENTLEMEN.—We had the honor to receive last evening your note of this month, in which you state that the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada desired us to give our opinion on the question, "whether the abolishing of the Episcopal form of Church government from among them would jeopard their Church property."

We are not aware that there has been any adjudication exactly in point; but it has been decided, that if a corporation hold lands by grant or prescription and afterwards they are again incorporated by another name, as where they are Bailiffs and Burgesses before and now are Mayor and Commonalty, or were Prior and Convent before, and afterwards are translated into a Dean and Chapter, although the quality and name of their corporations are altered, yet the new body shall enjoy all the rights and property of the old. 4 Co. 87—3 Burr. Rep. 1866.

Judging from the analogy of this case, as well as from other considerations, we are of opinion, that, if Episcopal form of Church Government should be established, in the manner mentioned in your book of discipline, the rights and interests of the Conference in any Church property, whether they were legal or only equitable rights, interests, would not be impaired or affected by such a change.

We have the honor to be, Reverend Gentlemen,  
Your obedient, humble servants,  
MARSHAL S. BIDWELL,  
JOHN ROLPH.

Rev. Messrs. J. RICHARDSON and A. IRVINE.  
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—We have abridged a very valuable article under this head, on the first page, from the January number of the *Westeyan Methodist Magazine*. It relates principally to Upper Canada; and though somewhat long, will amply repay an attentive perusal. The character and resources of Upper Canada, and the probable advantages it holds out to industrious tradesmen and agriculturists, have as yet been little known to a large portion of the Methodist public of England—this subject never having been formally discussed in any Methodist periodical, or works generally read in the connexion. It will be seen by the article referred to, that since the late Union, this sub-

ject is being considered at large in the widely circulated columns of the Magazine; which will doubtless be the means of attracting a large Methodist emigration to this Province,—a class of emigrants that are never paupers, and are always a credit and an acquisition to any country. There is among the Methodists in England a large number of tradesmen and others of considerable capital, say from £1000 to £10,000, whose annual receipts, from various causes, are less than their annual expenditures, thereby gradually diminishing their capital. These persons would gladly emigrate before their present respectable capital is exhausted or further reduced, had they any well grounded hope of securing the enjoyment of their religious privileges and improving their circumstances. The attention of this class of persons will be naturally directed to Canada by such articles as that on the first page. The piety, the industry, the capital, the intelligence of such emigrants will be highly beneficial to Canada; and we doubt not but the Union will be the means of bringing not less than £200,000 capital into Upper Canada in two years' time, besides numbers of the best description of inhabitants. This consideration alone, one would think, would be sufficient to render the Union a desirable measure in the estimation of every intelligent man whose mind is not influenced by intolerant prejudice, or a relentless and predominant determination to sever Canada from England. We saw the writer of the article alluded to whilst in London,—he is a highly respectable local preacher,—author of one or two philosophical works, and much esteemed by the Editor of the Magazine. He truly remarks, what we believe is generally felt in England: "The inhabitants of those countries (Canadas) ought to be considered, to all intents and purposes, as part of ourselves. The family is one."—The religious view which is taken of this subject should animate the exertions of every one who believes Methodism is calculated to spread scriptural holiness throughout the land.

We take this opportunity to correct a very erroneous impression that has been made on the minds of many; namely, that the Missionary Committee in London grant £1000 a year in aid of Missions in U. Canada, including what is raised in this Province. It is over and above what is collected in the Province. The whole expense of the U. C. Missions amounted last year to £1235; and a vast uncultivated field is now white for harvest. Men and brethren, help! So cries reason, benevolence, Scripture example and precept, and tens of thousands of perishing immortals.

TO AGENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS.—With this day's paper we again send to all the Agents a list of the names of delinquent subscribers, and the amount due from each up to the time of discontinuing—errors excepted. These accounts do not include the names of subscribers who still receive their papers, though they may be owing for the last and present volume, as our Agents are in possession of such accounts already. According to the rule of Conference we have erased from our subscription list the names of nearly two hundred delinquents, that is persons who are indebted for more than 18 months subscription to the Guardian; and from delinquent persons alone (besides what is due for the last and present volume) there is due to the establishment £570, or nearly \$3,500—and most of them are well able to pay. Is not this the height of injustice? We hope our agents will immediately attend to this, and make to us as large remittances as possible, before the 25th of next month, as we must then meet heavy demands. Hitherto the Editor has not received a farthing of his own salary for the present year, and has borrowed a considerable sum on his own responsibility to make payments which became due shortly after he assumed the Editorship of the paper. We hope that our confidence in the agents and subscribers will not be misplaced. We subjoin a list of the circuits and the amount due from delinquents on each; not one name on the *Gosfield* circuit has been erased; St. Catharines, Canborough and London circuits are not included in the list.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Whitby	55	5	6	Elizabethtown	30	10	6
Cobourg	43	8	0	Midland	5	0	3
Cavan	25	18	6	Ottawa	11	15	6
Murray	98	18	0	Yonge Street	25	6	0
Hallowell	84	15	0	Albion	14	18	3
Bellville	78	10	0	Toronto	29	13	0
Bay Quinte	26	4	0	Nelson	27	15	3
Waterloo	90	18	0	Dumfries	16	3	0
Kingston	36	7	0	Amherst	39	15	3
Bytown	14	15	6	Stamford	23	5	0
Mississippi	6	13	6	Long Point	63	12	0
Perth	11	5	0	Oxford	21	12	3
Rideau	25	18	0	Westminster	11	17	0
Augusta	11	11	10	Thames	13	19	6

EXPENSES OF OUR MISSION TO ENGLAND.—As several of the Preachers have inquired of us the amount of our expenses during our late Mission to England, in order that they may make the collections on their circuits as directed by the Conference, we will insert the account of them in the Guardian. Each item was examined and approved of by a committee appointed at the late Conference. It will be seen that the net amount of our travelling expenses is £121-13-7d. That this sum is below even a moderate charge, and less than we actually incurred in several instances, may be inferred from the fact, that an individual who went to England the year before, and was absent 11 months longer, charged the committee that employed him to obtain return and retrenchment, and says "the net amount of his expenses from the time he left York until the day he returned,—17 months—was £676." Since the Conference, we have received on its order the sum of £45—leaving a balance due of £239.—But the sum of £84 16 s remains yet to be made up by collections on the several circuits.

	Canada Conference to E. Ryerson.	Dr.
To travelling expenses to and from England	£114	1
To expenses incurred on acct. of U. C. Academy	7	12
To half year's salary, \$5 less	11	5
Allowances for his son's board	6	10
	£139	8
By amount of collections per J. R. Armstrong	54	12
	£84	16

Approved, on behalf of the Conference,  
JAS. RICHARDSON, }  
ALEX. IRVINE, } Committee.

York, February 19th, 1834.

QUARTERAGE TO PREACHERS.—We have inserted on the first page an article headed, "Look to this Matter in Time," signed "A Trustee," which we recommended to the attention of Leaders, Stewards, and the Societies at large. Will any circuits this year violate justice and disciplinary contract, and send any of their Preachers to Conference half or two-thirds paid their small allowances? Any circuits that cannot pay their Preachers ought to, through the Quarterly Meeting, make known their poverty to the Conference, and appeal for Missionary aid, and be regarded as Missions. Any circuit that will not pay their Preachers ought to say so at the beginning of the year.—Would it be regarded as reasonable, or just—even in a civil court of law, for a man to say, "the labourer shall be sure wrought for me during this year, but he is not so good or active a workman as I could have wished, therefore I will not pay him the stipulated wages." What is fifty or a hundred dollars for each individual, when paid by 200 or 500 members, or even a Quarterly Meeting of 50 or 100 members. But is it not a great deal for one individual to be deprived of, out of his small living and his just due? All concerned should "Look to this Matter in Time."

Port Stanley is now a Port of Entry. Col. Bowditch is appointed Collector.

Dr. LITHGOW'S LECTURES.—We were present at the introductory lecture of this gentleman (late of Scotland) on the Animal Economy, or as he expressed it, "The structure of the Human Frame as compared with that of Vegetables and other Animals." None but a master of his subject and firm believer in the truths of Revelation could deliver such a lecture. All who wish to understand and feel the Psalmist's words, "I am fearfully and wonderfully made," should attend these lectures at the Mechanic's Institute. See Advertisement.

## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Caledonia, Capt. Graham, we have London papers of the 1st of February inclusive.

Much speculation was indulged in, relative to the approaching session of Parliament, which was to commence on the Tuesday following. It was supposed that the following subjects would come under consideration:—I. Church Reform; II. Claims of the Dissenters; III. The Corn Laws; IV. Repeal of the Assessed Taxes; V. Poor Laws for Ireland; and an alteration in the English System; and VI. Corporation Reform. It was anticipated that the House tax would be wholly taken off, but that the duty upon windows, and other assessed taxes upon houses, carriages, &c., would be continued until a more favourable state of the revenue should allow of their reduction or repeal.

The Duke of Wellington has been chosen Chancellor of the University of Oxford, in place of Lord Grenville deceased.

The Morning Chronicle contains the following obituary notice of the late nobleman:

Death of Lord Grenville.—Died, in his 75th year, this week, Drogheda, William Wyndham Grenville, Baron Grenville. From his connections, his career as a public man was greatly facilitated. He was the third son of the right hon. George Grenville, whose name is so familiar to all who are acquainted with the history of the American war.

It has been often said that the secret of the authorship of Junius would be discovered on the death of his lordship, and that a noble lord, (Nugent,) his relative, not now in this country, has been repeatedly heard to declare that the secret was in his kinsman's keeping, and would be disclosed.

Overflowing of the Thames.—A remarkable overflowing of the waters of the Thames took place on the 29th of January, by which the cellars and lower rooms of a great portion of Wapping, Shadwell, Limehouse, and Rotherhithe were inundated. The following account of it is from the Courier of the 30th:

About four o'clock, the inhabitants of the lower parts of Wapping, Shadwell, Limehouse, Blackwall, Rotherhithe, were alarmed by the rushing of the water into their cellars. The tide continued rising until nearly five o'clock, at which time the lower portions of the houses in the above parishes and in the lower parts of the following places—Lambeth, Barking, Blackfriars, Vauxhall, the lower part of the Strand, Stangate, Blackwall, and Deptford—were under water, and moveable goods and furniture of every description were floating about. The quantity of perishable articles spoiled by the inundation must be very great. The granary keepers on the banks of the Thames are great sufferers by the inundation. On the receding of the tide, large quantities of corn were carried away from the ground floors, and many thousand quarters of grain have been damaged and spoiled. The water rushed into Douglas's granary in High street, Wapping, the lower floor of which was filled with 200 sacks of flour, and several quarters of wheat. Every precaution had been taken to prevent the admission of the water, but unfortunately it carried every thing before it; and on the waters receding, it was found that 200 quarters of grain had been damaged, and the sacks of flour had been immersed in the flood to the depth of 18 inches, which converted a great portion of the flour into a paste.

No lives were lost, although many persons narrowly escaped drowning. Many of the decayed stones of the piers of Blackfriars Bridge had been loosened by the combined action of the hurricane and flood.

The devastations on the banks of the Medway from Chatham to Sheerness, is said to have been appalling beyond description. Many of the farmers have been severe sufferers by the floods and heavy gales. Not only the pastures have been injured, but large numbers of live stock have been carried off by the floods.

Distress and Sympathy.—Such has been the distress amongst the steerage passengers who have been detained at Spithead for the last two months by the late westerly gales, most of whom are emigrants for Canada, New South Wales and the United States, that the inhabitants of Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, and Portsmouth, have entered into a subscription which, by a committee of benevolent gentlemen, has been divided amongst them, or the most dreadful scenes of distress and misery must have ensued.

The successive westerly gales were such that upwards of a thousand sail of vessels are said to have been wind bound in the English Channel for nearly three months.

The King and Church Reform.—It is confidently asserted that the King has expressed his assent to the measures proposed by Earl Grey, relative to the Church, and that they will be recommended in the speech from the throne.

SCOTLAND.—The Edinburgh Courier states that the Rev. Dr. Chalmers had been taken suddenly ill, and that the answers to subsequent inquiries had been, that he was still very unwell. His illness is ascribed to over exertion.

IRELAND.—Mr. O'Connell has ceased his career of agitation for the season, and at a dinner given to him at Dublin, signified his determination to be present at the opening of Parliament.

CONNOR, of 72, died recently at Knocknaree, on the 22nd inst. He was a native of the county of Wick, and was a member of the county Louth, whilst in the execution of the duties of his station.

Mr. Barrett, the Editor of the Pilot, has been committed to Kilmacnam jail, pursuant to his sentence, for a libel which he published, consisting of Daniel O'Connell's Address to the people of Ireland.

HOLLAND.—King William, of Holland, is said to be a bankrupt, and that his goods and chattels have been sold to meet the demands of his creditors—and that they would not respect his protest claiming that his wives should be exempted from sequestration. Few acts that the Sovereign could commit would be more likely to render him unpopular in Holland, than bankruptcy.

LONDON, February 1.—The General Steam Navigation Company's mail packet Superb arrived yesterday with letters and papers from Holland to the 30th January.

The letters contain some particulars relative to the Ministerial Congress at Vienna. The following are mentioned as the subjects to be treated, and the order in which the Congress is to deliberate on them:—1. The general stipulations regarding the maintenance of the Constitutional States, in reference to which it is to be determined whether the institutions of a single State may be allowed to clash with the act of the Confederacy. 2. The state of the press, and in particular of newspapers and other periodical publications. 3. The general state of Germany, with a view to the improvement of the country.—Times.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.—The Commissioners of Sequestration appointed under authority of the Emperor Nicholas have held their sittings at Minsk, and given public notice to all the inhabitants of Russia, and of the Kingdom of Poland, and all persons living in foreign countries, whom it may concern, that the real and personal property, capital, and all property in general, belonging to certain emigrated persons who took part in the insurrection in Poland, have been actually sequestrated and confiscated;—and that the creditors residing in Russia or Poland are to exhibit the documents which substantiate their claims within six months, and those in foreign countries within twelve months from the first publication of the notice.

TRAVEL.—Osman Pacha, the admiral of the Egyptian fleet has deserted from the service of the Pacha, and repaired with his ship to Constantinople where he has submitted to the authority of the Sultan.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 24th of January, contains the following extract of a private letter from Berlin, dated the 18th:—"The Oriental question may be considered settled, through the mediation of the Austrian Cabinet between the Courts of St. James and St. Petersburg, and the troubles that were likely to spring from it removed."

The Journal de Symplice of the 15th ultimo contains dates from Alexandria to the 24th November. At that time the Viceroy of Egypt was still at Cairo, pushing with great activity the preparations for his expedition against the Hajaz. These forces will amount to 16,000 men; and although it was at first understood that they were to

be commanded by Achmed Pacha, the War Minister, it is now said that they will be headed by Abbas Pacha, the grandson of Mehemet Ali.

FROM ASIA.—Intelligence has been received that the Cholera has prevailed with great severity in many parts of India.

Manchester and Liverpool Railway.—The receipts of the Manchester and Liverpool railway for the last half year, were £37,234; expenditure, £36,360; profit, £874, on which a dividend of 4½ per cent was declared. The shares were selling at 206 for 100 paid.

All the surviving population of the Aborigines of Van Dieman's Land is under 200.

Death of Bishop Jebb.—English papers recently received bring intelligence of the death of the Right Rev. John Jebb, Bishop of Limerick, in Ireland. He has suffered, it is said, for many years past, from a paralytic attack, which compelled him to retire from his diocese, and reside in England for the benefit of medical advice.

Bishop Jebb held a distinguished rank among the able and excellent prelates who have adorned the Church of England and Ireland in the present century. As a biblical scholar, and a writer on sacred literature, he has had few, if any, superiors among his contemporaries.—Episcopal Recorder.

Death of Prof. Rostan, Baptist Missionary in France.—We have received the painful intelligence of the sudden death of this useful and truly excellent man. This intelligence, communicated to several of his friends in this country, announces the fact that he died at Paris of the Cholera, on the 5th of Dec. last, after a sickness of only 12 hours, full of the hope of a blessed immortality. "The ardent piety, varied attainments, perfect knowledge of several languages, and thorough acquaintance with theological truths, rendered him an efficient laborer in that gay and dissipated metropolis."—Christian Watchman.

Religion in a Convict Ship.—A writer in the London Record gives an account of the means employed for the religious instruction of 200 convicts on their voyage to New South Wales. The result will be seen from the annexed extract. The writer adds in a P.S. that to the best of his recollection "not one of these 200 convicts had ever attended a Sabbath school, but perhaps one or two had."

Gods shipped for sale.—Five hundred newly made idols have been shipped at London for sale in the East Indies. Two Missionaries sailed in the same ship.—U. C. Herald.

## UNITED STATES.

Fires in New York.—Three fires broke out in the city of New York within six hours, which destroyed upwards of a dozen buildings, and property to a large amount. A Mr. Knapp, a respectable mechanic, was killed by the falling of a wall whilst guiding the pipe of the engine, aged 33 years, and had been married only three months.

STEAM-BOAT BURNT.—LIVES LOST.—The elegant steam-boat, William Penn, on her trip from Newcastle to Philadelphia, the evening of the 4th instant, took fire, and was burnt to the water's edge. She had on board the great Southern mail, and 120 passengers. The mail bags were thrown over board, and some of them afterwards found; the boat was run a ground; the passengers were obliged to jump over-board to save themselves from the flames, and some of them were drowned. The loss of property is estimated at upwards of \$70,000.

Destructive Fire at Syracuse.—A very destructive fire occurred lately at Syracuse. The particulars not known; but report states the loss at \$120,000.

Opening of the Canals.—We are authorized to state, that the Canals will be ready for navigation on the 17th day of April next. It is the intention of the Canal Commissioners to have the repairs completed and the water let in, so that the whole extent of the Canals shall be navigable on the morning of that day.—Ath. Daily Ad.

Excellent Example.—



## EMBLEMS OF THE HEART.

What, though the sun his lofty course,  
From day to day pursues,  
And still exists in effulgent source,  
While light with heat he uses?

What though the clouds distill their rains  
With gentle plenty down?  
The earth inanimate remains,  
While winter wears the crown.

How like the sinner's carnal heart,  
That hard and frozen stone;  
Nor will its barrenness depart,  
Through gospel-means alone.

But when the balmy spring appears,  
At once all nature lives,  
Its gayest verdure quickly rears,  
And fragrant flowers gives.

So, when the soul, the Spirit moves,  
Its joy fetters yield;  
And soon, beneath His sway it proves,  
A smiling, fruitful field.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Extracts from late English Papers.

## VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

The accounts we have lately received from New South Wales, and Van Dieman's Land, which reach to the early part of September are not without interest in many respects. The Legislative Council of Van Dieman's Land assembled for the Session on the 28th August, when the Lieutenant Governor addressed them in a speech which might be imitated "at home" with advantage; a speech in which a middle course was pursued between the terse and often obscure style of a King's speech, and the "long yarn" of a republican president.

After some short observations, thrown together in excellent language, on the general prosperity of the Colony, the Lieutenant Governor proceeded to the details of which that prosperity consisted; commenting in just terms, on the value of the wool exported to this country, which he described as "beginning with that of the sister Colony," (New South Wales,) "to displace the boasted fleeces of Germany and Spain; and it has become a staple export upon which dependence may be placed, as a means of maintaining a commercial reciprocity with the Mother Country." He speaks also, of the wheat grown in the Colony, which, "is prized in New South Wales—at the Mauritius—at Rio Janeiro, and even in the London market, to which some samples have been sent." The whole fishery is, likewise, made a subject of congratulation.

The Lieutenant Governor next shows the improved state of the commerce of the Colony, and its revenue. The former, which, when he entered upon his government, in 1824, amounted only to £14,500 per annum, reached last year £138,000; and the revenue, which, at the earlier period, amounted only to £27,000 per annum, chiefly derived from indirect taxation, and subsequently fell off considerably from that sum, has now reached £75,000 "independent of a very large extraordinary revenue which the Crown has derived by the sale of lands."

To this succeeds a part of the Lieutenant Governor's address, which is far from being the least interesting—"It is pleasing also," says his Excellency, "that contemporaneously with this influence of wealth, there has been manifested a growing desire for the blessings of education and religious instruction."

The liberal contributions which several districts have made, and to which others have pledged themselves, for the attainment of these objects, and, more especially, the almost universal appeal which has been made to the Government, by the most respectable and influential part of the community, for the foundation of a college, with a pledge of the most liberal assistance, afford satisfactory evidence of the sincerity with which the sentiment is avowed.

After some further general observations on the finances of the Colony, and their appropriation, touching which he says, like a good governor, "he has caused abstracts of the revenue and expenditure of the current and past years to be prepared and laid on the Council table, for their inspection, and also the estimates for the year 1834," he concludes that branch of his address in the following really appropriate language—"You will also have to provide for the extension of that aid in the erection of churches and schools, which has been prayed for by the inhabitants of many of the parishes; and you will bear in mind that several of the public buildings, raised in the infancy of the Colony, are ill-adapted to its present importance and increasing business; and that it will be necessary to augment the department of roads and bridges, in order that the agricultural facilities of the interior may be increased by easier communication with the Southern and Northern Ports."

**Emigration to Canada.**—It has justly been remarked, by an acute and statesman-like politician, that "Britain exists all over the world in her colonies." These alone give her the means of advancing her industry and opulence for ages to come. They are portions of her territory more valuable than if joined to her island. The sense of distance is destroyed by her command of ships, whilst that very distance serves as the feeder of her commerce and marine. We have received some observations and practical information upon emigration to our colonies in North America from a correspondent conversant with the subject, who informs us that the direct emigration to Canada alone, within the last three years, amounts to 134,970 persons, and the market for British manufactures has increased in a greater ratio than the population; during the last year 1,035 British vessels, amounting to 279,704 tons, navigated by 12,243 seamen, entered the port of Quebec alone—this astonishing trade having increased from 60 vessels and 185,376 tons, navigated by 731 seamen, in the year 1805—and also, a million and a half of value in British manufactures has paid duties of import.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

**Speeches during the late Parliament.**—The Spectator gives from the Mirror of Parliament what it terms a "Speechification Table," from which it appears that, in the course of the last session, Lord Althorpe spoke 1039 times, occupying a space of 337 columns in that publication; Mr. O'Connell 647, 339 columns; Mr. Hume 601, 253 columns; Mr. Stanley 292, 192 columns; Mr. Cobden 271, 151 columns; Mr. Shaw 246, 73 columns; the Solicitor General 237, 69 columns; Mr. Spring Rice 178, 82 columns; Sir R. Inglis 154, 75 columns; Mr. C. Wynne 153, 58 columns; Mr. Warburton 148, 37 columns; the Speaker 143, 21 columns; Mr. G. R. Robinson 124, 57 columns; Mr. G. Young 121, 20 columns; Mr. P. Thompson 114, 62 columns; Mr. Fergusson 112, 33 columns; Colonel Evans 111, 37 columns; Mr. O'Dwyer 110, 25 columns; Sir R. Peel 108, 132 columns; Mr. A. Baring 98, 28 columns; Mr. Lyttleton 95, 26 columns; Mr. Wilks 95, 24 columns; Lord Sandon 94, 38 columns; Mr. D. W. Harvey 80, 63 columns; Lord J. Russell 79, 42 columns; Mr. T. Atwood 74, 60 columns; Mr. Shiel 71, 60 columns; Lord Duncannon 71, 12 columns.—From this document it like appears that there were 11,709 speeches made, containing 5,940 columns of the Mirror, each column containing ninety lines; and that Lord Althorpe made the greatest number of speeches, but that Mr. O'Connell took up the most room by one column.

**Anecdote of the Duke of Wellington.**—We know an unfortunate officer of infantry, whose wife, on the eve of embarkation for the West Indies, suffered so severely from anxiety and fatigue as to experience a premature confinement; the wretched husband immediately presented himself at the Horse Guards, and, having stated the simple fact, requested permission to remain in England with his suffering wife, whose recovery was extremely doubtful, until the next embarkation. He was refused! Such an occurrence was unprecedented and "contrary to the regulations of the army!" He was a poor man; he had only his commission to depend upon for the support of himself and

his family; and his state of mind may be imagined.—He quitted the Horse Guards hopeless and miserable, when at Charing-cross he encountered a friend, to whom, in few words, he related his melancholy story. By the advice of this well-judging friend he immediately proceeded to Apsley-house, and sent in his card to the Duke of Wellington. His Grace was just about to ride out, but nevertheless desired that his visitor should be admitted. The sad and simple tale was told—not only listened to, but felt—and, desiring his groom to follow him with his horse, the Duke put his arm through that of his new acquaintance, and walked with him to the Horse Guards. It is almost needless to repeat the result of this act of high-minded and high-hearted interference. The officer procured two months' leave of absence, accompanied by an injunction to hold himself in readiness for embarkation at the expiration of that period; or, in the event of his failing to do so, to send in his papers for half pay. He had merely been refused on his unsupported application for the good of the service.—*United Service Gazette.*

**THE DISSIDENTS.**—A meeting of the Independent ministers was held on Tuesday at the Congregational Library, in Bloomsfield-street. It was understood that after a lengthened discussion, it was resolved to seek the redress of practical grievances, and this only by means of—1st, a national registration of births; 2nd, marriages to be celebrated by Dissenting ministers; 3rd, burial in church-yards, where there are no burial grounds belonging to their chapels, by ministers selected by the friends of the deceased; 4th, relief from church-rates; 5th, admission without subscription to the articles, &c. of the church to the national universities. It is generally believed that the government will not object to the first two measures, and that some others of their claims are under consideration.—*Times.*

**Memorial of the Leeds Dissenters.**—(From the Leeds Mercury.)—The following letter has been received by the Rev. Thomas Stables, from our representatives, T. B. Macauley, Esq. relative to this memorial:

London Jan'y. 7.  
Dear Sir,—today I had an interview with Lord Grey, who returned to London last week. I placed your memorial in his hands, stated the substance of it to him fully, and assured him that, to my own certain knowledge, many of the gentlemen who had subscribed to it were persons of the highest respectability, and persons to whom the present government owed great obligations.

Lord Grey requested me to inform you, that several other memorials agreeing in substance with yours, were lying before him, that he was fully sensible of the high respectability of the petitioners, and that he should feel it his duty to bring the subject under the consideration of his colleagues in the Cabinet.

These are Lord Grey's expressions. I could say much, very much indeed, on the subject, partly in the way of encouragement and partly in the way of warning; but my time is so much occupied, that I can at present add no more.

Ever, Dear Sir, your's most truly,  
T. B. MACAULEY.

**Merit and Learning rewarded.**—Lord Grey has given the vacant stall of Canterbury to the Rev. Mr. Wood, of Fulham, a gentleman of great learning and respectability of character, who had recently the misfortune to lose three of his children by the cholera.—Lord Grey has thus rewarded classical merit and gratified his own feelings by advancing a man of extensive learning to dignity in the church, and removing him from a scene so calculated to perpetuate his poignant distress.—*Globe.*

**Lord Bathurst's Steward.**—The delinquencies of man almost exceed belief. The 700 allowed to a few days since were the property of the housekeeper, and formed a part of nearly 7000l. Tradesmen's bills had been running for four years, although the money had been regularly drawn by Jones at Christmas. As there is a time for all things, he one morning appeared before his master with a letter from London, in which his wife was represented as being in a dying state, and then requested leave of absence, which was granted. Not returning, an enquiry arose, and then it came out that he had got the housekeeper's money under the pretence of investing it in a mortgage of a house in Shrewsbury, the lender's native place, but where no such property existed. On breaking open the desk of this honest domestic, a forged check with Lord Bathurst's name for 2000l. and other extraordinary documents were found. The police have been for some time past in search of the culprit in London. He was seen at one of the low gambling houses in St. James' parish, a few weeks ago. His wife lived in the neighbourhood of Canborough, and a watch was set on her, but she contrived to elude its vigilance and escape with her furniture.

**Value of Roman Slaves in the Market.**—The slaves of Atticus were indispensable to his literary ease and enjoyment.—Many persons derived more vulgar advantages from the skill of their slaves in the mechanical arts; and the bondsmen who could minister successfully to the luxury of his master, however he might occasionally suffer from his caprice, was too important to his personal comfort, and even too valuable in the market, not to be treated with some kind of distinction. The cook who could humor the delicate palate of Apicius might be liable to occasional outbursts of resentment from his fastidious lord; but he had so strong a hold upon the ruling passion, that no doubt he was as imperious and almost as independent as a first-rate artist in our free metropolises. This important personage sold in the market for £772; a fool (more for) for £161 9s. 2d.; for a luxury of a much nobler kind, a set of learned slaves, a kind of rhapsodists who could repeat the whole of celebrated works, Calpurnius Sabrinus paid at the rate of 100,000 nummi, or £37 5s. 10d. each. A good actor and a good physician bore a high price on account of the emoluments which they brought in. The slave-player, about whom Cicero was concerned in his celebrated cause *pro Roscio*, was estimated at the least at 200 sesteria (£1,614 11s. 8d.).—*Quarterly Review.*

**Steam Coaches.**—We are glad to perceive that the efficiency of these wonderful triumphs of modern mechanism is to be fairly tested, or, perhaps, we ought rather to say, their applicability satisfactorily proved, as conveyances on the common main roads, under the patronage of a company whose means will be ample, and whose board of management will be assisted by the practical knowledge of the most eminent engineers.—There is but little doubt that the delay in bringing steam coaches into use has chiefly arisen from the want of sufficient pecuniary resources on the part of the several inventors; and that the time has arrived when, with the successful efforts of Hancock, Danes, and others, it may be safely assumed that money and good management are all that are necessary to insure the fullest success. In our opinion the roads from the metropolis to Holyhead, and to Liverpool, through Birmingham (those chosen by the company to which we allude), are the best in the kingdom for the application of steam-power conveyances; and having been already so much improved under the direction of Sir Henry Parnell, and the other Parliamentary Commissioners, will require, in proportion to their extent, the smallest outlay to make them in every respect eligible for the purpose proposed.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

**Conduct of a Soldier while undergoing Flogging.**—On Saturday last, a private, in the 80th regt. who had committed some breach of military discipline, was tried by court-martial, and condemned to receive 200 lashes. When the victim had been tied up, and the work of torture commenced, to the astonishment of every man in the regiment, and the amusement of some, he began to sing, with the most perfect sang froid, a very lively air. The torturer became irritated at the insolent contempt evinced by his victim for the terrors of the "cat," and accordingly struck at him with redoubled force, no doubt for the purpose of making him "change his notes." The effect, however, was very different from that which it was intended to produce. At every stroke, the sufferer appeared to exhibit a greater viva-

city of manner. His voice assumed a deeper melody, and his wrists being tied together, he was observed to beat time with his fingers. He went on in this manner, singing several songs with beautiful variations, until he received 175 lashes; at this stage of the performance, the actor, in order to diversify the amusement of the day, and relieve the spectator from the monotony of songs, commenced whistling the "Flowers of Edinburgh," which he continued to do until the full measure of the torture was inflicted.—*ibid.*

**Extraordinary Circumstance.**—On Friday morning, while some coal whippers were employed in clearing out a collier ship of Blackwall, one of them, an Irishman, named Sullivan, fell overboard, and immediately disappeared. His fellow-workmen immediately commenced a search for the body about the spot where he fell in, but without the least success. A fisherman, who was about sixty or seventy yards from the ship, and had just thrown his net into the river, quite unconscious of what had occurred, directly afterwards found it very heavy, and from the weight anticipating a great draught of fishes, drew it up, and was greatly surprised to find it contained the body of a man. He pulled towards the shore; but on passing the ship from which the coal whippers fell, he was hailed by the Irishmen on board, who ordered him to leave their companion's body there. The body was hauled on deck, and the coal whippers finding it still warm, stripped it, and commenced using the means recommended by the Royal Humane Society to restore suspended animation; and, by the aid of a medical gentleman, who was sent for, their exertions were fortunately attended with success. In about twenty minutes signs of life began to appear, and in less than an hour after he had fallen into the water, he was enabled to converse, and the poor fellow went away and resumed his work. He was in the water at least ten minutes; and this case affords a remarkable illustration of what may be done by prompt and judicious exertions in restoring persons apparently drowned.—*ibid.*

**The Weather.**—We never remember a winter with so much wind and rain, and so little frost and snow, as the present. The elements are kept from stagnating, and the public health is very good. The storm of thunder, lightning and rain on Thursday evening was tremendous.—*Leeds Mercury.*

The Rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne, the well known author of the "Introduction to the Holy Scriptures," (now in its eighth edition,) has been presented to the Rectorship of the parish church of St. Edmund the King and St. Nicholas Acon, Lombard-street, London. The living was in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who offered it to Mr. Horne, unsolicited.

**DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.**—The Business heretofore carried on by CHARLES HUNT and JOHN FENTON, as Apothecaries and Druggists, under the name of Charles Hunt & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—Mr. John Fenton having withdrawn from the said Firm.

The Business will be continued as usual, under the same title of Charles Hunt & Co.  
City of Toronto, March 14, 1834. 227. 5w.

THE Subscriber continues his LAND AGENCY Office at Brantford as usual.  
February 1st, 1834. LEWIS BURWELL.  
Dep'ty. Prov'l. Surveyor.

MR. MACKINTOSH'S ACADEMY,  
William Street, is now open.  
Toronto, March, 1834. 226tf

A CARD.—MR. GEORGE DUGAN, Jr.  
Attorney at Law, Notary public Conveyancer, &c.  
has removed his Office from the Market Square to No. 111, King-street, opposite the English Church.  
York, Feb. 21, 1834. 224 3m

**YORK ARTISTS' AND AMATEURS' ASSOCIATION.**—The exhibition for the present year will be opened on the 1st JULY next. Pictures intended for exhibition must be sent in during the week previous to the 15th of June, and no picture will be received after that day. The committee will advertise a month previous to the time of sending in where the pictures are to be directed to. Amateurs having four Pictures exhibited will be entitled to a free admission for the season.  
CHARLES DALY, Hon. Sec.  
February 1st, 1834. 223 tf

**FOR DISTRIBUTION, gratis, the Pamphlet** alluded to by the Archbishop of York, in his Letter to the Congregation of St. James's Church, at the residence of the Hon. John Elmsley and Doctor King, and also at the Stores of Messrs. Bergin, A. E. McDonald, and McElerry.  
York, February 15th, 1834. 223tf

**DOCTOR ROLPH'S ADDRESS,** delivered before the late meeting of the Young Men's Temperance Society, is just published in a small and neat Pamphlet, and will be for sale at all the Bookstores in Town. Orders from a distance will be attended to, either by the President, Mr. George Bosworth, (at Parker's Store,) or the Secretary, Mr. Charles Hunt, (Apothecary.) Price 2s. 6d. per dozen; and 15s. per hundred.  
York, Sept. 25, 1833.

**BANK OF UPPER CANADA.**  
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given.—That a General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution will be held at the Bank on Saturday the 29th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of Electing two Directors to serve for the remaining term of this year, in the room of the late David Stegman, Esquire deceased, and William H. Draper, Esquire, who has resigned.

By order of the Board,  
THO'S G. RIDOUT,  
Bank of Upper Canada, York,  
February 11th, 1834. 224 4v.

**TO A RESPECTABLE MAN well acquainted with Store-keeping and general Merchandise Business, including Book-keeping, &c.** is desirous of obtaining employment, in a respectable House. He would prove a valuable acquisition to any Wholesale Establishment in which an experienced and confidential clerk is required. The best references will be given and security if required.—Terms moderate. Address A. B. C. Post Office York.  
York December 14, 1833. 214

**EDWARD HENDERSON, TAILOR, &c.** takes this favorable opportunity of returning his thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for their continued support, and would inform them that for the time being, he will carry on his business at his house on Yonge Street opposite the Hon. John Elmsley's.  
P. S.—Patterns kept on hand for the accommodation of country Tailors, and those who make up their own.  
Yonge Street, May 22d, 1833. 185. tf.

**WANTED TO BORROW,** for 3 or 5 years, from £200 to £1000, on good security, for which a premium of £12 per cent. will be given. Apply to this office.  
211tf York, Nov. 25, 1833.

**BOARD AND LODGING** for Gentlemen in a respectable private English family, No. 35 Newgate-street.  
York, Nov. 12, 1833. 209 1f.

**NOTICE.**—I do hereby forbid any person or persons from purchasing three Notes of hand given by the subscriber in favour of Cyrus Smith of the town of Grafton—they were dated the 21st day of May 1833, each for the sum of twenty five pounds currency, due on the first day of January in the years 1835, 1836 and 1837, respectively. As I have received no value for the same, and shall not therefore pay them, they being given in consideration of certain conditions to be performed by the said Cyrus Smith, specified in a certain article of agreement, bearing even date with the note, which he has altogether neglected to perform having absconded from the country. Also a note as above on or about the first day of August last, for the sum of twenty three pounds fifteen shillings, cy. aforesaid.  
FRANCIS HEADLEY.  
Grafton, February, 15th 1834. 224 4w.

**LESSLIE & SONS,** in announcing their removal to No. 110 1/2 King-street—the first Brick building west of the Jail and Court House—would at the same time gratefully acknowledge the sense they retain of the liberal and extended support which they have uniformly received during the 14 years they have been in business in U. C., and to intimate that they will as usual keep an extensive supply of BOOKS, STATIONERY, DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c. &c.; which they will furnish either by Wholesale or Retail, on as low terms as any respectable establishment.  
York, January 8th, 1834. 217-13

**NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT.**  
The Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has just returned from a seven months' absence in Britain, during which time he has visited all the principal Cities and Manufacturing Towns in England and Scotland; where he has selected an extensive assortment of every description of GOODS, suited to the trade of this country, which he is now opening at his old stand in King-Street, and will dispose of by Wholesale only, at prices which will be found uncommonly low.

He flatters himself that from the long experience he has had in the business of Upper Canada, he has been able to select an assortment, in every way suited to the wants of the country; 850 Packages of which have already come to hand. Town and country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine his Stock; and Merchants from a distance will also find it worth their while to visit York, when they are in the way of purchasing Goods.

He thinks it unnecessary to attempt to enumerate any of the articles of which his Stock consists, suffice it to say, that on inspection he thinks it will be found as complete as that of any House in either Province.  
GEORGE MONRO.  
York, 6th June, 1832. 185-1f

**FALL AND WINTER GOODS,**  
(WHOLESALE & RETAIL) just received at 181 King-st. SAMUEL E. TAYLOR, grateful for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and anxiously solicited to merit a continuance of it, begs to call the attention of the public to his stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which he flatters himself will be found on examination to be extremely cheap and WELL SELECTED.

Fine and superior WOOLLEN CLOTHS, broad and narrow, of nearly every description, color, and quality, at remarkably low prices, are to be had at his establishment; in fact, all he wants is an examination of the price and quality of his Goods, to ensure to him a continuance of that custom which he has heretofore had.

N. B. The lowest price which can be taken will be asked for each article, and no second price made.  
York, 7th October, 1833. 204

**CHEAP WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE,**  
for all kinds of Dyestuffs, Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. E. LESSLIE & SONS.  
P. S.—Ten Barrels Superior Dutch Crop Madder—a Lot of Spanish Indigo, and a few barrels of English Lamp Black in papers may be had at a small advance above cost.  
E. L. & SONS.  
York, Jan. 29th, 1833. 168-1f.

**NEW AND EXTENSIVE ARRIVALS** OF LINEN AND WOOLEN DRAPERY, &c. for SALE, Wholesale & Retail, at WILLIAM LAWSON'S BLACK STORE, No. 153 King Street, York, U. C.

Grateful for past favours, respectfully informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he is now receiving a very large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, &c. suitable for the season; and from the circumstance that they were purchased in England before the late advance, he offers them for sale at old prices, and some articles lower.

His Stock comprises a large and splendid assortment of superfine, fine, and middling Broad and plain Cloths, Kerseys, &c.; Pilot Cloths, Trowsers, Flannels, Flannels, Vests, &c.; and a large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, &c. suitable for the season; and from the circumstance that they were purchased in England before the late advance, he offers them for sale at old prices, and some articles lower.

His Stock comprises a large and splendid assortment of superfine, fine, and middling Broad and plain Cloths, Kerseys, &c.; Pilot Cloths, Trowsers, Flannels, Flannels, Vests, &c.; and a large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, &c. suitable for the season; and from the circumstance that they were purchased in England before the late advance, he offers them for sale at old prices, and some articles lower.

**WINTER CLOTHING**  
is neatly and carefully put up, which he has no doubt will give general satisfaction, and gain himself the continuance of that support he has so liberally received to the present; and as he is determined to sell, not only his Clothing, but his Fancy and Dry Goods, at a low profit, he flatters himself that general satisfaction will be given to purchasers.

N. B. Country storekeepers supplied wholesale at moderate terms, and all orders executed at the shortest time, in the neatest style.  
York, June 26, 1833. 189y

**FOR SALE,** by the Subscriber, at his Foot and Shoe Warehouse, 183 and 185, King-street: 250 pairs Ladies' and Children's Snow Boots, 100 " do. do. Indian Rubber Boots, 100 " do. do. Prunella Boots, 400 " do. do. do. Shoes, 200 " Children's Morocco Shoes, 100 " do. do. Calfskin do. 30 " Gentlemen's Gaiter do. together with a very extensive assortment of Men's, Women's and Boys' Shoes and Boots, suited to the season.  
THOMAS THOMPSON.  
York, December 18th, 1833. 214tf

**NEW STORE,** in the Village of OAKVILLE.—The subscriber having commenced the Mercantile business at Oakville, would inform his friends and the public that he intends to keep on hand a general assortment of Dry Goods and Hardware, also a few Groceries and Medicines, mostly used in the country, which he offers low for Cash.  
JUSTUS W. WILLIAMS.  
Oakville, June 1, 1833. 1f

**CHEAP CASH STORE.—KING BARTON,**  
No. 70, corner of Yonge and Lot Streets, has received a large supply of Full and Winter Goods, consisting of Cloths, Flannels, Blankets, Flannels, Cottons, Calicoes, Hats, best South Sea Seal Caps, common ditto; Mitts, Gloves; a great variety of Top Coats, and Wearing Apparel of all kinds, &c. &c. &c.  
He begs as a favour that his friends and the public will call and examine for themselves.  
York, December 2d, 1833. 215

**LOOKING-GLASSES, PRINTS, &c.**  
(King-street, a few doors East of Yonge street.)  
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Gilder, &c.  
Respectfully begs to return his thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favoured since his commencement in business, and hopes by unremitting attention to business and a sincere desire to please, to merit a continuance of their generous support.

He has constantly on hand Mahogany and Gilt frame Looking Glasses of various descriptions and sizes. A choice assortment of Dressing Glasses, Looking Glass plates, Glass for pictures, Clock faces, prints, &c. &c. &c.  
York, Nov. 5th, 1831. 103.1f.

**BLANK DEEDS & MEMORIALS** for sale at this office.

**DOCTOR REES,** of York, attends DAILY at Montgomery's New Tavern, on Yonge Street, York, March 5th, 1834. 225 4

**BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH EDITIONS** of the following BOOKS are on sale at the GUARDIAN Office, at the London Presses; with a variety of others, both American and English. Companion to the Bible, intended for Bible Classes, Families, and young persons in general. Maps. 18mo. half bound.

Cruden's (Alexander) Concordance. Royal 8vo. Edinburgh Cabinet Library, beautifully printed in monthly Vols., small 8vo., with appropriate Engravings by the most eminent Artists.

Edmondson's (Rev. J.) System of Self-Government. 12mo. Short Sermons. 2 vols. 8vo.

London Encyclopedia (The); or, Universal Dictionary of Science, Arts, Literature, and Practical Mechanics. The Ninth Edition, with Coloured Plates. To be complete in Twenty-two Volumes.

Newton's (Bishop) Dissertation on the Prophecies. 8vo. Sermons on Important Subjects. By several Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection. 8vo. cloth.

Ward's (Rev. Valentine) Miniature of Methodism; or, a brief statement of facts in answer to the inquiry, "What are these Methodists?" A new edition, with portraits. Watson's (Rev. R.) Biblical and Theological Dictionary. Second Edition. Royal 8vo. cloth.

Conversations for the Young; designed to promote the profitable reading of the Holy Scriptures. Third Edition. With an index to the Texts illustrated in the volume. Royal 18mo. in cloth, gilt lettered.

Defence of the Wesleyan Methodist Missions in the West Indies, &c. 8vo. stiff covers.

Life of the Rev. J. Wesley. With a portrait. Published at the request of the Methodist Conference. 12mo. cloth.

Observations upon Southey's Life of Wesley. 12mo.

Theological Institutes; or, a View of the Evidences, Doctrines, Morals, and Institutions of Christianity. Part I. 8vo. stiff covers. In 3 vols. cambric, gilt lettered.

Universal Redemption of Mankind. 8vo. Wesley's (Rev. John, A. M.) Notes on the New Testament. 24mo.

Prose Works. In 14 vols. 8vo. In cambric, gilt lettered.

**SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER, &c.**—The Subscribers keep on hand for sale the following School Books, being the manufacture of Upper Canada, viz:—Canadian Primer, Reading Made Easy, Mayor's Spelling Book, Webster's do., New Testament, English Reader, Murray's Grammar; Also, Writing, Printing, and Wrapping PAPER.

N. B. Country Merchants and Schools furnished with Books, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Paper. RAGS taken in payment.  
EASTWOOD & SKINNER.  
York Paper Mill, Nov. 16, 1832. 105.

**VALUABLE BUILDING LOT,** on King-Street. The LEASE of 8 1/2 feet on the north side of King Street, in the town of York, being the ground between the London House and Mr. Turlin's new brick building, is offered for sale by the owner. The lot is subject to the ground rent of 7s. 6d. per foot of front, for the unexpired term of 99 years; and the lease is renewable for 21 years more at the option of the lessee, on certain conditions. Further particulars may be known by applying at 237 1/2 King Street.

JAMES BICKET.  
York, 12th March, 1834. 226 4

**FOR SALE—A FARM** of excellent LAND in the Township of Tecumseh, containing 100 ACRES situated on the leading road from Adela to Yonge-street, with a lasting stream of Water, and above 30 Acres of improvement; 10 Acres of the same under wheat; a good House and Barn within 3 miles of two Saw Mills; with a young Orchard of about 50 thriving Apple trees; and a Garden nearly laid out. The above is under good fences. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises.  
THOS. HURST.  
Lot No. 16, 8th Con. S. Hall, York, February 1, 1834. 224-6m.

**IMPROVED LANDS WANTED.**—The Subscriber having received from Scotland, orders to procure information as to eligible small Farms, for many families who are to emigrate during the present spring, gives this notice, that the proprietors of such Farms, or of Wild Lands in well settled townships, who may be desirous of disposing of the same, may have an opportunity of leaving particulars of such properties, with their terms, at his office, No. 237 1/2 King Street.

JAMES BICKET,  
Agent for the Purchase and Sale of Lands.  
York, Feb. 19th, 1834. 223-6w.

**VILLAGE OF THOROLD.**—This flourishing Village, on the line of the Welland Canal, from its growing importance, deserves public attention. It is situated on the mountain ridge, or summit level of the Canal, where the lockage commences; and although deriving great and important advantages from its extent of water power, it possesses many natural advantages, being in a direct line between the city of the Falls and St. Catharines, and about 8 miles from the former place, in the heart of a wealthy and flourishing country, and affording every facility for sending off produce to different markets, having a direct communication by water to both lakes.—From its being elevated upwards of three hundred feet above the level of Lake Ontario, it has a fine commanding prospect, with good pure water and a salubrious air.

It is now scarcely three years since its commencement, and contains 46 families, with a population of 260 souls, among whom are a number of good and respectable mechanics. It has four good saw-mills, capable of sawing from 15 to 18,000 feet of lumber per day, and a first rate flouring mill; three merchant shops, and a post office, and from its situation machinery to any extent can be erected; and affords an excellent opening to mechanics of every description. A good tannery is much wanted, which could be carried on very profitably to a great extent, as bark can be brought by water from the forests of Chippewa and Grand River.

There are also two places of public worship and another in contemplation, and a medical practitioner from England.

The object of the subscriber in giving this public Notice, is to hold out inducements to persons wishing to purchase, he will sell lots upon very reasonable terms, and upon long credit, to actual settlers only.

Thorold Mills, Jan. 3, 1834. GEORGE KEEFER