

Vol. X.-No. 40.]

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1839.

[Whole No. 508.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN:

DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE ACEICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. Published every WEDNESDAY, in the City of Toronto, U. Canada at No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street.

Christian Guardian. WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1839.

The following was prepared for last week's Gnardian, but was deferred to make room for matter already in type.

A Summary of Beligious, Missionary, and Centenary Intelligence from England.

We are sure it will afford our readers sincerc and holy plea. sure to learn the vigorous and growing state of the various, useful, and noble religious societies of Britain. We shall therefore, have the same kind of pleasure in laying before them such items of intelligence as are communicated to us by recent numbers of the London Watchman, now lying before us, We have succinct as well as full reports of meetings held by many different evangelical societies ; and did our space permit, we would draw largely from them for the gratification of our readers; but it is only a few which we can even notice.

The Report of the "WESLEYAN MISSIONARY MEETING FOR THE LONDON DISTRICT" is the first that caught our eye. The Rev. THOMAS JACKSON, President of the Conference, in delivering his address from the chair, made a remark concerning Popery, which, though it does not surprise us, excites our dis pleasure. It is said-" The President next adverted to the emissaries of Rome, who had been sent out to propagate the ancient superstition-not to encounter dangers, difficulties, and privations in the wilderness inhabited by the widely scattered heathen-but to locate themselves in some of the Wesleyan Missionary Society's most flourishing and most promising stations." The Report being called for, it was stated that the

man's life, and he found himself, very much to his surprise, a man's life, and he found himself, very much to his surprise, a £50 from the Rev. R. Newton, placed in his hands by an addit twenty diousand, and Goat twenty diousand, and goa ing his age, he spake like a young Paul, and said, "In these days, they heard much of 'the march of intellect,' and many other marches, and let them now behold the march of impudence ; for he proclaimed that the Society must now raise their income annually to £100,000 a year. ' Dr. BENNETT, (an In-dependent) in a brilliant speech, said, "Point out to us, if you can, any instance in which, when Missionary operations were progressing, there was not a glorious outpouring of the spirit of God upon the Church." How important is this remark ! He then eulogized our Founder, by informing the meeting that the poet, Montgomery, had said, "Your Wesley was a Missionary hofore he was a Wesleyan Methodist." The Rev. P. McOw. an followed with his intellect and ardour, and, in putting many arousing interrogations, asked, "What! shall we stand still Sir ? Devils do not expect it; our bitterest foes on earth do not anticipate it; angels beckon us to advance; and our own consciences prompt us to go onward." We see the Missionary Deputations for Ireland have com-

pleted their tours. They consisted of the Rev. Messrs. Grind. rod, A. E. Farrar, T. II. Squance, W. J. Shrewsbury, and J. labourers from Russia. We notice this account chiefly to have ple sufficiently attractive to be worthy of our copying it in this shall be hushed, and the voice of love be harmony in every car! are now preparing.

able to add, that the increase of the Missionary Funds for the shadow of death. Blessed be God, that although not many dwelleth no good thing;" contrary to their grateful acknow. district (Lincoln) last year, upon the preceding, was £1,059 rich, not many mighty, not many noble are called, yet some ledgments: "By the grace of God, I am what I am." If this 12s. 11d. Let others go and do likewise."

a man like Whitfield, the companion and friend of the Westeys,

heaven in the praises offered to the Lamb ! In one of the numbers of the Watchman, we have had much satisfaction in meeting with a short article headed INDIAN of Glasgow have recently resolved to raise £300 a year, and I perceived a divine power come upon me from above. The support a Missionary to India themselves. The students of the University of Edinburgh mean to do the same ; and we

are happy to learn it is under consideration in more than one from Mr. Ralph Erskine, a field preacher of the Scotch church, ry out their Missionary obligations in the same way."

Another item not unworthy of attention is the Circulation of the Religious Press, from the 1st January to the 31st March :

	Watchman, weekly, (exclusive of 7,600 Sur	Totai num.)-	icaco pe
•	plements)		3,70
	Record, twice a week,	75,500	2.90
	Patriot, do.		2.50
	Advocate, weekly,	. 13,500	1,03
b	These periodicals are so many wakeful eloved Protestantism.		of ou

Total collections of the Auxiliary for the year were £5007 10 4 The Collections and Donations, received in connexion with of God amongst us. Oh ! that all who object against this way Being an *increase* on the previous year of 557 3 10 the Anniversary Meeting of THE WESLEVAN MISSIONARY of preaching would come and see; all sincere persons must go Dr. BUNTING, in a fine characteristic speech, was rather Society, held at Exeter Hall, in May, are announced as convinced away. playful. He said, "he had that day entered upon a period amounting to the handsome sum of £2,643, 5s. 9d.,-besides which was said to be the last decade of the ordinary term of £10 from the Rev. R. Newstead for the French Mission, and about twenty thousand, and God manifested himself still more

The marvellous movements at home on the occasion of the side, that the greatest scoller must have owned that this was in Wales, at the small town of Llanelly, the aged minister, the so as not only to be heard, but felt, by most that stood near Rev. J. Buckley, said, "It was now fifty four years since he me. Glory be to God on high. joined this section of the Christian Church, and, by the grace

of God bestowed on him, he had been employed as a minister invitation, at Hackney, in a field belonging to one Mr. Rudge, of the Gospel of Christ for half a century, forty-two years of to about ten thousand people. I insisted much upon the rea-which he had, without intermission, laboured as an linerant sonableness of the doctrine of the new birth, and the necessity man of the South. in the word and doctrine, attending live, or six, or seven and of our receiving the Holy Ghost in its sanctifying gifts and thirty Conferences ; during which period he had, with inex. graces, as well now as formerly. God was pleased to impress pressible feeling of interest, beheld the rising, extending, and it most deeply upon the hearers. Great numbers were drowned progressive movements of Wesleyan Methodism."... "Ife in tears; and I could not help exposing the impiety of those

mitive Christianity, in glorious operation in modern times." He then compares the number of the Ministers, Missionaries, Out of your own mouths will I condemn you, you wicked and George ; and were assisted at one meeting by the Rev. Rich-ard Knill, one of the London Missionary Society's arduous there is something, as we just said, which is touching. These that time you acted the crime of Ananias and Sapphira over 3. In every 3. In every are the honoured men who link the present generation to the again. You fied not unto man, but unto God. an opportunity of recording a pleasing fact referred to at the past. We like not our fathers to die ;--let us see them, The saving doctrines of the in and profitable retreat at Blendon; and in the evening had the best of their favourite Methodism. May future pleasure of introducing my honoured and reverend friend, Mr.

prayer meeting at seven o'clock in the morning, which was instrument of converting his brother. This more and more glory to God and to the Lamb. attended by various ministers. At eleven o'clock there were convinces me that we must be despised, ere we can be vessels 4. This sentiment involves of devotional exercises and a sermon ; and in the evening a pub. fit for God's use. As for my own part, I find, by happy expelie meeting was held, when Sir C. E. Smith, Bart., presided, rience, the more I am contemned, the more God delights to and at which addresses were delivered by several eminent honour me, in bringing home souls to Christ. And I write ministers. It was a day of happy recollection, fervent grati- this for the encouragement of my fellow-labourers, who have tude, and holy resolution for the future. As it is our intention all manner of evil spoken against them falsely for Christ's sake. to make selections from the spirited and eloquent addresses Let them not be afraid, but rejoice, and be exceeding glad : delivered on the occasion, we shall say no more now than that for the Spirit of God, and of glory, shall rest upon their souls. Friday, May 18. Dined with several of the Moravian church merits, like them, a thousand Centenary celebrations; and their and could not avoid admiring their great simplicity, and deep celebrations will continue till all other praises shall be lost in experience in the inward life. At six I preached in a very large open place in Shadwell, being much prossed by many to go thither. I believe there were upwards of twenty thousand people. At first, through the greatness of the throng, there Missions. It informs us that "the students of the University was a little hurry ; but afterwards all was hushed and silent.

word, I believe, made its way into their hearts. Received several excellent letters, amongst which was one of the congregations in Edinburgh, whether they may not car. a noble soldier of the Lord Jesus Christ. Oh, that all that rv out their Missionarv obligations in the same way." strengthen each other's hands.

London, Saturday, May 20 .- Received an excellent letter from the reverend Mr. Ebenezer Erskine, of Scotland, brother to Mr. Ralph Erskine, acquainting me of his preaching last week to fourteen thousand people. Blessed be God, there are more field preachers in the world beside myself. The Lord furnish us all with spiritual food wherewith to feed so great multitudes.

Preached in the evening at Kennington common to about ffeen thousand people, and we had an extraordinary presence of God amongst us. Oh ! that all who object against this way

Sunday, May 27 .- Preached this morning at Moorfields to vas full of love; and people were so melted down on every

celebration of the CENTENARY OF WESLEYAN METHODISM are the finger of God. Went twice to public worship, received so well known that it is hardly necessary for us to say any. the blessed sacrament, and preached, as usual, in the evening thing of them. But there are several incidental circumstances at Kennington common, to about thirty thousand people. Perwhich, to us, are of a touching character. At a Meeting held ceived I was a little hoarse; but God strengthened me to speak

Monday, May 28 .- Preached, after earnest and frequent

praised God for good, old, unchanged Methodism,-pure pri-letter learned teachers, who say we are not now to receive the Holy Ghost, and count the doctrine of the new birth enthusiasm. may use them to his glory.

Province. Soon come the day when the voice of exclusiveness their subscribers, and the public, that Medals of three sizes the spectral data and the spectr sermon, we spent the evening most agreeably together, with 5. Recollect often, that the state of marriage was designed

We are surprised and rejoiced to receive the information How often has my companion and honoured friend, Mr. Wm. apostle speaks nonsense; as if he could be distinguished by that the "CENTENARY OF WHITFIELD" has been celebrated at Seward, been deemed a madman, even by this very brother, what was no distinction. It is contrary to their thanksgivings, the Tabernacle in London. The services commenced with a for going to Georgia ? But to ! God has now made him an both in the church militant and triumphant-all ascribing

> 4. This sentiment involves a number of absurdities : and whatever is fairly proved absurd, is thereby proved untrue. Now, to contemplate it in any point of view : say, that guilty, depraved sinners, need no divino influences to render the word of God effectual to their salvation, but that this is entirely in their own power. Then, it follows, that what God intended most effectually to humble the pride of man is adapted only to cherish it. It follows, also, that after all Jesus Christ has done for the salvation of sinners, it is very possible that not a single soul will be saved; and highly improbable, if not, in the nature of things, impossible, that many will. It follows, that the strongest prejudices conquer themselves ; that the most vicious habits either mortify themselves, or implant principles which are destructive of themselves, to which the sinner is wholly averso; and all this in spite of the vigilance and influence of Satan, whose dominion would be hereby ovorthrown.

> Take another view of the subject. Say the Spirit and the word are identical. This would prove that there were no beievers prior to Moses, the first sacred writer. But see what this sentiment will make of a multitude of Scripture passages : 'That which is born of the word is the word. The words I speak unto you, they are the word, and they are life. Your Father shall give his hely word (which they possessed before) to them that ask it. They that are after the word do mind the things of the word. Ye are not in the flesh but in the word, if so be the word of Christ dwelleth in you." From which it would appear, according to this sentiment, that every man who had a bible was a Christian.

> 5. This sentiment flatly contradicts the most plain and positive leclarations of Scripture. Believers are said to be God's workmanship, created anew in Christ Jesus, to good works, &c., which implies that men are not active in this change, but, merely passive; they are represented as having been "dead in sin, and quickened by the exceeding greatness of God's ower." Eph. i. 18, 19, ii. 1.

Believers are said to be "born from above, born of God, not of the will of man, but of God." And though "faith comes y hearing," it is still the gift of God. And therefore the abors of a Paul and an Apollos were fruitless till God gave the increase. We know who hath said, "No man can come after no, unless the Father, who hath sent mo, draw him.'

Once more, God speaks of that change which constitutes a eliever in Christ, as exclusively his work. Let the reader examino the following Scriptures : Deut. xxx. 0 : Ezck. xi. 19, 20. xxxvi. 20, &c.; Jer. xxxi. 33. xxxii. 38, &c.; Heb. viii. 8; John iii. 5, &c.; Eph. ii. 1; Acts xvi. 14. Hence it ap. pears a matter of the utmost importance to contend earnestly for this capital truth of the Gospel, " It is God who worketh in

Rules for Domestic Happiness.

1. Every day let your eye he fixed on God through the Lord Jesus Christ, that, by the influence of his floly Spirit, you may receive your mercies as coming from him, and that you

2. Always remember, if you are happy in each other, it is Local Preachers, and Members of our Connexion, of his early days, with those of the present. Now, in all this, and taken Bishop that you were inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost, to pointed, God does thereby invite you to seek your happiness

> 3. In every duty act from a regard to God, because it is his gain. You lied not unto man, but unto God. Thursday, June 14.—Spent the whole day in my pleasant and look to him to bless you and your partner, and that you

John Wesley, to preach at Blackheath. The Lord give him God of your heart, or of the time which you owe to God and

advance of about £4,000 on the amount reported at the last possess beautiful heads of the two Wesleys." anniversary."

The LONDON CITY MISSION is deserving the approbation of all. It is a society chiefly promoted by pious clergymen of the met with short records attached to the name of the giver : Church of England, without the sanction of that church .---Among other particulars in the report of the Committee, we observe it says-" The state of the funds had enabled the Com. mittee to add eight new Missionaries, the number at the last anniversary being forty-two." "186,515 visits had been paid J. Wesley himself, 50 years ago-£5, 5s." How emphatic is during the year; 223,056 tracts were distributed; 5,080 pray. this word "himself"! Who would not have the honour imor meetings had been held; making a total of 16,079 prayer plied! And how many are the reminiscences associated with than what the word of God has on the mind, is necessary to meetings from the first : 36,964 copies of the New Testament and Psalter had been distributed amongst the poor." We would that this irregularity were general in the British Empire ! Call these erratic movements by what name you please, (and the proper name is Christianity, in the Methodist form) we hail them as harbingers of incalculable good. The writer of these lines has spent most of his days in favored England, and has often been sad at witnessing the apathy of a church above all others blessed with certain facilities ; but the " prayer meetings," and other means now adopted, brighten the too long dark scene. May this kind of old fashioned Wesleyan. ism prevail in the Church of England more and more !

The Report read at the annual meeting of the RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY "gave affecting details of the spiritual destitution of the North American Colonies; and stated that there is every prospect of many of the children of once happy profes. sors of religion in England becoming a species of white Indians, from the want of religious advantages," To a certain ex. tent this statement is correct; and many reasons might be parents are duly impressed, and equal religious privileges are secured, the evil will be greatly remedied.

It appears from the Watchman that almost every pious instiwork, too, on many of our circuits is highly encouraging. "The receipts in the Sheffield District, during the past year, have been upwards of £2,600, being an increase of £356 upon the income of the preceding year." Of the crection of Chapels in the Dewsbury Circuit, it is observed...." These, perity with which we have been favoured of late years, in this circuit, is very encouraging. Almost constantly we have some fresh accession of members to our society, and the work still

" The two larger sizes will each consist aries. Its Report informed the meeting, that " the translation elevation of the new Centenary Hall on the reverse. The of the Scriptures into various languages was steadily advance other, also in two sizes, will have a fine head of the Rev. ing"-that "a net increase of 2,617 has taken place in the Charles Wesley, and on the reverse an appropriate inscription. number of members"-that in the receipts there had been "an The small modal, designed chiefly for Sunday Schools, will

In looking over the agreeably long lists of Subscribers to the Centenary Fund, we dare say that others, with us, have often Grandfathers, fathers, mothers, friends, pastors, mercies, are thought of. One entry before us is, " Rev. Thomas Simmonite, a small offering by an old Supernumerary Preacher, who was called out into the Itinerant work of the Ministry by the Rev. these brief memorials-reminiscences, mournful, grateful, hallowing, and inspiring ! Every thing about the CENTENARY is affecting and astonishing; and it will be more so yet. Our firm belief is, that, when the final sums are announced, it will be found, that the Brilish and the Canadian Methodists have raised the prodigious amount of £250,000. Great Head of the Church !- bless the Methodist, and every other Church,

" AND HOW THE WHOLE FARTH TO THY SWAY."

Extracts from the Rev. Mr. Whitfield's Journal,

Wednesday, April 18, 1739 .- Continued at Cheltenham, for the sake of a little retirement, and some private business, till relations live) about seven at night. I found there had been Lord. For all the work this sentiment leaves him to do, is, to much talk about my coming, God wisely ordering it to engage inspire the sacred writings, and then leave these writings to and excite the people's attention. Several persons came to exert their own mighty energy on the mind. Now, here is see me, amongst whom was Mr. Benjaman Seward, whom God nothing done for believers, at least for all who have access to has been pleased to call by his free grace very lately. Both the word of God. Those who were satisfied with the good old his circumstances before, and in conversion, much resemble way, believed it to be the office of the Holy Ghost, not only to assigned for the lack deplored. When a certain class of those of St. Paul; for he was bred up at the feet of Gamaliel, inspire the sacred writers, but to convince of sin, to open the

far as outward morality went, he was blameless; concerning people willing in the day of his power, &c. But if the sentizeal, opposing the church. My proceedings he could not like, ment in question be true, the covenant offices of the Holy lution at home is doing well, and has increasing finances, which and he had once a mind, he said, to write against Mr. Law's Spirit are a more fiction. is a ground of rejoicing ; it is especially the case with many of enthusiastic notions in his "Christian Perfection." But lately poor travelling woman that came to sell straw toys, to instruct not the gift of God, if a man believes without Divine influence,

goes on. During the last year, we have had an increase of of grace, exact in his morals, humane and courteous in his and thus the whole glory of man's salvation belongs to himself! about 300 members. We have also had a great increase in conversation, who gave much in alms, was frequent in private This sentiment is a libel on the whole word of God ! our Missionary Funds, which this year amount to £157 1s. 0d. duties; and yet, till about six weeks ago, as destitute of any

more than the preceding year; the total amount for the year experimental knowledge of Jesus Christ, as those on whom his characters are recorded in the word of truth. It is contrary 1837 being £216, and for 1838, £373. It is pleasing to be name was never called, and who still sit in darkness and the to their humiliating confessions: "In me, that is in my flesh, Beneath the sheltering plantaln tree,

The BAPTIST MISSIONARY Society has had its anniversary. of a pair of medals; one with a beautifully-executed head, in This is a Society we revere; for Carey was one of its Mission. full relief, of the Rev. John Wesley, on the obverse, and the God gave me utterance. I exherted and prayed for near an and skies. many christian friends, at the Green Man. About ten we to be an emblem of the love of Christ and his Church, a state hour, and then went to bed, rejoicing that another fresh inroad was made into Satan's territories, by Mr. Wesley's following

me in field-preaching as well in London as in Bristol. Lord, give the word, and great shall be the company of such preachers. Amen. Amen.

Consequences of denying the Spirit's Influence.

This is the age of innovation. In the estimation of a cerain class of religious levellers, whatever is ancient is erroneous. It is their glory to have no fixed principles ; "over learning, hey are never able to come to the knowledge of the truth." Amidst a variety of discoveries, with which they would surprise the religious world, one is, "That no other influence the conversion of a sinner. Supernatural influence is enthusiasm : the day of miracles is past, the Spirit is the word, and the word is the Spirit !" They seem, in short, pretty nearly in the same predicament as those of old, who had " not so much as heard whether there was any Holy Ghost." But as Christians have generally been in the habit of considering Divine influence as indispensably necessary to give the Word of God itself success, and as this discovery brands them as enthusiasts, of denying Divine influences. And,

1. This sentiment deprives the Holy Spirit of its office in the cconomy of Redemption ; he is supposed to entertain the same you certainly will then. Forbearance is the trial of this life after dinner, and got safe to Evesham (where Mr. Seward's office towards the reprobate as towards the ransomed of the only.

being at Cambridge for some years. As touching the law, so eyes of their mind, to change the heart, and make the Lord's

2. This modern sentiment renders man the grand cause of his the Auxiliaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. The it has pleased God to reveal his dear Son in him, and to cast own salvation, directly contrary to the whole tenor of God's even the bitterness of life wonderfully sweet. He can suspend him down to the carth, as he did Saul, by eight days' sickness ; word ; for it is not God, but himself, that makes him to differ all our joys. Blessed be his holy name ! he can, and often in which time he scarce ever eat, or drank, or slept, and under. from others. Of what avail are all the blessings revealed in does, suspend all our sorrows. Never pass a day without went great inward agonies and tortures. After this, the scales the Gospel-of what avail is the inspiration of the sacred praising him for all that is past; glorify him for your mercies, fell more and more from the eyes of his mind. God sent a oracles, unless men believe their contents ! Now, if faith is and trust him for all that is to come.-Boston Chris. Watchman.

with three others recently opened, make six new chapels on the Dewsbury Circuit in about two years; and what is best of all, the societies are in great peace and growing prosperity." The the societies are in great peace and growing prosperity. "The the destroy." He is a confleman of a very large fortune, by Child is gone. which he has now devoted to God. And I write this to show how far a man may go, and yet know nothing of Jesus Christ. Behold, here was one who constantly attended on the means for one than the other, but that the former has done for himself; My Child is gone. How many an English babe is press'd With fondness to his Mother's breast, With fondness to his mount. And rock'd upon her arm to rest, While mine is gone

3. It is contrary to the experience of ancient believers, whose

6. Remember that your solemn covenant with each other was made in the temple of the Lord, in the presence of his church, and that the most high God was called upon as a witness.

7. Be careful that custom and habit do not lessen your attention to each other, or the pleasing satisfaction with which they were once both shewn and received.

8. Whenever you perceive a languor in your affections, always make it a rule to suspect yourself. The object which once inspired regard, may, perhaps, be still the same, and the blame only attaches to you.

9. Be sure to avoid unkind and irritating language. Always conciliate. It is your interest and your duty. Recollect this every day what God has borne with in you.

10. Study your partner's character and disposition. Many ittle nice adjustments are requisite for happiness. You must both accommodate, or you must both be unhappy.

11. Do not expect too much. You are not always the same, no more is your partner. Sensibility must be watched over, or it will soon become its own tormentor.

12. When you discover failings which you did not suspect, and this you may be assured will be the case, think on the opon this account it may not be improper to examine some of the posite excellence, and make it your prayer that your regard consequences of giving up this enthusiasm-or, in other words, may not be diminished. If you are heirs of the grace of life, your failings will shortly be over; you will hereafter be perfect in the divine image. Esteem and love each other now, as

> 13. Time is short, the way of life is too short to fall out in, and the comfort of life too uncertain to be ensuared by. Pray for the wisdom of the serpent and the harmlessness of the dove. 14. Forget not that one of you must die first-one of you must feel the pang and the chasm of separation. A thousand little errors may then wound the survivor's heart. It is policy to anticipate it. O that when you meet again, the deceased may say, in heaven, " I am, under God, indebted to you that I am here.

15. Pray constantly. You need much prayer. Prayer will engage God on your behalf. His blessing only can make you happy in the midst of your mercies. His blessing can make

MY CHILD IS CONE.

My baby cradied on my knee, For he is gome.

And when I seek my cot at night There's not a thing that meets my sight But tells me that my sout's delight, My Child, is gone.

l sink to sleep, and then 1 seem Po hear again his parting scream ; I start and wake—'tis but a dream— My Child is gone

Gone,--till my tolis and griefs are o'er-And I shall reach that happy shore, Where Negro Mothers ery no more, My Child is gent.

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GUARDIAN. C II R I S T I A N

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. -0+0-

CENTENARY OF WHITEFIELD.

We have inexpressible pleasure in being able to call the attention of the readers of our Journal to such an event as the CENTENARY OF WEITEFIELD-of Whitefield, a distinguished man of God and servant of our Lord Jesus Christ, and well known to the Christian world. We much regret that our space will not allow us to do more than give, from the London Watchman, one of the excellent speeches delivered on the memorable occasion—the speech of the REV. DR. Cox. We should like to say much on the character, labours and successes of of it. He was, indeed, a sharp arrow in the Divino quiver in the hearts him, whose centenary has been celebrated. " Has been celebrated." to we say ? We might with much propriety say, has yet to be preaching. To have bound him to rule and writing would have been to celebrated. For, though a certain day has been kept, Whitefield will have shorn him of his strength. Ilis addresses were, in their whole not-cannot be forgotten when the Centenary of Wesleyan Methodistn had over been produced before, or had been accomplished since, that one shall be commemorated. Who can think of the Wesleys, without calling to mind their friend and Brother, Whitefield ? We only add. what the Roy. Robert Hall has beyond contradiction assorted, that the Wesleys and Whitefield were THE SECOND REFORMERS OF ENGLAND: Be this said to their honour, and the eternal honour of Him whose anostolic servents they were.

The Roy. Dr. Cox ascended the pulpit and said, that the subject assignto him on this important occasion was, the genius and labours Whitefield. The character of eminent men, which was amongst the most precilous treasures of the Church of God, might be regarded as comprising both that which was intellectual and that which was moral. Their intelligence, piety, talent, and life bolong to the christian body, and were the rich legacy of time to eternity. Christianity taught them to appreciate that inheritance, and showed how such a possession enhanced their supporting the second statement and the second heir responsibility. It was not merely contemporaries who participa ted in the advantage of the life and labours of great men. Their succes-ors of future ages were or might be wiser and better for their having inhahited this globe, and were bound to employ their memory as a means of stimulating to virtuous and religious actions. In looking along the lin of human history, few comparatively seemed worthy of being had in ever lasting remembrance. Among the illustrious few, none would question that GEORGE WHITEFIELD hold a conspicuous place. Next to patriarchs, aposiles, and martyrs, might be reckoned those who had been characterized as reformers; and Mr. Whitefield's talents, exertions, and influence, had placed him in the rank of that noble hand, to be bencered as the servent of God, and loved as the benefactor of mankind. At the time of his appearance, the religious state of this country, both in and out of the Establishment, wore a melancholy aspect. Religion itself was going to sleep in the palaces of a dominant Church. Accumulating abundant wealth, and allied to the power of the State, that Church proscribed the faith of others, imposed its creeds and formularies, wielded the sword of secular authority, and in spite of the tolerant declarations of the first Brunswick on the Royal line, kept down by monare the spirit of dissont, and her forund what patronear the spirit of dissont, and by frowns and State patronage the spirit of religion. Her clergy swore to articles which they cenied in their pulpits, substituted the phil osophy of Seneca and Epictetus for the gospel of Christ, and treated the essential principles of the very roligion they professed as a grand innova-tion. In a word, religion was degraded and secularized by its worldly adhesions, mea's consciences were in the keeping of the priesthood, and with the high sounding cymbals and trumputs of orthodox protonsions they were marched under the silken hanners of an ecclesiastical hierarchy down to perdition. At that time God uttered his warning voice, and another John arose crying in the wilderness. Whitefield was possessed of those elements of mind and those peculiarities of character which fitted bin for the work to which, as an out door preacher, he was singu-larly called of Providence. When occasion required it, he showed how richly he was endowed with that imaginative faculty which was deemed a concomitant of genius. The faculty of distinguishing the most striking peculiarities of the objects of truths presented to the mind was essential to imagination, and that was powerful in the mental constitution of Whitefield. He would alternately stir the passions, and storn the conscience. He had the most vivid perception of what he contemplated .- he saw the whole outline of a particular truth. That produced great plainness and perspicuity of statement, to which the ardour of his feel ings gave the utmost force. Decision and moral courage marked his whole carcor. Having ascortained what was right, he hesitated not to do it, though it might be unusual or unpopular, and though the doing of i involved him in oblogny and personal suffering. That natural disposi-tion was aided by his devotional spirit, which was sustained by the habit not only of frequent prayer, but of reading the Scriptures on his knees Whenever one door was shut he sought another, and entered it fearles of consequences. When ho was not permitted to preach in the church, he proclaimed the gospel in the church yard; and stopped to no authori ty—crouched to no foo—whon his Master's cause domanded an opon, bold, joined with an active zeal. He was not the man of set and prepare joined with an active zeal. He was not the man of set and prepared occasions. He was restricted by no conventional regularities. Nothing could restrain his hallowed zeal. What power could have stopped his career or repressed his energy? One power, and one only-death. Whitefield was born at Gloucestor, December 16th, 1714; and was the son of an innkeeper. At the age of 17 he become a christian, and in the following year went to Pembroke College, Oxford. In June, 1736, he received ordination, at the hands of the Bishop of Gloucester. Soon afterwards he preached at a few places in London; but, anxious to join afterwards he preached at a few places in London; but, anxious to join entered the sanctuary. As far as the missionary cause is concerned, the Wesleys, who had gone as missionaries to a new colony in Georgia. I rejoice in all this; for, just in proportion as this enquiry is made, he accepted an invitation to proceed thither. Having laboured there for will this cause gain favor in the eyes of the Christian community. four months, be returned to England to receive pricets orders, and to collect funds for the erection of an orphan school in Georgia. After arts of civilized life every hence of the improvement of mankind in the collect funds for the erection of an orphan school in Georgia. Atter being ordained priost by Dishop Benson, he became the object of person tion ; and, having been denied the use of polpits in which he had hoped to preach the great evangelical doctrines, he resorted to the open air, effectual instrument of civilization; for, wherever the Gospel goes, where tens of themsands flacked to his ministry. Having obtained large Thence he sailed again for England, and on his arrival opened his new commission on Kennington common. He then visited Scotland and Wales, and came back to Lond in : where some Dissenters, having procured the loan of ground, erected a spassous tent, which he called " tabernacie," where they met this night. In 1744 be recreased the Atlantic. In 1748 he went to the Bermudas, which he traversed through out, preaching twice overy day. Thence he repaired to England, visited Scotland again, and in 1751 crossed to Ireland. Again he hastened across the Ocean to Savannah, where he found the Orphan School flourishing ; but as his stay could not be prolonged on account of hi health, he returned to his native land. He then determined on the buil ding of a new Tabornacle, which was completed in 1754. Another was opened in Bristol. In September, 1756, he dedicated Tottenham court road Chapel. His unromitting attention to those two places, logether with the excessive fatigues attendant upon preaching on an average more than twice every day, again rendered embarkation for the New World necessary, whence he returned at the close of another winter. In thirty four years he preached nearly 20,000 sermons. He conferred distinction on two hemispheres, and if England had the honour of giving him birth America enjoyed the privilege of watching over his temb. One general remark might suffice on the life and labours of that eminent minister of Jesus Christ. He never aimed to subserve any party purposes, or to become the head of a sect. He had one object in view-to win souls to Christ. His spirit was catholic and anti sectarian, nor was it at all consonant with his character to be engaged in framing creeds and constitutions. He might, indeed, have been the head of a party, but it might be safely affirmen he would have been exempt from a party spirit. It was true, they sometimes heard of Wesleyans and Whitefieldites, but the latter designation had become nearly absorbed in more general and more doctrinally descriptive terms. But that statement was made without the slightest imputation upon either of the great men in question, or their the different Missionary Societics meet once a month for the purpose adherents respectively. The one was by nature, and habit, and ability, a leader of a party; the other was formed rather to rouse to action, and call the dead in sin to life by the mightiness of his declamation, than to " How can we so prosecute the work as to prevent our agents from eystematize, and organize, and combine the scattered elements into order coming into collision ?" I have no doubt a plan will be devised and and consolidation. His energy was impulsive, his life was preparatory carried out, that will lead to this result; so that our differences of and consolidation. His energy was impulsive, his life was preparatory -to others he left the appropriate work of gathering churches; but for -to others he lot the appropriate work of gamering churches; but to himself he was the man of the highways and hedges, competing sinners to come in, that the Lord's house might be filled.....In order that the present address might be subservient to the greatest practical utility, he (Dr. Cox) would advert to what appeared to have been the elements of will be no strife among us, as there ought not to be, for we are breth-ren.—Maine Wesleyan Journal. that instrumental efficacy which distinguished the labours of Whitefield First, among those, a dovoted love of the truth must be accounted primary and fundamental. The love of the truth in Whiteheld was ar spostolic glow, to him the love of "the truth as it is in Jesus" was abave all price; it had the certainty of an istuition, and was the very life of his soul. It was the fire that burnt brightly upon the altar of his consecrated spirit, and his lips were touched with the hallowed coal from it,....,Secondly, in connexion with his love of truth in general, must be mentioned Whitefield's love of souls in particular. Of that there were striking proofs in all his discourses. The self annihilating power of Christianity was obvious in his devotedness to his Mastor's work. of Christianity was obvious in his devotedness to his Mastor's work. Four years ago, he (Dr. Cox) was on the spot where he (Whitefield) favour of that band of worthies, of various name, who are actively many ended his days; and there were persons still surviving, who declared that engaged in promoting amongst all classes habits of the strictest they distinctly remembered the oppressive heavings of his bosom, as he sobriety. I have been perfectly satisfied, for some time past, with the preached with difficulty in the fields at Exeter, in Massachusetts. His tears were for lost souls; his prayers were for lost souls; his journies man in England, that the beneficial objects aimed at by the Temper-and w were for lost souls; his sermons were for lost souls; his dying groans ance reformation will be far easier ensured under the total abstinence were for lost souls. That was his one object; he was devoted to it-he system than under the old moderation plan. The universal adoption died for it. It gave to his life the stamp of an apostleship; and to his of the total abstinence needserily must remove the will. The death the glory of a martyrdom......Tairdly, Whitefield was remarkable for the plainness and perspicuity of his discourse. He could not be misunderstood by the most unlettered of his audience. He was neither disposed, nor perhaps in a sense capacitated, to diverge into the subtleness of argumentation, nor to cultivate the nicoties of language. Had he even been originally so inclined, his habits of life would have disqualified him. His forte was declamation; his audience demanded it ; and he was plain and pathetic Fourthly, he showed a great sagacity in the adaptation of his addresses to the character and circumstances of the multitude where it was his business to impress. His knowledge of human nature was evidently profound, and he used it with great advantage. He abounded with anor

wit under circumstances of peculiar difficulty. It was said that on one occasion a man bordering on intoxication hurried into the midst of the assembly, and planting himself directly before the preacher, with a can of the King's enemies. Without overlooking bis distinctive peculiarities, the genius of Whitefield was emphatically that of extemporaneous construction, popular; but the effect so immeasurably exceeded all that was tempted to believe that, in the power of addressing mixed assemblice, he reached the limits, or nearly the limits, of human capability. To overy heaver he must have second not in the puloit, but at his side. charged with a special message to him. Could they conceive of a sight

was not the philosopher tusching his cold lessons in the groves of Acadenous--it was the messenger of God's morey to a guilty world, reiterating the inspiration of the Eternal, and incuteating the verifica of heaven. That it was which, while they seemed to hear the ocho of his voice coming up from the depth of a hundred years, stamped a character of grandeur on that spot, and of glory on that day of grateful common oration.

RIDEAU CAMP-MEETING.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. H. Wilkinson, duted July 22, 1839.

The Camp-meeting on the Rideau Circuit, which commenced on the Ith instant, closed on the following Monday, the 15th, greatly to the comfort and satisfaction both of the preachers and people. Friday, the second day of the meeting, was a uniform wet day. The friends, however, came gradually on with their tents. The services of the sanctuary either within or without the tents were kept up; and the fires of devotion burned brightly amidst the surrounding dampness and rain. The congregation and the interest encreased much during Saturday ; and on the Sabbath our enclosure was literally fitled. Sabbath day was faithfully occupied by five brethren, who were much favored of God in making known to the listening and very orderly nultitude the "unsearchable riches of Christ." The "power of th Highest" d d indeed overshadow the assembly. The effects of the preached word were partially seen in the prayer-meeting which closed he Sabbath day's exertions, and which continued until day-break on Monday morning. By this time upwards of twenty persons were cjoicing in the possession of the inestimable blessing of the remission of sins obtained at the meeting, while others were still agonizing for deliverance. Several of the cases of conversion are of a most interesting character. But the best wine was reserved for the exercises of Monday forenooa. The love-feast was emphatically "a feast of fat things" to the people of God. An unusual measure of heavenly influence was granted, filling to overflowing the "earthen vessels"--the recipions of Divine grace. Old and young in the way of Heaven experienced a gracious quickening, and returned to their homes gloriying God for all that they had felt and seen.

Encouraged by the past, it is in contemplation, in compliance with the very general desire of our friends, to have another camp meeting towards the last of August next, some where in the vicinity of the Augusta Chapel, as a place somewhat central for the Elizabethtown, Augusta, and Matilda Circuits. Of course friends from other circuits will be heartily welcomed. The public will, however, be notified of this more particularly soon.

The Preachers have, by this time, all gained their destined fields of abor. And though the camp meetings on this, and on Br. Jones's district, necessarily detained some of them for a season from their expecting flocks, I am sure the glorious results of these special means will amply atone for any temporary loss or inconvenience any of the circuits may have sustained. The Guardian is becoming increasingly popular. Our friends generally are delighted with the harmonious winding up of the late Conference. May Heaven prosper and bless us more and more.

MISSIONS.

Extracted from a Speech delivered by the Rev. Robert Alder, one of the General Secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, at a meeting held in New York last May.

propriety, been called the age of inquiry. A reason is demanded for every thing. This is the case in the old world as well as in the new. And this spirit of inquiry is not confined to things secular. It has

afternoon sermon was general and hortatory; in the evening he drew his delivered on the subject, by the Rev. R. H. Thornton, in which, after in calling him a young Timothy. He loved his parents much, he bow at a venture. Sinners were closely plied, numbers of whom, from referring to the full exposure often made of the numerous fallacies hated falsehood, he was often in his closet, he loved his Redeemer, curiosity, coming to hear a sentence or two, were often compelled to which so long and so famentably induced thousands to rain, by tam. he was much attached to God's ministers, the Sabbath was a hely sear the whole. His power of adaptation occasionally inspired a ready pering with alcoholic mixtures, he entered fully into a delineation of day to him, the Bible was his favorite book, and to a benevolent disthe degrading character, the moral turpitude, and the tremendous position he was any thing but a stranger. His end was peace ; more final results of intemperance; and warmly urged the claims of the than that, it was triumphant. Mr. McOwan shall give us the charac-Society, and the necessity of a united and vigorous effort to oppose lter of Christopher, and then a beautiful address for our young friends. that vice, which, with continually extending sweep, is desolating the

land; and closed by an appeal to professing Christians, regarding their consistency, in standing aloof from the cause, whose merits had been so amply tested and whose objects were so humane. The Committee being called on to report, stated-That they had

much satisfaction in being able to say, that the Society was at that meeting-the number of members being still on the increase, and the average of total abstinence members (who were considered on the safest ground) had been gradually advancing during the past year. This, while it was thought it would be truly gratifying to every lover of the cause, furnished also a strong encouragement to all to advance to the total abstinence ground, where the most devoted are becoming

more and more convinced they can do most, and where only they are completely safe.

The Committee had further to report, that, at the last annual meeting, the total number of members in good standing was 336. Since that time there had been removed by expulsion, withdrawal, or istening silence, on the vast concerns of solvation and immortality 7 It otherwise, 21; and the present number of members is 390-presenting the total increase of 75-17 of whom had come forward at first on the total abstinence principle. That they were also gratified much by the review of the records of the past history of the Society, finding, as they had thus done, that transgressions of the rules of the Society had been fewer during the past than on any former year.

And in presenting this brief report of the state of the Society, the Committee begged to give their opinion, that there was, from all the focts before them, very great encouragement to persevere in a decided adherence to their principles, and unwearied exertion to bring other to engage in a cause, which, were it supported as it deserves, would soon, by the force of opinion, either rescue the victims of intemperance from misery, or insulate them from the rest of society to such an extent that if they should still go down to misery it must be, not only alone, but in the character of beacons to the rising generation, and sad mementos of ingratitude to many, who, in a Temperance Society, as in a house of refuge, had escaped beyond the influence of the ruth less destroyer.

The following gentlemen were then elected office bearers of the Society for the ensuing year, viz :- Mr. Wm. F. Moore, President, Elder W. Marsh and Rev. R. H. Thornton, Vice Presidents ; Mu Moses Bartlett, Secretary; with six of a standing Committee. Upon an opportunity being presented for joining the Society, the

names of nine additional members were given in.

The great importance of all the various means of excitement in this good cause having been referred to by several speakers, it was unani mously resolved to procure at least filly additional copies of the Tem-perance Advocate from Montreal; and a subscription for that purpose was raised accordingly.

Christian Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1839.

THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS SLANDERED.

" Nothing can be more absurd than to compare the progress of Great Britain in Iudia to that of the United States with regard to the aborigines of this Continent. The North American Indian, unhappily, will not ecept of civilization ; consequently extermination is his doom sooner or later."-New-York Albion of July 20th.

We are much surprised to find the talented Editor of The Albion committing himself so far as to give publication to the above paragraph. " The North American Indian, unhappily, will not accept of civilization," is an assertion as untrue, as it is inconsiderate, unjust, and unkind. Were there no glaring instances of Indian civilization and piety before the Editor's eyes in the U. States, perhaps some apology might be made for him because of his ignorance; but we the following passage. Her religious principle wasknow of many there, which are more than sufficient to bring lasting honour on those who have been instrumental in producing them, while they fully verify the avowal that the American Indian is capable of, and willing to receive, the blessings of civilized and religious life. We hope the Editor is not an enemy to Indian advancement : if he be, we are sorry for it, and wish to be permitted to inform him, that and to adopt it implied the reunciation of all that the heart naturally holds we know, that many more of the natives residing within the bounds Mr. ALDER said, the age in which we live has, with great truth and of the Union, would have been civilized ero this, if it had not been for I have believed. I have opened my mouth unto the Lord, and I cannot repriety, been called the age of inquiry. A reason is domanded for the forbidding, cruel, not to say dishonest treatment, which they have go back. I have subscribed with my hand to the God of Jacob. Blessed received from those, who of all others, should have cared for them. If the statement which we have made in reference to the improvement of some of the tribes of his own country are not believed, we invite him to Upper Canada, where, with the exception of one or two tribes. every tribe is settled in a comfortable village, and furnishes palpable arts of civilized life, every benevolent mind would approve our design; but we sim at a higher object. We are not associated merely to what is better, believe in, and love and serve their Redeemer. We

July 31, 1839.

"Though he died young, he unswered the great end of life. 'He lived fast,' in the best sense of that phrase. Whether we consider the soundness of his judgment, the sweetness of his temper, the benevelence of his heart, the maturity of his graces, his meek resignation in suffering, or his calm confidence in death, we are constrained to say, that we ever know one of his age more fully adorned than he was, by the grace period in a more prosperous condition than at any former annual of God, with all that is lovely in youth, correct in morals, and sound in experience. In preparing his brief Memoir, we have folt at each step that we had to describe one who, though a child in years, was a man in Christian stature; and had we not the opportunity of giving to each chapter a matter of fact character, we should fear that our well-weighed statements might carry to the minds of strangers the appearance of exaggerated description."

filing of the law,'--the badge of our discipleship, --the evidence of our second birth, the token of God's residence in the soul,--the chief of the Christian virtues,-and the perfection of Christian piety. Without it, neither elequence, alms deeds, gifts, knowledge, zeal, faith, nor suffer-ings, will avail us in the hour of death, or in the day of judgment-God is love. Go to Calvary, and son the glorious trath demonstrated in the sufferings and death of his well-beloved Son. Suffer the love of Christ to constrain you to an instant and unreserved dedication of your-scives to II is service. Let his love be the pattern and the impelling motive of yours; and, while you retain the impression of his love to you, you will find no difficulty in loving your neighbour as yourselves."

THE PORTRAIT OF RUTH, extracted from the works of the late Dr. Hunter: to which is added a Fragment in verse. The whole revised and arranged for the use of Sabbath Schools, by the Rev. George Coles. 18mo. pp. 136. Price 1s. 5d.

Dr. Clarke says on the Book of Ruth-

"The sum of the history contained in this book is the following: A man of Bethlehem, named Elimelech, with his wife Naomi, and his two sons Mahlon and Chilion, left his own country in the time of a famine, and went to sojourn in the land of Moab. There he died : and Naomi narried her two sone to two Moabitish women : Mahlon married Ruth, who is the chief subject of this book : and Chillion married one named Orpah. In about ten years both these brethren died; and Naomi, cccomanied by her two daughters in law, set out to return to the land of Judah, she having heard that plenty was again restored to her country. On the way she besought her daughters to return to their own country and kindred. Orpah took her advice, and after an affectionate parting, returned ; but Ruth insisted on accompanying her mother in law. They arrived in Bethlehem about the time of harrest; and Ruth went into the fields to glean for their support. The ground on which she was acci-dentally employed belonged in Bosz, one of the relatives of Elimelech, her father in law; who, finding who she was, ordered her to be kindly treated, and appointed her both meat and drink, with his own servants. Finding that she was by marriage his kinswaman, he proposed to take her to wife, if a nearer kinsman who was then living should refuse. He vas accordingly applied to, refused to take Ruth, and surrendered his ight to hor, according to the custom of those times, at the gate of Bethlehem, before the elders of the city. Boaz then took her to wife, y whom she had Obed, who was father to Jesse, the father of David."

The Portrait is founded on this history, and exhibits to us the oveliness of this female of ancient times. The characters which the volume contains are well protrayed. Many of the remarks made are pertinent and practical. Ruth is made to appear, what every body knows she was, an unassuming, virtuous, amiable character. The Dramatic Poem at the end of the volume is natural and affecting. The style of the Doctor is such as many readers will be pleased with, especially those who have a taste for the figurative, though we think t approaches too near that of Harvey. We wish the Portrait to be beheld and admired by all young persons, and while they gaze upon it, the more mature in years may look at it with leasure. To shew the religious principles by which Ruth was actuated, as well as to let our readers have a specimen of the manner of the author, we quote

"The result of reflection, comparison, and choice ; not the prejudice of education, the determination of self interest, nor the momentary effect of levity and caprice. Her prejudices, her partialities, her worldly in-terests, were all clearly on the other side. The idelatrous rites of Moab were laseinating to a young mind not yet beyond a taste for pleasure; the aspect of the religion of Canaan was rather ungainly and forbidding, dear. When she therefore thus solemnly affirms, "Your God shall be my God," it is in effect saying, "I have counted the cost, I know whom be the day that I came into connection with an Israelitish family. It has indeed cost me many tears, pierced my heart through with many sorrows; it is banishing me from my dear native clime, from the endear. ments of parental affection, from ease, honour, and abundance; driving me among strangers, exposing me to struggle with uncertainty, anxiely, necessity, neglect, and scorn; but my resolution is fixed; none of these

BOOKS just received, and for sale at the Wesleyan Methodist Book

to devise a method of promoting the extension of trade and commerce. Yet this is the result of our operations. I know of several instances in England, in which distinguished individuals have contributed to the missionary cause on this very account. But our great object is, the conversion of the world to the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ. This is the object of the Missionary Society which I here represent, which has missionary stations in various parts of the world, viz. :

Principal	stations in	Europe,
4	46	Asia,
4	14	South Seas,
In Weste		uthern Africa,
In British	North Au	nerica,

Total. 204

With 318 regularly accredited missionaries; 260 salaried catechists and school teachers; 4,000 unsalaried agents; 65,000 church members, and 57.000 schools. So great is the work which God has accomplished by missionary agencies.

We have arrived at a point in the missionary enterprise, where we are embarrassed by success. "How can that be ?" it is enquired. Just in proportion to our success is the increase of our embarrassment. If we plant a mission, for instance, in South Africa, the success of that mission insures an application for six more missionaries and six more school teachers. I do not know that ever a gale blows, that does not bring an application for missionaries, or a communication bringing thanks for missionaries sent. I speak not of our own society only, but of all kindred institutions in London. The Secretaries of of taking counsel together, and uniting in prayer for each other's suc. cess. At the last monthly meeting, the question was discussed, sentiment and practice shall not be presented to the eye that is but

TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. H. Wilkinson,

I am right glad to learn that by Temperance you do not mean temperate drinking, but abstinence from the poisonous, the accursed numerous, combine to admonish the Methodists of the necessity

of the total abstinence pledge necessarily must remove the evil. The universal adoption of any other neither can nor will, as it is obvious that the ordinary use of alcohol is the grand secret of drunkard making. Go on, sir, and prosper.

For the Christian Guardian.

WHITDY TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Whitby Temperance Society was held For some time he was faithful to God's grace, but for two years in the Baptist Chapel on the 14th. Elder W. Marsh in the Chair, afterwards he was in condemnation. But he was restored, and was According to the common practice in all the meetings of the Society, not long before he desired, and sought, and found the blessing of en. dote. He dealt far more in the explanatory and destrinal the President opened by prayer, and then briefly stated the object and tire sauctification, and became a member of the Wesleyan Society, heavier rain than that which fell on Sunday week, nor heard thunder mode of preaching on the Sabbath morning, than at any other time; his order of procedure of the present meeting. An address was then There are many lovely traits in his character which would warrant us more awful.

As to the intimation that "extermination" is the "doom sooner or Room, 9 Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto. later" of the Indian, it is heartless and inhuman. We are aware School Testaments, bound in leather Butterworth's Concordance that the latter part of the paragraph is an inference from the former ; Family but, if, as we have shewn, the Indian will accept of civilization, the inference has no force. We fearlessly assert, the native of the Zion's Sc American forest has accepted civilization, and extermination will not Webster be his doom, unless civilized men themselves seal it upon him. At Marray' this moment, throughout almost the whole extent of the vast North Olnoy's West, there is a spirit of enquiry : And what do the red tribes wish to know ! The white man's God, and the white man's civil, domes-Woodbr tic, and religious blessings. Let our conduct towards the tried and Whelpley hated wanderers be just and christian, and these blessings in all their Comstocl plenitude will be theirs. The allegation of the Editor of the Albion Convers Blake's is dishonourably reflective on every friend of the Indians; we, there-Hersche fore, throw from us the indigaity. Simpsor Davies'

REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF BOOKS.

MEMOIR OF CHRISTOPHER DOVE, Jun. of Leeds : By the Rev. Peter McOwan. 18mo. pp. 118. Price 1s. 3d.

This is a charming little volume, and, as such, we wish it a place Enfold's in every juvenile library. The name of the writer is a sufficient Levizae' Macken guarantee for its worth. Christopher was dedicated to God from his Clerk's A birth by his parents, who, consistently with their act of consecration, Young I when reason dawned on the mind of their son, gave him the best of Boy's advice, set him the best example, and offered for him the heartiest Girl's Henry's prayers. This being the case, we do not wonder that before the age Jay's Me of six he should have been drawn by the Spirit to the cross. To ex-Dick's F hibit the rather novel method used to convince him of his sinfalness, as well as to set forth his change of heart, we quote the following :

" Having one day, in the spirit of frolic, overturned a little carriage in which his sisters were riding, Mr. Jacob Smith, who was the patron of the party, took an early opportunity of talking to him on the necessity of becoming nore thoughtful and circumspect. Christopher confessed that he had dom wrong; adding, that he did wrong daily, and was atraid he was growing worse instead of better. Mr. Smith inquired how long it was since he com-mitted his first sin. Christopher said he could not tell exactly; but thought it must be three years. 'And how often do you sin, on an average, each day?' 'At least filty times,' was the reply. 'Well, my dear boy,' rejoin-ed Mr. Smith, 'you must consider that 'sin is the transgression of the law' of God; and that 'the wages of sin is death;' which death includes not only the dissolution of the body, but the bani-hment of the soul from God, and the endurance of his wrath in hell. And recollect that every sin deserves this dreadful death. You admit you sin fifty times a day; that is

three hundred and fity times in a week; one thousand four hundred times in a month; and about fifty thousand times in the space of three years. thing-intoxicating liquor. Reasons numerous, and as potent as Now, a thousand times are very many, as you may judge; for, though our numerous, combine 'to admonish the Methodists of the necessity chapel were filled with children, it would not contain more than that numand importance of throwing all their weight into the scale in ber. What a multitude then, must fifty thousand be ! Yet were there as recommendation of ours, we believe, is entirely uncalled for : the many children here, and were your sins divided among them, giving one to statement itself is sufficient for that purpose with every person who each, you have done that which would hanish them all to the' bottomless

> remained fixed as a status; the tear trembled in his eye; his colour came and went; and, the instant it was concluded, he ran home at his utmost speed. Mr. Smith followed soon after ; and, on aproaching the door of Lis chamber, heard kim pleading for mercy in the following strains :- • O Lord, I am an awful sinner! Though I am but a little boy, I am a great sinner : I have deserved hell many thousand times. But, O Lord, be merciful unto me; and hot out all my sins for Christ's sake. Weeping endured for a night, but joy came in the morning. His prayer, which went 'not out of feigned lips,' was heard in heaven; and for Christ's sake, without whose

atoning sacrifice even the sins of little children cannot be forgiven, he was made, as he expressed it, 'pleased at heart,' having a sense of the Divine several interesting items of local intelligence.

- where a conference, notation the longitudes	
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Davies' Legendro's Geometry	Pollok's Course of Time
Gummere's Surveying	Mrs. Homan's Poems
Whateley's Rhetoric	Combe on the Constitution of Man
Aborcrombie on Intellectual Powers	Parker's Tour to the Rocky Moun.
Abbott's Little Philosopher, 1 bound	tains
Enfield's Philosophy	Complete Practical Farmer
Levizae's French Grammar	Parloy's Christmas Tales
Mackenzie's 5000 Receipts	" Liulo Gift
Clerk's Assistant	" Book of Pretry
Young Lady's Own Book	Parker's Composition
Boy's do,	Buck's Theological Dictionary
Girl's do,	Missionary Gazetteer
Henry's Commentary	American Farriery
Jay's Morning & Evening Exercises	
Short Sermons	Life of Brandt
Dick's Future State	Merchant's Widow
Theology	Mrs. Harrict Newell's Life
N. R The Books advortised for pr	a at the Rook-Room can be obtained

N.B .-- The Books advortised for sale at the Book-Room can be obtained through any of the Mothodist Preachers,

The General Book Steward begs to inform the Preachers that he has ceeived a LARGE SUPPLY OF STATIONERY, and is now prepared to furnish them with every article they want in that line,--such as Fools. an and Letter Paper of all qualities, Quills, Black and Red Ink Powders, Wafers; Black, Red, and Fancy Sealing Wax, Wafer Stamps, Pocket Inkstands, Black and Red Lead Pencils, Blotting Paper, Memorandum Books of various sizes, &c. &cc. &cc.

THE UPPER CANADA ACADEMY, COBOURG .--- We respectfully and earnestly beg the attention of the Public, particularly of the Parents and Guardians of Youth, to the course of instruction pursued at this Institution, as stated in another column of our Paper. Any gives it an attentive perusal. Were the officers less able, were the While this fearful scheme of computation was proceeding, Christopher morals, and the best interests of the Students, less regarded than they are, we should have some hesitancy in saying what we do; but as it is, we have none. This is an Institution second to none of the kind in the Province ; and as such we bring it before our readers, with our best wishes for its increasing and permanent success.

> We had prepared several articles of a religious character for insertion this week, but must defer them to another; as likewise

We are informed that the late rains have been injurious to

July 31, 1839.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, TORONTO .- In another part of our Paper will be found a Syllabus of the Lectures to be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Ross, in a short time, which is well deserving a perusal by all persons. The knowledge professed to be conveyed by him is much needed in this Colony, and we doubt not will be sought by many when the Lectures are delivered. To Mechanics and studious youth, we are sure they will be highly acceptable and useful. Upper Canada is a magnificent Province, favoured with many natural resources, but as yet not much improved by art or science. The time is coming, and we hope is not far distant, when both shall not only adorn, but be of immense utility to it. We need more men of science amongst us. There are some public works in progress-and how many more are projected! Let us aim at a praiseworthy independ ence in these matters : At present, for the most part, when any thing which requires scientific knowledge has to be effected, we go in search of men to conduct the undertaking. No longer should this be said, as it is, to our disadvantage. We wish the Reverend Lecturer the attention, approbation, and support of an intelligent and inquiring public.

Our friends will be glad to learn that we have just received a letter from our warm hearted and pious brother, the KEV. JOHN CARROLL, which informs us he left Cobourg on the 17th inst. for New Brunswick, but was not certain that he should proceed farther than New-York. He speaks of the baths at Rochester having had an exhibitating effect upon his " prostrated system." We send our most affectionate regards to our beloved Brother and the companion of his sojourning, Mrs. Carroll, in which we are sure our ministers, members and friends will unite, much regretting that, in the all wise British subjects. providence of God, affliction should render it necessary for him to In pursuance of a numerously signed requisition to the Sheriff of the leave for a time the scene of his labours among us, in which he has District, there was a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants been so zealously and efficiently employed. May the means now used for his restaration bo speedily efficacious. The concluding part of Brother C.'s letter all will admire :- " May God bless you, and the holders. The Sheriff was unanimously called to the chair, who pre precious woak in dear Canada I" To this timely prayer we heartily respond-AMEN !

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

Latest from England.

After being anxiously expected, the Great Western arrived at New York on Monday the 22d instant, bringing London and Liver. pool intelligence to the 5th, and Bristol to the 6th of July.

The New York Commercial Advertiser of the 22d informs us. that the Imporial Government had decided on releasing John G. Parker, and his seven companions from Canada, who had pleaded guilty to the serions charge preferred against them in Upper Canada, in hope of receiving Her Majesty's pardon. The order for their liberation, it was expected, would be issued July 4th. They were sent to on the Monday previous, by Lord John Russell, to learn whether they would give security for their not entering the Province of before it was taken from them and torn to pieces. About midnight Upper Canada, nor approach its boundaries, should they be released. the same men tried it again in an obscure part of the town, but they Their reply was, that they had no desire to enter Upper Canada, and that they were willing to give the required security. But they had one request to make, which was, that they might go into the Province sometime or other, should they be able to obtain the consent of the also the amendments which were lost, and can form their own opinion Provincial Government. At three o'clock on the afternoon of the of them. Let the inhabitants of every district in the Province con-5 k, they had received no order to be literated. The same Journal of the 23d informs us, that all the prisoners have been released, and sthat Parker was expected to come out in the British Queen. The New York Albion has a paragraph in it from the Morning Chronicle of the 3d instant, which we lay before our readers :

" The Congdian Prisoners .- It having been found impracticable to put the Canadian prisoners upon their trial in England, in conformity with the suggestion in the judgment of the Court of Exchequer, the Government has notified to them that, upon entering into personal security not to return to Canada, they will be released."

Thus, through the irresistible advocacy of Lord Brougham, aided by others, these individuals are no longer in galling continement.

The affairs of Canada came before the House of Commons on the 4th, when an interesting debate transpired. Mr. Buller is said to have been severe on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of this Province, Little was done for these Colonies. Another session must be held before any thing very decisive or satisfactory is done. For our own part, we are perfectly unable to conjecture why any de lay should take place. We give our readers two extracts from the debates, as we find them in the Advertiser of the 23d.

Mr. CHARLES BULLER said, in his opinion it was the most grievous thing that could be conneived to leave a country in perpetual doubt as to what was to be done for them. There was a general belief growing up in Canada that the interests of that colony were utterly neglected, and they had a right to think so, when month after month, and session after ession passed away without any thing having been done. From his knowledge of the colonies he could assure the government that the sucwere prepared to carry out the union with *bona fides*, all parties in the colonics would tally round them, for they wanted a good and strong goin which the people had been kept, as for the last ion years the policy of all governments had been vacillating. He fully believed such was the opinion of the people, that it would be very easy to carry out the large plan of union suggested and recommended by Lord Darker at the large plan of union suggested and recommended by Lord Darham, and that with the consent of the whole of the Legislatures. There was one warning which he wished to give the noble lord. If he moant not to adopt the union of the two provinces, let him say so at once; but if the noble lord wished to have it adopted, he was taking a strange course to get the public feeling in favor of it. LORD JOHN RUSSELL, in reference to the Union of the Provinces. remarked, "that he was of opinion that a union between the Provinces was the principle on which the affairs ought to be finally settled. In the meanwhile they ought to furnish the temporary government with the power of encouraging public undertakings, and also securing emigration."

The Advertiser says,-" Important intelligence had been received from the East, of the actual declaration of war by the Sultan against the Pacha of Egypt. This was on the 9th of June; and at the same time the Sultan despatched a floet and considerable reinforcements to the rebels in Syria, where the insurrection against the Pacha was rapidly extending." The N. Y. Albion says, -- "The Turkish and Egyptian armice are approaching each other in Syria, in great force, 100,000 men each, and it is

proacting each other in Syria, in great force, 100,000 men each, and it is leared that the European powers will not be able to prevent a conflict. The British Queen has been on pleasure trips to several scaports, but was expected to leave Portsmonth for New York about the 12th inst. On the 14th inst. at 5 o'clock, P. M. the 'Great Western exchanged

colours with the Liverpool steam ship in 49, 20, of latitude, distant, at the time, from 10 to 12 miles. On the subject of a uniform postage, a London paper of July 1st has

this paragraph :

'Among the passengers who have reached this country by the Great Western is a gentleman delegated on a special mission by the Post Office Department at Washington to the authorities of our general Post Office object in view is one which will produce the greatest advantages in facilitating the commerce between Great Britain and the United States. If we are correctly informed, the special messenger from Washington is to nake full inquiries into the plans of Mr. Rowland Hill for the establishment of a uniform penny postage, with the view of extending the system to the United States at the earliest possible convenience. Should the government adopt Mr. Bill's plan, letters will pass throughout the shole continent of

the United States at the same rate as it is intended they will shortly do in this country ?

UPPER CANADA.

DURHAM MEETING IN THE GORE DISTRICT.

Extract of a Letter from a Resident in Hamilton.

"Glorious triumph of the Constitutional Reformers in the Gore District .- The men of Gore, who were foremost in putting down rebellion and repelling invasion, are equally prompt and determined in asserting and maintaining the constitutional rights and liberties of

of the Gore District, in the Court house square, at Hamilton, on the 27th instant, for the purpose of considering Lord Durham's Report, which was attended by upwards of two thousand persons, mostly freesided with great credit to himself and satisfaction to all parties. The meeting was as orderly as could be expected. The resolutions which were presented to the meeting, and also the amendments, were fairly tested, and the general opinion is that the votes were ten to one in favor of Lord Ducham's Report. Towards the conclusion of the meeting an incident occurred which is not satisfactorily explained. The Battalion was marched up on one side of the Court house and down on the other, carrying arms with fixed bayonets.

After the meeting was over, and the country people were going tome, some of the inhabitants of the town collected, and, urged on by a late Lieutenant Colonel of Militia, a High Churchman of Nelson, made an attempt to take away a flag belonging to the people of Dun-das, on which was inscribed "Durham and Responsibility;" but they met with a repulsa which they did not expect, and the flag was car ried home in triumph. In the evening about a dozen persons made up an effigy of Lord Durham, with the intention of carrying it through the streets and then burning it; but they had not proceeded ten rods,

were discovered and stopped in their proceedings. The public will see by the account (below) furnished by the secre taries, the resolutions presented by the reformers, and carried, and stitutionally and temperately express their sentiments in the decided manner that has been done in this district, and the Imperial Govern ment we believe will speedily give us the constitution to which we conceive we are entitled."

Proceedings of a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of the District of Core, held in the Court House Square, in the Town of Hamilton, called by ALLAN MACDONELL, Esquire, Sheriff of said Dis trict, in pursuance of a requisition signed by one hundred and twenty one freeholders and others.

On motion of James L. Willson, Esquire, seconded by George S liffany, the Sheriff took the chair.

Moved by George S. Tiffany, seconded by Mr. N. Ford, that James L Willson, John Smith; and David Brickan Esquires, act as Secretaries which was carried.

Sir Allan N. McMab said he had a high respect for the gentlemen so locted, but he believed they were all opposed to him in the object of the meeting, and he would therefore move another gentleman in addition to heir number, who might not be so much so, namely, Joseph Davis Esq. which was seconded by George S. Tiffany, Esq. The Honorable Adam Ferguson said he would not only allow Sir Allan one Secretary, but he would move that he be allowed three of his own choosing, but Sir Allan declined, and Joseph Davis was therefore added to their number.

The following resolutions were then submitted for the meating: On motion of Michael Aikmen Esq., M. P. P., seconded by Doctor

E. C. Thomas, Resolved I. That this meeting continues to feel a strong attachment to the Britis resource a that this meeting continues to feel a strong attachment to the Diritshi Crown-nevertheless, having observed with dismay the present unsetted state of public affins, it is desirous of expressing its want of confidence in those who are known to exercise an undue influence over the government of the country, and declares its belief that the present House of Assembly does not represent the wishes or sentiments of the Constituency of the Province, particularly in the late Report of its Committee, unpro-ting to be the Report of the House of Assembly, to answer to Lord Durhun's Report on the State of the Trovince.

without declaring the hope that his Lordship will continue to exert hiuself in his place in Parilisment, and by every other constitutional means, on behalf of the same. 9. That a copy of these resolutions being signed by the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting, be forwarded to his Encellency, the Lieut. Governor of this frontinec-to the Marques of Normanby, Colonial Secretary and to the Eart of Durbarn. In amendment to the fourth resolution, the Hon. Sir A. N. McNab,

M. P. P., seconded by Captain Milne, moves, That the whole be expanded and the following inserted :- That this meeting sees no ause to consure the present flouse of Assembly for having joined with the other branch

That the whole be expanded and the terreturn of having joined with the other branch-cause to construct the present House of Assembly for having joined with the other branch-es of the Legislature "in passing an act for continuing its existence in splite of domise of the crown since independent of its necessity, precedents can be found for the same in the parliament of Great Britain-in the House of Assembly and Legislature of Lower Canada, and in the other Legislative budies of the North American Colonies.

In amendment to the 5th resolution, the Hon. Sir A. N. Macnab, M. P. P. seconded by William Chisholm, Esq. M. P. P. moves that the whole be expunged and the following inserted :

the whole of expunged and the following inserted: That this meeting most earnestly recommends to the constituency of the District of Gore, to preserve inviolate the franchise conferred upon them by the Constitution, unshackled by the pledges of party; the dictates of faction, or the leading prioriples of any moa; and that when they are called upon to exercise their privilege of vo ing for their Representatives in Parliament, they come as they always have done to the the ussings, not under the protection of the *exceking* Ballot [lox; nor under the pledges extored or consulty extracted from them by the glausibility of designing mon, out fearlessly and openly to record their homest and unbiased opinions in favour of such them. Which having exhaust the theory in a protein participation of the theory is the Chair.

Which being submitted to the meeting and a vote taken, the Chairman declared that the amendments were lost, and the resolutions Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 carried.

Moved by W. Patterson, Esq. seconded by Wm. Chisholm, Esq. That the Sheriff do now leave the Chair and the Hon. Adam Ferguson take the same Moved by Wm. Chisholm, Eeq., seconded by James L. Willson,

"Int the thanks of this meeting be given to the Sheriff, for his able and impartial onduct while presiding at this meeting. Which was unanimously carried.

ALLAN MACDONELL. (Signed,)

Chairman.

JAMES L. WILLSON,) (Signed,) JOHN SMITH, Secretaries. JOSEPH DAVIS and DAVID BRICKAN,

Hamilton, 27th July, 1839.

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OBITUARY.

Disp, on the 7th of June last, JAMES PLATT, Esq., oged 43 years, less eaven days. Mr. Platt was born in the township of Hallowell, Frinco Edward District, of respectable parents, who belonged to the Presbyterian Church. They being rather rigid in their views, it was seldom that their children attended any place of worship but their own. Honce it was but occasionally that their son James heard the Methodist preachers till he attained to manhood; and although he was what the world would call a good young man, he lived a " stranger to the covenant of promise, hav ng no hope and without God in the world," till about the year 1816, when bleased the Great flead of the church to common co an extensive revival of religion on the Hallowell circuit through the instrumentality of the Rev. E. Adams. Many of Mr. Platt's more distant relations wore hopefully converted in the early part of this work. These (particularly one of the same age) would often invite and entreat their friend James to go with them to the house of prayer. His mother seeing and hearing this, became rather alarmed, and expressed her fears that her son James would be converted to young J. P. W., and not to the Lord. However, it turned out better than the old lady's fears. Hor son was soundly converted, no doubt, by the Lord; his young friend, of course, doing all he could to hasten on the blessed work. Brother P. innediately joined tho Mothodist Church. The next year he was united in matrimony to Miss Mary Ilicks, and in 1319 they removed to Percy, where they not the difficulties and endured the hardships which are inseparable from the early settlement of a township. In this newly settled part of the country, (where the means of grace were "few and far between") brother P. was not connected with any particular class for several years. As might be expected. He suffered great spiritual loss for want of the stated moans of grace. When the servant of the Lord visited that neighbourhood and formed a society, brother P. again united to the church, of which he remained a member (and for several years a leader) till be orded his earthly career. He was blessed in general with good health, but through the past year he often complained of an effliction in his head, which affected his memory. He onjoyed his usual state of health till the latter part of May, when it became evident that his affliction was increasing part of May, when it became evident that his affliction was increasing upon him. He attended muster on the 5th of June, but was taken much worse that night. The next morning, Thursday 6, he was taken with a fit, and had symptoms of more through the day, which deprived him of his speech, and a part of the time of his senses. He appeared, at times, to be engaged in prayer. Failing vory fast till Filday evening the 7th, he closed this mortal scene. It appears that our departed brother had were precentiment of his sense. It appeared in the last ome presentiment of his sudden removal, which he mentioned in the last class meeting he attended, and to his now afflicted partner the Sabbath before his death. He then said to her, " Our comfort for time will soon end." Brother Platt is gone, and left an afflicted partner, seven children, a large circle of relatives and friends, and the inhabitants of Percy and Seymour generally, to mourn their loss: but their loss, we believe, is his eternal gain. Several of the christian graces shone very conspicuously in the character of brother P., but none more so than that of desiring to "live peaceably with all men." As an illustration of this, shortly after I commenced travelling in this part, a cortain misnamed and offensively exclusive paper was put into his hands. If a road a few of its slanderous articles, and saw that its ovil tendency was such that he wished to receive

no more of them; but observed, that he was fearful if he informed the Editor of the view he took of his paper, it would create bad feelings in certain quarters. This he left with others, whose business it was. We believe our brother is now enjoying the peacomaker's portion in the upper and better world. May the Great flord of the church guide his bereaved and afflicted family by his grace, and afterward bring them to glory ! C. R. ALLISON.

Quarlerly Meetings for the Ottawa District-1st Quarter.

PPER CANADA ACADEM Y.--- The Comis mittee of Management for this Institution desire to inform its friends and the public at large, that the next Session will commence on Monday; the 2nd of September next. The Session will consist of three Terms, and will close on the 22nd day of April, A. D. 1840.

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

The government of the Academy is strictly parental. All the pupilo are regarded as mombers of the same family; and their wants will be attended to will the utmost care and tenderness. The domestic Gover-nors, the Rev. John Beatty and his excellent wife, will units their unceasing exertions with those of the Teachers to promote the morals, improve-ment and comfort of the youthful subjects of their charge. The Officers of the Institution intend to pursue the following course

of instruction, viz. ;

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

This department is intended for boys who may have made some progress in elementary studies, but who are not to take the Greek or Latin French, and the Modern Languages.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ARTS. This department includes Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Bolany, Mineralogy, and Geology.

DEPARTMENT OF LETTERS AND ARTS. Course of study-Latin, Greek, Hebrew, with critical roading of the

Scriptures; English Literature and Belles Lettres; French, and other Modern Languages. Lectures, either formal or in connection with the recitations, will be given on all the more important studies; such as the Roman History, Antiquities and Literature, Greek Language and Literature, Hebrew Language and Literature; and on the Style, Imagery, Ethics, and An-

liquities of the Bible-as also on the various branches of Natural Science and English Litorature. Any student may pursue any or all of the various branches as his parents or guardians may direct; and on leaving the Institution he will

receive a letter stating his moral character, general deportment, habits of industry and attention to business, the branches he has pursued, and his proficiency. Due attention will be paid to Composition ; and young gentlemen wilf

be instructed in the principles of Oratory once a week, by reading origi-nal composition and declaiming select pieces. The elecution of the young ladies will also be improved by reading original composition and seloct pieces in meetings appointed for that purpose.

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

Both the Committee and the Officers of the Institution assure the public that every exertion will be made, in the discharge of their andious duties, to promote the health, morals, comfort, and instruction of the children committed to their care; and they trust the Institution will com tinue to merit and receive the confidence and patronage of an onlightened In the Female Department, the course of instruction is designed to

embrace all the various branches of a complete system of Female Education, both solid and ornamental. The method of instruction in the Academy being ANALYTIC, the science

itself will be taught, and the text book only regarded as the basis of the instruction communicated; and thus, by analyzing the various subjects or branches of study, the mind will be regularly trained and prepared for original and independent investigations. The advantages o Academic course of education must be obvious to every intelligent per-

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

time.			-	
TERMS.				
. Roard, Lodging, and Wathlag,	-	0	0	
Book keeping, Geography, and English Grammar, per Term, Higher Branches of do., including Natural and Moral Philosophy,		0	0	
Astronomy, Chemistry, &c.	1	5	0	
Including Latin, Grock, or Mathematics, *	2	0	0ř	
Extra Charges.				
French, per Term,	Í	10	đ	
Brawing and Poloting,	. 1	0	Ó.	
Ilisic,	· ī	10	Õ	
Music, Drawing, and Palating,	3	0	Ô.	1
Use of Plano,	0	10	0	
* The charge will be the same whether one or all of these Branches be to	ngat			
The following are the Officers for the present year :		•		•
Rev. MATTHEW RICHEY, A. M., Principal.				
Mr. JESSE HUALDURT, A. B., Classical Teach (Who will also take a class in Math	ber. omai	ics	5	
Mr. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. B., Nathemotic (Who will also take a class in the Class	al T	các		
Mr. WM. KINGSTON, English Teacher.				
Miss M. E. Boulton, Preceptress. (Who will have a suitable Assi	istan	L.)	••	
Committee Room, U. C. Academy, }		.,		

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After some farther remarks, the bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed on the 11th.

Birmingham has been the scone of a disgraceful riot, which took place on the 4th. At 8 o'clock a meeting of the Chartists was held, which the police attended and made an attempt to arrest the leader. They were soon compelled by the superior force of the multitude to retire, and received some wounds. The fourth Regiment of Dra-goons were then called out, as well as some Infantry, and the rioters then, were obliged to hasten from the ground. When will these scones cease to exist !

Lady Flora Hastings died on the 5th, after having a private interview with Her Majesty, and many proofs of kindness and condescen-sion from her. Buckingham Palace was closed by the Queen's command.

On the 14th ult., Mr. Attwood presented the famous Chartist petition, and we are told some manual labour was required on the occasion, the petition being a cylinder of parchment of the circumference of a coach wheel, which was actually rolled into the house We wish the Imporial Parliament to act like themselves in this business, and for the petitioners to be satisfied.

A motion for the ballot was made by Mr. Grote, on the 18th, and was lost by a majority of 117. Votes for it, 216. Against it, 333. In the House of Commons on the 19th, the Jamaica bill was pass.

ed. Majority 10. For it, 267. Opposed to it, 257. In the Lords, on the 2d of July, Ministers were unable to carry their measure for Jamaica. Majority against them 69. A motion to strike out the first clause was made by Lord Lyndhurst, which was accepted, 80 sgainst 149. On the 4 h, the Bill now containing only one clause, was carried without a division.

The Honourable Daniel Webster, the voluminous American writer and powerful orator, is in England receiving the smiles of Her Majesty. He is honoured as her guest ; Noblemen court his attention and make him their visitant. We like this truly British courtesy to a distinguished stranger, and never may Britons and Americans know each other but as friends !

The Government Education Bill passed on the 20th, majority 5. Or we might more properly say, Lord Stanley's amendment was successfully opposed by that number. Lord John Russell moved, on the 24th for a grant of £30,000 to carry out the plan of Education, and his motion passed by a majority of 2. For 275, against 273. There is something remarkable here, can the plan be unexceptionable ?--How much will protestantism be benifited by it ?

The Marquis of Westminster, in the Lords, on the 22nd, express-ed himself an advocate of the ballot, triennial parliament, and the extension of the suffrage. These matters, strange to say, are gaining ground every year. Sir Charles Metcalf is to be Governor of Jamaica, and Sir Lionel

Smith is removed from thence to the Mauritius.

We have intelligence that the Bank of England have advanced their rate of Interest to 55 per cent ; and it is believed, by some, that it will shortly be 6. Under this belief great excitement exists in certain quarters. The Advertiser cays, "yesterday the 4th, passed off without any notice from the Bank, and it may now stand at the present rate for some time."

Chishulm Esq. M. P. P. moves That all after the word "crown" be expanged, and the following be inserted :-" but does not look with dismay or appreliension on the present state of public affairs, and although desirous of expressing its want of confidence in any persons who may excreise an undue influence over the government of the country (if any such there are) it does not consider that influence is exercised by those who have been familiarly but most erro-neously termed "the family compact" "a nature," to use the words of the Earl of Dur-liam, in his report, "nor much more appropriate than party designations usually are, insamed no schore is in truth very fille family connection moung the persons thus united." and the balk of which party, according to the description of the same noble Lord, " consists for the most part of native born inhabitants of the colony, or of emigrants who settled in it before the last war with the United Statess," further this meeting declares its belief that the province, particularly in the last report of its committee purporting to be the report of the Days of Assembly in answer to Lord Duthan's report on the state of the province. On a division being called, the obstairman announced the amendment

On a division being called, the chairman announced the amendment lost, and the original resolution carried.

On motion of William Notman Esq., seconded by David Brickan Esq., 2. That the Report of the Earl of Durham, in all its material points, has been recei-ved by an overwhelming majority of the people of Upper Canada with the most abun-dant gratification ; and this meeting is of opinion that, provided Legislation he not delayed, but that the leading principles of that Report be fully, fairly, and above all speedily carried out, this colony may yet attain a high degree of prosperity and happiness, and be maintained in happy connexion with the Mother Country to an unlimited period.

In amendment, the Hos. Sir A. N. McNab, M. P. P., seconded by Lewis Burwell Esq., moves,

That all after the word, intervel⁴⁴ be expunged and the following inserted: —⁴⁶ by a portion of the people of Upper Canada with groat gratification, but this meeting is not of ophrico that if the leading principles of that report be fully carried out, this colony can over attain a high degree of property and happiness, insanuch as it would tend to de-stroy that happy connection with the mother country on which is welfare entirely de-uerds.

On a division being called the chairman announced the amondment lost On motion of the Hon. Adam Ferguson, M. L. C. seconded by Dector

II. Smith.

3 That this inceting is of opinion that a Responsible Government, as recommended in Lord Durhan's Report, is the only means of restoring confidence allaying discontent, or perpetuating the connection between Great Britain and this colony.

In amendment, the Hon. Sir A. N. McNab, M. P. P., seconded by Charles Biggar, Esq. moves

Charles Biggar, Esq. moves That all after the word "report" be expersed and the following inserted;—"is no new dottime inasmuch as it is the same which was advacated by Messrs. Robin, Bid-well, Mackenzie, Charles Daucombe, Gibsuh, Lonnt, Morison, Wells, Bruce and others, who ilemanded of that eithe trains patriotic, and spright Licutenant Governor, Sir Francis Bood Ucad, Bart, that he should praisfer the legal and constitutional responsibi-lity of the Governor and his Executive Council from the Green of Great Britain and the Imperial Parliament, to the Bouse of Assembly of Upper Canada, a principle which, as Sir Francis justly observed, " at once brought the question of constitutional monarchy to a crisis,—induced him on the carnest petition of 39,000 loyal men of this noble province, to dissoft the Honse of Assembly and to take the verticit of the country upon its merits of responsibility in government new contended for, and in the relection of uniceton mem-bers of that house who voted for it, one of whom has since been executed for high treason, and three others, *leaders* of the same faction, have since field country, and scattere of outlawry has since been pronounced, and is now recorded against theat. On a division being called, the clasirman announced the amendment

On a division being called, the chairman announced the amendment ost, and the original resolution carried.

On motion of Mr. Robert Halt, seconded by Richard G. Beasley, Esquite,

4. That this meeting carnestly hopes that it will please his Excellency, the Lf. Governor, to dissolve the present House of Assembly forthwith, in order that, by an appeal to the people of fills Province, their sentiments upon the present state of public affairs, and especially upon the Report of the Earl of Durham, may be obtained.

The foregoing proceedings having taken up so large a portion of the day, the remainder of the resolutions viz, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, were moved by Dr. E. C. Thomas, seconded by Henry Moyle, Esq.

5. That this meeting hereby pledges itself to support at the next Election such candi-ates, and such only, as can declare themselves favourable to the leading principles of ord Durham's report, and shall be prepared to support the same by every means in big report.

duits, and such only, as can shall be prepared to support the same by every uscans in the prover.
6. That the union of these provinces upon just and fair terms is our wish, and in our opinion, such an union will be productive of the most happy results.
7. That the following gentlemen, with power to add to their numbers, be appointed a committee to draft an address to Her Majesty, founded upon the foregoing resolution-to procure signatures to the same-to hovine the other districts of the province to join us-to enter into such correspondence as they may think proper, and to do such other acts as may seem to thom necessary for the purpose of carrying out the intentions of the meeting of the meeting in the committee of management now acting at Dandas on behalf of the county of liaiton, appointed at their meeting yearday, also Goorge S. Tifany, Esquire, N. Fork, P. D. Brickan, M. Capron, M. Aikman, G. Hugahan, J. Jackson, Walter Scott, Caleb Hopkins, Harmans Smith, E. C. Griffin, James Gage, jan., J. A. Wilkes, W. C. Ross, J. S. Sandekada, Mayor Bowan, Wan. Kent, Abaham Cook, and H. Noyle.
8. That this inceting cannot separate without expression is gratefalt thacks to the Earl of Durham for his deep attention to the weifare of the American Coloniste; not

- 31

lississippi	July 27th and 28th.	Ottawa,	Sept.	6th and	7th.
olt,	August 3rd and 4th.	Bonchire,	44	13th and	14th.
larendon,	" 17th and 18th.	Richmond,	••	20th and	21st.
ylown,	44 31st & Sep. 1st.			27th and	
		RIGHARD	JONE	s, Chairm	an.

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MARRIED .- At Torouto, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Scadding, Christopher Elliott, Esq., to Mrs. Usebia Francis, both of Toronto.

By the Rev. W. McFadden, on the 11th inst. Mr. James Guest, of Oxferd, to Miss Jane Graville, of Montague.

At West Gwillimbury, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. William Fraser, John Coats, Esq., of Albion, to Miss Maria Hawley, of Lecumseth.

On Thursday, the 25th inst., in the parish church of St. George Kingston, by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, Rector of Hamilton and Barton William Hallowell, Esq. M.D. to Sarah Hannah Boies, sixth daugh ter of the late Staff Assistant Surgeon Geddes, of the same place.

DIED .- In this city, on the 24th inst., at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. John Christie, Hardware Merchant, Miss Elizabeth Donaldson, formerly of Greenock, Scotland.

In the township of Lobo, near London, U. C., on the 15 h inst., Katharine Graham, in the 82nd year of her age, relict of Mr. Robi. Beston, of Darwick, near Melrose, Roxburghshire, Scotland,

On Sunday last, 21st inst. Willis St. Leger, infant son of David John Smith, Esq , aged 5 months and 14 days.

On Sunday last, Emerandy, youngest daughter of Mr. S. A. Irons, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Death of the Rev. Dr. Pringle -This aged citizen and venerable pastor of the Secession Church expired here last Subbath morning, after having far outlived the ordinary term of years allotted to mortality. Ho was in the 83th year of his age, and was inducted to the pastoral chargo in the same church with which he was connected till the end of his days, so early as 1777; we say the same church, for we cannot say the same congregation, he having nearly twelve months ago attended the funeral of the last surviving person who was a member at the time, and had witnessed his ordination .- [Porth Constitutional.

Toronto Market Prices - Joly 30, 1839.

Wheat, per bushel, Barley, do, Dats, do, Pataloes, do, hetw. Purnips, do,	6 Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q	0 0 3 0 6 0	a 7 a 0 4 4 4 4 1 1	0 4 6 8 3	Potk, por ewt. Ratior, por ib.,	04919. 40	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	a a a a a a a a a a	0620050	ן זנ
Seef, per owt	. 30	0	a 33	- 0-	Eite wood, per cord,	11	3	R	18	

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending July 30. D. Berney, J. G. Mauly, H. Wilkinson, T. Demorest, R. Corson, S. Belton, W. McFadden, R. Jones, T. Harmon, T. Parker, H. Shaler, C. R. Allison, "Cobourg, July 25."

Books have been forwarded to

D. Berney, I parcel, care of Rev. H. Mulkins, Brockville: H. Wilkinson, I parcel, care of Mr. T. Frazer, Prescott; B. Nanke. vill, 1 box, care of G. Brouse, Esq., Matilda; R. Jones, 1 box, via Rideau Canal to Bytown; G. Goodson, 1 box, care of Rev. R. Jones; H. Shaler, W. Jeffers, A. Hurlburt, A. Adams, J. Armstrong, and S. Brownell, each a parcel of Minutes of Conference, care of Rev. R. Jones, all per Steniner Commodore Barrie to Kingston. R. Corson, 1 box, care of Geo. Strobridge, Hamilton, and A. Sharp, Brantford.

A LEX. GRANT, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, MOTARY PUBLIC, &C., King Street, Toronto, opposite the Court House. March 28th, 1837. 285-tf

July 17th, 1639.

	N.BTho Rev. Joun BEATTY is Treasurer and Accountant, to whom all
۰	applications or communications about terms and payments must be made.
۰	WILLIAM CASE.
•	Chairman of the Committee of Mandgement.
	ANBON GREEN, Secretary. 508

ME ECHANIC'S INSTITUTE, TORONTO. INE. At this Institute, it is proposed to deliver a course of Lectures, on Mathematical and Mechanical science, during the winter of 1839 40. It is expected that the Course will commence in November, and be continued weekly for the succeeding half year.

The Course by the Rev. ALEXANDER Ross.

SYLLABUS.

1. Preliminary Lecture-Nature and objects of Mathematical and Mocha. nical Science.

1 Scales of Notation-Fundamental rules,-integral and fractional-vulgar and decimal. Arithmetic 2 Doctrine of proportion, simple and compound, with applications. Principles of the Science-Binomial theorem. Algebra. { 1 Principles of the Science—Binomial theorem. 2 Destrine of Equations, with applications,—Logarithms 3 Geometry. { 1 View of Euclid,—Modern Geometers. 4 Squaring of the circle, with various applications. Plane Trigonometry, applied to Mensuration. Spherics—Geographical problems—Dialling. Conic sections and the Cycleid —The Devuluem 10 Conic soctions, and the Cycloid,-The Pendulum. 11 General principles of Mechanical Science. 2 Statics, -- Farallelogram of forces, -- Floating hodics, -- Specific gravity,
 3 Dynamics 1 Motion in free space.
 4 Motion in a resting medium. 15 The Mechanical powers. 16 Construction of Machines. 17 Projectilee, including Gunnery. 18 Hydraulics, prossure of water. 19 Pheumatics,-Steam ongine,-Railroads.

20 Mathematical Geography. 21. Thysical Geography. 22 Astronomy. 1 The Solar System. 23 Astronomy. 22 System of the world, with reflections.

24 Concluding Lecture-Connection of the Sciences-Mental cultiva-tion-Advancement aud diffusion of knowledge.

In soliciting the attention and patronage of the public of Toronto to the course of which a general idea may be formed from the syllabus preented above, the Lecturer feels deeply sensible that the undertaking which he ventures to appounce, is extremely arduous :----arduous, on account of the nature, extent, and difficulty of the subjects which the course embraces; and peculiarly so. on account of the necessity of combining scientific instruction with such views and illustrations, as will render the course, as a whole, interesting and useful to a general audience. To effect these objects, the sources of demonstration will be rather indicated than developed; the results of profound investigations will be presented summarily; and the mole of applying rules resting on fatiguing deduc-tions briefly shown. The Lecturer has only further to add, that he will not space effort, and that besides having been early and intimately ac-quainted with the subjects on which he proposes to treat, he has reason to rely with confidence on a scientific friend for most valuable assistance and advice. In connection with the lectures, a scientific school will be taught during three evenings of each week, for the benefit of those who wish to ecome more thoroughly acquainted with the principles and epplications of Mathematical Science

Teronto, July 23, 1839.

D O S T, on Wednesday last, in King Street, between Wragg's and Laurie's Stores, a Dark Brown POCKET BOOK, tied round with a piece of Black List, containing one Note of Hand for £4 17s. fid., sundly small accounts, and other papers. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Guardian Office. O S T, on Wednesday last, in King Street, between Toronto, July 29, 1839.

INFORMATION WANTED of W. BURK, who came out from Ircland this Summer, and on his passage became deranged. He left the Durham boat at Boydown. Had on a dark coat and breeches, and is bald-headed. Any information from him will be thankfully received by John Jehnson, 4th Con. Markham, U. C.

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CHRESTIAN GUARDIAN.

July 31, 1839.

OPINIONS OF THE CANADIAN PRESS.

throughout the whole of British North America, on the very them. In this the Tory destructives display their usual shortgreat probability there exists of a speedy dissolution of the sightedness. They cannot see that the swiftest and surest way Melbourne Cabinet, and of the consequent preservation of these to dissolve British connexion, is to withhold from the people harassed Colonies to the British Crown. The impatience the full benefit of the British constitution. No man likes to harassed Colonies to the British Clown. The impatience the full benefit of the british constitution. To that have to with which such an event is looked for by the Conservatives be mocked, nor yet to be deprived of his rights; but when he at home, cannot equal that feeling of intense anxiety which is visited with both in one, he will surely seek a remedy some must be felt by every loyal Colonist, of the slightest sagacity, where. The Tory plea is also a libel on the British constitu-and 2. whether he be a resident of the sympathy-menaced Canadas, tion, as if the free play of its essential principles would lead of the faintly-supported New Brunswick, of distracted New-foundland, or almost alienated Jamaica. England, however the constitution be fairly tried; and let our people also be fairly degraded abroad, and convulsed at home, may hope to recover tried, and see if they are not worthy of their sires, and worthy from the ten years' ravages inflicted on her honour, prosperity of every privilege which a Briton enjoys at home. Are they and peace, by an Anti-Protestant administration,-but the to be told, and by the guilty interested parties too, that after remedial elixir that is to restore the drooping and all-but-departed strength of the Colonies, must be applied full soon, and they must loso them by coming to Canada, though the country the strength of the Colonies, must be applied full soon, and they must lose them by coming to Canada, though the country where the religious public will always find an assortment of Bibles and that by Conservative hands, or a second dismemberment of the is professedly ruled by the British constitution? Is this the Testaments, and the Books and Tracts published by the London Religious Empire, more disastrous than that against which Lord Chat- way to render them contented and prosperous? Are the men Tract Society. JAS. CARLESS, Depositary. ham expired in protesting, will infallibly ensue.

The silence of Lord Durham during all these exciting and im-portant occurrences, is certainly strange, and looks as if his Lord-ship was expecting to be called from his retirement by the voice of the net we specified that the present with the present we are the frishman said, when the parties of the net we specified that the present with the present with the present we are the parties of the net we are the present with the pr The silence of Lord Durham during all these exciting and imof the party, who consider that the present ministry does not proceed fast enough in the work of revolution and destruction. But of such an invitation being given, with any effect, to Lord they ought to be arraigned. Does not the very mode of their Durham, we think that little apprehension need be entertain. defence render them subject to greater suspicion? The people ed. The doom of Lord Melbourne and his colleagues is sealed; and in a very short time we may confidently look for the fear they should turn its powers against the British empire! It Twill Regattas, Blue Demys, Turkey Stripes and Drogler, Prints, P purification of the Empire,-under a ministry formed by the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, and sustained by "a pact's" folly. As the slave-holder justifies his iron rule by working majority" in the House of Commons."-The Church.

We believe that large numbers in these Colonies look with confidence to the formation of a ministry of which the Duke of them. Traduce the people in order to maintain an unconstitu-Wellington, in the Lords, and Sir Robert Peel, in the Com- tional sway over them ! Well do the "compact" copy the mons, will be the leaders. Many of the Provincial newspapers encourage this opinion, and by giving the wishes of the Conservative or Tory party, rather than the deliberate conviction of men of sound and disinterested judgment, spread among the people confidence in an approaching change :-- The Journals to which we refer, fondle this opinion, cherish it, with saint-like fervour, and each packet or steamer from England is Jonn Russers be able to take it from them ?-- People say one anxiously looked for by them, in the vain hope of hearing of the downfall of the Whig Ministry. A story is told of a gentleman who became insane from having lost sight of a beautiful selves what will become of British connexion, if it be not estab-girl who made him captive by a glance, and who daily, for the lished ?--This is another view of the subject which it would remainder of a long life, visited the spot where the " celestial be well for people to take ; a history, or story, or tale, must be vision" appeared to him, in the hope it would re-appear. Much in the same way is it, that those who have fixed their there are usually two sides to any bargain; and we advise affections on a Tory Ministry, watch the arrival of the latest intelligenco from Britain.

Our opinion differs widely from theirs. We not only believe there will never again be a Tory Ministry in England, but we believe the Whig, or Liberal, principles of Government, will be those of the men who succeed the present Ministry, whoever they may be .- Montreal Courier.

The opposition to the principles laid down by Lord Durham, other words, from that portion of the press, that either uniform-ly denied, or what is much the same thing, never admitted the existence of any abuses in the country. If they did not openly defend the abuses of the government, they were careful not to ex-pose them, and they served at all times as a shield, to hide pose them, and they served at all times as a shield, to hide from public view, the work of corruption that was in progress,

opposition to the report is, that to introduce the principle of nitions :-- LovALISTS .-- Those who through thick and thin supresponsibility within the colony, as far as regards matters port the Compact--its measures--and its Hacks. RADICALS purely local, is inconsistent with our relation as a colony to the _ALL who are opposed to their arbitrary measures and purely local, is inconsistent with our relation as a colony to the parent state. But this is a very futile objection—and we apprehend that it is one which cannot be sustained against the increasing demands on the part of the people, for a fair and impartial administration of the local government. Let us ask, does it in any way strengthen the bond of union, between this impartial administration of the local government. Let us ask, ed of the weight, and respectability of the province, under the twelve y himself. does it in any way strengthen the bond of union, between this true principles of CONSERVATIVES—a party which only to act as Attorney General, --Mr. Sullivan as President of the Council, --Mr. Draper as Solicitor General, --or Judgo Jones as Speaker of the Legislative Council? We mention these names simply by way of illustration. Or does it strongthen who may we ask, have the least protensions to honesty or ting to be satisfied with its shadow .- Peterboro' Backwoodsman. integrity of purpose, can step forward and defend it ? All that is desired, by way of change is, that the proper constitutional checks be introduced into the practical working of the provincial constitution, as they at present exist in Great Britain,--and this indeed can scarcely be called a change ; it is what the present constitution of the colony implied from the lately published by Mr. Rutton at Cobourg. beginning; and was only overlooked or dispensed with, by the office-hunters and place-holders, who succeeded in securing within their own circle the entire management of affairs, and with that the entire responsibility to one another ;-- a responsibility within a circle, the unhappy fruits of which, it has been our unpleasant duty repeatedly to expose .-- British Colonist.

Is it not a libel? Is it not a direct insult to every man in the country? The people demand their constitutional rights, but We congratulate the lovers of monarchical institutions, they are denied under the base pretonce that they may abuse

having possessed certain public rights common to every Briton, way to render them contented and prosperous ? Are the men

against whom the people have complained thus to evade enquiry and punishment? Are they to gain a fee simple in their defence render them subject to greater suspicion ? The people Cassinotts and Satinetts, Plain and Printed Moleskins and Cantoons, Grey tify their robbery of the people's rights by pretending that they

slave-holders.-U. C. Herald.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION RELATIVE TO THE SETTLEMENT OF THE QUESTION OF LORD DURHAM'S RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT. -The question is, will the brave people of Upper Canada let it go, now that they hold it from Vice Regal hands : will Lord to another ;--- if a Local Responsible Government is establish. ed, adicu to British connexion; but do they ever ask thema very poor one, when there are not two modes of telling it; people to examine both sides, before they make up their minds to a decisivo, nay ! !- Montreal Courier.

Having in our columns, the week before last, fully explained the extent of RESPONSIBILITY, which is absolutely necess. ary to enable us to control the expenditure of the Provincial

Funds, raised from our voluntary Grants, and to exercise a proceeds generally from what is called the "Tory" press; in and showed the legal and constitutional manner in which such other words, from that portion of the press, that either uniform. meetings should be called ; we shall now expose the shallow

to be divided into only two Parties which they term LOVALISTS The grand and only objection set forth by this party, in and RADICALS, and to those terms they give the following defi-

names simply by way of illustration. Or does it strengthen that bond of union, that in all the investigations that take place, into the past management of affairs,—from the College downwards — a mare of consudering incurable. Medical experience is continu-downwards — a mare of consudering incurable. Medical experience is continu-downwards — a mare of consudering incurable. Medical experience is continu-ally doing away a part of the list of the incurable diseases, and Mr. Moltat downwards,--a mass of corruption is exposed to public view, be defrauded of their Constitutional rights, remonstrate with has the happiness of confidently announcing that FEVER AND AGUE is now seldom equalled in any country? It is now that the real the Government of England against the injustice of withholding to be added to the number of complaints which modern skill has conquered. seldom equalled in any country? It is now that the real the Government of England against the injustice of withholding working of the present system is being brought to light,--and from us the substantial benefits of the constitution, and expec-

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DUCATION .-- Messrs. T. and F. Boswortin propose to open an Academy, in Hospital Street, on Wednesday next, the 3rd instant, for the instruction of young gentlemen, in various depart-ments of education, according to their age, their previous attainments, or

Messrs. B. will have the benefit of their fathor's (the Rev. N. Bosworth) id and experience in the management of the school. Toronto, 1st July, 1839.

The Depositaries of the Toronto Bible Society and the U. C. Religious Tract and Book Society have (in consequence of Mr. Catheart being unable langer to continue Depositary) been removed to 23 Yonge Street, The prices at which the Bibles and Testaments are sold have been

revised, and some of them reduced. Toronto, June 4, 1839.

who are impeached are allowed to be witnesses and judges in carefully selected by a resident Partner at home, will, for cheapness, their own cause, and to malign the high tribunal before which quality, and style, bear comparison with any in the trade. The following omprises a part of their Stock :--Broad Clothe, all qualities ; Plain and Fancy Cassimeros and Buckskins,

wanted but this insult to cap the climax of the "family come and Figured Gros de Naples, Thibet and Filled Shawls and Handkerchiefs, pact's" folly. As the slave-holder justifies his iron rule by Canton Crape Shawls and Handkorchiefs, Blend Gauze Handkerchiefs, saying that the slave is fit for no other, so the "compact" jus-tify their robbery of the people's rights by pretending that they Parasols, Bobbin and Quilling Netts, Thread Edgings, Tattings and Laces, do not know their value, and are not fit to be entrusted with them. Troduce the gravitation and are not fit to be entrusted with them. Troduce the gravitation and the second state of the

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 26th September, 1838.

IS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been and Mid. I. pleased to grant a Licence to practice Physic, Surgery, and Mid. wifery within this Province, to GEORDE HERRICE, Bachelor of Arts of the University of Dublin, and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Edinburgh.

GEO. HERRICK, M. D. and Surgeon A. B. T. C. ., and late of the City of Cork, respectfully informs the Citizens of sconto that he has opened an office for the practice of Physic and Surgery, al No 42 Lot Street, adjoining the house lately occupied by Dr. Rolph, where be will give bisundivided attention to the practice of the profession in its various branches. Dr. II. having brought from England a supply of the most genuine Medicines, which will be compounded by an experienced asistant, he trusts that the confidence which a generous public may repose a him will not be misplaced.

Dr. II. will give gratuitous attendance to the poor, afflicted with eye liseases, from 8 to 9 every morning. Toronto, October 3d, 1838. 495 3m

South Charitable Infirmary.

At a MEETING of the TRUSTEES of the South CHARITABLE INFIGMARY, held on Wednesday the 6th June, 1838.

Sir JAMES PITCAIRN, M. D., in the Chair.

The Resignation of Dr. HERRICK having been received, it was unani due power over our local concerns ; and last week pointed out mously Resolved-That while we necept the resignation of Dr. HERRICH as Senior Physician to the South Lafirmary, we cannot help expressing out regret that this Institution should be deprived of the valuable services of a Physician, whose energies have been so long devoted to its best interess

It is the policy of the Compact to make the province appear and valuable services to the Infirmary; and that it likewise be published o be divided into only two Parties which they term LoyALISTS in all the Cork Newspapers. J. PITCAIRN, M. D.

At a MEETING of the PHYSICIANS to the CORK LYING N HOSPITAL, held June 19, 1838.

Dr. HERRICE's resignation having been received, it was upanimously

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

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.-Notice is hereby given that the Annual Court of Proprietors of this Institution, at which the election of Directors for the ensuing year takes place, will be held at the House of Business of the Corporation, Dake Street, City of Toronto, on Manday the 5th day of August next, at 12 o'clock at noon precisely.

By order of the Board, British America Assurance Office, 15th of July, 1839, 587 2 w T. W. BIRCHALL, "Managing Director.

CANADA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION. The Committee respectfully intimate having received from the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Loudon Tract. Sunday School Union and Sabbath School Societies, a large supply of Bibles and Testaments, elemen-tary Books, and works suited for Sabbath School and Congregational

tary Books, and works suited for Sabbath School and Congregational Libraries, which will be sold at cost and charges. An addi.ional number of sets of the Circulating Libraries are expected by the fall vessels. These Libraries contain one hundred volumes, value at retail prices £6 15s. 0d. surfing, which, owing to the librality of the Tract Society, can be furnished here for £3 10s. 0d. currency. All applications to be made (if by letter post paid) to Mr. Becket at the Depositary, Messrs. Campbell and Becket's, Printers, Place D'Armes. Montreal, June 25, 1839. 505 4 w

MR. WOOD, DENTIST, Chewitt's Buildings, King Street. Mr. W. on his return to the city begs leave to state, that he has made arrangements for a constant supply of *Iscorruptille Enamel Teeth*, from the best manufacturers in London. Paris, and Philadelphia; and for immediate information of any improvements in the different branches of Denial Surgery. Besides the usual materials for filling decayed teeth, gold, platina, silver, and tinfuils, Mr. W. has the Royal Mineral Cement, which, in certain cases, is preferable to any other substance. Mr. W nay be consulted at his office any hour of the day. Toronto, 21st May. 1838.

PPER САНАРА COLLEGE,-Mr. JAMES DUFFY has been appointed Collector, and is author-ized by the College Council to receive all sums which are, or hereafter may be due to this College. JOHN McCAUL, Of A Principal. July 5th, 1839. 064 Principal. L. PERRIN & CO., IMPORTERS OF

J. BRITISH MANUFACTURS, have reconfly REMOVED to No. 8. WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, King Street, Toronto, Murch 5, 1839. 15

IFE E M O V A L. -- The Subscribers beg to inform their friends that they have removed their place of business to the Stores formerly occupied by the late S. E. TATLOR, Esq. No. 173, King Street, Toronto. 3317 BENJAMIN & BROTHERS.

1	HAMPION, BROTHERS, &	Co.
\mathcal{I}	will receive per first Spring Vessels their usual Supply of	
	SCYTHES, SICKLES, &c. &c.	

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

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

MAYHEW.-Millinery AND DRESS ESTABLISHMENT, BARY LINEN MANUFACTURY, and TOY WAREHOUSE, 1084 King Street, (late T. Person.)

07 TWELVE APPRENTICES wanted immediately at the above establishment. Turonto, Oct. 16, 1838. 50

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

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

The above are in the midst of an old and flourishing Scattlement, with all the conveniences of good roads, Mills, roady Market, &c., and a large quantity of the finest Black Walnut and White Oak Timber bercon.

Also,-In the Township of Reach, Home DISTRICT; Lot No. 12, in the 2d Concession, an extremely valuable Lot. The above lands will be sold low, or the preprietor will be glad to

nortgage the same for such period as may be agreed upon. For further particulars apply to II. Sparson D. Esq., Brockvillo. April 20, 1837.

MEW ESTABLISHMENT.--R. HOCKEN,

"The Press, the Press, 't is this that weighs me down." CHRONONHOTONTHOLOGOS.

Thus, in one single line, our Dramatic writer, has put into the mouth of the great chief Christopher, a Reply to the Report

To this report, we upon one occasion alluded, during the Session of Parliament. It was then produced by Mr. Ruttan, who proposed that 10,000 copies of it should be printed for distribution, but the motion was negatived. It has now been published, we presumo, at Mr. Ruttan's expense.

The most remarkable feature in this report, is, that it contains no proposal, to meet the views of the House in appointing

THE QUESTION AND PARTIES AT ISSUE IN U. CANADA .- the Committee. It is a sort of Essay on the influence of the In our recent remarks on the ministerial plan for Canada, we press in the country; but, were the government of the colony have considered the question as it is usually taken-that is, as at all times administered with fairness and impartiality, there a question between the colony and the home government. In would be no reason to dread the influence of the press; inthis light it has generally been placed; in this light it was dis stead of its proving a terror, it would serve as a powerful cussed in the House of Commons; and in this light it is quite auxiliary to the government; and were the conductors of it at possible that the British ministers solely consider it. This view any time to over-step the proper bounds, which by common of it is tolerably correct, so far as an immediate remedy is con- consent have been allotted to them, they are liable to punishcerned ; but a little reflection on the matter will show that the ment .- British Colonist.

question is less between the colony and the home government,

than between two parties in the colony, one of which has, to RESPONSIBILITY TO THE PEOPLE .--- Sympathy and Reform some extent, induced the ministry to espouse their cause. The are two words that have been readered hateful to many question, stripped of all extraneous matters, is really between among us, by their abuse during the last two years, and very the "family compact" party on the one side, and the friends justly so; in the same way, the words "responsibility to the of civil and religious equality on the other. The former are people," cause a numerous class of people in the Canadas to striving to retain and extend their exclusive privileges; the prick up their cars, as does the horse when he hears the dislatter are striving to render the government free and equal, tant roar of a savage beast, from the connection of the phrase impartial in distributing favors, and inflexible in maintaining the equal rights of all classes of its people. The Church and proaches them linked, hand in hand, as seems to their imagina-State party have enjoyed by far the greatest share of govern-tions, with revolution :-- and yet no fear is less substantial, or ment patronage, indeed nearly the whole of it, and have used literays an innorance so complete of the yery spring of source of much note, having devoted his attention. for some ment patronage, indeed nearly the whole of it, and have used betrays an ignorance so complete of the very spring, or source it for the purpose of laying the foundations of their power broad, deep and strong. This unjust monopoly has roused the principle of English liberty. It is recognized as such, and he yoke of the "family compact." The struggle was delayed too Courier.

long. The compact had a monopoly of place, and from this vantage ground they plied their schemes so diligently that they Absolute Necessity for Responsible Government.-The

have almost persuaded the home government to identify itself | "Family Compact" laugh the people's representatives to with them. In this base work the rebellion also gave them scorn, and take good care to suppress all measures that are not great advantage, and they have used it most unscrupulously, agreeable to their imperious masters. Take one notorious BECKETT & Co. and J. W. BRENT, Toronto. by representing their opponents as "rebels not found out," in example. For twelve or fourteen years the people's representhe teeth of the notorious fact that a large number of them tatives passed bills to appropriate the Clergy Reserves to eduwere among the first to put down rebellion, as was acknow. cation. In this point, tories agreed with reformers, and whatledged by governors' speeches, and reports of legislative com-mittees, and written in blood on the battle field. * * * passed by large majorities. But for all these years they were

mittees, and written in blood on the battlo field. * * * passed by large majorities. But for all these years they were The Tory destructives of this province—the enemies of the British constitution,—have seduced the ministry, by represent-ing that to make the grownment here among the the the second the may be seen at the place named below, that the BALM OF COLUMBIA ing that to make the government here amenable to the people mer and Tory were one, their united voices were of no avail. Is not only a certain preservative, but positively a restorative of the would lead to a dissolution of British connexion. This area I have a dissolution of British connexion. This area I have a dissolution of British connexion. would lead to a dissolution of British connexion. This argu- The people's representatives have not their proper weight with who go baild? ment, or assertion rather, says in effect, that our people are the government. They are mere cyphers, to which the "fameither too ignorant or too corrupt to enjoy the privileges of ily compact" give what value they choose. What would have Britons. If they were invested with a British control over been said or done in England if successive Houses of Com. BRENT'S, Terente, and at most Druggists in the Provinces. their government, they would ignorantly or corruptly use it to mons, Tory and Reform, had passed the bill for 14 years, to dissolve their union with Great Britain. This is the Tory plea. to as often quashed by the government ?-U. C. Herald.

In Fever and Ague the LIFE MEDICINES not only give quie relief than any other remedy, but if persevered in, effect a PERMANENT CURE; so that if the patient is only ordinarily careful, and resorts directly to his medicine upon the first symptom of redency to a new attack, it may always be warded off. To escape one chill would be of infinitely more consequence to the sufferer than the value of the remedy—to remove the disease permanently would confer a benefit upon him which cannot be estimated by any catchly standard. That these Medicines will effect what is here a binned for the Provider to be to the testime of all cannot be

is here claimed for them, the Proprietor has the testimony of all acquainted with them and their application and use in the Fever and Agues and his object in now addressing his friends at the West is to request them that they will be a since the second s they will spare no pains in communicating their experience, and disseminating this highly interesting information, now that the season for Fover and Ague has arrived.

It is not for the mere purpose of disposing of a few bundred packages of the Life Medicines, that the proprietor makes this appeal. The demand

for his Medicine is already greater than he can conveniently supply; and even were it insufficient to afford him business, he would conceive himself supremely selfish, if his pleasure was not greater at the benefit conferred upon the suffering part of the community by en increase in his sales, than at his own pecuaiary profit. The Life Medicines, if properly used and persevered in, recommend

themselves; still it is necessary that the public should know that such medicines exist, and hence the propriety of advertising them. It is hoped, therefore, that the proprietor will not be accused of egotism when he says that there is no medicine or mode of treatment extant, for Fever and Agne, so appropriate, thorough and positive, in its happy effects, as MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS,

For further particulars of the above Medicine see MOFFAT'S GOOD SAMA RITAN, a copy of which accompanies the Medicine. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the Medicine for sale, IF French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on appli-

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years to the cure and removal of the causes of NERVOUS AND SICK

assures them that they are mistaken, and labouring under distress which they might not only alleviate, but actually eradicate by the use of his remedy. It is the result of scientific research, and is entirely of a different char-

acter from advertised patent medicines, and is not unpleasant to the taste

COMSTOCK & Co., New York, American Agents.

DANDRUFFAND BALDNESS.-The late Mayor of Philadelphia has certified, under seal of the city,

The only true have a splendidly engraned steel plate wrapper, with the Falls of Niagara, Sc. on it.

Enquire at JOSEPH BECKETT'S & Co. 202 King Street, and at J. W. COMSTOCK & Co. New York,

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from MONTREAL, has opened, and now offere for Sale, at his Store No. 144, King Street, (opposite W. Cormack's & Co.) a large and general assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES.

Also: SOLE and UPPER LEATHER :-- All of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail-and solicits intending purchasers to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Torento, May 23, 1837.

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TASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 148, King Street, (five doors Weet of Yonge Street.) The subscriber, grateful for the kind patronage he has received, begge eave to return his best thanks to his friends and the public, and to acquains them that he has on hand at present a good assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cacsimercs, Devenshire Kerseys and Buckskins; also, a good assortment of Vestings, consisting of plain and figured silk Velvels, Valen-cias, Toilenette, &c.; all of which he is prepared to make to order; on the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner, at very low prices for Cash. THOMAS J. PRESTON.

Toronto, April 16, 1839. 9518

UMBERLAND HOUSE ---- \mathbb{C} GENERAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, and Wholesale and Retail STRAW and TUSCAN BONNET MANUFACTORY, 153, King Street.-The subscribers would beg leave to offer their cordial thanks to their friends and the public generally, for the liberal support which has been extended to them since their commencement in business, and would at the same time beg to inform them, that they have resumed the Straw and Tusoan Bonnet and Hat Trade, for the ensuing season. Their arrange-ments, in connection with that branch of their business, they can assure their friends, are upon such a scale as to justly entitle them to a continuance of their former favours.

Their Stock will comprise an Extensive and Fushionable variety of Girls' and Women's TUSCAN, PATENT DUNSTABLE, and DEPONSHIRE BONNETS; also. Boys' and Men's TUSCAN, DUNSTABLE, and PALM-LEAF HATS; the whole of which will be sold at prizes considerably under what this description of Goods has been sold in this Market.

	NUDERI	WIGHTMAN & CO.
Toronto, Feb. 12, 1839.		83 6m

N O T I C E. The Subscriber requests all persons who may have any hook accounts, notes of hand, honds, or other obligations against him, to present them for settlement within three months from he date of this notice GEORGE PERMAN. Vaughan, July 4th, 1839. 605 З њр

FAT STEERS, dark brown, marked I. W. cut with scissors on the rump. They were seen near Farr's Mills, on the Humber, on the 2nd humber of them are seen near formation personally or TRAYED, about the middle of last month, TWO by letter, so that they may be recovered, will be handsomely rewarded. JAMES WICKSON. Toronto Market, July 15, 1839. 06lf

STOLEN OR STRAYED,-From the Garrison Commons, about a fortnight since, a Light Colored Sorel Horse, with a white scar on his forchead, a light colored short switch tail, and very small in the limbs. Whoever will give information at the Guardian office, respecting said horse, will be liberally rewarded. Toronto, July 16, 1839. 061f

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

CHARASTIAN GUARDIAN. The price of this paper is Tooles Skillings and Sizpence a-year, if paid in advance or Fileen Skillings, if paid in six months; or Screeters Skillings and Sizpence. If poi month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance. The Postago is Four Skillings a year; and must ulso be paid within one month after receiving the first number by those who wish to be considered as paying in advance. ** All travelling and local Freachers of the Wesleyar Metkedist Charck are author-ised Agents to procure subscribers, and forward their names with subscriptions; and to all authorised Agents who shall procure ten responsible subscribers, and aid in the collection, &c. one copy will be sent gratis. No subscriber has a right to discontinue until arroars are paid up. -Agents will be careful to attend to this. All communications, unless from authorised Agents, swart &s post paid. 32 The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the subscription of the Brathedist Contagent Fund of the Bresteyar Methedist Course of proceed of the Brathedist Contagent Fund of the Bresteyar Methedist Charch are unable to support of the Contagent Fund of the Gespet.

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.

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