Published under the direction of the conference of the Wesleyan-Methodist church in canada

Vol. XI. No. 5.

# TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1839

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Whole No. 525.

#### CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN. DEVOTED TO RELIGION. MORALITY, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, & GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Published every Wednesday, in the City of Toronto, Upper Canada, at No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street.

#### CENTENARY AND RELIGIOUS.

OXFORD CIRCUIT-LONDON DISTRICT.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. My DEAR Sir,-It is with great pleasure and hely joy that I, in common with many others, read from time to time in the Christian Guardian, the accounts of the great things that the Lord is doing in different parts of the world, and on various Circuits in this Province. I have been led to conclude that, perhaps it might be profitable to some of your readers to hear how we do on this little circuit. This (Oxford) Circuit was formerly embraced in the Long Point, now called the Simcoe Circuit; but was some few years ago set off and formed into a two weeks' circuit. At the commencement of last conference year we had seven preaching places, at one of which there was no class. The schedule for the first quarter of that year which now lies before me, shows after accounting for removals, expulsions, &c., number in full numbership 99, received on trial during the quarter 13, total 112. Local Preachers two, Exhorters four. At present we have 14 preaching places, total in Society 185, Local Preachers five, Exhorters one. One of the above four Exhorters has become a Local Preacher, and one has requested to have no more appointments as an Exhorter, thinking himself inadequate for the work, but still retains a respectable office standing amongst us as Steward. The other one of the four has withdrawn from us, thinking that he ought to preach, but his brethren did not feel themselves warranted in continning his license even as an Exhorter, so he has gone from us .-May our Heavenly Father bless him. It was contended that the circuit could not be enlarged to any advantage; but we have enlarged it, and we think to considerable advantage. In our neighbourhood where we commenced our labours in March last, the Lord poured out his Spirit upon the people and many were truly converted; so that where we had not one member eight months since, we have now thirty two in good standing, and a frame meeting house being erected, in which we expect to hold Divine Service in a few weeks, God willing, : We are trying bard to finish a new Chapel in Woodstock, and I think our good friends there appear determined to have it finish ed. The labours of our beloved Chairman, the Rev. Ephraim Evans, have been rendered truly beneficial to this Circuit. We have invita tion after invitation, from different places, to take up new appoint-

employ two preachers-and that, I think, to great advantage. With regard to subscriptions toward the Centenary Fund, Oxford stands conspicuous, "not in the shade"—amounting at present to £259, 2s.,—as you will learn from the List of Subscribers forwarded to you herewith for publication. We were favoured with a visit from every member of the "Western Deputation" except our excellent brother, the Rev. William Ryerson, who was detained upon the account of the dangerous state of Mrs. Ryerson, who was not at that time (I am informed) expected to live.

ments, which might be done to advantage had we but time and strength to perform the labours. Indeed there is plenty of room to

Perhaps the Chairman of the Ottawa District, who seems to have difigence and faithfulness as one of the "Eastern deputation" at the expense of the character of the "Western deputation," will be wil-

are watching to be able to pay in advance, and I am desirous that they much affection, should do so; for it is bard work I find bringing up arrears. Thus you see we are making a little headway in spite of all opposition, and our watchword is "onward," and although hell and earth may unite to retard the work of God, the work must go on until the kingdoms of this world become the kingdoms of our God and his Christ. I re-THOMAS FAWCETT. main yours truly,

Beachville, Nov. 12, 1839. [Note by the Epiton.-The above account of the Oxford Circuit is most gratifying; but perhaps our esteemed and devoted brother and friend did not think of being suspected of complimenting himself which he supposes the Chairman of the Bytown D strict to have done; for the same resolution that made the latter a member of the "Eastern Deputation," on the Bytown District, made the former a member of

Deputation," on the Bytown Dist the "Western Deputation," on the	
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John Wilkinson, sen. 5 0 o Martha Wilkinson, 5 0 o	
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Mary Dundas, 2 0 o	Eliza Brickham 0 10 o 1 10
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	Robert Jickling 0 1 o
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Elizabeth Scott 0 5 o	An infant Son 2 10 o
Justus W. Scott 0 5 o Charles Wesley Scott 0 5 o	Phobe Harris 3 10 o 25 0
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Mary Scott 0 5 o	Mary A. Harris 1 0 o
Silas Scott 0 5 o	Phebe Ann Harris 1 0 o
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GODERICH MISSION.

Goderich, November 14th, 1839. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. REVEREND AND DEAR BROTHER.-I have seen so much in the Guardian of late of Centenary doings, that I thought we ought to do something in that way on the Goderich Mission also; and though we been desirous in a late communication to pay a compliment to his own have had no regular Centenary Meeting on the Mia-ion, I have exerted myself to get what I could for that purpose. Our people are poor on Isaac Mothersell .. this Mission, and are not able to do much; however, considering their William Kay ..... ling to admit, that neither the Oxford Circuit, nor the deputation who circumstances, many have done well in this cause. I am enabled, Robison Moore .... therefore, to send you a list of subscriptions amounting to £20, or long W Love... I have the promise of some new subscribers for the Guardian, who \$50, as the offering for this Mission. I am, Dear Brother, Yours, in J. K. WILLISTON.

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# ST. CATHARINES CIRCUIT.

St. Catharines, November 18th, 1839.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. My DEAR SIR,-Having delayed sending you a list of the names of the subscribers to the Centenary Fund, in order to give some of Henry Cowin..... our friends who, I had reason to believe, felt a disposition to subscribe an appartunity to do so; and as some of them have embraced the opportunity offered by this delay, I hasten to comply with your request contained in the last number of your paper; hoping to be able to send Mrs. Tasker ..... 1 10

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ı	David Brown					••		Bartholomew Boil	0	2	
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Lawrence Vodden	4	00	John Morrison	-		
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Rufus Adams...

Making in all £397; wanting but three pounds to complete the £400. I am of the opinion that your brother, in the last Guardian, quite overlooked Nelson. However anxious I may be to have my Circuit rank tolerably fair in good things, yet if this amount bring us even behind any other Circuit we shall try and bear it patiently. Please to let us know what Circuit is to be crowned. H. RIGGAR. I remain, affectionately Yours,

[Epiron's Reply .- We have not yet been apprised of the crown ing ceremony; nor has it transpired which Circuit will be ultimately entitled to pre-eminence. At present the Ottawa Circuit occupies the throne of precedence; and stands first on the right.]

#### PETERBORO' CIRCUIT.

Peterboro' November 14th, 1839. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. REVEREND AND DEAR SIR -In sending you the noble and gen erous list of subscribers to our Centenary Fund for the Peterborough Circuit, the Superintendent would beg to offer one or two remarks by way of apology for its lateness. Fast, he and his family have been confined for several weeks by severe illness. Secondly, he was auxious to give every friend an oppurtunity of subscribing, that no one might complain of being slighted, or of saying hereafter. " Why hast thou served us thus, that thou calledst not upon us." You will perceive some considerable additions since our meetings were held on this Circuit, and yet our list is not closed. It is with great pleasure that I inform you and the christian public, especially those faithful heralds of mercy who, following in the footsteps of the first settlers some fifteen at twenty years since, preached unto them the Gospel of the Son of God, that Peterboro' Circuit promises fair soon to take her rank among the first C reuits in Upper Canada. We now have four

convenient chapels completed for Divine worship; four others com

menced, two of which are well enclosed, and all of which we expec

to be finished early the ensuing season. I remain, affectionately Yours, G. MILLER. Richard Winch .... 0 10 o John Thomson, sen. £5 0 🤇 Elizabeth Thomson . 5 0 o William Thomson . 5 0 o

Mrs. Winch ..... 0 10 o Richard Jas, Winch 0 5 o Rebecca M. Winch . 0 5 o Letitia Thomson ... 1 0 o 16 0 o John Thomson .... t 0 o Elizabeth Thomson . I . 0 o John Elliott ..... Anonymous Joseph Moffatt John Gardner Robert Thomson .. 0 William Thomson .. 0 Stephen Thomson . . 0 Letitia Thomson . . 0 Matthew Gardner .. 2 10 o Ann Gardner ..... 2 10 o John Thomson .... I William Lowes .... John Thomson, junr. 5 Eliza Lowes..... I Thomas Dawson ... 5 John W. Lowes .... William Wallis .... 1 Jane Dawson..... 0 10 o Thomas Hutchison. Eunice Wallis .... 1 William G. Wallis.. 0 Thomas Perrin .... 0 Elizabeth Perrin ... 0 5 o William Casmoro .. 0 5 o Parmelia Wallis ... 0 John Stern ..... 10 o Joseph Gardner
5 o John Russel
5 o C. Knowlson, Esq.
6 o William Fee
William Gardner
J. L. Hughes, Esq.
5 o Ananymous Beatris Casmore ... 0 5 o Sarah Corbitt..... Richard Norse William Mothersell.
John Barnard .... 1 Joseph Barnard .... 1 0 o John R. Barnard .. 0 5 o Anonymous ...... John Owen..... Robert Milligan .... William Whatfield . James Dawson .... William Dawson ... Asahel Dexter ..... Flooras Whitfield ... Richard Dawson 0 15 o John Howden ....
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2 0 o Huomas Richardson 0 10 o Margaret Richardson 0 2 6
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2 10 o Barbara Richardson 0 2 6 Abraham Hartly ... John W. Love .... Mrs. C. Lovo .... 5 John Wilson .... Swithin Gibbs ..... Thomas Milburn ... I 10 o Culibert Richardson 0 10 o Eliza Richardson .. 0 10 o 1 10 o Samuel Mitchell . 0
Elizabeth Mitchell . 0
E. Mitchell . . 0
Robert Mitchell . . 0 Mrs. J. Milburn ... 1 5 o Joseph Stalker .... 2 10 o Mrs. Stalker ..... 2 10 o Thomas Milbura ... 1 10 o Ruth Milburn .... 1 10 o Isaac Milburn .... 1 0 o Thomas Mitchell .. 0 Jane Ann Mitchell . 0
John J. Mitchell . . 0 Eliza Milburn .... 0 10 o Any Milburn ..... 0 10 o Ebenezer Mitchell .. 0

olin Milburn ..... 1 M. A. Mitchell .... 0 Mary Milburn .... 1 Catharine Bolster .. Jemima Mitchell ... 0 Isabella Mitchell ... 0 Jane Gilbs ..... Amos Switzer .... Mrs. John Draige, . Victoria C. Mitchell 0 5 o 0 10 c In memory of two little daughters .. 0 10 o 3 15 o James Mitchell .... 1 0 o 5 o James Mitchell ... 1 0 o 0 o Francis Mitchell ... 0 10 o William Nicholls .. O. Morrow ..... William Aims ..... Eliza Jane Mitchell 0 5 o James Metcalf .... 0 5 o Elizabeth Metcalf .. 0 5 o Joseph Wilson .... Jesse Reynolds ... 0 10 o Mrs. Reynolds ... 0 10 o 1 0 o John T. Patton .... 0 10 o 0 o Agnes Becket .... 1' 0 o 5 o Barbara Becket .... 0 5 o . 5 o Jennet Becket .... 0 5 o 2 10 o William Paulin .... 0 10 o John Elliot ..... 1 0 o 1 0 o Mary A. Elliott .... 1 0 o John Robertson .... William Elliott ... 0 Margaret Elliott ... 0 William Tasker .... 1 0 o you a few more subscribers' names shortly, I am, Sir, with much tespect, Yours truly,

John Street, senr. 5 0 o Francis Campbell. I 5 o Andrew Tully. 0

Margary Street... 1 0 o Jonathan Collier... 4 0 o Rachel Edgar.... 0 Elizabeth Elliott ... 0 Beavan Elliott .... 0 0 10 o George Elliott .... 0 2 6
0 5 o John Elliott .... 0 2 6
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Almira Pearce .... 1 0 o John Gordon ...... John Russemsturm . 1 0 o Mary Edgar ..... Samuel Gibbs .... 0 Mary Gibbs ..... 0 Thomas Bolster ... 0 June Pearce ..... 0 5 o Peter Pearce, sen. 1 0 o Jane Pearce ..... 1 0 o Jos. Burges Pearce . 0 10 o Elizabeth W. Pearce 0 10 o Mrs. J. Bolster ..., 0 elot Bolater ... 0

Samuel Mitchell ... 0

Rev. J. Gilmour ...

John Bolster ..... 0 0 15 o Timothy Pearce.... 0 10 o Thomas Hutchison . 0 Samuel Pearce ... 0 10 o Caroline Pearce ... 0 10 o Tamar Hutchison .. 0 James Bird ..... 0 Ann Bird ..... 0 Ascenath Peurce ... 0 10 o John Bird ..... 0 Robert Bird .... 0 Josiah Pearce .... 0 10 0 5 10 Hugh McMillen ... 0 10 0 Jane McMillen ... 0 10 0 1 0 Mary Bird ..... 0
Addida Bird .... 0 Richard Parnel .... 0'10 o Ellen Parnel ..... 0 10 Themas Milburn ... 1 5 o 5 o 2 10 o John Parael ..... 0 5 o Mrs. E. Milbura .... 1 AUGUSTA CIRCUIT.

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ı	At Kemptville Meeting.	William Vancamp 1 0 o
ĺ	Tyrus Hard £7 10 o	Thomas Shipman . 1 0 o
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ı	Albert Hurd 2 0 o	Ana Wright 0 2 6
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l	Frances M. Hurd., 2 0 o	Mary Vancamp 0 5 o
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I	Anne Currie 2 10 o	Jemina Johnston 0 2 6
į	John Currie 0 10 o	Maria Fleming 0 2 6
1		Ruth Quackinbush . 0 2 6
į	James West 7 10 o	Rachel Shipman 0 5 o
		Elizabeth Baldwin . 0 5 o
		Hannali Vame 0 5 o
ı		Luana Kingsbury 0 5 o
	Mahlon Beach 4 0 o	Nancy Christie 0 5 o
ı	Horace Butchins 2 10 o	Mary Aun Bowen 3 0 o
j		Joseph Mills 0 7 6
		David Beach 1 5 0
1	Henry Hurd 2 10 o	John Clother 2 0 o
1	Merrick Sawyer 0 10 o	Bricia Clother 2 0 o 4 0 o
1	Esther Sawyer 0 10 o	John Dulmage, 2 10 o
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Augusta Chapel Meeting.

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#### HILL CIRCUIT. Hull, L. C. November 11th, 1839.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR SIR, -- According to appointment we were favoured with the visit of one of the Centenary deputation, on the Sabbath preceding our Cen enary Meeting, in the person of the Rev. II. Wilkinson, who favoured us with a most interesting discourse on the subject of prayer, which I think will not soon be forgotten. Monday being our "High Day," at 2, p. m., our Centenary Meeting was convened, when Jas. F. Taylor, Esq., was unanimously called to the Chair. He kindly accepted and ably filled it, to the great satisfaction of the audience. The chair being taken, we were then addressed by our esteemed Brethren the Rev. Messrs. Jones, Wilkinson, McIntyre, E. Ryerson, and the writer of these lines, who was called upon to support the first resolution. I need say nothing by way of edogising the speeches of our respected Ministers who visited us on this occasion, for their praise is known " in all the Churches,"—suffice it to say, that throughout it was a season of deep interest, not merely to those enrolled on the list of our Israel, but also to those who bear not the Mothodist name, as many of them evinced by their subscriptions. For myself I have been pleasingly disappointed as it respects the results of our meeting; for in view of the increased demand upon the resources of our friends on this Circuit this year, for the support of a Preacher's family, and the building of a Stone Parsonage, which they have resolved on, and taking into consideration the comparative smallness of the number upon whom these expenses will fall, I assure you my anticipations were not the most favourable; however they have done nobly, having contributed the sum of \$2303. And while I send you our Centenary list, I also send you the names of two more Centenary subscribers to the Guardian, expecting soon to complete the number of Centenary subscribers due from Holl Circuit, viv.: one

	the Barret of Contending Barrentee.	
	for each class. Hoping and praying	g that our Beloved Year may flour-
	ish more and more, being helped of	the Lord,
١	I remain Yours,	&c. Geo Goodson.
	Jas. F. Taylor and	Robert Sully, sen 1 0 o
	family, 2 10 o	Mary Sully 1 0 o
ı	James Inglee 2 0 o	Robert Sully, jun 1 0 o
	Elizabeth Inglee 2 0 o 4 0 o	John Sully 0 10 o
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	Betsy Kidder 0 5 o	John H. Goodson 1 0 o
,		Martha L. Goodson 1 0 o
•	John Gordon 2 10 o	George E. Goodson I 0 o 8 0 o

CENTENARY SUBSCRIPTIONS ON MATILDA CIRCUIT. Matilda, November 16, 1839.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR BROTHER,-Please to publish our Centenary Subscriptions, which I now send you, as soon as may be convenient. You will per-ceive that it is somewhat increased since the interesting meeting at Marilda, at which you were present. I would just say also that our Circuit is in rather a prosperous condition. About thirty converts have been added to our number since Conference. The process of class purification has also been going forward during the same time, so that though the nett increase may be small, the real improvement is considerable. I send you one new subscriber for our excellent paper, which never stood so high in the estimation of a large majurity of the community generally, as it does at the present time.

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ı	Geo. Brouse, Esq. £25 0 c	, ,		Daniel Rose 1 0 o	
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#### CROSBY CIRCUIT.

Newborough, November 18, 1839. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

To the Editor of the Caristian Guardian.

Rev. Sir,—In my last communication in the Guardian, I ventured to predict in humble reliance on the divine blessing, that some good would follow the vieit to this circuit of the centenary deputation. This prediction has been happily realized. On Friday the 25th ult., at 10 a. M., we attended divine worship in the Crosby Chapel. Our hearts were comforted in a public fellowship meeting hold after sermon. In the evening of that memorable day we met in the stone School House, in the middle of the township of Bastard. The attendance was good. We endeavoured from Zechariah iv. and 6 to show the providential and spiritual character of Methodism. The Lord was with us of a truth. Professors of religion were quickened, sinners were awawith us of a truth. Professors of rengion were quickened, sinners were awakened, two or three of whom set out in good earnest to seek the solvation of their souls, and desired an interest in the prayers of the people of God. We were induced from these circumstances to continue the meeting a few days longer, which we did with profit and success. More than a dozen are the subjects of a gracious work, the most of whom have experienced a clear sense of pardoning love. Several have naited themselves to the Wesleyan Methodist. Church. To God be all the glory. Thus the Lord has favoured us on this circuit with an auspicious commencement of the second century of our history

circuit with an auspicious commencement of the second century of our instory as a Church. O may the same sanctified feeling and burning zeal which influenced a Whitfield and the Wesleys ever rest upon us their spiritual children! Then indeed can we boast of true scriptural apostolical succession.

Our Quarterly Meeting on the 9th and 10th inst., considering the unfavourable state of the roads, was a very profitable season. I omitted in my last to state that our kind and respected friend, J. Kilbourn, Esq. signed £10 to the centenary fund; £5, or one half of which he has now paid. Glory be to God alone. Vanus affectionately.

William Yourge. WILLIAM YOUNG.

# For the Christian Guardian.

#### INDIAN MISSION AT MUNCEY.

"Moses smote the rock, and the waters gushed out." After smiting the "Moses amote the rock, and the waters gusted out. After smiting the rock for four years in this place, (Delaware) the waters of salvation begin to how. Last Sabbath we held our first Quarterly Meeting here. Six wore baptized, about twenty received the Lord's Suppor, and nine joined Society. It was affecting to behold the red convert praying for the white penitent; and the people say Amen. Our Indian brethren are doing well. Landon, U. C., Nov. 10th, 1839.

# CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. REV. AND DEAR SIR, - Doubtless you will think, on the receipt of this, that a little more care on my part would save trouble and be more becoming. For my former error I have already asked pardon. The present mistake, which you are requested to rectify, and I think you will do it with pleasure, originated in a misunderstanding. In the Delaware Centenary Subscription List, you will find opposite the names of Mr. and Mrs. John Carey the sum of £1 5 0d. affixed. It must be understood hereafter, however, that it was and is their intention to subscribe that sum annually for four years, which augments their subscription fifteen dollars each,—thereby making their joint subscription, or "thank offering," forty dollars instead of ten.

I remain yours very respectfully,

John S. Marsden,

Muncey Town, Nov. 14th, 1339.

# CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian REV. AND DEAR SIR,-Were it not that the placing of brother Waldran's nature to a letter from this Mission, published in the last week's Guardian is likely to, yea, no doubt will, lead many of his friends very much astray with is theiry to, yea, no doubt will, lead many of his thems very much astray with regard to the wish that the writer might be considered worthy to be employed amongst the North Western tribes, I should not now trouble you, but let the mistake remain unnoticed. However, they may rest assured our brother is by no means anxious to be sent to that distant field of labour, although, doubtless, he feels considerably interested in the spiritual and temporal welfare of the "Red Men" of those distant regions. The mistake probably occurred through my neglecting to sign my name ere the postscript was added,—it having been added, too, some days after the former part was written. I craw parely for my neglecting to the days after the former part was written. I crave pardon for the trouble my error has occasioned, as also for forming some of my letters so improperly as to occasion a mistake in spelling a name which occurs several times in the subscription list. The name must be read "Tiffany"—not "Tippany." Mrs. Sarah Ladd, 5s. has been omitted, probably by myself.

Yours respectfully, John S. Marsden.

Muncey Town, Nov. 5th, 1839.

Note by the Editor .- In the communication above alluded to, in which Mr. Waldron's name was inserted in the place of Mr. Marsden's and vice versus, it is only just to say that we followed the manuscript. The mistake originated with our correspondents.

CENTENARY SUBSCRIPTIONS ON THE BAY OF QUINTE DISTRICT. Extract of a Letter from the Rev. A. Green, Chairman of the Bay of Quinte District, dated Cobourg, Nov. 20th.

"I have just arrived from my eastern tour. Kingston is going ahead bravely in subscriptions to the Centenary Fund, and Bay of Quinte Circuit has subscribed more than £400. We shall not fall much short of £3,000 on

The General Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following Sums, contributed to the CENTENARY FUND:

# TORONTO DISTRICT.

NELSON CINCUIT-Rev. H. Biggar, Treasurer.			
Elizabeth Huston £0 10 0   Samuel Cramas	0	5	D
David Pitcher 5 0 0 Matilda Lapgrill	1	5	0
Sumuel Clark	0	5	0
William Teeplo 0 5 0 Public collection, 25th Oct.	· 1	3	3
NEWMARKET CIRCUIT-Rev. E. Shepherd, Treasurer.			
Public Collections, 25th October	10		n.

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¢	IRC	UIT-	-Rev. S. Rose, Treasurer.			
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# AUGUSTA DISTRICT.

From the Rev. H. Wilkinson, Treasurer, A. D. ..... £2 0 0 From the Rev. James Curry, Treasurer, Augusta Circuit, .. 3 15 0 (Names not given.)

CENTENARY SUBSCRIPTIONS IN NOVA SCOTIA .- The Halifax (N. S.) Wesleyan of the 4th instant says-" From the accounts received, the circuit meetings throughout the province have been very successful: Liverpool announces £127, Lunenburgh £70, Horton £150, Windsor £120. Newport 110, Charlotto Town £400, Wallace £90, Goyshorough £110. From the other Circuits reports are expected shortly." ..

# CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1839.

The Centenary and Religious Intelligence which occupies so large a space in this day's Guardian, exhibits the Wesleyan Methodist Church in an active and prosperous state, unequalled for several years past. While every minister and member of the Church feels that in God alone is our wis dom and strength, and the advancement of his kingdom our appropriate work, we need not fear the tongue of calumny or the array of opposition. The cause will advance; no weapon formed against it shall prevail. "Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord."

the spirit and feelings which the members of a christian community should considering them: cultivate in regard to our public affairs generally.

A few preliminary observations, however, we judge requisite. The Consti-tution of a country, when once established, becomes its legal property, as much as a piece of land becomes the property of an individual who has received a l'atent Deed for it; and cannot be alienated without the consent of the grantee, except for some crime. It makes no difference whether the pro-It was anothing to see the white converts inviting the red onesto their homes, not, as formerly, to get their skins and blankets for the fire-waters, and then turned them out naked, hungry, &c., but to feed them with their children's for services rendered, the right in it when once acquired, is the same. So the bread, and warm them by their children's fire, while together they sung and Constitution of this Province, when once granted by the Imperial Legislature, bread, and warm them by their cumuren's pre, while together they sung and prayed,—their hearts and souls mutually participating in that love and peace which the world knows not. "It is both good and pleasant for brethren to dwell together in unity." What hath God wrought! But why morvel? We shall see greater things than these;—yes, glory to His name, all flesh shall see that see greater things than these;—yes, glory to His name, all flesh shall see his salvation. Our watchword is, Onward; our motto, Holiness; and let all the treason or misdeds of a majority of them. Their oath of allegiance his salvation. Our watchword is, Onward; our motto, Holiness; and let all the treason or misdeds of a majority of them. Their oath of allegiance his salvation." Area. Our Indian breakers are doing well. S. W. Constitution of this Province, when once granted by the Imperial Legislature, they have been accustomed to speak of it as "our glorious Constitution;" have fought in defence of it in war, and supported it in peace." It would, by the confession of all, be deemed an unconstitutional act for the Imperial Parliament to change the Constitution of Great Britain and Ireland, without the express consent, declared by election, of their inhabitants. Still more unconstitutional would it be for the Imperial Parliament to change the Constitution of this Province without the consent of its inhabitants, as we have by the charter of our Constitution a local Legislature distinct from the Imperial Legislature Nor has the present House of Assembly of this Province any constitutiona authority to adopt a final act involving a change in the constitution of the ountry. The members of the present House of Assembly were elected to egislate according to the established Constitution-for the admitted and avowed purpose of maintaining it inviolate; and a majority of the members of the late House of Assembly were rejected by the Electors of Upper Canada because they were represented and understood to desire changes in the Consti-

> rovince which a Union with Lower Canada will necessarily involve; for we believe a large majority of the inhabitants of Upper Canada will support the Governor General in that measure if they are appealed to, notwithstanding the opposition to it on the part of the Toronto Patriot, the Cobourg Star and Church; but we make them in order that the nature of our present position as a Province may be fully understood, together with the frequently expressed views and acknowledged rights of its inhabitants. It is of the last importance that a change so vital and eventful should be made in a perfectly justifiable that a change so vital and eventful should be made in a perfectly justifiable.
>
> \*When the writer of the above remarks entered upon his Editorial duties (he last importance time, July 11, 1828, he expressed the following seculinents, from which he has never devisionated by an expression of just, but came in a published in a newspaper, accompanied by an expression, though enforced, perhaps, by no argument, and exhibiting no new moral truths, awakens the moral sensibilities of the whole story may, perhaps, soon be forgotten, the influence of it will hold back the band of many a cruel master for months or years.
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> \*When the writer of the above remarks entered upon his Editorial duties (he last importance time, July 11, 1828, he expressed the following seculinents, from which the hean never devision to it on the part of the zone and exhibiting no new moral truths, awakens the moral sensiting of just part of the same in a the wrong.
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> \*\*That statement and that expression of just, but case is published in a news-recompanied by an expression of just, and a simp elieve a large majority of the inhabitants of Upper Canada will support the

\*When the writer of the above remarks entered upon his Editorial duties the last time, July 1t, 1838, he expressed the following sentiments, from which he has never deviated a hair's breath. It some individuals have found fault with the free manner in which the Editor has subsequently expressed his opinions on civil affairs, they ought in have known that—whether for "better or for worse"—it was the answed and published terms upon which he took office in June, 1838. He also takes the liberty to invite attention to the sentiments: which he then expressed on the Clergy Reserve question; and to which he, as well as the Conference, inviolably adheres.

"To the very actual and inventors involve, in relation to sivil office, it do you in

the syntiments which he then expressed on the Clergy Receive question; and to which he, as well as the Conference, invicibility adheres.

"In the very natural and important inquiry, in relation to civil effsire, "do you in tend to be neutral?" I answer, no, I do not; and the this simple reason, I am a man, as a man a British subject, and a professing Christian, and represent a British commonity.

The present is a period in the affairs of this province in which no man of Intelligence or considerations can be sofely or justifiably neutral. This foundation of our government height all ancew-the future chanter, and relations, and desirtles of it occurring the control of an analytic of constitution. He has which the same the same that the monitor of the Enrich the same that the monitor of the Enrich that there are free and right—I take them for granted as far a century ago. The men who carried on that movement, would have been the enrichment and discipline of that church are free and right—I take them for granted as far a sense of the community, to the end that it might pronounce a sentence of control them accordingly. So in civil affairs, I assume that the monitum and the constitution of the Clurch, and recommend, and act upon the monitorial prover pusuable that there are free and right—I take them for granted as far a sense of the community, to the end that it might pronounce a sentence of control the community in the province and albest theologians, and illustrated by general usage; so in civil affairs, I take my stand upon the constitution of the Clurch, an exposure of the well-being and the construction of the Clurch, in its destrictions and the construction of the community, to the end that it might pronounce a sentence of contribution of the community and the server provided by the fallers. I take my stand upon the constitution of the Clurch, in its destriction and the constitution of the Clurch, in its destriction and the constitution of the Clurch, in its destriction and the constitution of the Clurch is wa

dovernment, and to dury whole system of legislation of the principles and instructions laid down in the Deeparch of the Earl of Ripon, addressed to Sir John Colone, dated 8th November, 1832, and the Deeparch of Lord Glenelg, addressed to Sir F. B. Head, dated 15th Puccuber, 1832.

"In respect to the colonization of fairs of this province, nativilistanding the almost incredible calumnly which has in past years been poured upon me by antipodes party presses, I still adhere to the principles and views upon which I set out in 1828. I believe the endowment of the priesthood of any church in the province will be an evil to that church, as well as impolitic in the government. I have never received one personal favour, nor one fortking for my own gain or use from the Government, or my life personal favour, nor one fortking for my own gain or use from the Government, or my life my life of my own gain or use from the Government, or my life of my own gain or use from the Government, or my life or my own gain or use from the Government, or my life or my life of my winderer; and, by the grace of God. I will not rob myself, nor allow myself to be robbed. Of this ground of glorying—whatever may be my views of general measures. In ancordance with the dectaration put forth by greeral principal ministers of the Methodist Church in January last, the life was that the appropriation of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves to General Educational purposes will be the most sain-factory and advantageous disposes of them that can be made. In nothing is this province and effective as in the requisite available provision for, and an efficient system of, general education. Let the distinctive feature of that system be the usion of system of, general education. Let the distinctive feature of that system be the usion of system of, general education. Let the distinctive feature of that system be the usion of system of, general epident with the necessary of the Green and the proceed of the country in the proportions will be added individual lib

and constitutional manner; and no consideration of temporary convenience or the interests of secular party politics, are worth a moment's thought in comparison with the tremendous consequences which may result from a questionable mode of proceeding. Suppose that the new Constitution or state of things should not equal public expectation; or suppose some difference should arise between the united Provinces, or any large party in them, and the Imperial Government; could the inhabitants of this Province be called upon to suppose the acts Constitution as one established by their own consent? Could they not assert that their old Constitution had been taken from them without their consent, notwithstanding their long cherished and avowed attachment to it? And under such circumstances, in any future possible untoward differences or contests with the Imperial authorities, or. Provincial executive, under the anticipated new state of things, the complaining parties here would have the voice of all America at their back, and the sympathy and support of a large portion of the inhabitants of the Mother Country and of the members of the interior of the great meets of called an any first foundation of the moral sense of the inhabitants of the Mother Country and of the members of the interior manner must be the great meets of extending free institutions, by relaxing every where the grasp of power; for extending free institutions, by relaxing every where the grasp of power; for extending free institutions, by relaxing every where the grasp of power; for extending free institutions, by relaxing every where the grasp of power; for extending free institutions, by relaxing every where the grasp of power; for extending free institutions, by relaxing every where the grasp of power; for extending free institutions, by relaxing every where the grasp of power; for

of Dissenting denominations in England; on which account be has been as does not, in countries that own his name, suffer bigotry and selfishness, injus-

"It is a very serious question, and one which the christian community ought "It is a very serious question, and one which the christian community ought to consider well, how far we are to leave our appropriate work of directly building up the kingdom of Christ, for the purpose of going forth into the world, to correct evils and abuses which reign there. No one, who understands at all the nature of sin and its remedy, can doubt that our great work here, is to bring as many individual souls as possible to actual repentance, and to raise the standard of holiness among those thus changed to the highest point. This is labouring directly to promote the kingdom of Christ,—the extension of its walls, and the purification and spiritual prosperity of all within. This is the true way, by which the remedy for sin is ultimately to reach the full extent of the disease. The plan of Jesus Christ for saving the world, is not, mainly, that the indirect influence of christianity upon the public conscience shall gradually meliorate the moral condition of unsanctified men in a mass, but that these men shall, one by one, be brought to conviction and thorough repentance, and made in succession moral condition of unsanctified men in a mass, but that these men shall, one by one, be brought to conviction and thorough repentance, and made in succession his followers and friends; not restrained a little, as a community, from their worst vices, by the indirect influence of the gospel, but changed thoroughly, as individuals, into new creatures in him. It is, therefore, to promote the spread of this individual, personal piety, that constitutes the great object at which we should aim. The other is accordary. It is occasional. Still, it has its claims. We are citizens of a community, as well as members of a church, and each relation gives rise in its appropriate duties. Cases often have accounted in the histion gives rise to its appropriate duties. Cases often have occurred in the history of christendom, and are now continually occurring, in which religious men may go forth with advantage into the great community, and accomplish wast good, by the power of a moral influence, more efficient in its appropriate sphere than legislative enactments or military force. Generally, however, the province of christian labour lies in a different region; and the influence which piety is to exert upon the great unsanctified mass of mind which envelopes it; is indirect, spontaneous, collateral; an influence which follows of its own accord, while the hristian is intent upon his own proper work of extending pure and thorough

is our confederate—our only efficient aid. She only can speak so as to com-We make these remarks not to oppose the change in the Constitution of this mad attention,—she only, where christian principle is wanting, at Union with Lower Canada will necessarily involve: for we all, the mighty struggles of human passion, or the deliberate excesses of habitual of the People."

"The sympathy of man with man is shown in nothing more strongly than in

argument, it is not the result of the economical calculations, it is not the influence of self-interest, or of political management, or of popular declamation, that have produced the effect;—it is, on the other hand, the simple exhibition of facts, and the expression of certain moral principles in their application to them, which have awakened the conscience and quickened moral sensibility, and spread by sympathy from heart to heart. This has been the great source of the power whose efforts have been so extensive; it is the power of one conscience, acting strongly, and expressing its action, to awaken another, until the moral sensibilities of a whole community, etherly united as they are by this greateries.

soning, our overbearing measures, or petty management, or any other errors, we give just ground for censure against ourselves, we defeat our own aim. The public mind, glad of an excuse for turning away from its own guilt, makes a sally against our errors; and the conscience which we are endeavouring to arouse, falls asleep again, while the ingenuity and the satire, or the more malignant hostility of the wicked, is occupied in discharging its arrows at us. We do not mean to imply by this, that such hostility can always be avoided, but only, that a garden we excite it by what is really even in our solit is received. so far as we excite it by what is really wrong in our spirit or measures, we close the door, in the most effectual manner, against the only influences by which our cause can be saved.

"After all, however, it is comparatively little which the thristian community

nor sliow mysest to be robbed, of this ground of glorying—whatever may be my views of general measures. In accordance with the declaration put forth by several plucipal ministers of the Methodist Church in Junuary lars, thelicre that the appropriation of the proceeds of the Clerry Reserves to General Educational purposes will be the most sais factory and advantageous disposal of them that can be made. In nothing is this province is as defective as in the requisite available provision for, and an efficient system of, general cancer of the Clerry Reserves of the Clerry Reserves desired in the specific of the Clerry Reserves desired in the specific of the Clerry Reserves, the constript in the proposal by a state of the Clerry Reserves, the most of the Clerry Reserves among different religious denominations (according to the plan proposed by several Methodist timinstess last winter) is proportion to what is raised by each—leaving to the discretionary disposal of each the Ulerry Reserves, those of the Clerry Reserves, though the median down to such as rapidly as possible, and to purify and perfect all that is within the reserved to God, and heartfelt can go itself. It is but a pennulura,—a whilight, of virtue and happinous with the Earled Durham in these provinces? I think the country in the constructions of the Clerry Reserves among different religious denominations (according to the plan proposed by several Methodist timinstess last winter) is proportion to what is raised by each—leaving to the discretionary disposal of each cell country in the proposal body, is even approximent. In connection with such a possible and proposal by averal Methodist timinstess last winter is proportion to what is raised by each—leaving to the discretionary disposal of each cell country in the proposal proposes, that the televation of the discretionary disposal of each cell country in the proposal proposal proposal proposal proposal proposal proposal proposal proposal proposal proposal proposal proposal proposal proposal proposal prop

will admonst no weapon formed against is hall prevail. "Not by might, not by power, but by prover, but by profest, so that the Lord."

An account of the arrival of the Governor General in Toronto, and the extens of the arrival of the Governor General in Toronto, and the extens of the Colonit, Patrick, and Examiner. It will be seen that we were fully patrick in a two control part of the Province, were found to a summer than the Constitution between the Constitution last week, that the Governor General in Excellence, will also be found in our colonium.

Several Addresses to the Governor General and the Constitution between the Constitution and will be found in our colonium. The Constitution be inviolably observed in the carrying out and completion, and the Excellence, will also be found in our colonium.

Several Addresses to the Governor General and the Constitution between the Constitution of the Constitution between the Constitution of the Constitution between the Constitution of the Constitution between the Constitution between the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution between the Constitution of the Constitution

of Dissenting denominations in England; on which account be has been as violenity opposed by the high church party as he has been cardially supported by the Dissenting interest. From His Excellency's personal bistory, therefore, as well as from the peculiar circumstances of his appointment, and his actual assumption of the government of Upper Canada, we have at least reason to assumption of the government of Upper Canada, we have at least reason to declaration to the Toronto City Corporation,—that they will "be founded upon principles of equal justice to all his measures, whether we shall hereafter express an opinion on His Excellency's supposed measures; whether we shall hereafter express an opinion on them, when they come to be officially developed, will depend upon their nature, and then exist and Corner Stone," If the Christian reader should be entertained, investigated and decided upon and corner stone." If the Christian reader should be entertained, investigated and decided upon and corner stone." If the Christian reader should be entertained, investigated and decided upon and considering them:

| Dissenting interest. From His Excellency's the highest that own his name, suffer bigotry and self-shnoss, injustice and vice, to reign for ever; and we confidently believe brighter days, relice and vice, to reign for ever; and we confidently believe brighter days, relice and vice, to reign for ever; and we confidently believe brighter days, relice and vice, to reign for ever; and we confidently believe brighter days, relice and vice, to reign for ever; and we confidently believe brighter days, relice and vice, to reign for ever; and we confidently believe brighter days, relice and vice, to reign for ever; and we confidently believe brighter days, relice and vice, to reign for ever; and we confidently believe brighter days, religiously and civilly, are in prospect for Upper Canada.

The spirit which the members of a Christian community ought to cultivate in regard to civil affairs generally, and the great objects

TORONTO CITY ADDRESSES AND THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S REPLIES.—Three Addresses have been presented to His Excellency the Governor-General from this City ;-one from the Corporation-one from the Board of Trade-and one from the Inhabitants. The last was read by Dr. Baldwin. We have not received a copy of the Address from the Board of Trade, or the Reply.

. It will be seen that there is a marked difference in the sentiments and tone of the first and last of these Addresses. In the former the "ascendency" of hose who think they are better than their neighbours, is claimed; His Excellency, in reply, says, the connexion between these Colonies and the Parent State can only be rendered permanent by being " founded upon the principles of equal justice to all Her Majesty's subjects," The Corporation complainof the "changes" of Governors and "the policy of the Imperial Government;" His Excellency's cilence seems to intimate that he does not consider the Imperial Government "responsible" to the Corporation of the City of Toronto for its policy or the appointment of Governors. The Corporation tender His Excellency the assurance of their support and co-operation with certain qualifications; His Excellency, in reply, says-" I shall confidently rely upon the support and co-operation of the people of Upper Canada."

The Address rend by Dr. Baldwin expresses gratification at his Excellency's appointment, confidence in his character and abilities, and an anxious desireto support his administration; His Excellency replies, "I receive with satisfaction the assurance of your readiness to co-operate with me." The Address "Consider what is the real avenue by which christian principle is to gain an access to the great community, and an influence over its moral condition. It is the public conscience. There is a public conscience, as well as a public opinion; and this meral sense of the community is at once the great protector of public virtue, and the great ally and supporter of those who labour to promote it. It is the public conscience which we must arouse from her slumbers,—it is she who can alone open to us the brazen doors of the great castle of public sin. She who can alone open to us the brazen doors of the great castle of public sin. She who can alone open to us the brazen doors of the great castle of public sin. She who can alone open to us the brazen doors of the great castle of public sin. She who can alone open to us the brazen doors of the great castle of public sin. She who can alone open to us the brazen doors of the great castle of public sin. She connexion between these Colonies and the Parent State, it is no less their desire

> It will be recollected that on the arrival of Sir George Arthur in this Province, the Address of the City Corporation was applauded, and the Address from another class of inhabitants was strongly condemned; on the arrival of the present Governor, and Governor General, it is vice versa-only in a more gentle strain. As both parties have now had their "turn about" from succesive governors, and are therefore on a par, we hope the past will be forgottens on all sides, and all will unite as one man, to " restore (as the City Corporation) justly express it) prosperity to the commerce and agriculture of the Province -give a new impulse to internal improvements, and encourage the emigration of our loyal fellow subjects from the Mother Country to this important appearlage of the British Empire;" and we may add, what seems to have escaped he attention of the Corporation, to advance true religion, education, and social happiness, amongst all classes of society throughout the Province.

> THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S RESOLUTIONS IN FAVOR OF THE Union of the Provinces.—The Montreal Courier of the 15th inst. says,— "We understand that the Thomsontan Union resolutions, were bolted by the Special Councillors, as a hoa-constrictor swallows a deer,—hair, horns, and all.
> That's as it ought to be;—there is no use in making two bites of a cherry. The resolutions, after producing so wonderful an effect here, are to leave on Monday morning for Upper Canada, to be tried there."

The purport of the Governor General's resolutions may be learned from the correspondence of the Quebec Gazette, which has been copied in another

We are informed by a Merchant recently from Kingston that Sixty thousand barrels of flour have been imported from the United States into that town during the present autumn; the greater part of it for the Montreal market, which ought always to be supplied by the agriculturists of Upper Canada.

His Excellency the Governor General held a Levee at the Sovernment House on Monday. It was numerously attended.

The Speech of His Excellency the Governor General at the pening of the Provincial Legislature may be expected in next Wednesday's Guardian; also a letter, addressed to the Governor General, on the present state of the Clergy Reserve Question.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. J. R. Armstrong & Co. have just imported a large assortment of Goods directly from England.

The Corporation of the City of London have voted 200 guineas or a bust in honour of Mr. CLARKSON, the eminent advocate of the abolition of the Slave Trade. The best was much admired by the members of the Court, when it was presented, and those who had known Mr. Clarkson peronally, pronounced it an excellent likeness of that distinguished philanthropist.

Correction .- The last line of the note in reply to the Rev. H. BIGGAR, on the first page, should read "and Nelson stands first on the right."

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	Quarterly Meetings on the Bay	of Quinte District-2nd Quar.
	Belleville, Dec. 29th. 1	Hallowell Feb'v. 8th and 9th.
1	[Sidney, Jan. 4th and 5th.]	Bay of Opinte. " 15th and 16th:
l	l'eterboro', " 11th and 12th.	do. Switzer's " 22nd and 23rd.
	Colborne; " 18th and 19th.	Kingston, March 2nd.
	Murray, " 25th and 26th. Cobourg, Feb. 1st and 2nd.	Waterloo, "8th and 9th.
	Cookse, rep. 1st and 2nd.	ANSON GREEN. CRAITMAN.

REVIEWS.

An Appress to such as inquire What must we do to be saved? By the Rev. John Fletcher. 18mo. pp. 70. Sold at the Wesleyan-Methodist Book-Room, Toronto. Price 1s. 3d.

The name of the Vicar of Madeley is a charm. To such persons as an well acquainted with his spirit and writings it is only necessary for us to say, this Address was written by him. Methodism has had its advocates, but never a more evangelical, or ardent, or eloquent one than he was. He was, and is, a more evangelical, or ardent, or eloquent one than no was. He was, and is, and will be, their Champion of Bible truth; for though he liveth not, his works remain. He never would have made a John Wesley, but he and Charles Wesley were so mighty as the coadjutors of John, that they laid the foundation of a superstructure which, we believe, will perish only when all things shall be destroyed. Flotcher's argumentations on the cardinal doctrines of Methodism have been controverted but never refuted, and for this plain reason, they are impossible.

This Address was originally published at the close of the author's Appeal to Matter of fact, &c., and is only calculated for serious persons. It comprises, first,—Preliminary Reflections on the nature and depth of penitential sorrow. Secondly,—Directions proper for a half-awakened sinner, desirous of being duly convinced of his corrupt and lost estate. Thirdly,—Cautions

We never read it without a blessing, and we much wish that others would read the right where M it for the same purpose. We would suggest to Gospel Ministers generally.

The members of and our own in particular, whether they could do better than have several Arthur introduced copies of the work by them constantly, for the use of newly convinced souls in thousands present. their respective congregations. How many in the great day will bless God for Fletcher's Address! It has never yet been much known in Canada. We say then, buy-read-recommend-lend-and spread it. U. C., Nov. 2, 1839.

THE CATECHISMS OF THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS: compiled and published by order of the (British) Conference, for the use of the families and Schools connected with that body. 24mo. bound. pp. 174. Or separately. Soid at the Wesleyan Book Room, Toronto.

Scripture truth is of infinitely greater importance than any other, and it is shat all should possess, as every mind is dark, and every heart unsaved without it. From age to age many are the attempts made to propagate and instilit; and in many instances they are successful. The "only wise God" has taised up and endowed men with gifts necessary for their instructing others; and it is entertaining and edifying to contemplate the means which they have devised and adopted. We have the Commentary on Scripture, the Concordance, the Sermon; the Dissertation, the Polemical Volume, the Epistle, the Theological Dictionary, the Book of Illustrations, and many more. But of all, perhaps the Catechetical means is not far from being the most instructive. Adults seldom try its usefulness; but young persons are most addicted to it, and derive immense benefit from it. Most Churches have long had their Catechisms. The Papal Church of Italy has had hers. From the days of earliest persecution the Christians of the Alps have had their pious books of question and answer. The Scotch are proverbial for theirs, and the English Church has had hers. The best extant are, the Assembly's, Watts', the Church of England, and the Wesleyan. The last of these, as well as the rest, is well known in Great Britain, but not so well here, which we think is to be is well known in Great Britain, but not so well here, which we think is to be regetted, though we are not ignorant of the want of facilities for procuring it. Our wish is that it may be more extensively known and used. It is the work of the Rev. Richard Watson; and when we say this, we need hardly say more. The pen that could give the world the "Theological Institutes" was well to make that could give the world the "Theological Institutes" was well compilation, but chiefly original. The prayers are child-like, scriptural, spiritual, appropriate, and short. He had a mind capable of defining truth clearly, bishop, the Vice Chancel or the Council. Chamber, secompanied by the Lieut. Governor, itual, appropriate, and short. He had a mind capable of defining truth clearly, bishop, the Vice Chancel or the Council Chamber is needed, here it is. Some men render what is plain inexplicable; others what is difficult, easy to be understood. Wesley did this, and so did Watson. Wesley and doctrines are stated and proved satisfactorily to the Conference. This, to us, is a high recommendation of this little work for children and young persons. The let part contains "A short Catechism of Scripture Insmess; and prayers for little children." The 2nd, "As short Catechism of Scripture Bistory, and examples of prayer." The 3rd is "On the Evidences Scripture History, and examples of prayer." The 3rd is "On the Evidences Scripture History, and examples of prayer." The 3rd is "On the Evidences of Christianity, and the truth of the lably Scriptures." Executive Council; and findingly, and the truth of the lably Scriptures." Executive Council His Execulency was free from the Royal Artillery, stationed in front of the gallact, the count of the same.

MAY IT PLANES YUKE Advances May 12 the Cachery of the Council Chamber, escentlenty morning about ten of clock His Executive Council Chamber, escentlenty the three Executive Council Chamber, escentlenty the three Long Chamber, secont the Executive Council Chamber, secont the Executive Council Ch without an answer. We commend it to all the Ministers of the Wesleyan Body in Canada, to the Parents and Guardians of children, and Sunday School Teachers. Let not a Methodist family or school be unsupplied with it. Were we asked what three volumes a family should have who could purchase no more, we should immediately reply, the Bible, the Wesleyan Hymn Book. and the Conference Catechism. The rising generation of this Province is, we fear, the precursor of one of ignorance and vice. Be every one solicitous to prevent the awful and affecting evil. It can be done.
U. C. Nov. 2nd, 1839.

are indebted to the Rev. WILLIAM SCOTT, for Books sold them, are requested to call at the Guardian Office, where the Accounts have been left, and pay the November 27th, 1839.

A SPADE was left in the Wesleyan Book Room two or three weeks ago. The owner can have it by paying for this advertisement.

November 27th, 1839.

# FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

UNITED STATES.

Cotonial Office, or several moors in length, I spoke to Mr. Starley, then the Secretary, with a degree of firmness and frankness that seemed to astonish him."—" In one thing only did I err, and that was in judging of the state of this country by the heautiful theory of its constitution and occasional journeyings among its people. If I were desirous of power hereafter I would write but little, and seldom admit myself in the wrong, but as office has few charms in my eyes, I will freely acknowledge, that I have found, as every Canadian does with whom I converse, that it is one thing to read about America, and outer mother to reade among Americans." quite another to reside among Americans."

Advice to Young Ladies.—The Editor of the Boston Republican next at one o'clock. gives the following excellent advice to young ladies:-The most important question for a young lady to ask when a young man pops the question, is, "Do you take a newspaper and pay for it?" Always have a dish of hot water handy in case he says No, but if he says Yes, pin him, he's your man by all means.

Flour for England.—The New York papers say 1,500,000 barrels of flour will be sent to England, and that thus £10,000,000 of the foreign

The Siamese Twins have purchased a farm in North Carolina and have gone to farming.

LOWER CANADA.

Special Council-Union of the Canadas.- "Montreal, Nov. Special Council—Union of the Canadas.—"Montreal, Nov. 13th.—It is supposed that the Session of the Special Council will close to morrow, to meet in January or February. You will see the names of the members present in the Montreal Gazette. The Resolutions in favour of the reminion of the Provinces, are said to be five or six in all; they are in favour of an immediate Union; require a permanent Civil List; approve of assuming the debt of Upper Canada, for improvements; speak of both provinces being adequately presented and trust to the Imperial Parliament for the other provisions. The division in committee on the first Resolution in favour of the Holon was, 11 for 4 against. The total number of Councillors who might Upion was, 11 for 4 against. The total number of Councillors who might have been here, is twenty-seven. One or two started from hone immediately the ascendancy of the Loyal part of the inhabitants, or which shall give to that on receiving the notice last week, and turned back; one arrived from the population who from education, habits or prejudices are allen to townships after all was over. The division on the report was 11 to 3, one of the minority having set out yesterday for England.

"The Governor General, it is still said, leaves on Monday for Toronto, where he will endeavoy to get the Legislative Council and Assembly to agree to the Union. Their debt is about five millions of dollars, and many will be interested in getting the whole or a part made payable, by the United Province. It will be difficult, however, to adjust the representation (which must consent to the new taxes and dispose of the appropriations) to the satisfaction of these concerned—if the re-union does take place. Generally the business of both Upper and Lower Canada has been rather thriving this fall, and if we have not already felt the pressure in the United States, it is owing to the army expectatives in the country derived from the British Trensury. All seem to agree that there is no ground to expect any disturbance this winter in Lower Canada; but there may be predatory incursions of refugees and vagabonds from the opposite side of the river in Upper Canada. At all events, while questions are pending with the United States, it is not likely that the British army and expenditure in the North American Provinces can be diminished; nor, in the present, and probably continued disposition, of the agitators in both provinces, is it likely that events may not arise which may cause the Canadas to be overrun by a foreign or insurrectionary force, whonever it suits the views of the United States. But I begin to wander into the future, which can only be guessed at, from a knowledge of the past and the elements constituting the population of the two provinces, and the agents who may be acting upon them."

—Montreal Correspondence of the Quebea Gazette.

The Montreal Gazette of the 19th instant says,-" At 1 o'clock The Montreal Gazette of the 19th instant says,—"At 1 o'clock in the afternoon, His Excellency Sir Richard Downes Jackson was sworn in Administrator of the Government during the absence of the Governor General in Upper Canada. The Executive Council and the Staff of His Excellency were present on this occasion; and when the ceremony was concluded, the usual salute was fired."

10 At 1 o'clock and the Parent State, which it is the firm determination of Her Majesty to maintain inviolate, but to be of permanent advantage, it must be founded upon principles of equal justice to all Her Majesty's subjects.

11 For this, and for all other measures having to view the advantage of these provinces, I shall confidently rely upon the support and co-operation of the Provinces. were present on this occasion; and when the ceremony was concluded, the usual salute was fired."

UPPER CANADA.

Arrival of the Governor General at Toronto. Prom the British Colonist Extra, November 22nd.

His Excellency the Right Honorable Charles Poulett Thomson, Governo General, serviced in Toronto yesterday morning, by Her Majesty's steamboat Traveller, Captain Harper. A company of the 93rd, was stationed on the Queen's wharf, and the Troop of Provincial Dragoons, commanded by Major Magrath, was also in attendance. On the arrival of the boat, His Excellency Sir George Arthur and suite proceeded to the wharf, and went on board the steamer. Shortly thereafter, the Governor General landed, under a salute, which was fired from some pieces of Artillery, placed on the bank near to the wharf, for the occasion. His Excellency accompanied by the Lieutenant Governor, proceeded to government house, in Sir George's carriage; and in the afternoon, their Excellencies walked through the City, viewing the difference of the control of

ent streets and buildings.

To-day, at noon, their Excellencies, the Governor General and the Lieuten ant Governor, with their respective suites, repaired to the Executive Council Chamber, where the members of the Council were assembled. Sir G. Arthur presided at the Council Board,—the Governor General occupying a place to the right, next to the Lieutenant Governor. The Judges, the Crown Officers, the

of being duly convinced of his corrupt and lost estate. Thirdly,—Cautiums proper for a penitent, who desires to make his calling and election sure. Fourthly,—An Evangelical Exhortation, pointing out the Divine method of a sound cure, which, though least regarded, and last tried, by most singers, is not only effectual in some, but infallible in all cases.

Many are the excellencies of this little manual for persons drawn by the Spirit. There is a clear exhibition of revealed truth—a striking adaptation of the law—a happy carnestness in proclaiming the promises. Here is Fletcher delivering his message with all the dignity of an ambasador. Then we see him entreating with all the affection of a brother. Afterwards, when the sins have been blotted out, we hear him rejoicing with the newly adopted soul, in the strains of a seraph. There are many valuable directions in the little volume; and a portrait of the author at the commencement of it.

We never read it without a biessing, and we much wish that others would read the province and it without a biessing, and we much wish that others would read the right where Mr. Thomson first sat.

the right where Mr. Thomson first sat.

The members of the Executive Council were then sworn in; and Sir George Arthur introduced to the Governor General the Judges and other public func-

An Address by the Common Council of the city was then read by the Mayor which, with His Excellency's reply, we subjoin.

Their Excellencies and suites returned to Government House in the sun

order as they came, guarded by Major Magrath's troop of dragoons.

A guard of honor was furnished by the 32nd Regiment at the Executive Council Chamber, and the 93d Highlanders supplied the guard at the Government House for the occasion. The bands of the regiments were also there—

the 32d band in the Parliament Square, and the 93d band at the Governmen House. An Upper Canada Gazette Extraordinary has just been issued, which w copy as follows:

copy as follows:

His Excellency the Right Honourable CHARLES Poulett Thomson, Governor General of British North America, and suite, arrived here on Thursday morning, the 21st instant.

His Excellency took the usual Oaths, as Captain General and Governor is

Chief of Upper Canada, this day, at twelve o'clock. Government House, 22nd November, 1839,

Notice is hereby given, that His Excellency the Governor General will hold Levee, at Government House, on Monday, the 25th instant, at one o'clock. Gentlemen attending, are requested to bring two Cards, with their names distinctly written on them : one to be left at the entrance door-the other to be given to the Aide-de-Camp, in waiting, in the Drawing Room, By command. T. LR MARCHANT.

Captain & Aide-de-Camp. From the Patriot.

We have to announce the arrival of His Excellency the Governor General, who reached this City per Steamer Traveller, yesterday morning about ten o'clock, and was received at the Garrison wharf with the usual honours.

ceremonies were concluded.

This business having been dismissed, His Excellency the Governor General received the Mayor and Corporation, who presented him with an address, which, with His Excellency's reply, we give below.

His Excellency left the Council Chamber with the same formalities that

We learn that the Responsibles, headed by Messrs. Hincks and Co., are already in ecatacies at what they call the promising tone of His Excellency's reply to the Corporation Address—for our part we see nothing in the reply calculated to alarm the Conservative public—we cordially subscribe to His Excellency's principles of equal justice to all Her Majesty's subjects'—for if equal justice be administered, who could, we ask, deserve more, or detire

From the Toronto Examiner Extra of Saturday.

Address of the Toronto Corporation, and the Governor General's Reply.—We lose no time in laying before our readers the address of the city Corporation to His Excellency the Governor General, with the admirable reply thereto. We are gratified to find that almost the entire body of Merch-Mackenzie's Opinions of Americans and their Government.—
Mackenzie's Opinions of Lieute of the 29th ultimo, enclosing an address adopted at a Meeting of Freeholders, in the Townwhip of Osnabruck. His Excellency's reply with severity on the exclusive and illiberal sentiments contained in the address present to acknowaddress presented by the Corporation. We do not feel disposed at present to address present to the exclusive and illiberal sentiments contained in the address present to address present to address present to address present to address present to address present to address present to address present to address present to address present to address present to address present to address. We prefer submitting it together with His Excellency's reply with the Excellency of the sentiments contained in the address. We prefer submitting it together with His Excellency is rely with the Excellency is fully alive to the importance of the trust which Her Majesty in the Corporation and correspondence with him. however, that we have not been in "cettacies" on the copy from the Patriot a very correct account of the ceremonial on the occasion of swearing in His Excellency as Captain General and Governor in Chief of Upper Canada, the administration of the affairs of which he has of course Exper Canada, the administration of the analrs of which he has of correct assumed. His Excellency left Toronto this morning at an early hour in the Steamer Traveller for Niggara whence he will proceed to the Falls, and return to the city this evening probably at a late hour. It will be seen by an extract from the official Gazette, that His Excellency will hold a Lovee on Monday

CORPORATION ADDRESS.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. CHARLES POULETT THOMSON, one of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General of all Her Majesty's Provinces in British North America, &c.

May it please your Excellency: We Her Majesty's loyal subjects the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Toronto, influenced by the respect due to a representative of our gracious Sovereign, beg leave to congrutulate Your Excellency on your arrival in this city.

Amidst the doubt and incertitude which the frequent change of Governors

and Lieutement Governors of these Provinces and of the policy of the Imperial government with regard to these Provinces, have created in the minds of the loyal and well affected inhabitants, we would fain hall the arrival of your Excellency as the advent of a more certain, permanent and prosperous condition of our commercial, social and political relations, which will restore prosperity to the commerce and agriculture of the Province, give a new impulse to portry to the commerce and agriculture of the Frovince, give a new impulse to internal improvements, and encourage the emigration of our loyal fellow-subjects from the Mother Country to this important appendage of the British Crown. Having understood that one of the principal objects of your Excellency's visit to this Province, and of your assuming the government thereof, is to ascertain the state of public opinion upon the question of the proposed Legislative Union of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, we beg to express our conviction that any Legislative Union which shall not be predicated upon has been engaged in open rebellion or treasunable conspirity against the government, the same rights and privileges with the loyal British population of

ernment, the same rights and privileges with the loyal British population of the Provinces, who have adhered so zealously and faithfully at the risk of their lives and property, to their Sovereign and Constitution, would be fatal to the connexion of these Provinces with the parent country.

Faithful is our allegiance to our Sovereign and calmly but earnestly determined so far as depends on us, as the highest municipal body in the Province, to perpetuate the connexion with the parent state, your Excellendy may confidently rely on our cordial support in whatever measures you may think advisable to adopt tending to maintain that connexion and to uphold the cherished constitution under which we live and which we are firely residued to the constitution under which we live, and which we are firmly resolved to the utmost of our power to preserve inviolate and unchanged.

REPLY.

Gentlemen:-I thank you for your congratulations on my arrival in this

I trust that the information which I shall acquire during my stay here may enable me to recommend such measures as may promote the agricultural and commercial interests of this important Province. Among those measures the Re-union of Upper and Lower Canada, appears to me the most essential, and you have been rightly informed that one principal object of my mission is to determine in what manner it can most safely and most advantageously be carried into effect. That measure is recommended by Her Majesty's government from a deep conviction that it will coment the connexion between these Colonies

People of Upper Canada.

From the Examiner Extra of Monday Evening Nov. 25.

Address of the Citizene of Toronto, and the Governor General's Reply.—The following is the Address from the Citizens of Toronto to the Governor General, with His Excellency's Reply thereto. The Address was signed by upwards of 1,000 of the Citizens. We observed among the signatures the names of several of the wealthiest inhabitants of the city, viz :-Dr. Baldwin, Dr. Widmer, Mr. Cawthra, Mr. J. S. Baldwin, Mr. C. C. Small, and Mr. Ketchum—the principal Merchants of the city.—and four out of the six Editors of the Public Journals. Very few of the Officials attached

of the six Editors of the Public Journals. Very few of the Officials attached their names to this Address of confidence in His Excellency. It is not necessary for us to offer any lengthened comment on His Excellency's reply. It will penetrate the hearts of the people. For the first time a Governor of Upper Canada has avowed he would conduct his government in harmony with the feelings of the people. That His Excellency will honorably redeem his pledge we entertain no doubt, and we venture to predict that he will have the honour of rescuing this noble province from the abyss of misery into which it has been plunged owing to his predecessors having conducted their government in harmony with the feelings of a faction instead of those of themses of the people. themass of the people.

ADDRESS.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Charles Poulett Thomson, &c. &c. &c. May it please your Excellency,—We, Her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the undersigned inhabitants of the City of Toronto and its vicinity, approach Your Excellency to offer you our sincere congratulations on your ap-pointment to the high and important office of Governor General of British

support your Excellency's administration.

In the appointment of a statesman of Your Excellency's established reputation to the Government of the Canadas at this eventful crisis, we recognize a sincere desire on the part of Her Majesty to promote the welfare of these im

stricted desire on the part of the majority to promote the weight of these important Provinces.

We avoil ourselves of this opportunity to assure Your Excellency of our cordial attachment to the person and government of our most Gracious Sovereign and of our anxious desire to strengthen the connexion which binds these colo-

nies to our beloved mother country.

Revering the time-honoured institutions, which owing to the wiedom and bravery of our ancestors have become the inherent and inalienable right of British subjects, we currestly desire to see the Colonial Government administered in accordance with the acknowledged principles of the British Consti

Folly convinced that Your Excellency will, while firmly maintaining the disputed prerogatives of the Crown, respect the wishes and interests of Her loyal and attached subjects in this Province, we again tender to Your Excellency the assurance of our anxious desire to afford you that assist ance and co-operation on which Your Exsellency with such earnest expression of interest for the public welfare, so confidently relies.

REPLY.

Gentlemen,—I thank you for your Address and for the assurance of your upport to my Administration of the affairs of this Province. Whilst it is the firm determination of the Imperial Government to maintain inviolate the connection between these colonies and the parent state, it is no

ess their desire that the Government of them should be conducted in harmon with the feelings of the People.

In the discharge of the duty confided to me by my Sovercign it will be my anxious study to act upon these principles, and I receive with satisfaction the assurance of your readiness to assist and co-operate with me.

STORMONT ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Charles Poulett Thonson to the Excellency the Right Honourable Charles Pollett Thomson, one of Her Mojesty's most honourable Privy Council, Governor-General of British North-America, and Captain-General and Commanderin-Chief in and over the Provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and

We beg to draw under Your Excellency's notice that we are of opinion that the Executive power ought to command the general respect of the community, but we are apprehensive that its influence is much weakened by the support and countenance it extends to a few favoured individuals; and we are induced to believe that much good would result to the Government of the Country, it

ore, we should immediately reply, the Dible, the vieneyan system at Conference Catechism. The rising generation of this Province is, we fear, as precursor of one of ignorance and vice. Be every one solicitous to prevent the persons assembled to witness his departure.

His Excellency the Governor General is a younger looking person than we expected to see—be is apparently about 35 years age, and his appearance strikingly intelligent and agreeable. His Excellency were a civil uniform of blue, superbly embroidered with massive gold lace. He received, with marked the Province. Upper Canada now maintening to the Province. Upper Canada now maintening to the Province of so very limited a revenue, the persons assembled to witness his departure.

We are also of opinion, that for a Province of so very limited a revenue, the public expenditure has become excessive, and has even been increased at a strikingly intelligent and agreeable. His Excellency were a civil uniform of blue, superbly embroidered with massive gold lace. He received, with marked the Province. Upper Canada now maintening to the Province of so very limited a revenue, the public expenditure has become excessive, and has even been increased at a strikingly intelligent and agreeable. His Excellency were accumulating, by appointments to the Province. Upper Canada now maintening to the Province of so very limited a revenue, the public expenditure has become excessive, and has even been increased at a strikingly intelligent and agreeable. His Excellency were accumulating, by appointments to the Province of so very limited a revenue, the persons assembled to witness his departure.

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We are also of opi

We call upon Your Excellency to exercise the authority vested in you, to prevent the undue interference of those in official situations, at elections. We are induced to believe that this interference has a tendency to corruption, and mation of the 10th instant, and leg to assure your Excellency that we hail your arrival, and trust in Providence that your Government may prove propilious to the general interest of this portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

Township of Osnabruck, 26th October, 1839.

REPLY.

Government House, Montreal, 6 November, 1239. Str,-I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to acknow

to the public service.

His Excellency will not fail to enquire into the Financial difficulties under which the Province of Upper Canada is said to labour, and he trusts that it may be in his power to devise the means of relieving those difficulties.

I have the honour to be, Sir. Your most obedient servant,

T. W. C. Mundoch, Chief Secretary.

D. A. MacDonell, Esq., Cornwall, U. C.

Address of the Inhabitants of Prescott, & His Excellency's Reply

To the Right Honorable CHARLES POULETT THOMSON, one of Her Ma-jesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor-General of British North America.

May it please Your Excellency:—We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the town of Prescott and its vicinity, beg respectfully to assure your Excellency that we regard this, your Excellency's visit to Upper Canada, with very sincere pleasure, inasmuch as we think we see in it an earnest that our affairs will now have that attention and action bestowed upon them which they have so long and so greatly needed.

Some of us, when your Excellency was expected here about two weeks sim

appended our names to an Address merely congratulatory of your Excellency's safe arrival in the country. It has since then been thought it would be useful and satisfactory to your Excellency to hear from the people themselves what are their opinions and feelings in respect to the political condition of the country. try; with this impression, and as a part of the people, we would respectfully submit that we agree with the Earl of Durbam, in his able Report as Lord High Commissioner to Her Majesty; that our difficulties have mainly arisen from this, that the Representative branch of the Legislature has been denied in practice that weight and influence in the affairs of the Colony, without in practice that weight and influence in the affairs of the Colony, without which harmony can scarcely long subsist among the different parts of a mixed form of government. It is without the power of giving any general direction to the policy of the local Government, while the principal officials of the country, bolding their offices, contrary to the English rule, in perfect independence of it, possessing a majority in the Legislative Council, enjoying the weight and dignity of high official rank, and with nearly the whole of the patronage of the Government at their disposal, can check and thwat every House of Assembly unfavorable to them. We would further respectfully submit, that Lord Durham has not only laid open in the Report referred to the great and principal cause of our late and present troubles, but has likewise, in our opinion, pointed out the only sufficient remedy for them, to wit: That in our epinion, pointed out the only sufficient remedy for them, to wit: That the local affairs of the Province should, in analogy with the custom in England be conducted by persons possessing the confidence of the House of Assembly— with provision for the careful preservation of the prerogatives of the Crown, and for making the Imperial Parliament arbiter in case of dispute, of what and for making the Imperial random at larger of case of distince, of what Imperial concerns. This remedy, though simple, we believe with his Lordship, would be effectual; we believe too, that it would be safe—we are sure that it would be safer than continuing to govern as heretofore, for now when any thing done is unpalatable to the

are attached to the Mother Country and desire a continued connexion with it, but we decide with the same ardour, to be freed from our present subjection to the irresponsible official party at the seat of Government-with their friends,

With these opinions and desires and believing them to be largely and even generally participated in by our fellow subjects in the Province, we would with these opinions and desires and believing them to be largely and even generally participated in by our fellow subjects in the Province, we would respectfully, but earnestly, intreet your Excellency to assume the administration of the Government, and to dissolve the present House of Assembly—first, however, giving that body an opportunity of providing for the quiet and peaceable enjoyment hereafter, of the elective franchise, by every person entitled to it by skins, Victoria Cloakings, Scotch Plaids, Vestings, plain and printed to the contraction of the elective franchise, by every person entitled to it by skins, Victoria Cloakings, Scotch Plaids, Vestings, plain and printed to the contraction is now well as the contraction of the contractio law, and thereby diminish the chances for the repetition, in many parts of the Flannels, Factory Cottons, Merinos, Prints, light and dark Silks, country, of the lamentable scene that has so lately disgraced the neighbourhood of Toronto.

The Part of Prints, Light and dark Silks, Country, of the lamentable scene that has so lately disgraced the neighbourhood of Toronto.

Cotton Yarn, &c. &c. &c.

His Excellency's Reply.

Gentlemen,—The object of my visit to Upper Canada at this early period of qualities.
my administration is, to be able by personal observation, to ascertain the mea157, King Street, Toronto, Nov. 25, 1839.

sures which may be best calculated to promote the welfare of this and the Sister Province. In the execution of this duty, I shall ever be ready to listen to the representations of all classes of Her Majesty's Subjects, and it will give me the most sincere satisfaction, if my efforts for the public good should recet with their approval," 🦠

Reply of His Excellency to the Address of the Inhabitants of

Kingston. Gentlemen: I thank you for your Address and congretulations on my arri-

val in this Province.

You have rightly understood the motives which have induced me at this early period of my administration, to proceed to Upper Canada ! and I trust that my personal observation, during my stay here, may enable me to recommined to Her Majesty's Government, and to Parliament, such measures as may be conducive to the welfare of this important Province.

To remove all causes of reasonable discontent in these Provinces—to provinces—to province all causes of reasonable discontent in these Provinces—to province

mote their advancement-above all, to cement the connection between them and the Mother Country, by strengthening the ties of interest and attachment -these are the duties committed to me by our Sovereign, and I carnearly hop that, in my endeavour to discharge these important but arduous duties, I shall receive the support of all Her Majesty's loyal subjects in Cahada.

Reply to the Address of the Merchants and Traders of Kingston: Gentlemen.-I thank you for your address of congratulation on my arrival

1 am fully sensible of the mercantile importance of your city, and you

may depend upon my best attention being given to whatever measures may tend to extend and improve the commerce of this province.

I receive with pleasure your declaration in favour of the re-union of the two Canades. It is by that measure, if founded upon wise and equitable conditions, that we can most readily expect to make this great country prosperous and lappy, to strengthen the connexion with the Parent State, and to develope the

ast resources which are possessed by both provinces.

I trust that I shall receive from all her Majesty's loyal subjects within this rovince, a cordial co-operation in my endeavours to promote their welfare, and the settlement of their affairs on a permanent and satisfactory basis.

The Union of the Provinces upon honourable terms (for England will stoop to no other) is determined on by the British government, and whatever our views may be, as to the ultimate effect, and we have views differing perhaps from nearly all others concerning it, we nevertheless bid the General Government and Mr. Thomson God speed, in their generous and honourable intentions; and wish that they, and the Canadas, may reap the fruits of prosecutions. perity and peace from them.—Canada Inquirer.

The Merchants and Traders of Kingston held a meeting the other day and adopted several resolutions and an address founded on them, which was presented to the Governor General on his way to Toronto. His

Excellency's reply is given in another place. The following is the sixth of the series of resolutions:—

That in the opinion of this meeting, the troubles and agitations which have lately convulsed, and at present convulse this province, are, in a measure to be attributed to the defective administration of our glorious constitution, which, we are sorry to know, has never yet been administered in its free spirit,—but that, nevertheless, we are proud to believe that but very few—and these few very disaffected—desire separation from the mother country.

Forwarding.—We understand that the subscription lists of the ew Forwarding Company, are placed in the hands of J. H. Greer, Esq., for the purpose of receiving subscriptions. There is a general conviction that measures must be adopted to reduce the excessive costs of forwarding, and as this can be done only by competition, every merchant in Upper Canada will see that his interest leads him to support the new Company, by having its stock taken up, and its operations commenced as early as possible.—U. C. Herald.

The Patriot has been amusing its readers with copious extracts' from Mackenzie's Gazette, the Editor of which journal has discovered that official corruption exists even in a republic. We confess we are so dull as not to conceive the point of our contemporary's remarks? There is, not press or party in Upper Canada, so far as we have any knowledge, advocating Republican institutions, and it is admitted even by our political opponents, that the instruction of Responsible Government would assimilate our constitution to that of Great Britain — Examiner. of Great Britain.—Examiner.

Melancholy Circumstance!—The Cornwall Observer mentions; that between Friday night and Saturday morning of the 9th inst. as Major' Donald Frascr, of the 1st Regt. Glengarry Militia. Robert McFarlane, a native' of Ireland, and an Indian of St. Regis, were crossing the St. Lewrence in a cance from Fort Covington to Summers', the cance upset, and the three unfortunate pursons perished. Major Fraser left a widow and a helpless family to deplore the loss. The body of Mr. Macfarlane was respectably interred in the Presbyterian burying ground in the front of Charlottenburgh.—Kingston Chronicle.

MARRIED.-By the Rev. H. Biggar, on the 26th Sept. Mr. Peter Deforest Miss Isabella Dickson, both of Nelson. By the same, on the 7th October, Mr. John Featherstone to Miss Esther

Atkinson, of Nelson. By the same, on the 16th October, Mr. Reuben Fish Kenney to Miss Nancy

Lebar, both of Trafalgar.
On the 24th October, by the Rev. H. Montgomery, Mr. Samuel Moxley, of

the township of Waterloo, to Miss Elizabeth Springer, of the same place.
On the 5th Nov., by the same, Mr. Nicholas Whitesell, of the township of Beverley, to Miss Jane Willott, of the same place.
On the 7th Nov., by the same, Mr. William Titchwirth, of the village of Dundas, to Miss Nancy Mulholland, daughter of Mr. Hugh Mulholland, of the

On the 11th Now., by the Rev. Thomas Demorest, at the residence of Thaddeus Ketchum, Esq., East Lake, Prince Edward District, Mr. William Wallace Warden to Miss Hannah Ketchum, both of Hallowell.

By the Rev. J. C. Davidson, on the 5th November, Mr. John Thomas, to

Miss Hannah E. Green, both of Saltfleet.

By the same, on the 16th instant, Mr. John Osborne, to Miss Mary E. In Kingston, on Wednesday evening, the 13th inst., by the Rev. John Machar. A. M., at the residence of Mr. E. H. Hardy, Mr. Thomas Daley no Miss

Eliza Vrooman, both of Ernest Town. DIED .- At the residence of Captain Dames, 66th Regt., Montreal, on the 3th inst., Sarah, youngest daughter of his Honor Mr. Justice Sherwood, of

Upper Canado, aged 14 years.
At Berry Hill, Berwick-on-Tweed, on the 2nd October last, Christiana Isabella Finlay, wife of Alexander Robertson, Esq., late of Montreal, aged 26. In Kingston, on the 12th inst., Harriet Webb, third daughter of Mr. George H. Oliver, aged 7 years and 3 months.

In Hamilton, on Friday, the 15th inst., aged 41, Martha, the wife of Mr. orge Carev.

On the 8th inst., at West Flamboro', Susan, daughter of Mr. John McIlroy. In Hamilton, Mr. John W. Dewey.

At Quebec, on the 12th Inst., in his 74th year, the IIon. Johathan Sewell, L. L. D., of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., Member of the Executive Council, and for many years its President—Speaker of the Legislative Council, and late Chief Justice of the Province. Mr. Sewell was a native of Boston, Msss., son of the last distinguished Attorney General of the Province of Massachusetts, and was compelled to fly from thence at the time of the American Revolution. He was eminently distinguished, as well by the force of his natural abilities, as by the extent of his acquired talents. He was one of those rare characters of which there are but few examples.

At London, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., MARY, wife of Mr. James Farley, At London, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., MARY, whe of MY. James Farley, and daughter of the late Thomas J. Jones, aged 29 years. The circumstances of Mrs. Farley's death were particularly afflicting. In apparent health and strength, she was taken suddenly ill, shortly after her dinner, and expired in a few minutes, endeared to all who knew her, by an attrible and affectionate disposition. A husband and four children have to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife and tender mother: her relatives are plunged in the deepest sorrow, and her numcrous friends and acquaintances sincerely lament and regret her deuth. On the following Sunday the corpse was taken to the Congrega-tional Chapel, when the Rev. Mr. Clark deeply and affectionately enforced, to a large and solema congregation, the all-important words of our Saviour: Matt. xxiv. 44,—"Therefore be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not. tho Son of Man cometh." She was followed to the grave by a large body of her relatives and friends, and interred by the side of her father and sister. -Com. Canada Inquirer.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending Noor. 26. E. Stoney and H. Montgomery, (we have no catalogues) J. C. Williston, S. Rose, T. Cosford, J. Black, C. R. Allison, G. Ferguson, G. Miller, R. Corson, D. Wright, J. G. Manly, W. Young, C. Biggar, J. McIntyre, A. Green, C. Vandusen, J. Toyne, L. Warner.

\* "Several say they paid brother D." That affords us no useful information. In all such cases give us the particulars, or write to blue.

Books have been forwarded to-

G. Goodson, 1 box, care of Rey. H. Wilkinson, Prescott, and James F. Taylor, Esq. Hull, W. H. Williams, 1 box, care of J. Counter, Esquire, Kingston. W. Coleman, 1 box, to be left at Gunn and Brown's Storehouse. S. Rose, 1 Box, care of A. Davidson, Esq. Niagara.

M E C H A N 1 C S
A Public Lecture will be delivered on ECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

PNEUMATICS, at the Rooms of the Institute, in the Market Buildings, on Thursday

Evening, the 28th Instant, at 8 o'clock, by Mr. Cull.

Admission—Persons not members, 74d. Ladies free.

Toronto, Nov. 25, 1839.

J. F. WESTLAND, Sec'y.

peuple, there is room for charging it on the Home Government:—then we could charge it on none but ourselves.

We speak the sober truth, when we assure your Excellency, that we prefer the limited Monarchy of England to any other form of Government—that we assure attached to the Mother Country and desire a continual content of the Mother Country and desire a content of the Mother Country and desire a content of the Mother Country and desire a content of the Mother Country and desire a content of the Mother GOODS. Their extensive Stock has been selected in England by Mr. Assurrance in person, and upon such terms as to enable them to com-pete with any other House in the Canadas. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine for themselves. Their Stock consists in part of the following articles:

Also, an excellent assortment of Cotton and Linen Shiars, of various

### OPINIONS OF THE CANADIAN PRESS.

[The insertion of any article under this head is not to be considered as pledging us to the approbation of its contents. The object of these selections is to afford our readers information from presess of different views, on various public matters which are interesting to the community.—Editor Guardiar.]

(FROM INRESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT PAPERS-)

During the last two years, this has been the season chosennot for that serious contemplation by which the heart is made better, and our kindly relationships with reliow creatures despended and strengthened, by evidence which would be admissible in a court of the but selected as the period most fitting for effecting the disorganization of the but selected as the period most fitting for effecting the disorganization of the of society and the overthrow of the government; for putting in execution rebellion, as well as all who directly promoted that most the plans of the brigand and the machinations of the traitor. There may, wicked attempt. during the present autumn, be a cessation from these atrocious schemes,are not startled now, as we were a year ago, by rumours of wide spread conspiracies against our properties and lives; but be this as it may, whether these fell purposes of civil discord and foreign aggression are persevered in or not, we have unhappely no grounds for believing that the root of their malignity has been withdrawn, or that the source of evil passion, the heart, has undergone any wholesome, any religious change. These are feelings, it is to be feared, only smothered, those are conspiracies only checked, until a favourable moment shall arrivo, either from the countenance of imperial apathy or from our own declining or exhausted vigilance, for reviving thom in all their strength and malig nity. We have reasons too strong for believing that the temporary reposiof peace with which we are at present favoured, is not the offspring of good will but the result of necessity. The enomies of our monarchical institutions, -the republican opponents of our connexion with the British Empire, feel themselves to be powerless; and therefore they desist from attempts which, if renewed, will only bring ruin on thomselves. Our military force is powerful and well distributed; the loyal population are resolute and prepared; and if a traitor from within or an enemy from without ventures to appear in arms against the government, it must now be believed as well as known that the merciful leniency of the past will be succeeded by sterner dealing in future, -that treason will no longer be regarded as an excusable crime, or piratical inroads receive that mer ciful consideration with which, from a presumption in some cases of delu-sion, they have formerly been viewed. These are considerations, we believe, which will be more effectual in repressing aggressions upon our frontiers, than any principle of national instice towards the loyal, or any abatement of sympathy in behalf of the disaffected.

While we feel that we should be advocating mercy on the largest scale,

by recommending the most uncompromising exercise of stern justice in the case of these who presume, during a period of acknowledged peace, to invade us from a foreign land, we are not disposed to suggest a more indulgent course towards those who, in the heart of the country where they might live contented and prosperously, may still be plotting schemes for the overthrow of the government and the severance of our connexion with the Parent State. They have had time enough to meditate on the enormity of their crimes, and warning enough to dissuade them from their repetition. If it be true, as it is assorted, that there are numbers within the Province who have entered into a formal league with these unprincipled foreigners, and have even taken an oath to assist them in their unhallowed enterprise, no time, we think, should be lost, in unrav elling the mysteries of this conspiracy, and bringing its agents to the

oning the injective of this conspicacy, and bringing its agents to the punishment which their wickedness deserves.

On our last page, will be found an article which, from its resemblance to the theme we are prosecuting, will be read with peculiar interest. There we are reminded of a plot, connected with which are perjury, sedition and murder; and if the reader will observe the passage in the first column printed in italies, he will mark a striking resemblance to what has been revealed as to the machinations of those lawless and desperate individuals who have secretly conspired, under the sanction of abominable oaths, to overthrow the government of this country .- The Committee of Lord Roden has been the means of sifting out one foul conspiracy; and we, in common with every lover of peace and good order—every one interested in the preservation of these Provinces to the British Empire. -should be glad to see a similar committee appointed by our Legislature. resolutely bent, without fear or affection, upon sifting to the bottom and tracing out all the ramifications of this wicked confederacy; upon bringing to light the plans of these "sworn" traiters, and promulgating to the

honest and the loyal who they are that have been plotting the overthrow of the constitution and the destruction of all its faithful supporters.

Such we believe to be the duty of our Legislature, and the country will second their patriotic efforts if they be faithfully and fearlessly directed to the unweaving of this web of treason. The country too will manfully support their just authority in stamping the crime of treason—where it may be detected—with that broad and deep brand which, by every law human and divine, it so manifestly deserves .- The Church.

"It would not be judicious, perhaps not decorous for us at this time to offer any opinion as to the course of proceedings the Governor General will take in Upper Canada, or even to make public the information we have received, although it comes from a quarter that leaves no doubt upon our mind of its entire accuracy. Indeed it may well be assumed that the measures to be proposed will in some degree depend upon the actual state of matters in the province, as it will appear to him on personal inspection and inquiry. But we feel no besitation in saying that his primary object will be to establish the government on such a footing as will admit of the withdrawal of the troops. The home government is naturally anxious to be relieved from the enormous expense of the present military establishment; and the reduction of that expense will no doubt be the principle of the Governor General's policy. We infer, therefore, that it he shall be satisfied, after due inquiry, that a decided majority inhabitants are in favour of the reforms demanded, those reforms will be introduced "-N. Y. Com. Adv.

We should like to learn from the Commercial Advertiser on what kind of footing our Government must be established to allow of the withdrawal of the Troops. If our new Governor General's policy be, as the Commercial intimates, of the Hume, or spiggot and bunghole sort, it will be a very great misfortune, not only to England but to the whole civilized world; it is the very policy the Americans would like to see dopted with regard to this country :- it would be exactly playing into their hands, -it would be a capital move, would it not? But we have no fears on this head. England is not yet prepared to descend from Her exalted rank among the nations, and to give up the ghost, which she must prepare to do, when she consents to abandon these Provinces, until they be able to defend thomselves. The mind that is predisposed to hope for a certain advent, is enger to believe any nonsensical thing that would seem to flatter that hope, and thue the credulity of the Commercial on the subject of our Governor General's policy, which would be to verify the prophecy of Mr. Clay, that "Canada will fall into the Union of the States without fighting." We would remind the Commercial, that there is a far more effectual way of reducing the expense of these Colonies than to withdraw the present military establishment; which is, to expel all the Yankee loafers, increase the military establishment to 50,000 British soldiers, set 50,000 Indians in battle array, collect a well disci plined force of West India regiments, ready to penetrate into the seat of Slavery; place a powerful navy of ships of the line and steamers to threaten the Atlantic cities, and then demand indomnity for the past and security for the future; and if they no denied TAKE THEM. After this, let England plant on the soil of Canada, a million of her trustiest sub-jects,—and then she may with safety withdraw her army. We speak the opinions of the greatest captain of this, or perhaps of any other age; and they are manifestly the dictates of common sense. With respect to the opinion of the Commercial, that the reforms craved by the rebols and traitors of out land must needs follow the conviction of the Governor General, that they are demanded by a majority of the inhabitants, we should suppose that, agreeably to British polity, His Excellency would require to be certified on the quality of that majority; for though in England they have the von populi, which is the voice of the King. Lords and Commons, they have not exactly, as in America, the row diaboli - which is the roar of the senseless mob. We trust that one of the very first ob jects of attention with the spproaching Parliament will be a petition, now in course of signature, which contains the following paragraphs:

It would be a protection to the loyal inhabitants, if the law of Trea son, as it exists in England at this day, were in force in this l'rovince; if an Alien law were in existence, by which evil disposed persons from the United States might be arrested and examined, and, if necessary, imprisoned or sent from the country; if the Provincial Act 1. Victoria, cap. 1, should be re-enacted; and if the disoffected subjects of her Mejesty within the Province were deprived of the power of subverting our institutions at elections for members of Parliament."

That in the opinion of your petitioners, a law should be passed make ing it compulsory upon every candidate for a seat in your honorable House, and for every elector, to take an oath, when required to do so either by the Returning Officer or any Freeholder at any election for members of Parliament, to the effect that he has not taken up arms against his Sovereign, or been guilty of Treason, or Treasonable praces, or taken the Hunter's oath, or any other secret oath of a Treason. able nature, or in opposition to his duty as a loyal subject of Her Majes-ty; and that in case any candidate chall refuse to take such onth, ho shall not be permitted to stand as such candidate at such election, and no vote polled for him; and in case any elector shall refuse to take such oath, ha shall not be permited to vote at such election."

We hope this petition will be numerously signed. It is founded on the

strictest and most impartial justice. The Provincial Act, 1st Victoria, chap. I, was unwisely allowed to expire. We have a certain mixed class of politicians, whose combined movements all tend to the same end, although individually they be actuated by very different motives; one portion of them imagining every kind of ill, and the other wishing no ill, but fearing to do right. We hardly need say that we mean the traitors and the imbeciles. The latter, by no kind of ingenuity, can be got rid of: the former, by wise and firm legislation, always may; then if we suffer open, undisguised traitors, to remain amongst us, to frustrate the best imagined plans, not only for our own safety, but for that of the Embest imagined plans, not only for our own safety, but for that of the Em-pire, it is our own fault, and we must abide by the consequences. May ed state of the Crown Lands department demands, that a thorough this petition be signed by every loyal man in the country, and be acted on by the House with promptness and vigor. The true feelings and opinions mation that we are at present in possession of, we consider such investion and honest and loyal community can never be ascertained, nor can it gation imperatively called for, and it is to be hoped that the Governor be legislated for with propriety and justice, if aliens and traitors be allowed to furnish its representatives.—Toronto Patriot.

that the defence of the Constitution shall not be entrusted to its rankest

Not we, at least; and we would strongly suggest that the phrase be altered, and that it do require the disfranchisement, in addition, of all who can be proved, by evidence which would be admissible in a court of

The evil is deeply scated, and the remedy must be powerful and effectual. We confuss, that to see every republican, or disaffected person of new root driven from the Province, is our ardeal wish; and our most of any sort, driven from the Province, is our ordent wish; and our most cherished hope, that, should the principles of the Hanoverian succession be (which Heaven forefend) departed from in Great Britain and fretand they may find a place in these colonies, whose inhabitants have the hitherto unappreciated advantage of witnessing republicanism in all its horrors, and know, hy experience, the poison that lurks in the adder's sting -Toronto Commercial Herald.

#### (PROW BESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT PAPERS )

"THE CHURCH," in copying from this paper, one of the resdutions of the Bertie township meeting, which recommends a "Provin-

ject therein, in saying, that they will dispense with the legislation recommended by the very patriotic inhabitants of Bertie."

We have nothing to say, either for or against the "Resolutions" of heir opinions, either individually or collectively; and to "report" the state of public affairs, or a "Constitution," as they may down most sary consequence of the system? Either the people of Canada are fit to advantageous for the public good. We presume the Church will not deny be entrusted with political power, or they are not. If the Herald's as the British Constitution." itself from.

Again: If the people of Upper Canada really "possess" the British god to the wishes of the people. onstitution, what possible objection can the Church, and those "loyal" ed portion of the inhabitants?

either, denies its applicability to the colonies altogether, and vauntingly to maintain in power the corrupt faction which has hitherto exercised such asks Mr. Merritt, "Where is your hereditary Monarchy?" "Where is baneful influence in this province, we warn them that they wilt be disapthe aristocracy to form one branch of the Legislature?" "Where is the pointed.—The Examiner. influence of accumulated and concentrated property over the masses - the elective franchise confined to one in six of the male population over 21 years of age?" And where, we add, is the "responsible" Ministry to carry on the Government? If, as the Church asserts, the "inhabitants of Upper Canada possess the British constitution," we have all these appendages here in Canada! If so indeed, they must possess something of the quality of "invisible" green, requiring the strong light of Toryism to discover it—so subdued is it, by the "dark" colours of "officialism."

It would be matter of satisfaction to that portion of the people whom the Church has assisted in designating as "disloyal," if the "exclusives" would first agree among themselves, in regard to our possessing the British constitution, before they proceed any farther in denouncing thuse who happen to disagree with them, as "traitore" and "rebels," and

enforcing their principles by club law arguments.

The Church is not quite sure that he "cohoes the sentiments of every loyal subject," in regard to the necessity of legislating for the real pos-session of the British constitution in Upper Canada; for we think we could name. If it were necessary, very many private gentlemen, as well as a considerable number of officials, such as Magistrates, Militia officers, Sheriffs, Members of Assembly, and Legislative Councillors, who are of his communion, and any one of whom the Church would hesitate before he would dare to pronounce them "disloyal," but whose political "sen. timents" he never has, and probably never will, "echo"-a fact which we believe is not altogether unknown to the Church."-St. Catharines Journal.

THE DURHAM REBEL.—It will be viewed with much surprise, by our fellow countrymen in England, that the advocates of the principles of this aristociatic nobleman should be chargeable with the name of Rebels. They will ask on what ground is this spithet applied to his lord ship's supporters, since they will feel well assured that the princip'es themselves will have no tendency but to the upholding of the British constitution. Must they be informed that the term rebel is affixed to the rame of Durham for no other reason than because some, of hitherto donbtful loyalty, have declared that they were willing to yield, henceforth, a faithful allegiance to the British Crown, provided that they could be guaranteed the full enjoyment of the British constitution? Does this prove sufficient for the sweeping consure? Yet it is from this cause alone that hundreds, who have ever shown a willingness to shed their blood in defence of their native or adopted country, are now branded with every opprobatious epithet by the government journals, and are prevented from meeting for the purpose of peacefully declaring their sentiments. That there may be many who have assumed the character of Durham reformers, whose is note principles are those of republicanism, we are not propered to deny; but we contend that the number of such is contempti-bly small, while most of the old reformers, who were in danger of being led away by the traitorous schemes of McKenzie and Duncombo, havo now seen the error of their ways, and we trust, are sincerely and honour. who would repudiate, with as much warmth as their opponents, the merit a continuance of their favors.

smallest tendency to repudican measures. Yet it is such as these to whom the character of rolled is applied; and it is these whom the timid be made between the hours of twelve and two. politician is cautioned to avoid, even if he be compelled thereby to sanction and promote a continuance of the present mischiceous and profligate system of government. It would be well for the happiness of Canada if these barsh terms and ungenerous epithets were withdrawn, and if credit for better motives were awarded to Reformers. In the meantime, the moderale man, who has become convinced that the present possessors of place are more anxious to promote their own aggrandizement than the welfare of their country, could scarcely do wrong in throwing his influence into the Durham scale; he cannot doubt that the inherent princioles of the system are essentially British, and by the aid of such as he, it might be made to work safely and prosperously, even should there to among its supporters some who value it only as a means of doing mischief .- Hamilton Journal.

DEFALCATIONS OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS, AND THE BANK OF U. CANADA.—The numerous enquiries that have been made, since the publication of the letter by "The Cock of the North," in a recent number of the Colonist, and the reports that are in general circulation of defalcations at the Commissioner of Crown Lands department, demand some notice. That there is in reality something wrong in that marter. We entertain no doubt; but as to the extent, we are not at prosent able to speak. The general report is, that the assistants in the dopartment are alike implicated.

An effort has been made to discover the source, as well as the extent of the evil.-Whether the parties have been enabled to arrive at a right con clusion as to the former, we are not in a position to say; but on the lat-ter point, we understand, that by some operation at the Bank of Upper Canada, characteristic of that benerolent institution, the accessary amount has been advanced to the Commissioner, to replace the sum at present due to the public. Whether it be in character, or in accordance with the spirit of the Bank charter, to come forward to sostain public delinquents, when they at the same time refuse all accommodation to the mercantile classes, we leave the public to judge; giving it as our opinion, at the same time, that a bank so acting, is any thing but beneficial or advantageous to the community. It serves only as a convenient depository, from which means are easily acquired to cover the corrupt acts of officials, regardless entirely of the interests of those for whose protection and encouragement it was at first established.

The present Commissioner of Crown Lands accepted that office, and along with it, the office of Surveyor Coneral, at a reduced salary. Being also President of the Executive Council, an immense weight of duty must have fallen to the lot of Mr. Sullivan to discharge; more in fact, than any one man in the province is competent for, without very able assistants. We now see, in some degree, the result of such a system. The loss to the public may be considerable,—more than the present impoverished state of the Provincial resources can stand; still, there is no apparent attempt on the part of the head of the Government, to visit with his displeasure the conduct of this Executive officer,—on the contrary, we find im continued in the full enjoyment of all his power and splendour, and if reports be true, an attempt made to increase his salary, and to pay the increase, not merely for the time to come, but for by-gone years, to cover the present shortcomings in the department.—We trust, for the honour of investigation should take place into its management,—and from the infor

Goneral will order it to be made, on his arrival here.

The sham commission appointed by Sir George Arthur lately, to inves-Let every Editor, with one spark of British feeling in his tigate and report upon the public departments, is too ridiculous to claim breast, args with his atmost powers the disfranchisement of every Rebel consideration or attention; and even that portion of the public press, within the Province, and thus give the upright part of the community which generally supported the ruling faction in all their corruption, a security that their votes shall not be nullified by their avowed enemics depounces it with greater virulence than we have yet thought fit to do.

foes-that the key of the citadel shall not be given in charge to its of the business which has of late been transacted at the Crown Lands betrayers -in fine, that traitors and rebels shall not exercise the privileges Office, -such as the convenient use that has been made of the general Wholesale and Retail. Who can suppose that a rebel, secret or avowed, will hesitate to swear the whole will perhaps come to light in a more cenvenient form, during the present session of Parliament. One of the first acts of the Assembly should be, to address His Excellency on this subject. Will then do it?

We observe in a late number of the Montreal Herald an sion, and shall continue to advocate that assimilation to the British Constitution which the Herald and other supporters of the Oligarchical com-pact so much droad. The Herald having frankly admitted that the recommendation of Lord Durham in favour of Responsible Government was caused by a desire to extend to the Colonies a constitution similar to that enjoyed by our fellow subjects in the parent state, proceeds to shew that the people of Canada are not worthy to receive this inestimable blessing. The argument of the Herald is that the people of Lower anada are French, and those of Upper Canada Americans, and that if there were Responsible Government the Executive would be subject to the control of foreigners. The argument of the Herald and his Tory cial Council" to assemble in Toronto, to report their "joint opinions as friends in Lower Canada has hitherto been, that the French Canadians to a Constitution for Canada," remarks:—

being determined to promote national objects it is necessary to unite the "As the inhabitants of Upper Canada already possess the Barrish Con-eriturion, we think we shall but echo the sentiments of every loyal sub-ject therein, in saying, that they will dispense with the legislation ple of Upper Canada are Americans, and equally unfit to enjoy the rights of British subjects. Now, assuming that the Herald is correct in his promiscs, how ridiculous must it appear to entrust a foreign disaffected poputhe Bertie meeting, any farther than to state, that the people of Upper lation with a representative system of government; and how supremely Canada, of all parties and creeds, have a constitutional right to express ridiculous after conferring it on them to nullify the acts of their represenupon tatives and to deprive them of that political influence which is the advantageous for the public good. We presume the Church will not deny be entrusted with political power, or they are not. If the Herald's as this, because he admits, that the "inhabitants of Upper Canada passess sumption be true then Great Britain must govern Canada by military force We admit it too, and then ask the Church to as long as she can, and the colonists will of course separate when they can: reconcile the conduct of Mr. Sheriff Jurys, and the loyal subjects who II, however, the flerald's assumption be false, and we unhesitatingly do accompanied him, at the Yonge street meeting, with its principles. Here clare that it is, it will be well for Great Britain to profit by past experies a dilemma which we should be pleased to see the Church extricate once, and not to attempt, after having conferred a Representative Gov. ornment on United Canada, to govern it on principles diametrically oppo

The Herald's assertion with respect to Upper Canada is entirely at varieablects, whose "sontiments he echoes," have, against the Provincial ance with Mr. Hagerman's report on the state of the Provinces written Government being carried on in accordance with its principles, and the immediately after the outbreak. In that document as well as the report practice of the Imperial Parliament 7. Further: If the "inhabitants pass from the legislative council on the same occasion the loyalty of the people sees the British Constitution," have they not an undoubted right to be of Upper Canada is strenuously insisted on. If these reports be true, the governed by it? and are not those who are so strenously opposing its the Herald's objection to Responsible Government as far as Upper Canada introduction and practical operation in the province, the really disaffect. is concerned must fall to the ground. Are the Canadas to be united that The Church and Sir Francis Head are widely apart, in their declarations respecting our possession of the British Constitution—one declarations are provided by the British Constitution—one declarations are possession of the British Constitution—one declarations are possession of the British Constitution—one declarations are possession of the British Constitution—one declarations are possession of the Union be to prevent French assign that we possess it, and the other, that we do not; while the Franklin candoncy and the maintenance of French nationality it will probably be of Lower Canada. (the Quolec Gazotto,) with just as much authority as attained, but if its advocates in Lower Canada hope that its effect will be

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### UPPER CANADA ACADEMY.

TERMS. \* 1. Buard, Lodging, and Washing.
2. Thilion—English Education, including Reading, Whiting, Arithmetic,
Book keeping, Geography, and English Grammar.

Higher Branches of doe, including Natural and Moral Philosophy,
Astronomy, Chemistry, &c.. Astronomy, Chemistry, &c.,
Including Latin, Greek, or Mathematics,

Extra Charges. French, per Term,
Drawing and Painting, the Music, Drawing, and Painting, the Music, Drawing, and Painting, the Music Prano, Use of Piano, "0 19

The charge will be the same whether one or all of these Branches be laught."

THE commencement of the Second Quarter of the U. C. Academy L will be on the 18th November. It is very desirable that all who design to attend the next Quarter should be here at that time. Students design to attend the next Quarter should be note at that the classes after the Cheap for prompt payment.

Toronto, October 20, 1839.

The Institution is now in the most flourishing condition. The number of Students thus far exceeds that of any previous year, and is gradually increasing. The Committee have obtained an extensive and superior Apparatus in the various departments of Science: amongst them are superior Microscope; a splendid Plate Electrical Machine; a fine Telescope; a very choice selection of Chemical Apparatus, and various others of the latest construction and of the first quality. The entire Apparatus is believed to be as complete and useful, for the purposes of nstruction, as that of any similar Institution in America.

The Quarters are eleven weeks. Our friends will please to recollect hat the Tuition and Board are required in advance.

The next Quarter will open with Lectures in Chemistry, Philosophy, J. HURLBURT, Cobsurg, Oct. 11, 1839.

T O B A C C O. — THREE HUNDRED PACKAGES PLUG and CAVENDISH TOBACCO, just received, and for Sale at uncommonly low Prices, for Cash or approved Endorsed Notes. CHARLES HEATH. Kingston, October 29, 1839.

Durham ranks are filled, in addition to these, with a host of British this city, presents her sincere thanks to those ladies who have employed settlers, whose hearts are sincerely devoted to their mother country, and her hitherto, and assures them that it shall be her constant endeavour to

Toronto, September 10, 1839. MOFFATS VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS .- The universal estimation in which the celebrated Life Pills and Phenix Bitters are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every State and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered.- It is not less from a decily gratifying Shop, 52, Yonge Street, three doors south to confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good articles are City made; and can be watranted. among his afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the preprietor of these are eminently successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some persons will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cares of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious headache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt-rheum, and all other chronic affections w the organs and membranes, they effect cores with a rapidity and perma neacy which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thou sands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, il neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of hed time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy if laken in proportionable quantity; and persons retiring to bed with inflam matory symptoms of the most starming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown, and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and viscoral inflammations, however critical, will yield—the former to small and the latter to large doses of the Life Pills; and so also hysterical affections, hypocondrianism, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurotical class of discasses are cured by the Phenix Bitters. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 375 Broadway, a ous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's " Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicine; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale. French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained for application

at the office, 375 Broadway. All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again. Agents -- The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggist in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fee simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box

For sale by J. W. BRENT, King Street, Toronto, and T. Bickle, King Street, Hamilton.

B LANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS and CHAPEL DEEDS, for sole at this Office.

We need not here enter into any particulars, as to the nature of some TUST RECEIVED, direct from STAFFORDSHIRE, a large quantity of EARTHENWARE, which will be sold,

A Splendid Assortment of DINNER SETTS, new patterns. THOMAS MILBURN. 79, King Street, Toronto, Nov. 19th, 1839. 524 13

MASHIONABLE MILLINERY, DRESS MAKING, and II A E E R D A S II E R Y .- Mas. Forter and Miss Kino, We observe in a late number of the Montreal Herald an No. 11, Wellington Buildings, King Street. Bonnets, Cloaks, Dresses, article professedly against Responsible Government, but in reality aimed Capa, &c. &c., furnished on moderate terms. Toronto, October, 1839. 518tf //

> JOSEPH C. MORRISON, BARRISTER, &c. At the office of the late S. Washeurn, Esq. Duke Street.

EATHER! LEATHER!!-The Subscribers have just received a large supply of LEATHER, consisting of Sole, Upper, Calf (oak tan.) and Lining and Binding, Skins. The whole Stock has been selected by one of the Partners, in the principal Markets in the United States, and will be disposed of our ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS, at their old stand.

ARMSTRONG & BEATY, 523 6 Toronto, Nov. 12, 1839.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOY WAREHOUSE AND MANUFACTORY, 1103 King Street .- JOHN MAYHEW respectfully invites the attention of the public to a choice and extensive sportment of Toys of every description, suitable for Town or Country'

Cases of Toys, well assorted, varying from £5 to £30 per case; the smallest cases containing not less than 150 separate pieces. Cases of better Toys for Town or City Establishments. Also just received a large quantity of English, Dutch, French, and German Wax, Kid, and Composition Dolls.

Bonnet, Hat, Cap, Wig, Curl, and various other Boxes, for sale, whole: sale or retail, cheap

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

CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & Co. will receive per first Spring Vessels their usual Supply of SCYTHES, SICKLES, &c. &c. Which will be sold to the frade low for Cash or approved short credit,

Toronto, 20th April, 1939. NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, JAMES SANDERSON begs to acquaint his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened the Shop lately kept by Mr. SAMUEL

Evans, first door East of St. James's Church, 104, King Street, where he intends to pursue his business in all its branches. An assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING always on hand. Toronto, Oct. 15, 1839.

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

PASHIONABLE CLOFILING ESTABLISHMENT.

128, King Street, Toronto.

G. BILTON respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has removed his Establishment from 48, Newg 12 Street, to 128, King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street, where he intends carryon the Tailoring Business in all its various branches. G. B. would solicit attention to his well-assorted Stock of Broad

Cloths, Cossimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he will offer at the very lowest prices. Teronie. Oct. 15, 1839. 519:6

REMOVAL.—ANDREW HAMILTON respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed. to No. 161, King Street, nearly opposite his former residence; where he offers for sale an extensive and general assortment of genuine Groceries, Dya Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Colours, Window Glass, Brushes, &c. &c.

NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT: F A L L G O O D S.

The Subscriber begs to inform his customers, and the Commercial Trade of Upper Conada generally, that he is now receiving a well assorted supply of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Fall and Winter Trade, which he will dispose of at moderate prices for Cash, or on approved. JOHN ROBERTSON. . Toronto, 1st October, 1839.

L. PERRIN & CO., IMPORTERS OF WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, king Street Toronto, March 5, 1839.

W ROUGHT-IRON AXLETREES. - The VV Susscriber is now manufacturing Wrought-Iron Axletrees, of improved description and material, from the best wrought scrap, by workmen of established reputation, which, in pattern and worth, are believed to equal anything of the kind in the market. To those acquainted with Wrought Axietrees it will be enough to state, that, besides DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, DRESS-MAKING, AND MIL.

LINERY.—S. MAYHEW, grateful for the kind and liberal patron, age which has been extended to her since she commenced business in this city, presents her sincers thanks 10 those ladies who have anyward of the Long Point Foundry at Toronto—Hamilton—Brantford—and London ; or at the Manufactory.

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

E MOVAL. -- The Subscribers beg to inform their friends that they have removed their place of business to the Stores formerly occupied by the late S. E. TANLOR, Esq. No. 173, King Storet, BENJAMIN & BROTHERS. 83tf

NEW CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE. TLEMEN'S and LADIES' BOOKS and SHOES, low for Cash, at his Shop, 52, Yonge Street, three doors south of Lot Street. The above All Orders executed with neatness and despatch.

GEO. ANDREWS. Toronto Oct. 2nd. 1839.

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

NOTICE.—This is to caution any person or persons from purchasing any of the personal effects of the late George Armstrong, Township of Toronto, from the widow Elizabeth Armstrong, or giving her any credit on account of the estate, as we are determined nut to pay any debts she may contract.

SAMUEL PRICE, junt., Executors., JAMES MYLES, Township of Toronto, August 22nd, 1839. 513 3m '

STRAYED, from the premises of the Subscriber, about the latter part of August last, A RED BULL, about 4 years old.
Whoever will bring the said Bull to the subscriber will be liberally rewarded
JONATHAN DUNN. Toronto, Oct. 11, 1839.

STRAYED,-From the Pasture of the Ilon. J. B. Robinson, D about the end of May last, A RED OA, between o and your Whoever will bring said Ox to the subscriber, will be handsomely r JONATHAN DUNN. about the end of May last, A RED OX, between 8 and 9 years old. Toronto, Obtober 14, 1839,

STRAYED from the 4th Concession of York Township, East of Yonge Street, on the 19th of August last, a small Yellow and White Cow, about 4 years old, with a white star in her forehead. Wheever will bring her to the subscriber, or give him information where she may be found, will be liberally rewarded. York Township, Oct. 26, 1839. ROBT, CAINES.

# CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

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

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

\*\*All travelling and local Preachers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church are authorised Agents to procure subscribers, and forward their names with subscribers, and aid in the coffection, &c., one copy will be sent gratis. 'No subscriber has a right to discontinue until arrears are paid up—Agents will be careful to attend to this.

All communications, unless from authorized Agents, must be post paid.

3.7 The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of the Contingent Fund of the Wesleyan Mathodist Church in Casada, for making up the deficiencies of poor Circuits which are unable to support their Prenchers, &c., and to the general spread of the Gospel.

1 ILANGE PARTE PRINTER.

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.