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CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN:

DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

J. H. LAWRENCE, Printer.

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The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the approved of Superannuated or wom-out Preachers of the Wesleyen Methodise Caurch in Canada, and of widow and orphans of those who have died in the work, and to and orphans of those who have the general spread of the Gospel.

TO THE FIRST SPRING FLOWER.

(From the Scottish Guardian.) Thou art risen again, in thine own giad hour, And welcome thou art, sweet fragile flower; Thou teliest that Winter's dominion is past, And that joyous Spring has arrived at last.

Not long shalt thou pine thus unsheltered and lone, Though now the bleak garden be all thine own; Thy lovely companions shall soon re-appear To add to the charms of the opening year.

Not thus can we watch the revival of those

Who have slumbered awhile in their mortal repose; Not thus shall the grave he bereft of its trust, Nor consent to give back its fast mouldering dust. Yet may not we liken our life to the flowers !

Theirs is fleeting and fragile; alas! what is ours? As a vapour-a dream-a tale that is told-To the rich and the poor, the young and the old. The flowers may be plucked when expanding in blo And can beauty or youth ever save from the tomb?

Yet them Nature's voice will soon summon again-O'er man's lowly bed she must sorrow in vain. No sound upon death's deep silence shall break, Till the archangel's trump bid the steepers awake;

Did they mourn or rejoice I both alike are now o'er, And in life's busy scenes they shall mingle no more. But could they, who once tasted of heavenly bliss, Seck indeed to return to a world like this?

Oh no! they here fought with corruption and sin,

While they struggled in vain with the conflict within While here, they were often exposed to the rod-For these ever lay betwixt them and their God; There grief cannot enter, no clouds intervene, But they know as they're known, and see as they're

O had we true faith in that Spirit Divine, We might even on earth as his chosen ones shine Waiting with patience, and glowing with love, Till become fiving stones in his temple above.

CULTIVATION OF A DEVOTIONAL SPIRIT.

To maintain a devotional spirit, two things are especially necessary-habitually to cultivate the disposition, and habitually to avoid whatever is unfavourable to it. Frequent retirement and reas if it do not actually promote the spirit tian to subdue, and all those feelings which it is his constant duty to suppress.

And here may we venture to observe, that if some things which are apparently things which the generality of decorous these things stir up in us improper pro. where we are looking for a blessing. pensities; if they awaken thoughts which then let no example or persuasion, no bein them. It matters little to our security what they are to others. Our business is with ourselves. Our responsibility is on our own heads. Others cannot know the side on which we are assailable. Let our opinion; let our own experience decide for our own conduct,

In speaking of books, we cannot forbear noticing that very prevalent sort of meet in him. With this point in view reading, which is little less productive of there will be a harmony between our evil, little less prejudicial to moral and prayers and our practice, a consistency mental improvement, than that which carries a more formidable appearance. We cannot confine our censure to those upon this one point. For the beauty of more corrupt writings which deprave the heart, debauch the imagination, and poison the principles. Of these the turpitude is so obvious, that no caution on this head, it is presumed, can be necessary. But if justice forbids us to confound the pacted of that which every joint supplieth, insipid with the mischievous, the idle with and of which all the parts terminate in the vicious, and the frivolous with the profligate, still we can only admit of shades, deep shades, we allow, of difference .--These works, if comparatively harmless, yet debase the taste, slacken the intellectual nerve, let down the understanding, set the fancy loose, and send it gadding among low and mean objects. They not only run away with the time which should be given to better things, but gradually destroy all taste for better things. They sink the mind to their own stand. ard, and give it a sluggish reluctance, we rule of his faith and practice. had almost said, a moral incapacity for ening the digestion, only induces a loath. depended on the care and providence of Charles Bradley.

tics which might have been expanding in works of science, or soaring in the conwith the impertinences of the most ordi- things; so that he might most directly

severity of truth, the elegance of taste, and the soberness of religion. Lulled in the torpor of repose, the intellect doses, and enjoys in its waking dream, All the wild trash of sleep, without the rest.

In avoiding books which excite the passions, it would seem strange to include even some devotional works. Yet such as merely kindle warm feelings, are not always the safest. Let us rather prefer those, which, while they tend to raise a devotional spirit, awaken the affections without disordering them; which, while they elevate the desires, purify them, which show us our own nature, and lay open its corruptions. Such as show us the malignity of sin, the deceitfulness of our hearts, the feebleness of our best resolutions; such as teach us to pull off the mask from the fairest appearances, and discover every hiding place, where some lurking evil would conceal itself; such as show us not what we appear to others, but what we really are; such as co-operating with our interior feeling, and showing us our natural state, point out our absolute need of a Redeemer, lead us to seek to him for pardon from a conviction that there is no other refuge, no other salvation. Let us be conversant with such writings as teach us that while we long to obtain the remission of our transgressions, we must not desire the remission of our duties. Let us seek for such a Saviour as will not only deliver us from the punishment of sin, but from its dominion also.

And let us ever bear in mind that the and of prayer is not answered when the prayer is finished. We should regard prayer as a means to a farther end. The act of prayer is not sufficient; we must cultivate a spirit of prayer. And though when the actual devotion is over, we cannot, amid the distractions of company and business, always be thinking of hea-venly things; yet the desire, the frame, the propensity, the willingness to return, to them we must, however difficult, en deavour to maintain.

The propertime for prayer should precede the act. The disposition should be wrought in the mind before the exercise collection are indispensable, together is begun. To bring a proud temper to an with such a general course of reading, humble prayer, a luxurious habit to a self-denying prayer, or a worldly dispowe are endeavouring to maintain, shall sition to a spiritually-minded prayer, is a never be hostile to it. We should avoid positive anomaly. A habit is more powas much as in us lies, all such society, all erful than an act, and a previously indulgsuch amusements, as excite tempers ed temper during the day will not, it is to which it is the daily business of a chris. be feared, he fully counteracted by the exercise of a few minutes devotion at

Prayer is designed for a perpetual renovation of the motives to virtue; if thereinnocent, and do not assume an alarming fore the cause is not followed by its conaspect, or bear a dangerous character; sequence, a consequence inevitable but people affirm, (how truly we know not) rob our nature of its highest privilege, to be safe for them; yet if we find that we run the danger of incurring a penalty

That the habitual tendency of the life ought not to be excited; if they abase our should be the preparation for the stated love for religious exercises, or infringe prayer, is naturally suggested to us by on our time for performing them; if they our blessed Redeemer in his sermon on make spiritual concerns appear insipid; the Mount. He announced the precents if tacy wind our heart a little more about of holiness, and their corresponding beatithe world: in short, if we have formerly tudes; he gave the spiritual exposition of found them injurious to our own souls, the law, the direction for alms giving, the exhortation to love our enemies, nay, the lief of their alleged innocence, no plea of essence and spirit of the whole Decalogue their perfect safety, tempt us to indulge previous to his delivering his own divine prayer as a pattern for ours. Let us learn from this that the preparation of prayer is therefore to live in all those pursuits which we may safely beg of God to bless, and in a conflict with all those our own unbiassed judgment determine temptations into which we pray not to be

If God be the centre to which our hearts are tending, every line in our lives must hetween devotion and conduct, which will make every part turn to this one end, bear the Christian scheme consists not in parts (however good in themselves) which tend to separate views, and lead to different ends; but it arises from its being one entire, uniform, connected plan, 'comthis one grand ultimate point.-Hannah

From Bennett's Gospel Dispensation.

ON THE PROPER GROUND OF MORAL OBLIGATION.

By moral obligation I understand that force of truth and duty, arising out of man's necessary dependence on God, and relation to him as an accountable creature, by which he is indispensibly bound to regard the revealed will of God, as the

A sense of such obligation seems to be every thing above their level. The a principle implanted in the midst of all mind, by long habit of stooping, loses its men; in proportion to the degrees of their erectness, and yields to its degradation. acquaintance with God, establishes a cor-It becomes so low and narrow by the respondent conviction that they ought to truth of every day occurrences. He has littleness of the things which engage it, obey and honour him in all things. This learnt the most of the Gospel, who looks that it requires a painful effort to lift was the law of man's creation; that, as the most for the God of the Gospel in itself high enough, or to open itself wide he was not a self-originated being, but every thing; who recognises him where enough to embrace great and noble ob- received his existence, with all his facult others see him not; and turns all his disiects. The appetite is vitiated. Excess, ties, from the hand of God, and could not pensations, all events and circumstances, instead of producing a surfeit, by weak- support himself in being, but necessarily to the holiest and best account .- Rev.

ing for stronger nourishment. The facul. his Maker; therefore it was most fit and reasonable, that, in the use of those faculties, he should wait the intimations of the templation of genius, become satisfied divine will, and be guided thereby in all nary fiction, lose their relish for the attain to the highest end of his creation. And it was the perfection of man in his state of innocence, that he possessed a disposition of mind to comply with this obligation in its full extent. He was created in the image of God, and the law of God was written in his heart. As he had a competency of intellect to form proper apprehensions of God, and of his own relation and subjection to him; so he had a rectitude and readiness of will to honour God in all things, by acknowledging his authority, and living to his

Nor was it possible, that any subsequent change in the circumstances of human nature, could in the least weaken man's moral obligation to approve, and comply with, the revealed will of his Maker .-For, when he abused his liberty as a moral agent, and sunk into a state of defection, his relation to God, as a dependent accountable creature, still remained; and, though he justly became exposed to divine displeasure by revolting from his alegiance, yet he did not thereby disengage himself from divine authority, as a subject of God's equitable government.

In whatever form, then, the will of God is at any time made known to rational creatures, they are indispensibly bound, by this law of their creation, to receive it as an expression of his supreme authority, always exercised in connection with infinite wisdom, righteousness, and truth; and therefore as both the rule, and the reason, of their duty. The mode of revealing this, and the subject matter revealed as the will of God, may be diversified, as the changeable condition of the creature may vary; and thus the condescension and grace of God are wonder. man's moral obligation to comply with whatever God is pleased to make known as his will, remains, in all changes of condition, unalterably the same, and of the influence of superstition or enthusiequal force; because it arisein out of his necessary dependence on God as a creature, and his accountable relation to him as a moral agent.

From the nature of things it must follow, that the will of God, if revealed at must have a diversity in the matter of it, when addressed to holy creatures, and when it respected them in a state of sin; because their condition so essentially differs: and therefore the rule of duty. and the matter of obligation, which appertained to man in a state of innocence, widely differed from what became his rule of duty and obligation subsequent to his fall, when God was pleased to reveal the plan of his recovery. In his prior state the will of God was expressed, by requiring perfect obedience from an upright creature, as the condition of his acceptance unto life eternal; in his subsequent state the will of God was expressed, by directing his views, as a sinner, to an object of faith in the promised Saviour, and requiring him to place full confidence therein: But, in both cases, the ground and reason of man's obligation to comply with the revealed will of his Maker were strictly the same; namely, his necessary dependence on God, and his subjection to supreme authority.

This was the basis of that moral obligation, by which all the descendants of Abraham were bound to comply with the positive right of circumcision, and the Israelites with the whole of the judicial and ceremonial institutions by Moses; because, in all these expressions of the divine will, God's rectoral, supreme, and indispensable authority took hold of them, as necessarily dependent creatures, and subjects of his moral government. Though the matter of duty, which those ritual in stitutions enjoined, was not of a moral but of a positive nature, as deriving their authority wholly from express divine appointment; yet the ground of obligation to a due observance thereof was properly moral, as arising out of that natural relation and subjection to God, which essentially belong to all intelligent creatures. And, on this same ground, all that are favoured with the gospel-dispensation, are under a moral and indispensible obligation to exercise faith in Jesus Christ, repentance towards God, and obedience to all the injunctions of christianity; because in these things the will of God concerning them is revealed: which, from their relation as dependent accountable creatures, they are individually bound to reverence, approve, and obey, as expressive of his infinite wisdom and supreme authority. In this view, therefore, unbelief and rejection of the gospel properly partake of the nature of disobedience, and involve the subjects thereof in guilt and condemnation; as being an opposition of heart to divine authority, as well as a high contempt of sovereign

SPIRITUAL MIND.—It is a mark of no spiritual mind to despise common-place

goodness and mercy.

SUPERSTITION AND ENTHUSIASM.

word superstio, and is understood to be the things of Christ and sheweth them unto had just left, the tears of mingled gratiobservance of unnecessary and uncommanded rites and practices in religion : a shew without morality or utility, unfound- the things of the Spirit of God, for they vidence! How far beyond all human ed in nature, truth, or reason. It has are foolishness unto him; neither can be comprehension! That one, so well calbeen supposed, that religion and morals, know them (in that unregenerate state,) culated as was Caroline to cheer the doare as demonstrable from the perfections of Deity, as mathematical problems; for religion coming from a God of order, we must suppose it to be an emanation of his blessed image, made known to us in the person of Christ, and taught to us by his with spiritual, they must necessarily re. is to us short sighted mortals perfectly in Spirit. For the regulation of our judgments, we have a revelation of the char- to see-ears to hear, and hearts to under. we be in whatever situation we are placacter of God, his attributes and perfections, stand, 2 Tim. i. 7. But this we may ed, that Reason reigns, the arbitrary the law which he revealed, its exemplificingle, that whatever is from God is good; monarch of her throne. How little do cation in the obedience of Christ, and the and if it be, it will have the gospel's we appreciate the common blessings of scriptures containing his laws and com- voice, and, in its tendency, proclaim with life. How seldom do we return thanks mands; for without the compass of his the angels. "Glory to God in the highest; for the use of our limbs, for the organs of word, in such a vortex of opinions, we on earth peace, good will unto men." might be carried away from reason and Whatever views, opinions, feelings, or continuance of reason, and the full use of truth, by the tides of error with which we impressions we may have, if they are our mental faculties. How natural it is are surrounded. Without a rule of judgment, men might wander into endless to humble us-if they do not regulate our with those whom fortune has signally fa. error; but to prevent which, some unchangeable truths cease not to give light form, they cannot come from God, but thousands of our race, whose hearts in the darkest night of error; the being are evidently the effusions of an enthusi. would overflow with gratitude and joy, of God is declared by his works; they astic brain. But, on the other hand, could they be situated as we are even in prove some first cause which has given where true grace comes, the mind will our most adverse circumstances. And I being, beauty, and order to the whole. be enlightened, the will renovated, and think when the most sincere christians The scriptures of truth are a light which the man will cease to do evil, and learn examine their hearts, they will find that shine in a dark place, until the day star to do well; the powers will be roused to they come far short of rendering to God arise in the heart: the evidences of their action for promoting the divine glory, truth and authenticity, are not equalled which is the salvation and true happiness by the most credible history in the world of men. But to talk of the glory of God, besides. The reason and judgment and neglect the interest of his people, which Ged has given for direction in the especially his lambs, is rank enthusiasm, affairs of life, not for the present only, of the worst kind. But where there is a but our whole existence, which we should true love of men, and peace and joy in to eternity, or to deprive us of some exercise on the most momentous concern believing, a spiritual frame of mind with sense or member, by which we shall be of all; namely, our everlasting happi- a heart devoted to God, and a holy useness. Besides these, the Spirit of truth, ful life; however this may be reproached who spake by the prophets, and indited as enthusiasm, let the living, loving pists and patriots, "work while it is the Scriptures, is promised to them who Christian rejoice in God-it is the Spirit fully displayed in connection with his ask him; qualifying the happy possessor of the Lord, and the work of his grace supreme authority: But the ground of to see clearly the path of duty; for the with power; it will not make ashamed, spiritual man judgeth all things. With for the Spirit itself beareth witness with these blessed guides and rules of judg- our spirits, that we are the children of ment, we may more easily guard against of God, Rom. viii. 16 .- McCann. asm, which I consider nothing more or less than mistaken devotion; for the nature being unregenerate, and yet led on to external acts of devotion, by zeal, dread, or the force of example; the mind sinks with fear or soars in hope. When to visit all the public buildings in the it sinks below the line of reason, which beautiful and picturesque town of Lshould regulate every well governed mind, Among the many splendid edifices which and becomes fearful and slavish, it is in I saw, none more powerfully excited all danger of superstitious devotion; but the noble feelings of my soul, and all when it ascends above the line, and soars the sympathies of my heart, than a survey into rapturous flights, leaving behind pru- of the insane hospital. This large and dence, discretion, and sound judgment; commodious building is situated in the it may be called enthusiasm, in the least suburbs of the city. The site is some excellent sense of that word. For many what novel and romantic, commanding a words have now obtained two senses, a fine view of the surrounding scenery. good one, and a bad, among which, en. Its appearance alone is calculated to inthusiasm is sometimes taken in a good, spire emotions of no ordinary cast. It and sometimes in a bad sense; in its best contains upwards of one hundred and to fear him; our glory to resemble him; sense, it signifies a divine afflatus, or twenty rooms, of different sizes and ac- our stability to trust him; our sincerity to inspiration, from the Greek word entheos, commodations, calculated to suit the dif- love him; and our felicity to enjoy him. an inspired man: from en. ic. and Theos. God, transport of the mind, whereby it is unhappy inmates are subject. Conduct. led to imagine things in a sublime, sur. ed by the keeper of the establishment, I Let us chose to suffer rather than sin; prising, and yet probable manner. Such examined nearly every room, and witfor we may suffer without sin, but we enthusiasm is commended, in poetry, nessed such scenes of mental derange. oratory, music, and painting. But in a ment and distress as beggar description. religious sense, it signifies an irrational Here were people of every rank, class, devotion, which consists in mere fancy, and condition. The once haughty votaimpressions, or agitation of the passions, ries of pride, and fashion, were doomed for which no reasonable account can be to the same confinement as the obscure

> and to be ready to give a reason of the hope in us, with meckness and fear. I Pet. iii. 15. True zeal and real devotion may I had ever seen before. This was an appear as enthusiasm on two accounts, for want of a rational method of communication, on the part of the professor, or do yo do? I have not seen you before thankful he will be joyful. - Revivalist. unacquaintedness with lively devotion on since we attended school together!" To the part of those who judge; but those describe my feelings at this moment who have a true and animated spirit of would be impossible. To behold the lovely devotion, should be very careful to act Caroline, she with whom I had spent so according to the word of God, and good many pleasant hours, in all the gaity and sense and reason, lest they prejudice vivacity of childhood and youth, transfromhose whom they may intend to edify; ed into a maniae, was heart rending in the and they should remember, that prejudice extreme. But a few months previous, against religion is not soon removed, she had been the pride of the village in And without being unkind in judgment, which she dwelt, admired and caressed the persons who do not confine their zeal- by all who knew her. Just entering her ous devotion within rational bounds, are seventeenth year, with bright prospects justly chargeable with enthusiasm, at for happiness, she doubtless anticipated least in their manner, for the judgment years of prosperity and bliss, surpassing of the heart belongs to God. I am satis-fied, however, that a wrong spirit of devo-shrewd and intelligent, education and retion has a very bad effect on the minds of finement had brought to a degree of perhearers, and it should be reproved, or, fection all the latent sparks of genius and avoid hearing them; because, to coun-mind. The daughter of highly respectenance them, is to partake of their evil table and worthy parents, she had from

creatures, we are commanded to regard.

leeds; and Solomon warns us to " go infancy been accustomed to all those from the presence of a man when we see gratifications which luxury could suggest, not the spirit of wisdom in him." his love, and to enjoy fellowship with and the rules of the institution required. him, cannot be denied; but then, some At times, a momentary gleam of reason rule of judgment is necessary to distin- seemed to play on her disordered senses. guish, in ourselves or others, rational Then, with the most touching eloquence, devotion from enthusiasm. The criterion would she entreat me to take her to the s supposed by many to be the holy bosom of her beloved parents, that she Scriptures, which I readily grant, provid- might once more enjoy the society of ing of Heaven can live in you. Under ed we are able to use them; but it is to those whom she so dearly loved, and from the banner of this truth give up yourbe lamented, they are used professionally whom, as she imagined, she had been so selves to the meek and humble spirit of as the criterion of judgment by persons cruelly torn. Then would she pull her the holy Jesus the Overcomer of all Fire of opposite creeds and opinions. These dishevelled hair, and rave so furiously and Pride and Wrath. This is the one cannot all be equal to judge according to that I was obliged to retire, and leave the Way, the one Truth, and the one Life. the holy Scriptures; they will, I pres. levely maniac to the solitude of her cell. Humility must sow the seed, or there can ume, require a regenerated state of I could no longer control my agonized be no reaping in Heaven. Look not at nature; in order to a good temper; and feelings, but vented them in a flood of pride only as an unbecoming temper, nor the Spirit of God, who spake by the pro: tears. After returning my sincere thanks at humility only as a decent virtue, for. phets, to open their understandings, and to the polite and hospitable keeper, I the one is Death, and the other is Life, give them to discern the true and spiritual bent my footsteps towards home; not, I the one all hell, and the other all heaven.

that searcheth all things, even the deep ble lesson. When I contrasted my situ-The word superstition is from the Latin things of God; and who taketh "the ation with that of the dear girl whom I

us." But of the unregenerate or carnal tude and sympathy again flowed freely. man, it is said, that " he received not How mysterious the dispensations of Probecause they are spiritually discerned." mostic circle, to administer to the wants mind of Christ," 1 Cor. ii. 14, 16

divine things, or compare spiritual things thus suddenly be deprived of rationality, ceive from the Lord a sound mind-eyes explicable. How grateful, then, should inconsistent with reason—if they tend not to think of, and contrast our situation only lives, and make us just, pious, and uni. voured. How rarely do we think of the

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

THE LUNATIC. While on a travelling tour through one of the sister states, curiosity induced me erent degrees of insanity to which its given; whereas religion throughout is a and humble poor. No distinctions were reasonable service, which, as reasonable felt, but all seemed

" Wrecks at random driven, Without one glimpse of reason, or of heaven.

or wealth procure. She could ill brook That the Lord allows his people to taste the rigid discipline which her disease,

meaning of the Scriptures; for he it is trust however, without learning a profita. , But we, (saith the apostle) have the of her parents, and be conducive in a greater or less degree to the happiness Before men are capable to judge of of all with whom she associated, should sight and hearing, and above all, for the the homoge that is due for what are term. ed "the common blessings of life." How important, then, that usefulness should be our first, our greatest object, since we know not when it shall please our heaven. ly Father either to remove us from time disabled from doing good. Then let us, not only as christians, but as philanthro. day, for the night cometh when no man can work." CELESTIA. Cincinnati, May 17th, 1837.

WHOLE No. 397.

From a broad sheet in the British Museum, London, 1679.

PROFITABLE SAYINGS.

We should always abhor sin, more in regard that it is hateful to God, than because it is hurtful to us.

Let, O Lord! the great change be wrought in us, before the great change come upon us.

If we cannot make others better, it should be our special care that others should not make us worse.

As none can come unto the Father but by the merit of the Son; so none can come to the Son but by the Spirit of the We acknowledge this mercy, that God

doth not take us out of the world; but we should desire this one mercy more, that he would take the world out of us. It is our duty to know God; our safety

Let us die to sin that lives in live to Christ who died for us.

cannot sin without suffering.

Many men, in relation to outward things, complain of want; and yet in truth want nothing but thankful hearts for what they already have.

Though God does not always deliver his people out of trouble, yet he delivers them from the evil of trouble, the despair of trouble, by supporting their spirit; may, he delivers by trouble, for he sanctifies Among the many unfortunate beings the trouble to cure the soul, and by less whom I saw, I recognized but one whom troubles delivers from greater.

It is the peculiar wisdom of a Christian old school-mate and friend. The moment to pick arguments out of his worst condishe saw me she exclaimed, "Why, how tion to make him thankful; and if he is

From the Birmingham Journal THE MISSIONARY.

The missionary is every where the grand pioneer of humanity. In all ages and all countries, Christianity and civilisation have gone hand in hand. Perhaps we might generalize the statement, and say that religion of any kind and civilisa. tion are indissolubly united. The poorest savage indeed, that ever bent down to an image of his own framing, has thereby erected for himself a standard higher and more imperative than that of his fellow savages; and in proportion as he endeayours to act upon that standard, imperfect though it might be, in a similar proportion is his mind elevated, and its grosser parts refined. To the missionary then, and to his labours, speaking as politicians, only, and viewing them merely as connected with the advancement of political amelioration, we sincerely wish well. That there are now and then some little accidental blots, not in the thing itself, but in the mode of working it, we must at the same time frankly state.

PRIDE .- Pride must die in you or noth.

MISSIONARY.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. from the Niagara Reporter, an article pur-two nights in the week, and sometimes three, are constrained to acknowledge that God has porting to be the substance of an address de-I am engaged in English preaching, &c.— wrought a great work in him. And to God porting to be the substance of an address de-livered at the Niagara Missionary Meeting. Those evenings which are not thus engaged, alone be ascribed all the praise! Nor is this The Editor says he writes from memory; I I spend in the neighbouring roads and villages the only indication of good by which we have must observe that his memory has not given that accuracy to his pen which is desirable in the following manner:—I take a number of the only indication of good by which we have been cherred of late. Our prospects are brightening; and, although the work be slow, the stripe of the property of the property of the property of the control of the property of the p reporting a speech embracing facts, which, ceed to our appointed station, either in the if misrepresented, even unintentionally, as in Bazaar, or opposite some temple. I then get this case, may tend to bring into discredit one of the young men to read one of the tracts, correct a few of the most prominent errors: a large body of people, and produces converfor "one hundred more are ready for the sation (for the tract is sure to touch them in the ceremony," read "many are now ready for the ceremony." The thunder, or unemegee, goes not "southward," but "northward."—to answer, taking care to tell them as much as we can about Jesus Christ. I often feel to a." One circumstance is omitted which sorry that I am not yet able to converse with them myself; but my Assistant tells me what may tend to produce a disagreeable feeling in them myself; but my Assistant tells me what the minds of some readers,—viz. that the they say, and I tell him what answer to give speaker did not arrogate to himself the sole them. We are sometimes received with credit, even as an instrument, of this great kindness, and sometimes are hooted out of and gracious work, but acknowledged himself the place; but I have been too much accusgreatly indebted to his worthy Interpreters tomed to preach out of doors to be afraid of and Assistants. Thomas Magge and George the shouting of men. In these excursions I Henry. The Reporter, by inserting this correction, will oblige The Speaker.

1. By these means I frequently learn a rection, will oblige

From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine for May. MISSIONS IN CONTINENTAL INDIA AND CETLON.

June, 1837.

Thomas Haswell, dated Mudras, August 26th, 1836.

According to the instructions with which you furnished me previous to my departure, I account of my proceedings and circumstances. We embarked on board the Thames on the morning. We reached Madras on the 20th of July, after a most pleasant and agreeable voyage. We were kindly received by Mr. and the whole of our time to the prosecution of our previous studies in Tamul; the result of after we landed, Mr. Hole read prayers in neighbourhood of Royapettal. I took a num Tamul at Royapettah, as also did I the next ber of tracts with me, and two native Assistday at the same place. The following Sunday ants. One of them read a Tamul tract, enti-Mr. Hole read a sermon in Tamul at Black tled "Divine Knowledge." This brought a town, from "Pray without ceasing," which he large company of people, one of whom began Hardey; and I read one the same morning at answered. They asked me to sit down, Royapettali, from "Behold the Lamb of God, brought out one of their best seats, and spread which taketh away the sin of the world," their mat and sat down by me. We then bewhich was composed under the same circumstances. The Sunday following I attended has presented for some years: it was the baptism of Arumoga Tambiran. The follow-

ing is a sketch of his history: Arumuga Tambiran was born near Tanjore about the year 1777. At a very early period actly lead us to him. About eight o'clock, I he was inducted into the various rites and told them that I was afraid of stopping much ceremonies of the caste to which he belonged; longer because of the dew. They said that and after some time became himself a teacher of heathen mythology. He also travelled from night upon these subjects: however, I thought place to place, for the purpose of obtaining it would not be the most prudent plan, and disciples, of visiting those places which are therefore gave them some tracts, promised to considered by the Heathen as sacred, and of come again, and invited them to come to the gaining by these means that holiness which is Tamul preaching in our chapel. I was much so highly valued by the natives. In these pleased the next Sunday morning to see many his travels he visited almost all those places of them in the chapel at Royapettah, listening both in India and Ceylon, after which he to the preaching of Mr. Carver. returned to Madras, and there was surrounded Tuesday, 23d.—Having to preach this eveby disciples, who came to learn from him both ning in English at St. Thome, I set out early, the language and the vedahs. Whilst he was intending to distribute tracts as I went. We religious tract; through it had been induced the young men began reading a tract, entitled to seek further teaching; and had embraced "The Heavenly Way." We were not long him; and the result of several private inter- to show him that he was no philosopher, and views was, that he brought his saffron dyed spake to him very seriously on the subject. robes. his cups of service, and his sacred Another then said, If we turn to Christianity, lingam. (which, according to Hindooism, it is what shall we do with our gods? They reseek the salvation of his soul by faith in Jesus away they set up a shout and followed us Christ. When this was known by his disciples, they endeavoured to get him again into voices, with which I hope they will yet praise their possession; which if they had accom. God. There was one circumstance which plished, it is very probable they would have was very pleasing; several followed us priand was become "a new creature in Christ to repent and turn to God.

Jesus." On the Sunday morning referred to, These specimens will serve to give some therefore, he was publicly baptized in Black. idea of the reception with which we meet. town chapel, by the name of Wesley Abra | The number present in the former instance ham. The occasion excited great interest, and great numbers of the Heathen (amongst about two hundred; and can we say that what whom were many of his disciples) came to was read and spoken in these instances did no witness the scene. It was much to be regret. good? Nay, we hope that in the great day of ted that the place was too small; and the accounts we shall meet with some in whom Europeans and country-born, expecting a the seed of eternal life was sown at those inlarge concourse of natives, had taken the terviews. precaution to come in time, and occupied two thirds of the chapel; so that, while about one third was open to the natives, all the avenues under the chape!, and the street before it, were also filled with natives, who desired to come in, but could not. The rite of baptism was performed by Mr. Carver; after which Mr. gressive character. We cannot rejoice over Hardey preached from Romans i. 15-17, in many converts brought cut of the world, yet Tamul; and both natives and others were very | we have daily proof afforded us that we do not attentive throughout the whole, although the labour in vain in the Lord. The Lord bears service was long. I am happy to state that testimony to the word of his grace, the people Wesley Abraham has begun in the right way; of God are edified, and increase in knowledge for he has written two songs of praise to God and in the fear of the Lord, while the secret for his conversion, and in them represents the leaven of the Gospel is working in the congrefolly of Beathenism. These songs have been gations and gradually spreading among the in great demand; and, although given with people. Our class-meetings are profitable and great caution, upwards of fourteen hundred of precious means of grace; our sacramental octhem have been distributed. Great numbers casions are seasons of refreshing from the of Heathen come daily to ask him why he re- presence of the Lord; and our meetings for jected Heathenism and embraced Christianity, prayer are characterized by deep seriousness (for they know not how to account for one of and fervent entreaties that God would pour their champions having left them,) and he out his Spirit upon us. One circumstance does not fail to declare unto them the truth which has recently come to our notice is woras it is in Jesus; and when they are very the of being recorded. In one house, where earnest in their inquiries, he brings out his we had been invited to meet for prayer, lived large Tamul Bible, (which was given him at an old gentleman who had for years absented

SIR. - I observe in your last paper, copied and other pursuits. From five to eight, for fore his conversion, and who know him now,

1. By these means I frequently learn a few Tamul words, and the manner in which they are used; for, though the natives speak very fast, yet I seldom fail to get a better knowledge of some of the words which they use.

2. I also obtain a knowledge of their method of argument, which usually is very shallow and inconclusive. The greatest difficulty is Extracts of a Letter received from the Rev. to keep them to their point; for if they feel themselves at all embarrassed, they immediately fly to another subject.

3. A native Assistant is much more courageous when he has a European by his side, embrace this opportunity of giving you some and is furnished with those arguments by which he may repel his antagonists.

4. I find, also, that they respect a stranger 16th of April last, and set sail early the next much more than a native; for they suppose morning. We reached Madras on the 20th that every native Assistant is working only for nis rice and curry. In many instances, if you treat them with respect, they will treat you Mrs. Carver and friends, and knelt down with the same, though not so in every case, together to praise God for his protection.

For these and other reasons, therefore, I at We had scarcely any sickness on board, and present continue this plan; and if it may not consequently were enabled to devote nearly be uninteresting, will furnish you with the par ticulars of two of my evening excursions.

Tuesday, August 16th.-This evening which was, that, on the Saturday morning went at the usual time to a large village in the had composed under the instruction of Mr. to ask several questions which were easily gan with the creation, and got as far as the flood by the time it was dark. I was aware one of the most interesting services that India that we should not be able to go through the whole subject that evening; for they asked questions at every pause. I therefore, as nuch as possible, directed their attention to Jesus Christ, though the subject did not exthey would fetch out lights, and converse all

at Madras, one of his disciples had received a came opposite to a large temple, and one of Christianity, being baptised by the name of without a congregation; and, as usual, they John. This roused his attention, (for he began to make inquiries about these matters, seems to have been very sincere in his former. We began to speak with them on the folly of proctices.) and he came to Air. Carver to worshipping stones. One said, that God was inquire farther concerning this way. Mr. in the stone; for, if you struck it, fire would Carver entered freely into conversation with come out of it. We, of course, endeavoured death to part with,) and was determined to fused to receive the tracts; and as we went put him beyond the power of telling others of vately to beg for tracts; they said they did not these matters. At length there was reason to like to receive them before the others. We believe that he had obtained peace with God, of course supplied them, and exhorted them

was about three hundred, and in the latter

CEYLON.-Extract of a letter from the Rev. Elijah Toyne, dated Galle, October 10th,

1836. -It is with thankfulness I have to state that the work of God maintains a steady and prohis haptism,) and reads such portions of it to himself from the public ordinances of God's them as he thinks saited to their case. To avoid appearing to join in the ser-

The conversion of this eminent Heathen vice, he shut up himself in his room so as seems to be the commencement of a very im- neither to see nor to be seen during the time portant period in the history of our East India of prayer. A blessed unction rested upon the Missions. Many a Heathen is aroused to in- meeting. The voice of singing and prayer quire about those matters to which he before reached his ears; the old gentleman was inturned a deaf ear. This is the time for exer- duced to listen; as the meeting proceeded, his tion whilst their attention is awake, and the attention became more and more fixed; the favourable moment neglected may be lost for result was a deep conviction that he was in ever. It certainly seems to indicate that the error, and a firm resolution to know more of finger of God is upon India for its conversion, those things to which he had before manifested and is a loud call upon the friends of Missions an utter dislike. He sent for one who had cause sustain them in the undertaking .-to the more abundant exercise of earnest and taken part in the meeting; and to him the old Money is wanted; and unless Societies will gentleman disclosed the feelings of his heart, give money, this object, however important, witnessed."

I will now furnish you with an account of and, with many tears, requested the visit to my engagements. I commence my studies in be repeated. At length all shame was overthe morning at six o'clock; from that time to come, and he soon saw it his duty openly to one o'clock, with the intervals of breakfast confess Christ, by receiving the sacrament of and prayer, I devote myself to the study of the Lord's supper, and uniting himself with us Tamul. The afternoon is occupied in English in church fellowship. All who knew him beplan of preaching the Gospel cannot be carproduced. Besides the congregations to which under circumstances of promising success. What may be effected in this way will not be known until "the day shall declare it." As to our labours among the native population, it | President-Willard Wheeler, St. Thomas appears hitherto as if the seed had fallen by the way-side, with but comparatively few ex-ceptions, and the fowls of the air had devoured it up. An extract from my journal on my last tour through the Circuit will best tend to show the state of the work in the surrounding

September 15th .- I left Galle this morning for Amblangodde, and on the following day examined the school, which continues to do well. The attendance is improved, and the children are making progress in reading the Scriptures. This village is thickly populated, and has a celebrated temple, with a regular establishment of Priests. There are also several temples in the vicinity. A Christian school amidst so much Heathenism, it is hoped, will prove an extensive blessing. I may observe, that the Master of this school was formerly attached to the temple, but he has publicly renounced Budhism, and is now actively engaged in teaching the rising generaion to read the word of God.

Sunday, 18th .- In the morning I preached at Dodandue to a small congregation. This is a village of some importance, as regards its The inhabitants carry on a considerable exceedingly superstitious; and, I need not kind forbearance of our friends. add, awfully depraved. We have service here every Sabhath day; and a few of the people chiefly females, averaging twenty, besides the school children, listen to the Gospel of Christ: so that we hope, through divine aid, to make ur way in the face of such an array of super.

stition and depravity.

At noon I preached at Wawelle. This vilroad towards the interior, and, what is remarkable, has no temple; which encourages us to hope that our infant cause in this place will maintain its position. There being no temple here is chiefly owing to the fact that a few families of professing Christians residing in the village withhold their sanction and support ed an infant, whose parents are members of the darkness of idolatry, may they hold fast the light of revealed truth!

about twelve or fifteen adults, besides the children belonging to the school. The people of this village are exceedingly poor, and of rather low caste; but while addressing them, cocurred to me that, perhaps, they would be the first who would heartily and fully embrace the truth as it is in Jesus. Notwith. standing their poverty, they have their temple and five resident Priests. It is true that the Priests are not wholly dependent on the liberality of the people, as there are lands connected with the temple, the produce of which is thrown into one common stock for their support; but such lands in this village are very inconsiderable, so that the Priests are mainly supported by the alms and offerings of the It is not uncommon, when dies, that he bequeaths to the temple his share in a field, or a few cocoa nut trees, according to his circumstances; and no property thus bequeathed can be alienated: so that were a Pricet disposed, he could not transfer temple lands to another; and were he to leave the temple, he could put in no claim for what had been made over to the temple for the maintenance of the Priests. It is in this way that a standing provision is made for the support and perpetuation of Heathenism in this island. We, however, are not discouraged, since we have truth, and the God of truth, on our side. And although, amidst such a host of Priests. and thousands of idolatrous worshippers, our feeble efforts to spread the Gospel of Christ may be regarded by them with disdain; yet we know in whom we have believed, whose word we proclaim, and in whose promise we confide. The promise of Jehovah shall be verified: "For the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea." May the Lord hasten

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM JAMAICA

Kingston, Jamaica, March 15, 1837. You will be glad to hear that the work of God continues to prosper amongst us. During the past year our increase has been nearly 3,000: to God be all the praise! At present there is a fine feeling abroad in favour of Methodism. The House of Assembly has just granted £500 currency, to assist us in the erection of a new chapel in Kingston. But the best of all is, every week we witness accessions to the church; and the tone of picty is evidently deepening among all our people

TEMPERANCE

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The Second Annual Meeting of the London District Temperance Society was held at St. Thomas, on the 6th and 7th instant. It was respectably attended; and proved an interesting, and, we trust, a profitable meet-ing. Much harmony and good feeling pre-vailed among the Delegates; and great anxiety was manifested for the universal spread of Temperance principles. Several important resolutions were passed, one of which declared the intention of the Society, after its next meeting, to employ a judicious, prudent travelling Agent, to visit all parts of the District,-deliver Lectures-form Societies and distribute Temperance publications. That great benefit would result to the cause, from such a measure, there is not the least doubt; but the Convention cannot carry this resolution into effect unless the friends of the

cannot be accomplished. If one third of the members of Temperance Societies in the each, it would sustain one Agent, for at least two years; but there are many who are abundantly able, and who would not think of giving for such an object, less than three, eties, as published in the Guardian of the 7th five or ten dollars. It is hoped Secretaries of inst. The Fast Day should have been anthe different Societies will, immediately, open alone be ascribed all the praise! Nor is this subscriptions, in all parts of the District, and advances. Indeed a regular and systematical to aid in defraying the expense of publishing the proceedings, resolutions, &c. of the the person advancing them. I would merely which we select for the purpose; this collects ried on, we believe, without some good being meeting, together with the Constitution of the Society, (800 copies) which will appear we statedly preach, frequent opportunities are in a few weeks. About twelve dollars more afforded us of circulating the Scriptures and of distributing religious tracts, of which we individuals wishing to aid in this matter will always gladly avail ourselves, and at times forward their donations to the Treasurer, Mr. Henry Black, St. Thomas.

The following persons were elected Office bearers for the ensuing year.

Vice Presidents-A. G. Searls, Vienna :-Alonzo Hatch, Simcoe; G. W. Clark, Woodstock.

Treasurer-Henry Black, St. Thomas. Recording Secretary-Ebenezer Wilcox, Malahide. Corresponding Secretary-John C. Kipp

St. Thomas. Executive Committee-Rev. M. B. Mowry and Bryant Wade, Southwold; Willard Wheeler and Henry Black, St. Thomas; James F. Paddleford. Malahide. St. Thomas, June 8, 1837.

THE GUARDIAN.

WEDNESDAY, June 21, 1837.

We had designed to give an abstract of the proceedings of the Conference, but our time has been so constantly occupied by Conference business, as to render it impracticable to attend to our editorial duties. We have occutrade with the other parts of the island, and with the const by water. They are greatly been selected in great haste, and for any immer the influence of the in been selected in great haste, and for any im-

UPPER CANADA ACADEMY.

It will be highly satisfactory to our readers, and to the Canadian public generally, to learn that success has at length crowned the efforts of the friends of educational improvement in their R. Deacon, age is situated a short distance from the main endeavours to free the U. C. Academy from J. Deacon, the pecuniary embarrassments which have lain T. Bentley, scribing the sphere of its usefulness, and that E. H. Hardy, through the liberality of our truly paternal and John Shaw, patriotic Sovereign the relief has been extendfrom Heathenism. After preaching, I baptiz ed which the ultraists of opposing political ed an infant, whose parents are members of our small native class. While surrounded by to withhold.

On the intelligence of the loss of the bill A Friend, In the evening I preached at Tottagama to for this purpose in the last session of the Provincial Legislature reaching England, the Rev. Egerton Ryerson-whose indefatigable exertions for the promotion of the true interests of the Canadas entitle him to the grati-tude of the whole population-lost no time in communicating it to His Majesty's Govern. ment, and in pressing upon them the necessity of the exercise of that liberality which they had expressed their implicit confidence would not be withheld here. With a promptitude which is as honourable to the Government as its effects will be beneficial to the Canadas, an order was immediately issued, directing the payment of the amount proposed to be loaned by the bill which, as it now appears, was fortunately, or rather providentially, destroyed by the Legislative Council. The assistance thus opportunely obtained will enable the Trustees to liquidate the demands against them, and to make various arrangements which will contribute to the general efficiency of the Institution, and to the accommodation and comfort of the popils.

Let the people of Upper Canada manifest a

proper appreciation of this act of Royal gene. osity, by availing themselves of the opportunity which will be thus placed within their reach of furnishing the rising generation with the blessings of a useful and ornamental edu-

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the Missionary Society of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada will be held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Newgate-street, on Thurs. day the 22d inst.; when a number of interesting addresses will be delivered, and a collection made in behalf of the funds of the Soci-

ety. The Chair will be taken at 62, P. M.

A friend enquires why we have not published the " Chancery Bill" which passed last Session, as he says other papers have done .- We have been anxious at all times to give only correct information, and although we might give the bill, as it was introduced into the Legislature, as some other journals have done, we prefer to wait until it shall be officially gazetted in the form in which it nassed.

The American Temperance Society has been permitted to introduce into England, tive Council, by His Excellency's commands, without the payment of duty, four millions acquainted the Gentlemen of the House of As. I am not disposed to pursue

Utica, said,

" Had any one, when this Temperance reform commenced in our school-houses and small villages, and when it was the subject of sneer and idicule and contempt, and laughed at as a narrow minded cold-water concern, predicted that the time would come when it would attract the regard of foreign nations and foreign govern-ments, and be viewed by the wise and the noble as essential to the great interests of mankind, he would have been scouted as the wildest of enthusiasts and fanatics. He could not but indulge his feelings one moment in contrasting this with events in the memory of us all. But a lew years since these two nations were at war, other a spirit of good-will, and interchanging without money or price the means of reform and blessedness to mankind. In this there is a moral sublimity which the world has seldom

· We have received a communication from the Rev. W. Botterell, correcting an error Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council London District would give one half dollar which was committed by the Sub-Secretary of the Lower Canada District Meeting, in nounced for the 30th of June, instead of the beg our Lower Canadian brethren to accept entitled to rely.

The unprecedented event which has caused this as our apology for this brief notice.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The "Lines" of "a Father," will appear next week;—also, J. M.

Monies received for the Upper Canada Academy during the week ending June G. Per Rev. C. B. Goodrick.

. 2 0. 20001 0. 2. 0.00-1,00	•		
Christopher Gee,£	0	7	6
Eldrige Gee,	0	2	6
Stephen Fant,	0	2	6
Orin Gee,	0	0	7
Chr. L. Gee,	0	I	1
A Stranger,	0	1	3
f. Sharp,	0	2	6
Sarah Sharp,	0	2	6
James Sharp,	0	0	9
A. Sharp,	0	0	7
L. Sharp,	0	0	7
E. Sharp,	0	2	6
C. Sharp,	0	2	6
I. G. Petrie,	Ō	5	0
Truman Lindsley,	0	2	6
Misa Jane Nixon,	Ô	2	6
Benjamin Barfoot,	Û	2	6
J. Arnold,	0	5	0
M. J. Clement,	0	2	6
John McNeil,	0	2	0
James, Johnston,	ĩ	5	Õ
G. Jasperson,	ī	5	Õ
			٠

Monies collected by Rev's. J. Stinson and E. Evans, for the Upper Canada Academy.

J. Counter, Esq.£12 10 D. Prentiss, 2 10 W. Wilson, ... Elizabeth Thomson, ames Sampson, Thomas Askew, Palmer, R. B. Armstrong.... E. Beach 0 10 E. Noble, G. Webster, Bamford. Captain Whitney, Sherbrook, Justus W. Hale, olomon Snider..... F. Bushey, W. Haycock, R. Anglen, F. Gardner, James Bibby,.... . Waudby, H. Byers, D. Benson's Class, 0 17 Sundry persons in Watertown, ... £2 10 A Friend in Utica, 0 10 Sundry persons in Albany, 5 0 do. do. in Troy, Rev. W. Scott, (New York,) Sundry persons in Baltimore. . . . 28 10 do. in Philadelphia, .. 8 10 0

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

MONDAY, JUNE 19th, 1837.

This day, at four o'clock, His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR proceeded in State to it is our interest to maintain. the Legislative Council Chamber, and being When the advantages and disadvantages—seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the profit as well as the loss attendant on a the Black Rod was sent to direct the attendance suspension of payment by the Banks, with The Honourable the Speaker of the Legisla-

without the payment of duty, four millions of Tracts, on the subject of the Temperance reformation. This is as it ought to be, and does great credit to the British Government.

In adverting to this interesting fact, at the late Anniversary of the American Temperance Union, Alvan Stewart, Esq. of Dundas, and that his seat in the Assembly being perance Union, Alvan Stewart, Esq. of Temperance Union of the members for the County of Stormont, and also Speaker of the House of Assembly, had been appointed a Judge of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench in this Province; and had accepted the Office of Register of the County of Dundas, and that his seat in the Assembly being soil and healthy the climate, which we here the last Session of the Legis.

I am not disposed to pursue an intricate policy—the opinions I entertain scarcely require an explanation.

I consider that, to this young rising Province, and had accepted the Office of Register of the County of Dundas, and that his seat in the Assembly being soil and healthy the climate, which we here ed becessary. That it was, therefore, His is necessary we should clearly demonstrate Excellency's pleasure, that the Assembly do that in Upper Canada life and property are forthwith return to their Chamber, and there secure—that Justice is inflexibly administered chaose a fit and proper person to be their Speachosen to His Excellency the Lieutenant Gov. and that a storm of Commercial adversity, or ker, and that they should present the person so ernor, at Two of the clock to merrow, for his approbation. The Members of the Assembly Legislature to rally round this Throne, which then withdrew.

TUESDAY, Jone 20th.

The House of Assembly being again assem-oled at the Bar of the Honorable the Legislative Allan Napier Macnab, Esquire, insending into each other's borders arrows, fire-formed His Excellency that the House of As-brands, and death;—now, breathing toward each sembly had chosen him for their Speaker, and claimed the privileges of that Office.

of Assembly, and then addressed both Houses of cy of our Ancestors; which nobly commands the Provincial Parliament in the following— us "to be true and just in all our dealings."

SPEECH:

and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly : In the name of our most Gracious Sove-REIGN I have summoned this extraordinar; Session of the Legislature, because I have deemed it constitutional that you should respectively be called upon to share with me in the consideration of the commercial diffi-28th. The Meeting also appointed the twenty- culties which have assailed this Province, and raise what they can between this and the next semi-annual meeting which will be held iffth day of October to be observed as a day of which it has been impossible for me to avert. next semi-annual meeting which will be held and tay of October to be observed as a vay which it has been impossible for me to average at the Baptist Meeting-House, in West special thanksgiving to Almighty God. Want it is with satisfaction that I see again assemwe trust it is genuine, and will continue to Oxford, on the 22nd of February next.— of room and the late arrival of the communibled before me these upon whose Legislative gather more strength and consistency as it Eight dollars was paid in, by the Delegates, cation exclude it from our columns, and we wisdom and experience I am proud to be

> the convention of the Legislature of this Province, is, the Banks of the neighbouring Republican States having determined, simultaneously, to refuse to redeem the Notes they bad promised to pay on demand; the reason given to the creditor being, that it had become contrary to the interest of the community for the Banks to part with the Specie which was in their vaults.

The Notes in the hands of the public having been thus suddenly deprived of their value, the Specie in circulation, as well as that immured in the Banks' vaults, immediately rose in value, and when the intelligence of this event arrived here, it instantly became necessary for the Banks of Upper Canada to deliberate whether they would continue or suspend their Cash payments.

They determined to persist in the former course, and although it was anticipated that their coffers would be immediately exhausted, yet such has been the confidence which the Province has reposed in their probity and solvency, that the Notes of these Banks have, contrary to expectation, retained their value, and, in the exchanges which are hourly effect. ed throughout the Province, they and Specie are still at par.

From the period at which the Upper Canada Banks determined to stand to their engagements up to the present day, I have not re-ceived from any one of them the slightest expression of regret at the course which they have pursued, or of apprehension respecting its results; on the contrary, from reports which have been forwarded to me by the Chartered Banks, it appears that the aggregate amount of Specie at present in their vaults, is about two thirds of the sum they

possessed at the beginning of May.
From various quarters, however, it has been submitted to me by persons of considerable information—lst. That if the present circumstances should continue, the Banks of this Province must inevitably be drained of their Specie; and 2ad. That the wisdom of the Legislature, if it were convened, might possibly enact some law by which this calamity could be averted.

It is in compliance with this opinion and suggestion that (at an unusual season, and so shortly after the close of an arduous and most useful session) the Provincial Parliament has been again assembled.

As I have reason to feel confidence in your judgment; as I have no theory to advocateno desire to influence your deliberations-and no object in view except to co-operate with you in measures conducive to the real interests of the Province, I have but few observa-

tions to offer to you.

In case you should on deliberation be of opinion that no reaction is likely to take place in the neighbouring Republic,-that the Banks of Upper Canada must inevitably be drained of their Specie-and that for the foregoing of reasons the Chartered Banks aught, under o certain stipulations, to be empowered by the Legislature to continue their business without o the necessity of redeeming their Notes by o cash, (notwithstanding that clause in their Charters which now forbids them to do so.) o you will, I feel confident, weigh fairly the ad-0 vantages as well as the disadvantages which the public would experience by the Banks of suspending payment with their coffers full

n instead of empty.

It has been clearly explained to me that. It has been clearly explained to me that, of by suspending payment with their coffers full, the Banks would be saved the expense of replenishing their vaults whenever the moi ment should arrive for the resumption of their o cash payments.

At the present rate of Exchange this expense would amount to a certain per centage, and as the quantum of Specie which would be required is also very nearly a known quantity, you will be enabled from these data to estimate with considerable accuracy the amount or saving which the Banks would gain by at once stopping payment with their

On the other hand, you will, I feel confident, weigh with equal fairness what the Province would lose by its Banks breaking faith with the Public Creditor, on the ground of a supposed necessity, or from a fear of expense and inconvenience—I mean by the Legislature making in the existing laws any alteration which would have the effect of declaring to the holders of Bank Notes, and of Government Debentures, that Upper Canada faithfully pays its Debts on demand, so long only as it is the interest of the Inhabitants of the Province to do so.

You will I am sure not exclude from your consideration what effect, if any, a declaration of this nature would have on the minds of the British People, whose wealth we confess to them we are in want of, and whose confidence.

of the Commons House of Assembly at the Bar their coffers full instead of empty, shall have of that Honourable House, who being come been calmly investigated by you, I feel confident that you will arrive at a just conclusion, and I trust I need not add that it is my earnest

I am not disposed to pursue an intricate

in consequence vacated by a Provincial Statute, enjoy, yet, in order to obtain capital, credit, the appointment of another Speaker was render- and population from the Mother Country, it -that engagements are scrupolously fulfilled, dignified by the protection of our Gracious Sovereign, stands here, the safeguard and defender of the Public Creditor.

By plain integrity of conduct the British Empire has amassed its wealth, and I feel confident that the people of Upper Canada, with this example before their minds, will perceive that it is not only their duty but their His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was interest to adhere to that simple principle in pleased to approve of the choice of the House the Religion as well as in the Commercial poli-

Sagsworth John

Stock Edward

Sipher Peter 2

Scott Richard

Scott William

Scott Harvey

Splatt William

Simson Robert

Shaw William

Scullan James

Stewart James

Standford John

Stewart Alexander

Snook John

Stow Dr. Thos. Y.

Foreign & Domestic News.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, June 12.

EUROPE. The packet ship President, Captain Chadwick, arrived yesterday, bringing London papers of the evening of the 9th ultime, being one day

later than those from which we published

extracts on Saturday. Scarcely any change had taken place in the condition of the money market, but what little forty thousand dollars was destroyed; and had occurred was rather for the worse, although yesterday morning we were visited with a money was by no means scarce, and British fire scarcely less disastrons. It broke out in securities generally maintained good prices.—

the Globe Buildings about 3 o'clock, and at 5

This shows that, as here, the great difficulty is

want of confidence; on perfectly safe and satis
room where it is supposed the fire originated,

per cent—from 95 to 94, which was the closing rate on the 9th. The Bank of England was believed to be still very liberal in assisting various large houses, but the transactions were kent secret, and the current rumours were by no means to be relied on. From the tone of

the course intended to be pursued by government, on the night of the Sth of May. He declared distinctly, that so long as Ministers were sustained by the House of Commons, they would not yield office, whatever might be the fate of their measures in the House of Lords.—

That same evening the important bill form That same evening, the important bill for settling the Irish tithe question was brought in, read a first time, and ordered to its second reading on the 9th of June. It appears to be the determination of ministers to throw upon the Lords the responsibility of keeping the various Irish questions unsettled.

The Canada resolutions, having gone through the House of Commons, were to be taken up in the House of Lords on the 9th.

There seems a probability that the creditors of the late Duke of York will at last be paid in full. The Vice Chanceller has decided that the Cape Breton coal mines are included in the grant of 1826, to the Duke, and are consequently to be applied, among his other assets, to the payment of his creditors.

The bill for the increased grant of secret service money had passed in the French Cham. ber of Deputies by a large majority-considered equivalent to a vote of confidence in the minis. The captain of the ship from Havre brings no papers, but a report that the long-talked-of general annesty had been declared.

King Louis Philippe reviewed the National Guards on Sunday, the 7th of May, in the Place du Carousel-the esplanade in front of the Tuilerice. This being the first review at which he was present, since the attempt of Fieschi, much interest was excited, but nothing occurred to create alarm. Every conceivable precaution had been taken to prevent the approach of an

In Paris, the daily amount of loans at the Monte de Pieté, or public pawn-broking estab-lishment, during the last six months, had been twenty thousand francs. Heretofore the average daily amount has been twelve thousand francs. This shows the distress among the working

Late advices from Algiers had been received. Abdel Rader was endeavouring to get up a new revolt against the French, among the Arabs and Moors, in the remoter parts of the Regency General Damremont left Algiers on the 27th April, to place himself at the head of the troops, Abdel Kader was supposed to be acting in concert with the Bey of Constantine.

An attempt at counter-revolution was appre hended at Lisbon, on the anniversary of Don Pedro's charter, toward the close of April.— The Governor held the National Guard in readiness, but nothing occurred to require their intervention. A brouillerie had taken place between the French commodore and the British admiral, in Lisbon harbour, arising from some breach of eliquette by the former, in consequence of which the English admiral did not hoist the French flag on the birth day of the French King.
The Emperor of Russia has issued a decree,

forbidding all persons but the military to wear beards or mustachies.

wager of Saxe Meiningen mother of the English queen, is dead. The court mourning was to commence on the 10th

ing rooms, levees, &c. &c. are suspended. VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the packet ship Shakspeare, and from Liverpool to the day of sailing.

The Westminster election, rendered necessary by the resignation of Sir Francis Burdett, (in order to test the feelings of his constituents touching his recent abandonment of whig-radical principles), has terminated in his favour. The numbers were, for Sir Francis 3507—for Mr. Leader, his opponent, 3052. The result is of course much rejoiced at by the conservatives.

The ship Dorothy Gales, of New Orleans, was seized at Liverpool on the 10th of May, for a

violation of the revenue laws. The Captain, George Moore, and the mate, Robert Miller, were at the same time arrested. The offence charged against them, was having on board the ship 150 lbs. of foreign manufactured tobacco, concealed in a harness cask, with intent to smuggle the same on shore. A considerable quantity of smuggled liquor was also found on board. The captain and mate were condemned in the penalty of a hundred pounds each, and in default of payment, to six months imprisonment. They are both Englishmen. What was done with the ship is not stated.
Thirty-one persons were killed at Mold, near

Chestor, by an inburst of water into a coal pit,

where they were mining.

The British government has issued an order in council, imposing an additional duty of nine-pence the ton on Portuguese ships, and an nerease of twenty per cent on the existing rates on British ships, &c. established by the Portu-

guesa government. The report of a general amnesty in France, for the dog,) would in a short time have redu for political offences, brought by the Captain of ced the whole to ashes.

A. B. C. Georgia, from Havre, is confirmed. Boireau and Meunier, the last two assassins, are banish.

ed for ten years. Operations were resumed by the Christines in Spain, on the 3d of May. They advanced from St. Schastian, and took possession of Loy. ola, and the heights and positions around it, with but little opposition from the Carlists.

Lord Lyndhurst's daughter died at Paris, on the 9th of May. She was in her 15th year. Lord Lyndhurst's affliction is represented as excessive. The Morning Chronicle (ministerial) announces the probability that a pension of £300 per

annum will be given to Lady Morgan.

Numerous robberies have been committed lately under the very nose of royalty—in Wind. sor Castle. A Bow street officer had been on the spot several days, but made no discovery.

A frightful murder was committed in London, during the first week in May. The victim was a young woman, who acted as bar maid for her uncle, of the King's Head, near Regent's Park. She got up about 6, as usual, to open the shut. the pot boy, when he came down stairs, lying of their family, or any person that can give any dead upon the floor, with her throat cut from information of them, it will be gratefully acknow.

of ale, a fow days before, and who had been in he habit of frequenting the house. He was met running along the street, about the time of the murder, with blood upon his sleeve. When he was refused the credit, he was heard to say, he would be revenged. No other motive could be discovered or conjectured.

UNITED STATES.

Another disastrous Conflagration !- Our city is really becoming unfortunate. On Sunday of last week property to the amount of factory securities, money can be had to large anounts, at 21 to 3 per cent interest, but capitalists were very hard to please.

The United States Bank bonds had fallen 1 with a large majority of the manufactured with a large majority of the manufactured standing. The various machinery, together with a large majority of the manufactured articles in the buildings were also destroyed .-Rochester Democrat.

LOWER CANADA.

Canadas.-There really seems to be a Canathe papers generally, it is evident that changes for the worse rather than for the better were seriously apprehended.

Lord John Russell took occasion to explain das; and if they will try the Regency Govern.

scorn intent on adding to their institutions the theoretical perfection of vote by Ballot. The truth is, that the whole idea of the ballot is wrong. Those who are not in a condition to exercise a political franchise with a little independence, would do better for the community and letter for themselves, by foregoing it alto-gother. The Ballet, its whole process—the spi-rit that makes it necessary, the spirit it propagates, its whole influence and character are to tally at war with the directness, the frankness of freemen. It sets out, indeed, with supposing men are not free, and that, by the help of secre cy, they can be made so .- [N. Y. Courier & Enguirer.

ARRIVALS At the Port of Quebec, with Passengers. Jane 5th.

Brig Penelope, Huntrods, 5th of April, Yougball, 246. Lord John Russell, Ritchie, 2d do., Baltimore, (Ireland) 165.

June 7th. Bark Arabian, Allan, 6th May, Greenock, 82. . Centurion, Heppenstell, 23rd do. Scarbo. rough, 21. p Andrew Marvel, Wright, 14th April, Hull

Bark Cherokee, Miller, 22nd April, Glasgow, 12 esbin, and \$2 steerage passengers. Brig Papineau, Allen, 27th do. Greenock, 1.

June 8th. Bark Abbotsford, Hicks, 10th April, Bristol, 34. Ship Victory, Gowan, 13th do. Liverpool. 26. Margaret, Chalmers, 8th May, do. 284. Bark Sarah Ann, Taylor, 23d April, Newcastlo, Brig Jane, Collins, 21st do. Maryport, 7. Mercury, Hags, 17th do. Waterford, 45.

. Dykes, Sharp, 18th do. Maryport, 26. Earl of Aberdeen, Milne, 12th do. do. 12. .. Harmony, Fitzpatrick, 18th do. Waterf'd, I.

June 9th.
Brig Ann, Lang, 20th April, Lynn, 154.
Brothers, Bell, 25th do. Liverpeol, 21.
Hope, Douglas, 22nd do. Dublin, 163. Jone 10th.

Ship Ariadne, Baird, 26th May, Belfast, 236, Bark Mary, Hamilton, 9th do., Liverpool, 168. Bark Clifton, Dunn, 19th do. Cork, 236. Brig Eliza Ann, Hydo, 21st May, St. Andrews, 1 Brig Globe, Lindsay, 8th do. Montrose, 2.

Comparative Statement of Arrivals, Tannage, &c.-1836-37. Vesseis. Tons. Passangers. Tons. Passengers. Steerage. Cabin. 74,855 3,926 141

1937-June 6-233 1826-June 6-395 124,914 7,837 231 Less this year, 162 50,052 3,911

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Arrow Headed Characters-It is said in a European Journal, that Dr. Lassen, of Bonn, has completely succeeded in deciphering the inof May. Of course, the royal festivities, draw. scription in the arrow headed character, copied by Niehbuhr and other travellers from the ruins of Persepolis, and of which he has framed an entire alphabet. The discovery is confirmed, both by the similarity of the inscriptions them. By the atrival of the packet snip chanspears, both by the similarity or the inscriptions countries of the fact of ticulars will, it is said, shortly appear in English.

This information, if correct, is highly interesting. Many, if not all, the inscriptions on the bricks, from what are supposed to be the ruins of Babylon and Ninevch, are in this character, as are some others of the most ancient inscrip. tions in that region. It is probably the oldest alphabet of which any specimens are known to exist.—N. Y. Observer.

From the St. John's Christian Reporter. Remarkable sagacity of a Dog, as related to me by a friend a few days since, who was cognisant of the fact, which took place in the month of July last:

All the inmates of the house having retired to rest, excepting the servant maid—before retir-ing, she placed a basket of chips near the fire, which in the course of the night, took fire, and ignited the wood work around the chimney. The dog, who was traversing the house, which was his usual habit during the night, noticing the fire, immediately proceeded to the room of the servant man, and put his nose to the man's face, for which piece of ill-manners he was forced to leave the room; not satisfied, he soon resumed his efforts to alarm the man, but was immediately repelled; finding he could not induce the man to come with him, he stood in the Hall, and commenced barking and howling ; of duties on goods imported on Portuguese at this time the fire had got so far advanced as ships—in retaliation for the increase of duties to be heard burning,—the iomates were quickly to he heard burning,—the immates were quickly aroused, and with much difficulty the fire was exlinguished, which, no doubt, (had it not been

MARRIED,

By the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, in this city, on the morning of the 16th inst., Mr. Henry Stewart, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. Hiram Swayze, of Thorold.

Letters received at the Guardian Office, during the week ending June 20. A. Macpherson, A. Hurlbart, J. Turton, J. H. Hnghes.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Information Wanted

OF JAMES GAIBE, of Barnby Moor; also of Thomas Hellick, of Waiter, both near Pocklington, Yorkshire, who sailed from She got up about 6, as usual, to open the shut. Hull, with their families, in April, 1820, for ters, and in a few minutes after was found by Upper Canada. Should this meet the eye of any ear to ear. The murderer was supposed to be a ledged by their nephew, George Bolton, Rochesman to whom she had refused credit for a glass ter, New York State.

1837. ONTARIO.

Toronto, Niagara, Lewiston, and Queenston.

STEAMER HAMILTON, CAPT. I. F. MILLS.

HIS Boat having undergone during the past winter a thorough repair, and great improvements having been made to the machinery at much expense, will afford to travellers between the above named places, a safe, speedy, and commodicus conveyance; and they are respectfully informed that she will leave the different Ports (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Information respecting Passage or Freight, nay be obtained on application to Mr. J. J. Badger, Lewiston; Mr. Luscombe, Niagara, and Mr. Browne, Toronto.

IF All Boggoge at the owner's risk, unless aken as Freight.

Crown Lands' Office, Toronto, 7th June, 1837. HE Public are bereby informed, that vacant Crown Lands and Clergy Reserves

The terms of Sale, until further notice, will be - For Crown Lands, one quarter of the Purchase money down, and the remainder in upon each Instalment as it becomes due-For lergy Reserves, one tenth of the Purchasemoney down, and the remainder in nine equal Annual Instalments, with Interest upon each Instalment as it becomes due. The first Instalment, in all cases, to be paid into this Office within fourteen days from the day of Sale, otherwise the Sale will be forfeited. The remaining instalments will be required to be punctually paid as they become due

dules of the particular Lots to be sold in cach Township, specifying also the place of sale, have been printed, and will be put up at the Court house, at the Offices of the Clerk of the Peace and Sheriff, and in other conspicuous places in each District: they will be forwarded to the different Reduction to the different Postmasters, and may also be had upon application to the Commissioner for Crown Lands, or to any of the under-mentione

Agents. The times and places for the sale of Crown Lands and Clergy Reserves, during the present year, will be as follows:—

WESTERN DISTRICT.

In the County of Kent—at Chatham, on the 15th July, 15th August, 15th September, 16th October, and 15th November. In the County of Essex—At Sandwich, on the 31st July, 31st August, 30th September, 31st

October, and 30th November. Reference may be made to Henry J. Jones Esq. residing at Chatham, for further information.

LONDON DISTRICT. In the County of Norfolk-At Simcos, on the

1st July, 1st August, 1st September, 2nd October, and 1st November.
In the County of Oxford—At Blandford, on the 5th July, 5th August, 5th September, 5th

October, and 6th November.
In the County of Middlessex—At London, on the
10th July, 10th August, 11th September, 10th
October, and 10th November.

GORE AND NIAGARA DISTRICTS. At Hamilton, on the 1st July, 1st August, 1st September, 2nd October and 1st November. HOME DISTRICT.

In the County of York—At the City of To-ronto, on the 10th July, 10th August, 11th September, 10th October, and 10th November. In the County of Sincoo At the Town of Bar-rie, on the 15th July, 15th August, 15th Sep-tember, 16th October, and 15th November.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT. At Peterborough, on the 11th July, 8th August, 12th September, 10th October, and 7th No.

to Alex

Esq., residing at Peterborough, for further Concordance, Taylor's, information.

Concordance, Taylor's, Clarke on Romans. . MIDLAND DISTRICT.

In the County of Hastings-At the Town of Belleville, on the 10th July, 10th August, 11th September, 10th October, and 10th No the County of Lenox and Addington-A

Napance, on the 15th July, 15th August, 15th September, 16th October, and 15th Novem. In the County of Frontenac-At Kingston, on

the 21st July, 21st August, 21st September 21st October, and 21st November. PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT. it Picton, on the 12th July, 12th August, 12th

September, 12th October, 13th November. JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT. County of Leeds-At Beverly, on the 10th July, 10th August, 11th September, 10th October, and 10th November. In the County of Grenville—At Kemptville, or the 15th July, 15th August, 15th September,

16th October, and 15th November. BATRURST DISTRICT. In the County of Carlton-At Richmond, or the 15th July, 15th August, 15th September 16th October, and 15th November. ottober, and 21st November.

October, and 21st November.

OTTAWA DISTRICT. In the County of Russell—At Bytown, on the
15th July, 15th August, 15th September, 16th
October, and 15th November.
In the County of Prescott—At Cornwall, on
In the County of Russell—At Bytown, on the
In the County of Prescott—At Cornwall, on
In the County of Prescott—At

the 21st July, 21st August, 21st September, 21st October, and 21st November. EASTERN DISTRICT.

In the County of Dundas—At Matilda, on the Darling's Catechisms
15th July, 15th August, 15th September, 16th and Reading Books. October, and 15th November. In the Counties of Stormont and Glengarry-At Cornwall, on the 21st July, 21st August, 21st September, 21st October, and 21st No.

Editors of Newspapers required to insert he above, will be furnished with written instructions for so doing, as well as for the insertion of any future Advertisements required to be published by this department. R. B. SULLIVAN. 396

TO WAGGON MAKERS.

TO BE LET, either by the year or for a term of years, a HOUSE and SHOP, in the village of Bradford, West Gwillimbury,—the premises of the late Mr. Joseph Hill, together with a few Acres of Land adjoin. ing. A quantity of seasoned OAK lumber must be taken at a valuation.

This is an excellent opening for a steady and industrious man,—as there is a good business ready to his hands. There is also a Blacksmith on the same lot. For further particulars enquire of Messrs. THOMAS CLARKSON & enquire of Messrs, 1110-1110 Co., 52, King Street, Toronto, or THOMAS DRIFFILL, ELIZA IIILL.

Andministrator and Administratriz
To the property of the late Mr. Joseph Hill.
Bradford, West Gwillimbury, June 5, 1837.

LANDS FOR SALE IN THE

TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY. OF TORONTO, June 5th, 1837. ACRES OF LAND, with 90 Acres of improvement, 2 log Barns, a log House, 47 feet by 22, with a good double brick chimnoy; a good Well; a good young Orchard, containing about 100 grafted appletrees, in bearing these three years. The above lands are of the first quality, and are situated on the 4th Con. east of the Centre Road, being the west half of Lot No. 32 and the south owner or the south of the south owner or the south owner

west half of Lot No. 32 and the south quarter of No. 33. They are within four miles of two Grist and two Saw Mills, and would be an ex.

Cellent situation for a Store, as they lie on the

Armstrong Widow leading road from the east part of Caledon and Armstrong R. M. the new Townships.

Also, 100 ACRES of the best quality of land, Addison Mary with 15 acres of improvement, with 5 acres Alian Charles chopped and 16 acres underbrushed, in the 3rd Ashton James Con. east of the Centre Road, being the west half of Lot No. 32. Also, 150 ACRES, with 55 acres of improve- Atkinson John

ment, with a good log House and log Barn; being the east half of Lot. No. 32, and the east quarter of No. 33, in the 4th Comeast of the Centre Road, in the Township of Chinguacousy. For further particulars apply to JOHN CAE. AR, on the premises, June 16th, 1837.

Drutsche Stores.

THOMAS CLARKSON & Co., 52, King Street, TORONTO, und THORN. HILL, nehmen diese gelegenheit wahr ihren Bristow George Deutschen Freunden dank zu eagen für die Borrie Mungo liberale unterstützung, die sie von ihnen Barry Margaret emplangen haben, seit sie geschäfte angefangen, Barry James three equal Annual Instalments, with Interest and sic zu versichern, dass sie auf jegliche weise strehen werden, das erworbene, zulrauen auch fernor zu erhalten.

T. C. & Co. haben so ehen ihre Fruhjahrzu. fuhren erholten, bestehend aus Grocerien. MANUPACTURWAAREN, EISENWAAREN, ERDENGEscmar, &c. die au qualitat von keinen übertroffen werden, und denen nur wenige gleich kommen, und die sie entschlossen zu den billigsten Preisen, für baar Geld und Landesproducte zu

CAFFEE von schönsten Geshmack und vorüglichster qualitat herabgesetzt zu Ein Schil ing und Sechs Pence York per lb.

Preie Storage für Mehl, und andere Landesproducte in ihren Storehäusen in Toronto und Thornhill. 6w96

PUBLIC LECTURE. OHN MOIR, A. M., Alumnus of the Grammar School of Aberdeen, will read a LECTURE in his Class Room, Market Buildings, opposite the City Weigh House, on Wednesday, the 19th day of July, at 7 o'clock, P. M., "On the Structure of the English Language."— Tickets five shillings each, to be had of J. M. who will publish by subscription a Synopsis of the Lecture, by the help of which Students of all ages may, with the greatest facility, acquire Boys James a competent knowledge of English Grammar in Boys James G. hree lessons-price one shilling.

Toronto, June 9th, 1837. His Excellency the Licutenant Governor will

attend. Captain Strachan 5s. paid. Hoo, William Allen 5s. paid. Thomas Mercer Jones, Esq. 5s. paid. John Baldwin, Esq. 5s. paid. Alexander Wood, Esq. will attend. Hon. Chief Justice Robinson, 5s. paid.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS FOR SALE at the Wesleyan Meth. odist Book Room, No. 4, Toronto Street,

Toronto: Help to Self Examination. Hick's Life. Infant Piety, stiff covers. Juvenile Anecdotes—parts Asbury's Journal, 3 vols.
Alleine's Alarm, stiff cover
Aunt's Advice, do.
Annals of the Poor, cloth. Juvenile Anecdotes—parts J
to B, stiff covers.
Janeway's Tokens, 2 pts. do
Juvenile Biography, 6 " do.
2 vis. do.
Jenkin's memoir, boards. Bingham's (Miss) memoir (John) da, Brainerd's Life, boards. Brainerd's Life, boards.
Bar.
Bar.
Sep.
er.
Brainerd's History of Missions.
Andiguities of the Jews, 2 vols. each.
Child's Magazine, 7 v., bind.
Captive Maid, stiff coors.
Onell,
Clark's Promises, boards.
Clark's Remains, boards. Kay's Travels, cloth.
Lessey's Priesthood, boards.
Mortimer, Mrs., cloth.

Jews, 2 vols. cocit.
Child's Magazine, 7 v. is bud with the composed of the base series.
Carvosso's Memoirs, cloth.
Captive Maid, stiff covers.
Carvosso's Memoirs, cloth.
Captive Maid, stiff covers.
Captive Maid, stiff covers.
Conlid's Reward—parts I tod.
Clark's Promises, boards.
Combot on Bigeston and Dieterics, I vol. Pimo. cloth.
Crabbe's Sponymes, I vol.
Colonial Harmonist.
De Reuty's memoirs, stiff covers.
Daily Monitor, 64mo. rean.
Douglass' Advancement.
Daily Monitor, 64mo. rean.
Douglass' Advancement.
Daily Monitor, 64mo. rean.
Combe on Bigeston and Dieteric, 10st cloth, 20mo. rean.
Daily Monitor, 64mo. rean.
Daily Monitor, 64mo. rean.
Daily Monitor, 64mo. rean.
Tracts, 6 vols. half bound.

Also, the following of the Edinburgh Cabiner

Library: cloth, 12mo. Early English Navigators, with portraits. Nubia and Abyssinia, with maps and cuts. And, of the BRIDGEWATER TREATISES, English

Edition, in cloth: Kidd, on the Physical condition of man, I vol. Bell, on the Hand, its mechanism and vital en

We have also on hand a few copies of the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine for 1835, 17s 6d. Youth's Instructor, 6s 3d. Also, Wesleyan and Darling's Catechisms; Sunday School, Spelling.

SABBATH SCHOOL HYMN BOOKS, bound in ted sheep, Is. 3d.

A few beautiful PORTRAITS of the followng Divines: Edmondson, Benson, Stewart. Waugh, Fletcher, Grindrod. Moore, Mason,

Townley;

Just received from New York: Imperial Family idles.

Reece.

Clarke,

Life of Bramwell, new edition. Mrs. Cooper... Nelson's Journal, new edition, neatly bound. Watson's Life of Wesley, new edition. Merritt and Fisk's Refutation of Universalism.

IF A large supply of Hymn Books, in various Fraser (or Sullivan) bindings, Sabbath School books, &c. &c. &c. is daily expected from England.

WANTED TO BORROW, for 3 or four years, about £300, for which satisfactory security, and a high premium, will be given. Only a part of this sum will be required at present. Apply at this office. Toronto, May 31, 1837.

I IST OF LETTERS McClenathan Esth. remaining in the Post Office, City McMannas John

Gough Mrs. Jane Gibbius Thomas Goesman John Garton John Gordon Miss E. J. Addinson Peter Gratten Mr. Grant Eliza Goodall John Gill William Archibald Elizabeth Grimes Mary Atkinson George Goldring James Andrus M. S. & R. S. Galloway J.

Hudson William Broom William Brown James 2 Hudson George Handeside H. Howard Mr. Bigelow Dr. 2 Higgins Denis Ilines John Burk Thomas Beldin Allen Breedon William Hagarty Edward Brundage Stephen Harris J. Hollister John 2 Burgess Colin 2 Handy William Hill L. Hall Charles L. Hemsworth Thomas Hess A. D. Bidson J. Bernie Martin Hoey, or Hovey Jane Hoey Patrick Bergin Michael Byrne Thomas Harken Neil Hont Miss Ann Boyce Stephen Hunter Thomas Boyd George Buckner Thomas J. Henderson David Henderson Patt. Hilliard Francis 2 Beach Elijah Beattie John 2 Hagg Joseph Beatty Lucinda Hogg Alexander Blackley Mrs. Dr. Bates W. Harper Joseph Baube Henry R. Heney or Henry Phoebe Booth Robert Harrison Edward Baker Joseph Hasting Reuben Bacon Gilbert Hadiey John 2 Hicks Thomas Bonisteel Rebecca Bernard H. G. 2 Hair Bridget, or Brid. Bottle John get Price, 2 Hamilton John Yeo. Bradburn John Husten John Brock Arthur

Bell James Irvin Thomas Belchamber Will'm of Thomas Irving Charles Belchamber Caroline 2 James Robert 2 Jameson Robert Jolly John

Jewitt George

Johnson J. W.

Johnson John 2.

Johnson James

Johnson Alexander

Johnston Jas. Esq.

Johnston Benjamin

lohoston Archibald

Johnston Duncan

Jinbolt J.

Jull Henry

Kerr Mrs. Kerr James

Kerr Robert

Kelly Patrick

Keawn Robert

Kidney John

King William

Kneen Stephen

Linton Jos.

Laing Elizabeth 2

Langdon William

Loughery James

Lea Martin Lawrence William

Leak William

Lee Margaret

Lawrence John

Lewis John W.

Leader Jonathan

Longworth Robert

Larington Charles 3

Lorndes William

Murphy Jane Matthews M. B. 2

Mulholland John

Mead Alfred II.

Milligan Edward

Morrison William

Morrison Archibald

Margetson John

Martin John

Martin William

Mayor William

Montarg Charles

Mucray Mary Ann Mucray John

Muttart Elizabeth

Mortimer George

Miller James

Milm George

Manro George

Mother Marian

Mulloy James

Moore Samuel

Moore Andrew

Moore Garrett

Mehar Daniel

Moore Mary Ann

Meghar Thomas

Mallory Norman

Mahoney John Marshall Elizabeth

McCumis James

Maloney Miss

Maguire Constanting

Maçon J. B.

Mulhurn Henry

Mulock Robert P.

Minness James 2

Molesworth William

Munns Mrs. George

Lefram Joseph

Lewis Shubucl

Leech Francis

Lamb Peter

Lyon Francis

Lewis David

Kirk John

Keelev -

Kennedy William

Kennedy Patrick 2

Kendrick Elizabeth

Kilmer Thomas

Clevor John Clarke Harriet Clarke Mrs. Robert Clerkin Elleanor Church Charles Church Nathaniel Carter J. S. Carter William Cooper Richard 2 Cooper Nathaniel Cooper Mr. Orsburn, or Mr. Orsburn, Coo

per Clucas Edward 2 Childs A. D. Campbell Thomas Campbell Alexander Campbell John 3 Cornhill Edward Cleg James 2 Canfield David Colguhaun John Coll Heary Carroll John Campion Joseph Cook Isabella Colman John Jurry William Cogan Thomas Conroy Patrick Christian S. W. Cary, or Casy, George Connor Mrs. Cavan James Couch Mary Corbett Martha

Concily John Deans John Deane Mary Ann Debaptist Miss Daly Michael Daily Robert Duff A. Dick Alexander, 01 Hugh Coulter Dickson John

Dobson Elizabeth Dorland Joshua Duna John Donn James Dec John Dwyer Hannah Davidson James Dillard Mrs. F. A. Day Henry Delany Bridget Duncan Robert Duncan John 2 Delmore Peter

Ellis N. E. Edgar Mrs. D. Evis (or Avis) Mary Eldom Edward Earnest William Elmer Charles Emmens Mr. Evens Joseph Erwin Robert

Dearling Mary

Fox William Fox Thomas Fry Thomas Foster James Finell John Ferns George Fitzpatrick William Fitzpatrick Andrew Fields James Fairbanks James Filer Thomas

Lane Falton Rebecca Mackay Donald Fagan Peter Mackee Alexander Foster Chas. or Wm. Reed Macdonell Alex. Fleming Ann McElroy Daniel Fleming John McManman John French Miss Ann

French John

McDonell Angus McDonald Donald McKay Donald McMullin James McBrien John McCann James McConnell John McDougall David McDougali Allan McCallum James McElrea Thomas McLeod Margaret McNabb Margaret McNab Roderick McFarlane Wm. McCanney John McMaynes Miss McMirm Isaac McPherson Ann McPherson George McPherson Helen McClain A. McLean James McCabe Betsy McCabe Patrick McClure Ira McGillis Ann McArdle Samuel

Nickell George Nicol James Newman John Noen John

McGuire Denis

McGuire Patrick

O'Shaughnessy Fr's O'Connors Thomas O'Hare & Thomp. | Taylor R. S. son, the Misses 2 Ovens Alice Oimsted Archibald Orr Mrs. Jessy 2 Orr Mrs. Gabriel Ostler James

Pearson Mary Porter Robert Powley J. Parks R. Pangborn Alanson Perry Henry Porrett Joseph Pherrell Stephen Peacock George Purdy Edward Proctor John Pickring Richard Phillips R. and M.

Quinlin John Quigley John Quail Élizabeth

Phillips John

Johnston Margaret & Juli Elizabeth Russell Anne Rowe Sarah Rowell James Rothera Thomas Robinson John 2 Robison Robert . Richardson Josh. Ross John Ross James Rosa Nathaniel Rosebragh Abner Ramsay Jane Reisenburg George Riddle N. Roach Mr. H. R.

Stilson Elizabeth Sawyer Thomas Smith Joseph S. Smith Joseph 2. Smith John Smith Ann Smith Jane Smith Charles 2 Smith Curtis Smith Robert Smith Mr. Smith Thomas Shea Thomas Stephenson John Stevenson George

Stenhenson Gubella | Waddle -Stephenson Robert | Wilkie Mrs. Stephonson E. 2 Sparks James 2 Stevely James Smithers William Yellond Miss L. J. S. HOWARD, Post Master:

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MONTILLY MAGAZINE.

HE Subscriber respectfully intimates, that the publication of the British North American Monthly Magazine, has been deferred for some time, in consequence of the present ecuniary embarrassments of the Province. As all the necessary arrangements, for the publication of the British North American Morthly Magazine have been completed, the Subscriber further intimates, that it will make its appearance, so soon as the times shall have become more auspicious. JOHN SMYTH. May 31st., 1837.

NEW GOODS.

PRYCE, BUCHANAN, & Co., beg have just received a large supply of SPRING GOODS, consisting of plain and figured Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Straw Bonnets, Veils, Scarfs, Shawls, Parasols, Sewed Collars, Printed Mus-lins, Ginghams, Printed Calicoes, White and Grey Cottons, Linens, Lawns, Diaper, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinette, Moleskin, white, brown, and fancy Drills, and a variety of other summer stuffs, which will all be sold as usual at the very

lownst cash prices. 163 King-st., 12th June, 1837. 396-3w.

TEETII.

R. WOOD, Dentist, has opened an Office at 233 King street, (the late residence of T. Dalton, Esq.,) and is provided with instruments and materials for performing operations in all branches of Denial Surgery; and will be constantly supplied with the French Enamel Tecth, which have acquired such a re-Macnelly MaryAnn outation for their durability strength, and beauty. Mr. W. intends to reside permanently in this City, and will use every exertion to render his services beneficial to those who consult him. Toronto, 13th June, 1837.

Staunton Joshua Smart Alexander Shanklin Samuel Sampson George Simoncon Johnston Stevens Mr. Stevens Joseph Sheldon William Simmons Daniel Somerset John Street Timothy Sherman Cornelia Short Mr. Short R. L. Steele R. F. Thompson David 3 Thompson Thomas Chompson Richard Thompson Robert Thompson John Thomson John Thomson Jane

Thomson Hamilton Thomson Archibald Taylor Alvin Todd James 3 Tod Mrs. Thorne William Thornton Catherine Thornton T. Thornton Lawrence Postlethwaite Anne Thornton Harris Tucker Mr. Tremaine Geo. C. Thurlow Francis Tolfree J. Tansley John Tinkle William

> Utter Jacob Vickery Samuel.

Wilson A. Wilson James L. Wilson William 2 Wilson Isaac Wilson Charles

Wilson Richard Wright John 2 Watson William Watson F. W. Watson John J. White Alonzo: Wight William Wood Dr. S. Wood Amos Wooding Mrs. Wallace John Wallace Mansfield Wallace Edward Wells Matthew 2 Wells George H. Whitmore Mich. 2 Weston George

Williams H. G. or Hill Joseph Winkworth David Webster Amy Walker George Warren G. Warner Reuben Wardiaw Peter Williamson John Wavell Major Gen. Ward James Widdifield Tim'y. Whitfield Isaac Wilcox Amos Wislan John Waller John

Yarington Albert Young John Young Mrs.

For the Christian Guardian. I do not like this world of ours: For, turn me where I will, Some vexing spirit overpow'rs, And baffies all my skill :—
A skill most faithfully applied, To prove the golden rule: That thorn in knev'ry's fretful side;

That folly to the fool. I do not like this world of ours; For, broad on ev'ry hand, The shadows of its babel-tow'rs, Fall beavy o'er the land: A land where fitful Error bides,-Lord of the stubborn knee,— And hides, and most perversely hides, The Sun of Truth from me.

I do not like this world of ours; The lowly virtues, bring
It bootless szcrifice—sweet flow'rs,
They wither as they spring! A deadly mischief at the root, Its reptile venom plies: And, farewell blossoms-bitter fruit To follow their demise!

I cannot like this world of ours, My Maker's tho' it is: Strange, that a cloud satanic low'rs, On any work of His! When shall it break and disappear? When shall the lips be dumb, That mock the Heavinly Tarrier here? When shall Thy kingdom come?

A. J. W. LINES ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT CHILD.

By A. J. L.

Sweet, tilken primrose of the morn! Engaging child of love, Mounting the sleepy concave now, To Join the choirs above! .The star-light veil of innocence That rob'd thy infant hour, Of rainbow-woof, peliocid, bright, Is rent by heavenly power! E'en through thy spirit's crumbling ura Gleamed forth a ray divine, Struggling to disenthral the flame

That lit thy young heart's shrine; The chilling damp of with'ring death Thy dawning promise quenched, And from affection's bleeding heart Its dearest first-pledge wrenched; But yield we to the dread behest, And catch the golden chain That links low earth to highest heavon. Where rests our darling Jane.

COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.

It is not yet a hundred years since the obtain the corresponding ones, in the various languages and dialects. From this small beginning, a science has arisen which has already exerted, and seems likely to exert a powerful influence on the theory of language, and the history of literature—the science of comparative philology. By a rigid comparison of the elementary sounds and radical words, and by a careful analysis of the grammatical use in England; which from long experience has been found to be the best ever invented.—
To be had, Wholesale and Retail, of THOMAS a degree of conformity to general laws or principles in their formation, has been discovered which before had not been suspected, and which adds another to the CLOTHING, HAT, HOSIERY, WOOL. proofs afforded by the science of the original identity of the human species. The similarity thus discovered is of such a nature, and the case in which it occurs, of that kind as to preclude the possibility of its being the result of accident.

But the fact of a common origin of man, is not the only one likely to be above line, purchased in the Home Markets on the best terms, so that they will supply their proved by investigations in comparative customers with first rate articles at the lowes prived by investigations in comparative philology. By a collection and comparison of authentic specimens of radical words, in all languages and dialects of the world, we may reasonably hope to learn the degree of consanguinity existing are imported from England, where they can be between the different tribes: to ascertain between the different tribes; to ascertain made up cheaper than in this country, which was the primitive stock, or at least. They will have constantly on hand the which was the primitive stock, or at least where was the primeval seat of man; and gration from that to the place of their Narrow Cloths and Cassimeres, in every fash present location. We may thus be able Cassimetes: New Fanor Molecking and Leans America peopled?"

Every thing relating to the natural his. tory of man, possesses a lively interest to every philosophic observer of our race, but there is no one chapter in that history lins; Linens and Long Lawns; Quilts. Councapable of exciting such a deep and abid. lerpanes, Tickings, and Sheetings; Gloves and ing interest as that which treats of language, one of the highest developments of the intellectual and immortal part of our nature.

philology is yet in its infancy; the importance of its conclusions drawn from it, are therefore scarcely known, and consequently not appreciated. But as this sub. Book, Stationery, & Fancy Store, ject proffers pleasure to every mind-to the philosopher, as tending to illustrate the history of his species-to the christian, as an exemplification of the wisdom and providence of God, and as corroborating the details of the sacred history—and wholesale and Retail, and at moderate prices, the Biblical student, the commentator, for each only, and the divine, as affording more ample means for translating and interpreting the inspired page—and to all as furnishing thouse the works in the various departments of materials from which we may deduce the philosophy of an universal grammar; we our readers with something that shall tend Books; Watts's Psalms and Hymns; French to confirm or illustrate the science.-Chronicle of the Church.

New PRINTING PRESS.—One of our Mr. Thomas Trench, has invented a new materials, and in the most substantial manner; Printing Press, which will eclipse every and to which the attention of Country Mer. thing of the kind heretofore put in opera. chants is respectfully invited, being cheaper than tion. It is intended for stereotype plates, and will work off fifty reams of paper, of mammoth size, per day. It is intended Black edged Letter and Note Paper; White and tion. It is intended for stcreetype plates, to be attached to paper mills, and will Coloured Letter and Note Embossed Paper;print as fast as any mill can manufacture, without any other help than that required to manufacture the paper. The register, by a simple regulation, can easily be changed, and made perfect. We have now a sheet in our office, worked on this now a sheet in our office, worked on this new press, twenty-six feet long, printed Backgammon Boards, Card Cases, Screens and Backgammon Boards, Card Cases, Screens and on both sides at a time, in a quarter of a Screen Handles, Fancy Cushions, Ivory Tab. minute. The sheet contains two books of lets, Dissected Puzzles and Maps; a fine assort. one hundred and sixty pages each. The innumerable variety of Children's Toys, and cost of a first-tate press, on this principle, will not exceed \$1,000.—New York Post. Innumerable variety of United with the useful and fancy articles. Montreal, May, 1837.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES. 'One of the nost remarkable precipices is at Table Mountain in South Carolina. It is three thousand feet high, and stands on the edge of a valley, which nearly doubles its perpendicular elevation. Near it is a cataract which falls six or seven hundred fect. In the plains around, a strata of shells, beds of oyster shells, and petrified fish are found in great abundance. There are also found enormous bones of un known animals, the ribs of which are six feet long, the teeth above eight inches, three and a half wide, and nearly a foot follows: in the root.'

Advertisemnts.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 72d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six and under ten lines, 3s. 4d. for the first insertion, and 10d. for every subsequent insertion. Over ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertioh, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made on all advertisements continued for more than six months.

*** Advertisements without written directions will be neerted until forbidden, and charged accordingly 3.7 The Guardian is extensively circulated in all parts of the Province, and among all classes of society, rendering it a very desirable medium; for advertising.

NEW HARDWARE STORE BUE subscribers have constantly on hand a large assortment of HARDWARE, comprising a general stock of Ironmongery, which they are selling on moderate terms, at

empress of Russia made a vocabulary of experience in the Trade, having been in a similar situation with Buckmaster, New Bond Street, the different civilized nations, in order to London, warrante the subscriber in saying, that

to determine the probable course of mi. Broad Cloths-black, blue, and fancy colours; to settle the long-mooted, and to us inte-for Gentlemen's wear; a beautiful assortment resting question, of "From whence was of Vestings, newest style; Moleskins, every

Hosiery; Gentlemen's London Hats, newest style; and a large assortment of Beady Made Clothing.

N. B. A Discount will be allowed to Country

In this country, however, comparative quested to M. & W.'s Stock of Broad Cloths. Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Trowsers Stuffs, and Waterproof Cloaks. Toronto, May 25th, 1837.

> Opposite the Court House, Not. a Dame Street MONTREAL.

C. McLEOD respectiony that his friends, and the public generally, that among his present assortment, to which he is

Literature: Sunday School Reward and Library Books; Fine Fancy School and Polyglott Bibles; shall endeavour occasionally to present Books; Scotch Psalm Books; Wesleyan Ilymn and English School Books: Children's Books.

n great variety.

BLANK BOOKS:—consisting of Ledgers ournals, Day books, Register books, Bill books, Receipt books, Sales books, Invoice books, Music books, Drawing books, Copy books most ingenious and worthy mechanics, Music books, Drawing books, &c. &c., made of good Memorandum books, &c. &c., made of good

1837.



Toronto and Hamilton.

THE STEAM-BOAT BRITANNIA, CAPT. WM. COLCLEUGH,

ILL, during the present Season, ply regularly EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted,) between the above Ports, leaving as

Terento, at 7 o'clock, morning; Hamilton, at 2 o'clock, r. m.

Touching at Port Credit, Oakville, and Burling ton Bay Canal, on the way up and down. Cabin Passage, Ten Shillings, (Meals extra.) Deck do. Fire Shillings.

All Baggage and Parcels at the risk of the wner, unless booked and paid for. It is requested that Bills of Lading will at all times be sent with Property. Freight payable in

n delivery. IF Passengers are requested to be on board in due time, as the Boat will leave the wharf precisely at the hour stated,

Rochester, Toronto, Hamilton, Cobourg, and Port Hope.

Toronto, April 10, 1837.

THE SPLENDID AND FAST-SAILING STEAMER

THE undersigned is now receiving a Rheumatism, Debility for seven years, Violent Splendid Assortment of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS, of the newest styles, and in New York, June 19th, 1836.—Respected Friend: I was a fillible with Rheumatism and with Nervous Debility for

sineres, and a great variety of Silk, Linen, and

Corron Goods, of almost every description. All persons wishing to purchase good and heap goods will please call and examine for themselves.
It will be remembered that instead of the

OFFICER.

No. 106, King-St. Toronto,
1st May, 1837.

A CARD.

THOMAS THOMPSON, LADIES' & GENTLEMENS' FASHIONABLE

BOOT AND SHOE STORE, No. 183, KING STREET.

TORONTO.

TO LET,

Life Pills & Phænix Bitters. J. W. BRENT & Co., Agents, Toronto.

Life Pills & Phoenix Bitters.

J. W. Brent & Co., Agents, Toronto.

J. MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons soffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is jubble. In many bundreds of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health without which life is a purtial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it hes appeared scarcely less than minculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifulty philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigour, that they were indelted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous requests of several individuals whose lives they liad obviously saved.

The proprietor rejotes in the opportunity offered by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing life Vz-artable Life. Fills are purely and solely vegetable ingredients, the Life Fills are purely and solely vegetable and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plans, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminence pharmacentical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happity efficacious a combination.

The first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels the various impurities and crudities constantly setting around them, and to renove the hand intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse those, a

TRAYELLERS, CONTRIBUTION & NO. C

Splendid Assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, of the newest styles, and in great variety; also, a choice Assortment of GROCERIES. The assortment being very general and complete, it is needless to enumerate, but simply to solicit the attention of the public, assuring them that the whole will be sold very low for Cash.

GEO. STROBRIDGE.

Hamilton, May 31, 1837.

AT THE CHEQUERED STORE.

"A Penny saved is Twopence gained."

AP Penny saved is Twopence gained."

AP ENDAY Saved is Twopence gained."

THE Subscriber having taken the above mentioned stand, (lately occupied by J. L. Perrin, & Co.) is now offering to the public for Cash only, a choice selection of the public for Cash only, a choice selection of the public for Cash only, a choice selection of the public for Cash only, a choice selection of the public for Cash only, a choice selection of the public for Cash only, a choice selection of the public for Cash only, a choice selection of the public for Cash only, a choice selection of the public for Cash only, a choice selection of the very best description of Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, and a great variety of Silk, Linen, and

Fever and Ague.

Certificate from Mr. Samuel K. Townsend, 115 Chapel street.—New York, December 12th, 1835.—I take this early opportunity to inform you of the astonishing effects your Pills and Bitters have had on my complaint. I had been opportunity to minim you'd the associating elected your piles and Bitters have had on my complaint. I had been flying at Harlem, where I was severely attacked with the Fever and Ague. I have been under the hands of numerous physicians, both in flarfem and New York. I have rised also nearly all the medicines advertised in the papers, the proprietors of which warranted my cure, but all proved equally fruitless. At last a friend advised me to make use of your Pills and Bitters. Accordingly I called to see you, and purchased a 50 cent box of the Pills, and a dollar bottle of the Bitters. You may recollect the circumstance of my having a chill while in your office, and that you gave me a glass of the Bitters at the time. Before Het your office, I was in a profuse perspiration. I have not had a single chill since. I continued the use of the Pills and Bitters, until I had taken the quantity I bought. I now enjoy perfect health. I deem your medicines invaluable, and as such, I cheerfully recommend them to all similarly afflicted to myself. I consider them the only permanent cure known for Fever and Ague. Yours, sincerely, SAMUEL K. Townsend.

Billious Complaint and Diarrhoa.

Billious Complaint and Diarrhea.

And immediate possession given,

And immediate possession given,

And immediate possession given,

WHAT large and commodious three story Dwelling House and Shop. No 54, Newgate Street, nearly opposite the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, and lately occupied by George Bilton, Merchant Tailor. Apply to Mr. Bilton, No. 48, Newgate Street,

Toronto, April 20, 1837.

BOTH SALE,

BARRELS PRIME and PRIME BARRELS PRIME BARRELS

HENRY BALDWIN, Esq. Barrister at Law, Attorney and Notary,

AS removed to Napanee. Office in the yellow house between the Taveras. All sorts of DEEDS prepared on the shortest

Napanee, Oct. 25, 1836.

ALEXANDER GRANT,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY Public, &c., King Street, Toronto, opposite the Court House. March 28th, 1837.

MR. WALTER TELFER, SURGEON, HAS REMOVED from NIAGARA to July, 1835. 2961f

HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Directors of the Company are now prepared to receive applications for Insurance, and whenever applications for £25,000 shall have been received and approved, policies will be issued.

By order of the Board, F. HINCKS, Secretary. N. B.—Blank applications to be had by applying to the Secretary.

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G. BILTON'S TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, For Superior and Fashionable Articles.

No. 48, Newgate Street, Толонто.

Directly opposite the Wesleyan-Methodist Chapel-

JOHN WILKINSON,

WM. BELLAS.

Executors to the Estate of the late Matthew Dawson.

N.B.—Wm. Birdsall, adjoining the lot in Toronto, will show the premises. 394 18 p NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

HOCKEN, from Montreal, has opened, and now offers for Sale, at his Store, 144 King Street, (Opposite W. Cormack's & Co.)

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Boots and Shoes.

Also: SOLE and UPPER LEATHER :-All of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail, and solicits intending purchasers to call and examine

bis stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Toronto, May 23, 1837. 393 if

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY. ILSON R. ABBOTT begs leave to inform the citizens of Toronto and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above King Street, nearly opposite the business in Commercial Bank: where he intends carrying t on in all its branches. From long experience he flatters himself that he shall be able to present his customers with as good an article as can be procured in the United States, and respectfully

Toronto, U. C. Aug. 22, 1836. City Boot and Shoe Store. SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOT,

solicits the patronage of the public.

91, King Street, JAMES FOSTER begs leave to inform his numerous customers, and the public, that he has now on hand a large and general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which, from his facilities in the Trade, he is enabled to sell at the lowest possible prices.

IT All orders punctually attended to. Toronto, Aug. 31, 1836.

Toronto, Aug. 31, 1836.

The Postage is four skillings a year; and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first number by variety of Gentlemen's very superior Wel.

those who wish to be considered as paying in advance. a variety of Gentlemen's very superior Wel-Lington and Clarence Boots, of British Manufactore, to which he invites attention. Sept. 26, 1836.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS (WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER.) For Sale at this Office ..

BIGGIN'S Scythes, B. Y. Hooks and Syckles, W. B. do. Syckles-Pennsylvania pattern.

For Sale by 2 CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & Co.

ISAAC ROBINSON, Merchant Tailor, No. 192 King street, three doors east of Yonge street, opposite Ridout, Brothers & Co., returns his grateful thanks to his friends and discerning public for the distinguished patronage received at their hands, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their favours, which it shall be his duty to merit by strict attention, punctuality and neatness in the execution of any order entrusted to his care.

A large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHES constantly kept on hand.

Mas. ROBINSON carries on the Straw, Tuscan, and Leghorn Bonnet business in the same place, where she will be happy to receive any orders, which shall be carefully and punctually attended to. She has now on hand a large assortment of the above articles, of latest fashions. Toronto, March 24th, 1835.

TO CAPITALISTS

Arriving from Europe, desirous of establishing themselves in Upper Canada.

SIO BE SOLD that most delightfully situated Spring Cottage Farm, on the shores of Lake Ontario, 14 miles from the flourishing town of Port Hope, containing 175 acres of first rate quality of soil; -one hundred acres of which are in an excellent state of cultivation and well fenced, and eight acres of Orchard of Directly opposite the Wesleyan-Methodist Chapel bearing Apple and other Fruit Trees, a great part ingrafted with the choicest kinds of apples friends for their kind patronage since from the United States. The principal house is he commenced business, and begs to inform them

Mr. Wm. Pimperton. on the premises, or Mr. E. Fowke, Land Agent, Port Hope.

Hope 13th May, 1837.

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FOR SALE. GOOD and well finished two story A HOUSE, 20 by 30 feet; an excellent Cellar under the whole, with good Out Offices; situated on the Bank of Lake Ontario, in the rising Village of WELLINGTON SQUARE-a desirable situation for a genteel family, or for Mercantile business. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber on the Premises. WILLIAM WOOD.

Wellington Square, Feb. 4, 1836.

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

Division. The above are in the midst of an old and flourishing Settlement, with all the conven-iences of good roads, Mills, ready Market, &c... and a large quantity of the finest Black Walnut and White Oak Timber thereon.

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

The above lands will be sole low, or the

proprietor will be glad to mortgage the same for such period as may be agreed upon. For further particulars apply to II. STAFFORD, Esa., Brockville.

April 20, 1837.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN. TERMS:

The price of the Christian Guardian is twolve shillings and six pence a year, if paid in advance; or, fifteen shillings, if paid in six months; or, seventeen shillings and six pence if not paid before the end of the year, exclusive of postage. Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance.

, All travelling and local Preachers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church are authorized Agents to procure subscribers, and forward their names with subscriptions; and to all authorized Agents who shall procure ten responsible subscribers, and aid in the collection, &c. one copy will be sent gratis. No Subscriber has a right to discontinua until arrears are paid up.—Agents will be careful to attend to this.

All communications, unless from nutherised Agents must be pose paid.